Our mountains will always be,
Our rivers will always be,
Our people will always be,
The U.S. invaders defeated,
we will rebuild our country
ten times more beautiful.

*Ho Chi Minh (born May 19, 1890)*.
**Student Vacation Work**

Reprinted from the NZUSA Education Newsletter

An unknown number of students spend their Christmas holidays working for Government Departments. For some students, government holiday jobs offer a boring, unchallenging way of making some money. For others, the experience of working for a government department is a useful way of increasing their practical education, eg. A Geology student might work for the Geological Survey during his holidays because he's considering working there after graduation and wants to gain a bit of experience.

Boring holiday jobs are by no means confined to the Public Service, and working in a government office is a demanding job than working in a shop or doing a labouring job.

However, there is one big snag. The wages student holiday workers receive in the public service are mere pittance. And the State Services Commission (the employing authority for public servants) has got away with paying students low wages for years.

Student vacation workers are employed under Section 48 of the 1962 State Services Act. Under this section of the Act the State Services Commission has the authority to decide what rates of wages to pay vacation workers (called "temporary salaried employees" under the Act) without negotiating with the public servants' trade union - the Public Service Association. This means the Commission can pay whatever it likes to vacation workers.

Every once in a while the Commission considers the rates of pay for vacation workers and increases them. We do not know what basis the Commission has for determining wage increases.

The last time vacation workers got an increase was July last year. At that time, the Commission set out three different rates of pay for these workers: a general rate, a rate for university students, and a rate for secondary school and teachers college students and teachers (other than university students) without a degree.

The general rate provides $10.50 per working day for adults (as those over 20) and a married rate of $9.23 per working day on top of the adult rate (full time quote represented a vacation worker's gross pay, i.e. before tax).

The rates for university students are graded according to the number of years they have spent at university. Where a first year student gets $5.60 per working day, while a fourth year student gets $8.81.

The third category of workers are graded according to their educational qualifications. A person with less than 3 years secondary school education is paid $3.51 per working day, while someone with U.E. or Higher School Certificate gets $6.50.

It's not at all clear whether university and other students over twenty years of age are paid the adult rate of $10.50. One student who worked for a government department in Hamilton last summer said NZUSA that she started on $7.60 a day and only got onto the adult rate after arguing with the department.

This student's experience suggests that government departments need some persuasion before they will agree to pay the vacation worker the higher rate.

NZUSA has been investigating the wages and conditions of vacation workers since January this year. Discussions have been held with the Public Service Association with a view to taking a case to the State Services Commission for drastic increases in vacation workers rates of pay once sufficient information has been gathered.

NZUSA would like to hear from students who worked for government departments during the last vacation or in previous vacations. We would like to know where you worked, how much you were paid, what sort of work you did, how many years you've been at varsity and what course you're doing. The more letters we receive, the stronger our case will be.

Please write to Peter Franks, Research Officer, NZUSA, P.O. Box 6368, Te Aro, Wellington.

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**SALIENT NOTES**

A most unfortunate trend has been of late occurring within the confines of the Salient office. These confines are becoming less confined because there are less people, which is all very well for the people who are still working there, but not in the least bit conducive to the publishing of a student newspaper. To put it another way — WE NEED STAFF. In order to make this newspaper the viable concern it used to be in the good old days under Uncle Roger, we are mounting a MASSIVE PUBLICITY CAMPAIGN. So for once, allow me to come along to the Open Day and learn some journalistic skills under the watchful eyes of such well-known figures of the past and present as Bruce Robinson, Anthony Ward, John Henderson and lo and behold, PETER FRANKS! Go to it, people. We are expecting you.

Anyway, once more, I am forced to trot out (oh dear — a most unfortunate turn of phrase) the old and much misused list of Salient staffpeople. It is: John Henderson, Anthony Ward, Lloyd Weeber, Ross Abernathy, Lynn and Lionell, Quentin Rob, John Ryall, Martin Brown, Christine Haggart and Stephen Prendergast (the last two being advertising managers). The issue was edited by me, and typeset by Rose Robinson (of course), and was printed by Jan Murphy. Salient was published by VIVUSA and printed by Wanganui Newspapers Ltd., Drews Ave, Wanganui.

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**MATHS AND PHYSICS SOCIETY WINE AND CHEESE EVENING**

Wednesday 28 May at 7.30pm in the Lounge/Smoking Room of the Student Union Building.

A vacancy exists in a double room in Vic House. Replacement required urgently since former occupant cannot afford to pay two rents. Contact the Warden.

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**VIC SKI CLUB**

Due to the excellent efforts of the club members during Vacation Week we find our lodge is now identifiable as THE place where it all happens on the mountain. This, along with a bright new sign to guide the way to it, has made this winter's leave easier. Now all you have to do is knock off your snot and ignite your own ski poles on camp.

We can't offer you the powder snow of Mt. Hutt on the undiscovered run of Lake Ohau but the ski slopes still good and together with the social life of "Vic" you'll love it. If that sounds Public Service to you, then come on.

At around $10.00 per day, the lowest, they are the lowest savings club (for ski clubs) and the weekends are charg'd. $14 for transport, food and lodge! The next step is definitely Queen Birthday Week-end and it's already filling up - so book your spot soon.

King Phil 758-561 or Dave 659-017.

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**WOMEN'S STUDY GROUP**

"That NZUSA believes that the struggle for the liberation of women is part of a wider struggle for the liberation of the whole society." — May Council 1975.

Various women's groups have and still are operating on campus, with different lines on the women's struggle. These have ranged from some feminists seeing men as the principal enemy, to small cell groups discussing oppression in work and university discussions.

Several of us have recently felt a need for a women's group at Victoria, at first based on discussion of the exploitation of women as seen in a product of our present society, not arising from any inherent vice in men.

We are holding a meeting to discuss what form/action/policy this group will take. We encourage all to come and contribute.

Smoking Room, 8:00pm, Tuesday May 27
Lisa, Angela Bryony.

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**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 talk,
And perhaps you will find,
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 Monmouth Street every Sunday at 11 a.m.

**and now to finish off, a quote from the meeting**

"Drago are very narrow-minded — its so far south, it shrinks the brain", Barbara Leishman.

"Most of my relatives live down there", John Persevere.

"Well — that explains it then", Barbara Leishman.

PS While I'm at it, the Labour revival on campus seems to have come to an end, and Judy Tizard has resigned from National Affairs officer, and Kevin Swan has been appointed in her place until an SRC election can be held.
POPULATION BOMB A DUD

by John Ryall

It was billed as the 'Forum of the year', but those who attended the Population Debate at the Union Hall during gaping Week found that the population bomb was a false dinkum flop.

The debate actually had its origins in 1789 when Thomas Malthus published a best-seller called 'Essay on the Principle of Population'. His great appeal was that he made the poor responsible for their poverty. The poor, said Malthus, insisted on breeding in large families.

And as the population grows in the ratio of 2, 4, 8, 16, whilst food production can only grow in the ratio of 1, 2, 3, 4, the numbers of people will always outrun the amount of food. "Extravation and poverty are the 'natural' result."

All this was, of course, ordained by God on high. The only escape, said Malthus, was for the poor to practise sexual restraint.

But Malthus' ideas were quickly contested by socialists of the time, who pointed out that the real cause of poverty and starvation was the unjust organisation of society and the unfair distribution of wealth. The solution was not sexual restraint, but social change.

If we substitute contraception for sexual restraint the same debate still rages today. The neo-Malthusians still have their apologists in Cathy Wilson (Values Party) and Dr. Zogbeiek (Demographic Society), while the Socialist's position is still defended by Nancy Goddard (NZ-China Society) and Fr. John Heaton (Young Christian Workers).

The symptoms were familiar - food shortages, pollution, energy crises, cholera epidemics, increased crime, exploding cities and urban sprawl. But it was the diagnosis of the sickness that distinguished the quacks from the real doctors.

Cathy Wilson's logic suggested that pollution, crime and poverty were a result of the inability of the world, because of its limited resources, to provide adequately for its large number of inhabitants. But the figures - 3 children arriving a second in 1980, a second in 1990 and if the rate didn't slow down, our grandchildren would be sharing the world with 168 billion people.

John Heaton suggested that the world could adequately provide for everyone, but the economic system under which most of the world lived was based on some people having everything, whilst others had nothing. He was backed up by Nancy Goddard, who cited the People's Republic of China as a country which had solved its poverty problem without the help of a single Western expert, while roundly condemning neo-Malthusian theories.

As late as 1960 Western population 'experts' were saying China quite literally cannot feed more people ... the greatest tragedy China could suffer, at the present time would be a reduction in her death rate.

Yet today, China feeds a 100 million more people - and feeds them well. Clearly something was wrong in Western prophecies and Western analyses.

The answer was simple. China succeeded because she first overthrew the oppressive capitalist system to which her people were tied and carried through fundamental reforms leading to a rise in living standards, abolition of unemployment, a spectacular drop in mortality, increasing emancipation of women, social security and education for all. By this means she has lowered her birth rate far beyond any other large country in the world.

The lesson to be learnt seems clear enough to everyone except those who have a stake in things as they stand. The Values Party pretends to be against the status quo with such calls as 'a new society is needed' or 'we want socio-economic justice throughout the world', and are now even agreeing that family planning should be in combination with social and economic development. But this development, once again, takes place instead of the old framework. Nearly everywhere some efforts are being made to extend the school system, to build roads and other communications, to increase food production and to organise industrial production, but these improvements are absorbed by a small, but rapidly expanding elite and the bulk of the population remains as poor as before, if not poorer.

If the debate proved anything, it was that anyone who is serious about solving poverty must throw away the Values Party and ideas of 'spacehip earth' and take a long hard look at the structures, which are at the roots of the problem.

VIETNAM MEDICAL AID APPEAL

The Vietnam Aid Committee on campus has organised two weeks of activities both to raise funds (to be subsidised dollar for dollar up to $250 by VUWSA) and to raise understanding of the situation in Vietnam. All money raised will be channelled through COMEX, that subsidised a further dollar for dollar by the Government. Our aid will be directed towards the building of a pharmaceuticals factory in South Vietnam.

Please show your support by participating in activities below:

VIETNAM AID APPEAL ACTIVITIES

Thursday 22 May
8pm - 11pm Folk Concert, Restaurant. Enjoyable music in pleasant (we hope!) company. $1.00 entry

Friday 23 May

Monday 26 May
10 am - 2pm Photo exhibition, Union Foyer. The Medical Aid kit (which we helped provide last appeal) will be on display.
12 noon - 2pm Forum cum Auction Sale, Union Hall. Buy your mates parks left in the lost property pile!

Tuesday 27 May
10 am - 2pm Photo exhibition, Union Foyer

Wednesday 28 May
10 am - 3pm Jumble Sale/Bring and buy, Lounge and Smoking Room. Bring along all your old rubbish and take away some new junk.

Thursday 29 May
8 pm - 11 pm Slide and Poetry Wine and Cheese, Lounge and Smoking Room. Entry: $1.00
WHO'S WICHCIN SJC...

by Bruce Robinson

SRC started off this year with a new sense of organisation. Some hard work through the holidays by incoming exec. members saw a new approach to SRC. The Educational Officer, International Affairs Officer, National Affairs Officer were all given committees and budgets of $50 in order to carry out relevant SRC policy. Also, to report the start of the year was the SRC policy document which details all the major policy motions of the Association.

The SRC co-ordinator, John Rose- weare, was very energetic and did a lot of work getting the whole system of SRC reps off the ground. Nearly all the many positions have been filled and most of the reps are very busy. Improved organisation has attracted more new students to become SRC reps and in joining in on the various ad hoc and official committees.

The new spirit of organisation running through SRC has meant that the Exec. has become mostly a fin- ancial and administrative body leaving the actual implementation of the policy to SRC reps. However there is the problem that SRC could now become too bureaucratic and lose its forceful organisation has been beneficial.

But it is not ever to be entered. That 20% which runs SRC. So for those of you who never bother- to turn up and for those of you who did but can't remember, here is the definitive explanation of ex- ecutive运作 of SRC.

First to be mentioned must be the North-Eastern Left (NEL) represented by Paul Swain, Pat Martin, Piip Desmond, Mike Dew and many more. The NCL are important because they generally vote as a bloc (rather large bloc at that) and have a disproportionate influence at SRC. Many close deci- sions are swayed one way or another by the NCL vote. The NCLs are strong in grassroots organisations among students and are active at course, club and faculty level and are the main. Their main contribution to SRC is the humorous Pukemetti Paul Swain who knew a Mrs. Merryweather of 3 Drovers Grove. Ekathahina who knew a person who knew someone who went to University once, and this person saw someone get drunk... NCLS Faculty and I Bold Board reps. But this year the NCLers seem to have become more introverted and distant from students than last year.

The NCLers have tended to overtake all signs of imminent bureaucracy such as John Roseweare's rather omnip- resence as SRC co-ordinator. While there is no doubt that John Rose- weare is somewhat of a bureaucrat some of the NCC attacks have been neither reasoned nor constructive.

The Ward-Henderson Robinson clique (Salient) has tried to be con- structive and non-factional (halafr). Apart from the famous John Hender- son this clique prefers to be rather low key in approach - however they seem to get most of their motions passed.

One of the newer arrivals is in fact quite old, in fact the Catholic Deaf Left. Having only two members (Pat Duignan and Margaret Falby) the CCL has a habit of concentrating on Civil Liberties, confidentiality type issues but has done good work in these fields.

A new development at this year's SRCs is the glib Gibb or Bright Whiteness cliche which is not much as in the past as a way of life. This way of life can be seen at any SRC where the word "jive" appears on the agenda. Kevin Wright actually found his way into this type of life when he was made an offer he couldn't refuse ($100 of Stud- dard subsidised psi). This has been well over a year since SRC has seen any opposition to the left" but unfortunately this way of life is very not ar- ticulate despite great endeavours to encourage participation by John Roseweare and others.

SRCs had just started changing format at the end of last term. Previ- ously all meetings contained one funny speech by Pukemetti Paul Swain about a friend of a student who knew something living in Eketahina. The motion disagreed with the Chairman's ruling by Colin Feaster, and ruled complete chaos as Robert Pui took the chair, one serious motion that was not discussed much and one trivial motion that was discussed for half an hour. But things change and now SRCs are being taken more seri- ously. While there is still a tendency for the salient majority that elected John MacDonald to only turn up when the words "motions/first round" come appearing on the agenda, more seem to be taking a regular interest in SRC.

Most of the people who have been turning up to SRC seem to be willing to listen to arguments and vote on that basis instead of just following their own prejudices blindly. The prob- lem with the New Catholic Left is that people are too easily convinced and SRC is lacking some spirit. The last term has shown a consistent adherence of motions of principal policy opposed to specific motions of action. SRC policy has been full of so many holes in the past that association representatives have been unable to act quickly on a wide range of things be- cause policy isn't general enough. In the good old days this was solved by acting first and passing the requisite motions afterwards. (It will occur). We are to ensure that reps act in the best interests of the association we need to give them broad policy to enable them to act quickly on any number of specific issues.

SRC still needs more people to turn up and desperately needs new and enter- taining speakers.

Lastly, a rather sad ending. John Roseweare has resigned as SRC co-ordinator which means that organisation of SRC reps, etc. could become a bit wobbly.

...and CRIME

by Anthony Ward

Well, the first term has come to an end. There have been a lot of people thinking about what they did during the holidays. A few might even be considering the Students Associa- tion and wondering what is it doing for them. To help this last group, here is a brief rundown on Exec's activities over the last few months.

Individual issues have generally been dealt with in John Roseweare's last report (which are by now collectors items according to normally horrid misconstrued sources). Overall, there has been a lot of greater unity of purpose in this year's Exec and a much greater amount of work than was evident last year. The work has been spread out to involve more people working harder than was the case last year. It is not possible nor desirable to keep tabs on all Exec-type activities, but some brief out- line can be given.

Lisa Sacken (President): Lisa's policy last year was to 'encourage greater discussion among students on their educational, political and social lives'. From the more informed and involved discussions at SRC, and the high degree of interest in both political and cultural activities certainly something seems to have happened. Lisa's chairing of Exec and SRCs in general has been of a high standard, cutting out much of the waffle present in other places (Casscom reports last Auckland Exec meeting at 8 hours - most of Vice's average four to five). How- ever, one thing Lisa has not yet done is the promised integrated programme for the students association. The piecemeal fashion she criticised is still evid- ent, though much more efficient.

Giles Beckett (Man- Vice-President): Gyles's primary problem is that he works downtown for STB and whilst he att- ends most SRCs etc., this tends to mean he is out of touch with what students are doing. It also means he has not as much time as other Exec members to carry out his portfolio. He has promised attempts to improve social life in his manifesto, and also striving for a "better association with participation and contribution from students!"

Dianne Hooper (Woman Vice-President): said next to nothing in her manifesto and has promised to carry it out. Dianne's English honours course is undoubtedly taking much of her time, but even given that her performance has been poor.

Robert Pui (Secretary): Robert has often complained he doesn't get much to do because people haven't been telling him what to do, and many of his tasks have been taken off him. As a result of this Robert has probably not done very well, but in his role as a spokesman for Malay- 

ian students he has done a lot of work and been a benefit to Exec.

Michael Curtis (Treasurer): widely re- nowed as a money expert, Mike has been functioning the accounts very smoothly with Mrs. Goodall, the office manager, and looking after the finances of such things as Orientation with the help of Steven Underwood. Treasurer is neces- sarily a bureaucratic job, but Mike does seem to get this beyond in Exec and SRC discussions.

Barbara Lewisman (Cultural Affairs): Barbara's activities have centred on a very successful Orientation programme, providing unpaid drudge labour for Arts Council promotions and chairing cultural affairs council to distribute moneys to student clubs. Her contributions to Exec meetings have often not been up to this standard, but that's not surpris- ing given its quality.

Kevin Wright (Sports Officer): a most confusing performance. Kevin has done great work in getting a new spirit into clubs such as Diving, etc. but has tended to become somewhat disillusioned recen- tly. Exec meetings he often doesn't seem to understand, and some of his antics at SRC (eg. getting Colin Feaster to drink a yard of ale) have bordered on the ludicrous.

Peter Aigard (Accommodation): another bureaucratic role, involving long discus- sions with various people involved in accom- modation and welfare services, etc. He has done much of this work too. In negotiating for the lease of Stuart William- 

son (now housing 16 students) Peter
did a very good job. Impressive on Exec. Colin Feaster (Publications): Colin has provided some tasteful ideas in his chosen field (eg. reorganising the Salient offices, and taking over Newsheet), but on occa- sions has shown a lack of direction.

If SRC is ever going to be a good, make some amendments for this. One of the strongest supporters of the SRC power ideas at the beginn- ing of the year, his idealism has tempered somewhat. His strained relations with the New Catholic Left add spice to political speculation.

John Roseweare (SRC Co-ordinator): one of the outstanding successes on Exec, John's work in putting out the SRC policy guideline, organising reps, pushing the university over timetables and also individual students cases. If there are criticisms, they are that he has been doing too much work – and in the process isolating himself from students to some extent. This was evident at time at SRC. His work on Exec has also been good (do I keep my job as PR officer?)

Despite some of the above fail- ings, and one or two agreement on larger issues, Exec has a body that has been working hard at least be- cause members are prepared to work and be criticised. Meetings are rather long, but perhaps this is a sign of how much more people are interested than last year, and more is getting discussed.
An increasing number of people who are aware of the erosion of civil liberties and the growing trend towards a police state in NZ are asking questions about the new Police Computer at Wanganui. In this article we will answer some of those questions.

The police computer at Wanganui, otherwise known as the Law Enforcement Information System was built at a cost of $22.2 million (mainly by US and UK technology). It will have 197 terminals for feeding in and extracting information throughout NZ and 84 of them will be in the hands of the police. Basically the computer will be used by four government departments coming together to pool their information. They are: The Justice Department, Police Department, Ministry of Transport and The State Services Commission.

What information will be stored in the Data Bank? Well, the Justice Dept. claim that they will not be storing anything that is not now the subject of manual record. But, however, this is only the claim of one government department using the computer. In a recent radio program the Justice Dept. was the only one of the four departments using the computer that was prepared to comment. We suspect that there is something they don’t want us to know. But, we can draw our own conclusions from their refusal to discuss the issue — for example: Is a reason for having this surveillance system is that information held by the departments concerned can be centralized and any department using the computer will have access to any information stored in it, so the information can be shared around, etc., which makes the Justice Department claim seem like a joke. This beginning of a Big Brother type scheme could, and probably will, escalate — eg, a senior government Civil Servant, Mr. Lipo said the government could save millions of dollars if it was to keep business files on everyone and centralise its information. It is also interesting to note former national minister for State Services Mr. Thompson’s views on the situation. Thompson supports the centralizing of government records and denies the right of any individual to know what information government departments are keeping about him or her, or to check directly what information was held by him/her in the police computer. Also interesting is the answer to the question: most of the technology for this computer comes from the USA and UK, they’ve had a lot of information leaks, what guarantee is there that ours will be any better than theirs?

ANSWER: 

a) Ethical conduct of the people in question and we are subject to corruption.

b) The computer profession has a good record for doing a workman-like job.

Hardly a convincing answer.

Talking of corruption, it is again interesting to note that the Wanganui computer has a fifth department which will be used by the computer, although pre-arranging to remain anonymous: The Security Intelligence Service (SIS). The SIS will also be able to record intimate details about anyone considered to be a threat to the state and to monitor the contacts of such people. This recording of contacts (friends, workmates, etc.) is limited to political offenders, it includes anyone who has had dealings with the law, including those laying complaints. It is significant that the FBI computer system in the USA started off with similar excuses to those being offered here: a record of criminals, missing persons, vehicles and fire arms, etc.

But there, as undoubtedly will be the case here, the FBI computer has extended to include files on ordinary people who may be friends or neighbours of criminals, political dissidents or trade union militants.

Why the need for computers such as these?

The main use of the system for the benefit of the capitalist class as a whole to keep intact its profit system, whether the challenge is a petty theft as a servant or political organising to change the system.

The Auckland Progressive Youth Movement is planning a Campaign against the Police ‘Justice’ Department Computer Centre in Wanganui. We are asking for support from all organisations and individuals sympathetic to the Defence of Democratic Rights.

This slide towards Fascism is not inevitable, it can be reversed. Our first priority for this task is to make the people of NZ aware of the danger to

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We are pleased to announce that we are now stocking the H.P. 21 and H.P. 45 calculators. The H.P. 21 has a full range of scientific functions (tan x, arc tan x, cos x, arc cos x, tan x, arc tan x, e^x, Ln x, log x, 10^x, Y^X, X, 1/x, ∏). The H.P. 21 performs rectangular/polar conversions automatically. It has degree/radian mode selection and conversion capability. It has a four register Operational stack and contains an addressable memory. These and other features make it the most advanced low price (£130) scientific calculator. The H.P. 45 is an advanced scientific calculator. It has 14 registers. It uses RNP (Reverse Polish Notation). It has 9 addressable memory registers. It has all the capabilities of the H.P. 21 plus many more which are worth coming in and getting to grips with. There is promotional material to take away, and instruction pamphlets and guides are also available.

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SWEET & MAXWELL'S UNIVERSITY BOOK CENTRE
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PEOPLE'S VICTORY IN INDONESIA

The Vietnamese people have struggled for national independence for many decades, first against the French and the Japanese and later against the United States. They have now won complete victory, a victory which followed hard on the liberation of Cambodia.

For more than fifteen years, without fear of any sacrifice, the heroic Vietnamese people waged a dynamic war against that most cruel and powerful enemy – U.S. imperialism. Despite the despatch of more than 600,000 ground troops, the Seventh Fleet, tens of thousands of planes and helicopters, dropped tons of bombs, killed, maimed, murdered, the dropping of nearly 8 million tons of bombs and at a cost of nearly 200,000 million U.S. dollars, the United States failed to force the Vietnamese people to cease their struggle. In this period, the Vietnamese people have defeated the United States.

People all over the world are now asking themselves: Who were the three Indochinese peoples able to stand up to such an onslaught? How is it that a small and weak country can defeat a big and strong country? What are the main factors which have enabled the three Indochinese peoples to defeat U.S. imperialism?

These are complex questions which cannot be answered in detail in one short article, but the essential factors are: Correct political lines, the combined strength of a united people, protracted people's war and sympathy and support from the people of the world.

Revolutionary leadership

The most important factor in the victories of the Indochinese peoples has been the leadership provided by revolutionary Marxist-Leninist parties. As the Vietnamese women put it during their recent visit to New Zealand: “The Party is the organiser of all our victories.”

The application of Marxism-Leninism to the actual realities in Indochina enabled the parties to formulate a correct political line which guided the national liberation movement. In backward agrarian countries like those in Indochina, the basic social conflicts are between foreign imperialism and the nation and between the feudal landlord class and the people, particularly the peasants. The conflict with U.S. imperialism was seen as the most important one.

With this understanding, the Indochinese revolutionary parties have aimed their spearhead against foreign imperialism and the feudal landlord class. At the present stage, except for north Vietnam, domestic capitalism has not been made a target, provided it has not collaborated with imperialism. When conditions are ripe, the revolution in all of Indochina will switch from the present national-democratic stage to the socialist stage, as in north Vietnam.

The United Front

This understanding has enabled the Indochinese revolutionary parties to unite the greatest number of people against the common enemy – U.S. imperialism – so as to isolate him to the maximum. Policies have been adopted which utilise all those who can be united, neutralised all others, who can be never-failing friends and decisive enemies. The Seven-Point Peace Proposal of 31st July 1973 and the Paris agreement have been concrete examples of this political line in the diplomatic sphere.

Based on the unity between the working class and the peasantry, the revolutionary parties have been able to mould the people of all social classes, nationalities, races, religions and political beliefs into a single spearhead of resistance to U.S. imperialism. The National Front for Liberation of South Vietnam is an embodiment of this line, including as it does the People’s Revolutionary Party, the Democratic Party and the Radical Socialist Party.

Truong Chinh, leading Vietnamese theoretician, says that the national united front is “an indispensable political weapon for our people to bring into play the combined strength in the struggle against the enemy of our nation to conquer independence, freedom and to build a new life.”

People’s War

People and not weapons are decisive in warfare. As Gao has said, “It can be said that nowadays in military affairs there is a greater invention than atomic weapons, that is, people’s war.” In people’s war the whole nation is aroused, the entire people are armed and fights on all fronts. Everybody, from small children to the old, take part in the common struggle, using whatever weapons are available – people’s war is revolutionary armed struggle developed on the basis of political struggle. The political struggle and the armed struggle are closely coordinated, supporting and stimulating each other.

The revolutionary armed forces are developed so that all types of warfare, from guerrilla war to regular war, can be carried out. The cities are surrounded from the countryside and eventually liberated, as has happened this year in Cambodian cities.

International Solidarity

While the national liberation movements in Indochina relied mainly on their own efforts, they generated a movement of international support without precedent. Material aid and diplomatic support came from a movement of the World, including socialists, former socialists and some bourgeois countries. An international protest movement developed in the capitalist world which greatly contributed to the political isolation of U.S. imperialism.

The war in Indochina is without parallel in history. The great victories of the three Indochinese peoples have shown that while U.S. imperialism is outwardly strong and capable of inflicting great suffering on the people, it is inwardly weak: the people, provided they take their destiny into their own hands and fight a protracted people’s war under correct political leadership, are capable of defeating any attacks of imperialism – that is the fundamental lesson of Indochina.

THE ORPHAN SUPERMARKET

By ROBERT WRIGHT
San Francisco

Not since the days of southern slave markets have helpless children been treated as cruelly as were the 200,000 children who were driven here by the U.S.

Most of them were taken to the Presidio, an Army base where hundreds of thousands of GIs had been processed on route to Vietnam.

One of those who volunteered to help with the children was Miss McConnell, a native of Davis now living in nearby San Leandro, a wife of a former GI. She spent four days at the Presidio, working almost nonstop because she could not possibly take care of the physical needs of the 200 or more children assigned to her.

Mrs. McConnell told the Guardian: “I walked with about 80 children. All were crying most of the time, a crying ragtag bunch. Most of them had brothers and sisters somewhere in the Presidio. We tried to find the brothers and sisters. Sometimes I found them, but they were not together. They were taken by foster parents without any regard to family ties.

There were three from one family – Tran Lisa, Tran An, and Tran Anh. [Their] mother is a Vietnamese, their father is in Australia. Their mother had...
Auckland Task force must be stopped

Recently the Auckland antivio-"lent group ACORD published a report summarising the first six months of activity by the Auckland police Task Force. Despite Auckland’s remarkably low crime rate a well organised campaign supported by the local press resulted in a highly trained, tightly knit and mobile squad of policemen to attack violent and disorder on the streets — the Task Force.

Since that time there has been little change in the rate of serious crime in Auckland but there has grown a strong body of opinion against the Task Force and its methods. The Task Force has made 90% of its arrests over trivial antisocial behaviour. It has provoked by its presence and its actions a large number of these arrests.

The Task Force has disproportionately arrested Polynesians. 60% of its victims are Polynesians while they comprise only about 15% of the population. The Task Force has done this firstly by concentrating its efforts on areas where the Polynesian population congregates. By making a large number of trivial arrests wherever it goes the Task Force creates ‘trouble spots’; it then gets license to continue to patrol these trouble spots. Also Task Force members deliberately single out Polynesians for arrest. For example 50% of the arrests for obscene language (‘pass off’) do, for Pacific Islanders yet no explanation has been made as to why a section comprising only 5% of the population is responsible for 50% of the obscene language arrests.

While the Task Force exceeds its large number of arrests for trivial offences as ‘ripping trouble in the bud’ the rate of serious crime has not changed in Auckland since the introduction of the Force.

A demonstration of how the Force operates is given in this excerpt from the ACORD report page 9 of report.

The ACORD report.

On the evening of December 19, 1974, the South Auckland Task Force, with the assistance of police dogs, arrested four innocent people and arrested five outside a South Auckland Hotel.

All were Maoris. The two eye-witnesses who were passing and who had not been in the hotel, have described the incident in detail to ACORD.

‘As usual, none of the arrested men were told why they had been arrested until they were being processed at the Oahau Police Station. The men were not released on bail until the next morn- ing (two at 5 am and two at 9 am). In court the next day ‘B’ was charged with “restoring arrest” and the other three with “disorderly behaviour”’ A had taken advantage of the confusion outside the hotel, and had escaped from the police car — he wasn’t recaptured and so didn’t appear in court. The other four all plead ed Not Guilty. ‘B’ "C and ‘D’ were con- victed and fined and ‘E’ was acquitted.”

But the police still weren’t bothered. ‘B’s wife, also a Maori, who had been an usherer received a summons for “assu ring” over a month after the event. She was convicted and received a sus- pended sentence. The only person who escaped unhurt was a young white woman who shouted insults and obscenities at the departing police, pointing out their blatant racial discrimination, without being arrested.

A regular drinker at this hotel, not a witness to the above events, has stated ‘the police who drank in the corner bar of this hotel have got to a point where they would shoot the doors and “do” the Task Force. They are talking about this now. It’s going to blow up soon with the Task Force. They’ll do them, no doubt about it. It’s only a matter of time’.”

While the Auckland Task Force has arrested hundreds on drunkenness charges even inside public bars no licence has been prosecuted for supplying liquor to an intoxicated person — strange behaviour if the Task Force wants to stamp out drunkenness. In fact it should be fairly obvious why the Task Force fails to arrest and prosecute licencees who sell liquor to intoxicated persons. The Task Force is not after stopping crime, it is after stamping on Polynesians.

The continued existence of the Task Force represents an unwarranted attack on Polynesian people in New Zealand. It is no surprise that the Task Force was brought into being at a time when groups like Nga Tamatoa, People’s Union and Polynesian Panthers had been set up to end their oppression and to fight racist attacks. The Task Force continues in existence only because of a determined campaign by the press to blame Polynesians for violence on Auckland’s streets and by the strong ‘law and order’ policy of the present Labour government. We must demand the abolition of the Auckland Task Force.
The Campaign to Oppose the Security Service has been started in a result of the exposure of Security Service methods and policies during the Snitch trial, and also as a result of the concern which many New Zealanders feel over the activities of the Security Service in the day to day politics of the NZ community.

The Campaign intends through the circulation of the uneasy nature of the NZSIS to develop mass pressure on the government to take action on the service.

Recent overseas publicity has shown the insidious way in which so-called security organisations can become manipulators of government policies taking the power to decide out of the elected government. We must, then, on a smaller scale, the NZSIS aims to do this, and to some extent has already achieved this.

* The NZSIS concentrates its domestic 'anti-subversive' work on spying on left-wing organisations including the Labour Party, and does not regard the Right as presenting a threat.
* The NZSIS takes a political attitude on issues of the day. For example it cooperated with WARD against HART during the 1973 anti-tour campaign, and has been discovered spying on organisations opposing the government's policies on the Vietnam war.
* The NZSIS concentrates its 'anti-republican' activities against the socialist countries, presumably because it has unilaterally decided that they are more likely to have interests relevant to NZ. This concentration has taken place despite government policies to the contrary, and led Dr. Finlay to comment in his announcement authorising the prosecution of Dr. Sutch.

The encounters referred to earlier in the memorandum were observed as the result of surveillance carried out, not on Dr. Sutch, but on a foreign diplomat. The above questions for outside matters of responsibility and I should probably make no comment but I feel obliged to say that assaults on the integrity of the State are to be guarded against. Their tendency to be non-political for that reason that they are intended to be sent from any one, or any particular quarter.

* The NZSIS operates outside the control of even its minister and its director has said that he will only tell the Prime Minister what he thinks he should know.
* The NZSIS vets 16,000 people each year, probably early in June, and in other centres at about the same time if the number of witnesses warrants it.

If you know anything about the activities of the NZSIS you are asked to assist in the enquity. Please write to us with your information, giving as much detail as possible. When your evidence has been examined you will be informed of the date of the enquiry and asked to attend and give evidence. If you prefer, or are unable to travel we will visit you for your evidence to be taken privately. Anonymity will be respected. It is important that you provide details of your evidence that we can attempt to verify.

Over the past few months we have discovered the Ministry of Defence little about the activities of the NZSIS. If this information can be pooled we will have a substantial body of information about the NZSIS.

LOBBYING

The Labour Party Conference has voted to oppose the activities of the NZSIS, yet the present government has done absolutely nothing in this direction. We ask you to press home on the government's responsibility to the electorate. You can assist by writing to your local MP.

CAMPAIGN TO OPPose THE SECURITY SERVICE
P.O. BOX 1147, WELiINGTON.
NEWS
FROM MALAYSIA & SINGAPORE

9-4-75
Chee Khun: Harsh Measures May Force Students To Go Underground

K.L.: Dr. Tan Chee Khun (Pekma EPA) opposed the Government's Amendment Bill. He said: "These repressive measures, far from curbing students' political activities, will make them more radical than ever and drive them underground. This will entail far more work for the Special Branch, more spies in Malaysia to the National Front Government is mortally afraid of students achieving political consciousness." He added that he was certain that the student rebellion would not be brought to a close by any force for the Minister.

14-4-75
Union's Plan For New Students

The theme of the University of Singa-

pore and Singapore Polytechnic Students' Unions' freshmen orientation programmes this year will be on 'Students' role and responsi-

bility in society' and the officials of the freshmen orientation committees of both unions.

The programmes of USU include:

1. Orientation camp, exhibitions, welfare activities, and forums.

2. A survey on the living conditions of freshmen in urban areas and a short stint in factories to observe the working conditions of workers.

3. The aim of the Singapore Polytechnic's orientation is to:

1. BRING ABOUT better understanding of the union's policies.

2. FORGE a more coherent relationship be-

tween the union and the students.

3. AFFORD maximum exposure to social responsibilities on the part of the students.

These programmes include student meetings, film shows, group discussions, talks, work-

shops, exhibitions and outdoor activities. The official said the union would not organize an orientation billed this year's "were money and trouble.

15-4-75
Mosque Demo: 60 Fried

K.L.: Sixty students were acquitted after their arrest by the Sessions Court on a charge of taking part in an unauthorized assembly in Singapore on June 6 last year as they had not been positively iden-
tified by the District Officer and the University Librarian. Justice chief Mr. Abdul Razak said that the prosecution only submitted part of the evidence taken during the unlawful as-

sembly; for a fair trial they should have submit-
ted all the evidence. He emphasized that there was a possibility that students were being interrogated under these unannounced raids. The trial of the second batch of 60 students has been postponed until this year.

16-4-75
Razak Urges London Ummo To Preserve Malaysia's Good Image

London: Tan Abdul Razak urged members of the London Ummo Club to help preserve Malaysia's good image in Britain. He said certain groups of Malays studying had smeared the country's good name by present-
ing distorted version of what was happening in the country. He feared that Malaysian represen-
tatives might be influenced and lower their morale in their new environment.

16-4-75
Musa Hitam Calls US To Stabilise Tim Price

London — Primary Industries Minister, Datuk Musa Hitam said the United States should ac-
cept the principle that the commercial sales of tin from the General Services Administration (GSA) and the GSA should be made when the price is at the price stabilization floor or below. He regretted that the USA stockpile had been reduced from 309,000 long tons in 1957 to the present 27,000 long tons, it still represented a high leverage factor in the tin market. The tin price today is $500 per long ton, while the price stabilization floor of $250 and $450 a point.

21-4-75
Gusher Call To Bridge Rich-Poor Gap At Once

Ipoh — The Minister of Agriculture and Rural Distribution, Engr. Gafur Baha said, at the moment, there is a wide gap in the distribution of income and property, especially between the Malays and other races. The Malays only own 1% of the shares in public companies and only 0.9% of the share in other private companies. At the same time, they own only 0.9% of the share in the agricultural sector companies, the Malays and Indians each have 0.9% participation. He also said that Mars (Council of True for the indig-

enous people) has had so far spent $37 million for allotted for it under the second Malaysian Plan. Of the $35 million worth of shares reserved for Malays till the middle of 1973, only half of them were bought up.

24-4-75
US Arms Export Boom

The $59 million worth of arms build-up, particularly in the Middle East, has brought boom times to the United States exporters of arms. Military exports by American companies have reached a new high of more than $30 billion ($57.6 billion a year), and orders of shipyard were foreign customers are growing at the fastest rate in US history. For some American arms

loser to action, Marine personnel were hov-

ing over boats in support of their claim for a higher travelling allowance than their present $7 a month for each worker. About 800 clerks and fork lift drivers are involved in the dispute.

26-4-75
US Arms Export Boom

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ing over boats in support of their claim for a higher travelling allowance than their present $7 a month for each worker. About 800 clerks and fork lift drivers are involved in the dispute.

10-7-74
US and Soviet Union Planning to Settle Dispute Over Western Germany

Hans-Joerg Haag — The Chinese Communist Party Central Committee said a message today to the Malayan Communist Party Central Committee extending congratulations on its 45th anniversary. It quoted in the message that 'at present, the international situation is characterized by great disorder. The two sides agreed to cooperate on social and cultural matters.

28-4-75
America's $1,100 Business State In Malaysia

Kuala Lumpur — American investment in Malaysia totals US$500 million ($110 million) so far with expectations of more than doubling during the coming years, revealed by the Malaysian Ambassador to the US, Engr. Mohamed R. Jacob. He said the tax incentives offered by the Malaysian Government gave tremendous cost advantages for American projects in Malaysia, especially with the industrial and social infrastructure already available.

29-4-75
Fair Deal For All Investors, Jamil Tells Japanese

Tokyo — Malaysia has few problems with Japanese investors that have not been able to solve amicably, Malaysian Federal Industrial Development Authority chairman Engr. Jamil Jan said here. There were complaints that some Japanese companies did not give full opportunities for Malaysians to be trained to secure senior positions. This problem is compounded by the fact that "in the practice of Japanese companies to communicate between the Malaysian joint venture company and the parent company in Japan in Japanese.

26-4-75
KL To Get $80m French Loan

Paris — Malaysian Prime Minister, Tun Abdul Razak said the French Government was prepared to lend his country about 150 million francs ($85.0 million) for economic development pro-

jects. Addressing French bankers, he said Malay-

sia was stepping up its drive to attract invest-

ment and technological know-how from western industrial nations.

26-4-75
Work To—Rule Holds Up 6 Ships

Port Klang — At least six ships are delayed in their departure for several hours as the Port Authority's marine crew went on work

5-5-75
Easter Tournament

Due to overcharging a refund is now available to all those who travelled to Christchurch for Easter Tournament on the charter buses. Refunds may be collected from the St reflectice office.

The Prime Minister's office has been flooded with complaints from tourists about the Easter Tournament. The office has been flooded with complaints from tourists about the Easter Tournament. The office has been flooded with complaints from tourists about the Easter Tournament. The office has been flooded with complaints from tourists about the Easter Tournament. The office has been flooded with complaints from tourists about the Easter Tournament. The office has been flooded with complaints from tourists about the Easter Tournament.

Inland Revenue Dep.

ACCOUNTING GRADUATES AND UNDERGRADUATES

EMPLOYER'S VISITS 1975

On Thursday 5 June two staff members from the above will visit the University as part of the Employer's Visit Program. If you would like to talk to them, contact the Careers Advisory Board for an appointment.
Discussions at Council are spread over four days, and split into various discussion groups. Plenary meetings start and finish Council, which major reports and decisions are considered. There is also a priority plan to allocate time to various plans. Vic's chief (planary) reps were Lisa Sackern and Gyles Beckford. Apart from those, the following discussion policy is discussed in Commissions: Finance and Administration (Vic's rep Mike Curtis), National (Anthony Ward, John Granster), International (Bryony Hales, John Henderson); Education (Rod Proser); and Accommodation and Welfare (Peter Aagard, Angela Hellicol). Victoria had the biggest delegation, and often the largest number of reps at each session (chief members also vote in the Commissions). The lead to at least one interesting vote on a procedural matter was National Commissions, Clare Ward (Auckland, 9 votes) voted against the motion while Lisa Sackern, Anthony Ward and John Granster (Vic, 7 votes) voted for it. No one else voted, and the decision was won on the vote vote! The discussion in Commissions was pretty anemic, the important issues being:

- 
- Victoria (Vic) - Victoria is Vice President (Welfare) - discussion on the WVP centred around 2 points. The first, resolved that the setting up of a WVP was the priority, but decided entirely on more office space and secretarial assistance being available.

- The second point was the relative merits of a resource officer (an appointed position of a skilled researcher without political power) or a vice president (an elected position similar to IPV and EVP with political power to express NZUSA policy). Eventually the vote was in favour of a WVP, who was seen as being more responsive to students than a resource officer responsible to NZUSA bosses.

- Building (Finance): it was felt that the best way to get around the chronic shortage of space in the national office was for NZUSA to buy a building. Finance wizard Peter McLeod (the accountant) reckoned that if half of it could be rented out NZUSA might make a profit. Most campuses agreed to provide money towards a loan of $20,000 between them to fund the building, subject to General Meeting approval.

- Assessment (Education): a rather anarchic idea stemming from the Auckland University of Students' abolishing assessment was considered, but the more sensible idea of making assessment as simple as it interferes with the teaching process was agreed upon.

- Unicene (Finance): after no discussion in F&A (but with temperatures very high), final Plenary agreed to ask Unicene (which runs the films on all campuses apart from Auckland and Lincoln) to secure the $2,000 loan given them last year.

- Land (Accommodation): Canterbury suggested the nationalisation of all land to get rid of property speculators. This was referred back to campuses.

- Students' Union Election (Education): it was agreed to refer this back to the campuses as well, toward gaining co-ordinated national union policies.

- National Union of Students (National): it was suggested that a working subcommittee be set up to report to August Council on an NUS. Victoria (i.e. me) was gagged on the original decision to set up the working party and then attacked for being undemocratic and destructive for refusing to support the subcommittee. Alick Shaw made a well-reasoned attack on Vic's attitude towards this matter, misrepresenting many points and often contradicting himself (eg. describing Vic's attitude on NUS as being put up in a personal attack - which it isn't) and starting from there to conduct a violent personal attack on the person he is imagined responsible for Vic policy. Most of the other constituents considered the attack unfair, but it provided one of the few heated discussions of the Council. After tempers had cooled, final Plenary agreed to set up the working party (watch for more debate on NUS).

- Environment (National): most policy, including proposal on South Island beef farms, were passed with little discussion. A very good report was received from Waikato on energy resources, which will be continued and considered at August Council along with policy ideas from Vic and Auckland.

- Mori Rights (National): reps from Acord came to discuss the matter, and NZUSA recognised New Zealand institutions as racist before referring Vic's Te Reo Mori submissions and other ideas on Race Relations to August Council to give constituents time to look at them.

- Women's Rights (National): policy was reaffirmed on women's rights and opposing oppression and discrimination. A proviso that there would be no opposition in the Remuera clinic was agreed upon. As with Environment, the most debate centred on remits seeing the problem as part of the nature of society, attempts at solution being ultimately frustrated by that nature.

- Arcot (Finance): an separate article on New Arcot and Arts Council.

- Salaries (Finance): the salaries of the national officers was increased to $3803 after a rather unsatisfactory discussion. One of the officers had found difficulty living on the salary and brought the matter up in Finance and Administration Commission. The matter was deferred to the financial plenary where all the national officers were present. Victoria delegates presented a paper with a financial breakdown of reasonable living expenses for national officers which was variously described as 'idealistic', 'uncommunicable' and 'most absurd' in the various points it made. What the Vic document said was that elected officers were expected to work for the organisation primarily because of commitment to students and not for financial reward. While they were not expected to be financially disadvantaged by working for NZUSA they were expected to have a lifestyle that was not fantastically removed from students.

- These provisions, on which any democratic union bases its rest of remuneration of elected officials were not taken seriously by most present. Peter Aagard had said that he failed to see how national officers couldn't live on what they got at the beginning of the debate. The truth of fact of that statement was never proven for no case was put for the salary hike. Various opinions on the stress of working in the NZUSA office.

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'SNZUSA's policy is made by twice yearly Council meetings in May and August each year. All local Students' Associations are represented by delegates who vote in line with decisions of general meetings, student council or SRC meetings on their campuses'.

'NZUSA's main function is as a trade union seeking the best possible working and living conditions for its members. It also takes stands on wider issues on which students, through their representatives, have expressed their collective views.'

NZUSA IS YOUR UNION 1975.

There is a great deal of significance in the placing of this year's May Council at Waikato University. Waikato runs its students association affairs through SCMs. The number is 20. The number that normally turns up is less than 20. This CouncilWaikato abstained on nearly half the motions because it had no policy. For the motions they did vote on, the policy, often as not, came from the Executive not SCMs.

It would be hard to say that Waikato's reps. at Council truly represented Waikato students - at least not they did abstain on many things they had no policy on. However, most of the other delegates at Council voted against policy dictated by students on more than one occasion. Most delegates voted on contentious issues without any policy from their union other than direction dictated by the local student body - so they really don't have the excuse that they were elected to represent students.

I have tried to make these statements of the pamphlet NZUSA IS YOUR UNION to the realities of this year's May Council to show that all is not well in the national body of university students. Mind you, things aren't as bad as last Council when Victoria introduced the novel policy of abstaining on major issues they had no policy on and became one object for ridicule - now Waikato are following in our steps and other delegations are being a bit more careful in their voting.

May Council did have this good side: things are improving slowly as regards democracy. But at the same time the bureaucracy in NZUSA is also expanding (viz. the pay rises for elected officials). However, what are probably the most important aspects of Council are the commissions where students active in the various fields get together to find out what's happening on other campuses, plan strategies, pass on ideas, work out priorities and decide how national officers can best help them.

There were a lot of new faces at this May Council and most of them would have found the commissions quite useful even though national officers did tend to be a bit harsh in their chairing. Overall this May Council showed signs that democracy was creeping into NZUSA as well as among the various Commissions. More local associations. More local associations. More local associations. More local associations. More local associations.

At one stage during Council a legal opinion was asked for when Auckland delegates expressed a motion in direct opposition to general meeting policy of Auckland students. No legal opinion being forthcoming, the Auckland delegates went on to vote against the policy of their students! NZUSA can only be effective if its members participate actively in student affairs.'

NZUSA IS YOUR UNION 1975.

It wasn't just that student leaders tend to ignore the wishes of students and vote accordingly but that they didn't seem to be too worried about getting students active. Instead they wanted to expand the top echelons such as NZUSA. Students are just getting a grip on NZUSA now but if the bureaucratic machine is continually expanded they may never be able to fully control their representatives. It is true for a moratorium on NZUSA's growth until democracy exists at constituent levels.

Victoria opposed the planned National Union of tertiary students (NUTS) on the grounds that it was building unity from the top and not the bottom (such as through local area councils). But it would appear that the unity of NZUSA stills comes mainly from the top and not the bottom. Still, many NZUSA policies rely on only one or two direct expressions of student opinion at campus level. Much of the policy is still based on the personal viewpoints of delegates to Council. And these delegates are generally appointed by executives and presidents rather than directly elected by the local student body - so they really don't have the excuse that they were elected to represent students.

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The death agony of NEW ARGOT

BY Anthony Ward

Sailor ran six articles criticize New Argot, and Arts Council. As I wrote some time back on campus level for consideration, hoping that it will receive great attention than the NUS proposals last August Council's recommend to campuses. three out of campuses still had no policy on. Criticisms can be levelled at the chancellorship - most officers tend to dominate decisions, which is this in un due partly to the reluctance senate reps to do much about.

artists were often not contro lished gave the meetings a somber. It would be pleasing to see debates on all campus with students agreeing on. Unfortunately this is often not on too many campuses policy small groups, and little made to draw in wider stud ents. Victoria is better on this 80 others - if only because making body (SRC) is open to attend and vote, visi bles. Democracy in this very much dependent on en siti with to make of it.

The New Argot story should have stopped at May Council but it hasn't. At Council all sorts of arguments were put up as to why New Argot had to be kept. Tony Ward has outlined a few of these arguments, but there are more, and some are more relevant. The Arts Council braves were well aware that there was a body of opinion that the axing of New Argot not as an end in itself but as a move towards a national student newspaper. The staff proceeded to present us with debatable figures demonstrating that the axing of New Argot would make it almost impossible to set up a national student newspaper for a very long time. They were trying to prove to Council that if there was to be a national student newspaper, New Argot was to be in. Unfortunately the figures we heard from them varied somewhat.

We heard that it would take $5,000 to set up a national student newspaper. We heard that it would take $10,000 to set up a national student newspaper. We heard that it would take 3 years to set up a national student newspaper. We heard that it would take 3 years to set up a national student newspaper. We heard that it would take 3 years to set up a national student newspaper. We heard that it would take 3 years to set up a national student newspaper. We heard that it would take 3 years to set up a national student newspaper. We heard that it would take 3 years to set up a national student newspaper. We heard that it would take 3 years to set up a national student newspaper. We heard that it would take 3 years to set up a national student newspaper. We heard that it would take 3 years to set up a national student newspaper. We heard that it would take 3 years to set up a national student newspaper. We heard that it would take 3 years to set up a national student newspaper. We heard that it would take 3 years to set up a national student newspaper. We heard that it would take 3 years to set up a national student newspaper.

Another thing that was thrown in the wind was the observation that Teachers colleges were not going to withdraw from the Arts Council if New Argot was axed by the NZUSA Council. Just before Bruce Kirk and Nanu put all Council at a loss to the axing of New Argot he had said that the decision was going to be the "national blender". Arts Council's credentials would fail to nothing, he said.

Sure enough, a resolution of Council finishing remits to the STANCE Council the next weekend had appeared condemning the NZUSA decision, axing New Argot to continue, and recommending all Teachers Colleges to withdraw from Arts Council if New Argot was not continued. The principle behind these remits was that the NZUSA decision was undemocratic and decollatorial.

It seemed that the "prestigious literary journal" was to receive a setback in its death throes than it ever did when it was alive. Fortunately the STANCE Council decided the motions till its next meeting in August, by which time our precious New Argot will be well and truly dead.

The whole exercise raises interesting questions about how much power Arts Council is prepared to listen to students. Certainly they fought the New Argot decision with every gun they had and they fought from one national student body to the next.

People have let Arts Council grow until it now claims to have 170,000 students under its umbrella. Yet it still does not see itself responsible to those students. Instead, as in the New Argot case, Arts Council is interested in being responsible to the literati of New Zealand at the expense of students.

We should take the example of New Argot to heart and have a look at how we can change Arts Council to something different from a pretentious entrepreneurial agency specially produced for students (and helping on mainly unrepresentative and unreliable labour at each campus). Very importantly we should ask why developing and promoting artistic endeavours that have been very high on Arts Council's priorities. Finally to demonstrate the attitude of Arts Council to the students it supposedly represents, I will quote from its Chairman, Don Shepherd saying that Arts Council was going to make submissions on the Centre's axing of New Argot in that it would like a motion or two on censorship in the NZUSA (books). Where we go there we will see that we are representing 120,000 students so we will have to have one or two atonally against with us.

This is where the Dem ean's press conference to May Council that day went well but they be at May Council with have to set priorities. We do this with absolutely no consultation with the students. Sitting in a small room with sixty other people obvious of even what day of the week is we weigh up the difference between getting a building for a Welfare Vice-President. Or more im portantly we don't. We don't tell the National Office that an investigation into rape is more important than the West Bath Street parents, or that a campa ign on Aid and Development is more important than the National Office without even consultations with the President.

Right now there is nothing much we can do, but remember that for August Council we must fight beroacuity, democracy and make some decisions.

Lisa Sacken,
President.
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Educational establishment________________________Course________________________Full or part time________________________

Class or stage________________________

$
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The interview with home Tuwhare was conducted by Tauru Erura and was originally published in somewhat greater length in New Argot.

You've said elsewhere that poetry is for you, among other things, an integrating, and a sorting out process. Is this how you got into poetry in the first place?

Yes. I think so. I was connected very closely to the Communist party. I was involved in activities like trade union work, local strike action in Mangakino, action against apartheid and the hydrogen bomb. When I resigned from the Party in 1954 over the Hungarian business, it left quite a gap, a kind of vacuum, in my lifestyle. And I suddenly found, by God, that I had a strong liking for writing and putting down my thoughts. I hadn't really done much writing seriously before that. Just one or two bits of purely political verse of the Communist party paper, the People's Voice.

Is there any particular audience you would like to feed to that you haven't come across yet? Pererenon, Waiariki, Buckingham Palace?

I was invited to Pererenon once, as a kind of Maori cultural class. That was good enough. I didn't want to impress and say 'I'm the big shot bloody poet come to tell you about home'... I was content to be involved in what they call Maori cultural background. It was a good experience and I'd like to do more of that sort of thing.

Another thing I'd like to do is sometime get back to my Maori. My first appearance before a predominantly Maori audience was in Rotorua. I got a rapt, I got a terrific hand from them, although my poems were in English. The response I drew from them was bloody delightful. I thought they might be pone enough to clap at the end, but there was a very good spontaneous happy reaction to some of the poems.

In those days you were probably the only Maori writer around, and certainly, the best known. Now, with the emergence of people like Witi Ihimaera, and events like the national Maori Arts Conferences — do you find that this has had any effect on you personally, or on your artistic pursuits?

Well, you were invited to the conference from the outset as the so-called LAUGIERE. That kind of thing is... time consuming. The first Maori Artists and Writers Conference at Te Kaha was a very satisfying experience. Since then, of course, we've had the one at Waiariki, and the next one will be at Rotorua in September. God knows, I understand it, but I'm not sure how there's space for it. Recorua definitely wants the 97th Conference.

It's a good thing for Maori artists and writers to circulate... get to know their country a helluva bit more deeply. Get to know their tangata whanua. In each of these areas they have their own lifestyle as a tribe. I think we're one up on Pakeha artists because we're deeply involved in people, and also in the land. I think it was Selwyn Muro who said that 'Art is a good thing for... meeting between people'. Well, our role is to kind of knit people together. I think that a good role for an artist — the best...

In the actual process of writing poetry, you get your initial idea, and put the poems together. Later, if you're reasonably satisfied, it may be published, or you may read it to an audience. Which stage you find the most exciting?

Well, obviously, it's nice to be published. But even before you think about submitting it, there's that feeling that you've gone as far as you can with a poem. Then you have two courses: whether you want to communicate the content of this poem to people, or whether you consider that it's a private love letter to yourself. Well hell — too many people I think, write private love letters to themselves. O.K., far enough, put that away in a drawer — for yourself. But once you submit a poem for publication, you have to believe that there's something in it for you other than a wish to communicate to people, and share with them. There's another stage, of seeing it in print, and feeling bloody unbashful! You know — Jesus, that you could have done better. Changed a word here, jugged the stanza order a bit...

Here's how you reconcile the two aspects of writing poetry: the personal act of writing, and the act of publication, which makes you to some extent a public commodity?

You know, the text of art is publication. You can be trapped, in a way, into becoming a 'poet's poet', writing just for some appreciative people, for critics. Taking ridicule be cause all these critics are sitting on you, waiting for your book to come out, waiting to hammer you if you don't have a regard for their previous comments and critical assessments. If you're gonna be worried about that, I think that when you get slightly precious about your field of art, it's kind of pushing art into a place where its above people — and I'm sure that's not right. I don't think, for example, that you would write short stories completely unrelated to his personal context and his social context with people...

So you reconcile the personal and the public by using some sort of code you'd probably explain as being 'true to yourself'?

Yes... being true to yourself is a kind of search for honesty — and also, because your honesty may be a bit startling to some people, not to fear being honest.

The other thing is not to feel divorced from a living context. If you feel that way, I think it's another way of being arrogant, saying 'Jesus! I'm the greatest!' So it's a bumbling thing. Art is a very humble thing, it doesn't pretend to be above people, or elevated to some kind of precious role. The odd writer can withdraw completely from a living context; of being yourself as well as part of a tribe or class of human beings to be bloodily precious for me. I think, I like to keep my feet on the ground, my bread and butter is bookmaking, and I'd like to get back into harness again. If you don't do this, if you don't renew yourself, you're too academic, you're too... I want to avoid that. Oh, hell, I don't kid myself that I'm a 'poet's poet! But, quite seriously, my poems just spring up from job situations, from a living context, and to renew myself I've got to get back there again.

You've mentioned several times that writing poetry, the actual working out and putting together of words, is a solitary job, and also that you'd like to get back to your own people. Now an important part of Maoritanga is the interplay between personal context. Yet, if you want to pursue your craft you have to scale that down somewhat — almost like the limitations of the long distance runner...

The world doesn't stand still, you know. It passes. And if you mess contact with changing situations, well...

Within the last 15 or 20 years, it's been a delight to see all sorts of movements sprouting from the Maori. The latest thing is that which marathons the land to Wellington. Well crums! things are moving; they're not static. And in the past few years, with Ngati Tamatemoi sprung up the Polynesian Congress, all sorts of movements sprouting from the Maori. The latest thing is that which marathons the land to Wellington. Well crums! things are moving; they're not static. And in the past few years, with Ngati Tamatemoi sprung up the Polynesian Congress, all sorts of movements sprouting from the Maori. The latest thing is that which marathons the land to Wellington. Well crums! things are moving; they're not static. And in the past few years, with Ngati Tamatemoi sprung up the Polynesian Congress, all sorts of movements sprouting from the Maori. The latest thing is that which marathons the land to Wellington. Well crums! things are moving; they're not static. And in the past few years, with Ngati Tamatemoi sprung up the Polynesian Congress, all sorts of movements sprouting from the Maori. The latest thing is that which marathons the land to Wellington. Well crums! things are moving; they're not static. And in the past few years, with Ngati Tamatemoi sprung up the Polynesian Congress, all sorts of movements sprouting from the Maori. The latest thing is that which marathons the land to Wellington. Well crums! things are moving; they're not static. And in the past few years, with Ngati Tamatemoi sprung up the Polynesian Congress, all sorts of movements sprouting from the Maori. The latest thing is that which marathons the land to Wellington. Well crums! things are moving; they're not static. And in the past few years, with Ngati Tamatemoi sprung up the Polynesian Congress, all sorts of movements sprouting from the Maori. The latest thing is that which marathons the land to Wellington. Well crums! things are moving; they're not static. And in the past few years, with Ngati Tamatemoi sprung up the Polynesian Congress, all sorts of movements sprouting from the Maori. The latest thing is that which marathons the land to Wellington. Well crums! things are moving; they're not static. And in the past few years, with Ngati Tamatemoi sprung up the Polynesian Congress, all sorts of movements sprouting from the Maori. The latest thing is that which marathons the land to Wellington. Well crums! things are moving; they're not static. And in the past few years, with Ngati Tamatemoi sprung up the Polynesian Congress, all sorts of movements sprouting from the Maori. The latest thing is that which marathons the land to Wellington. Well crums! things are moving; they're not static. And in the past few years, with Ngati Tamatemoi sprung up the Polynesian Congress, all sorts of movements...
CULTURAL AFFAIRS NOTICE

The following are the Cultural Clubs which are to be re-affiliated at the next meeting of the Executive. Those clubs which do not appear on the list have not submitted re-affiliation forms for 1975 and do not therefore officially exist.

| Anglican Society | French Club | Philosophical Society
| Biological Society | Geological Society | Photographic Society
| Catholic Society | German Students Club | Psychology Society
| Christian Union | Israeli Club | Samoan Students Society
| C.A.S.S. | Law Faculty Club | Student Christian Movement
| Computer Society | M.S.A. | Student Tutoring Scheme
| Creche Club | Maths and Physics Society | Te Reo Maori
| Debating Society | Music Society | Visual Arts Society
| Drama Society | National Party Club | White Sports Coat and Pink
| Folk Club | Octagon Club | Carnation Society
| Food Co-Op | Overseas Christian | Young Socialists
| Fellowship |

The following have submitted grant applications without re-affiliation forms:

- Greek Club
- W.S.S.A.

New clubs formed this year do not have to submit re-affiliation forms this year, but we do require a current list of Committee names and addresses.

Any clubs which think that they still exist but are not on the above list had better see me about it, pronto — or else!

Barbara Leitchman
CULTURAL AFFAIRS OFFICER

ENVIRONMENT 1984

Saturday 24 May:

An invitation to Progressive Associations, environmental and other interested groups, and the general public: we want your participation in ENVIRONMENT 1984, a public seminar or ‘think tank’ organised by Action for Environment, to be held in the Smoking Room/Lounge, Student Union Building, Victoria University.

1.30 pm: Opening speaker: Prof. John Roberts, Professor of Political Science, V.U.W.

2.00 pm: Choose your group activity from:
   1. Wellington Harbour
   2. City Centre
   3. Growth
   4. Energy
   5. Land-use
   6. Population/Resources
   7. N.Z. Forests
   8. A. for E. — how could it be improved?

4.00 pm: Groups report back to seminar with recommendations.

5.30 pm: Close.

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Hello. My name is Joe Student. I guess you are wondering why I am standing here with a stupid look on my face juggling a globe of the world (just in case you wondered what I was holding).

Well, I am trying to decide where I should take off to this summer. You see I took the trip to Student Travel Bureau (STB) and found out all about the summer charter flights programme they are planning. Well keep this to yourself for the moment (it doesn’t become final until early June anyway) but they have some really good fares to all over the world. They have increased the number of departures compared with last year and the beauty of it is that for the summer you can do what you like. So its goodbye for 3 months until its time to catch the return flight home. No organised tours, no timetables and none of ‘today we are going to visit your 50th historical temple’. Don’t be put off if you are the sort who wants definite and arranged before at Student Travel Bureau has special student rates at hotels in Sydney, Melbourne, Singapore, Kuala Lumpur, Bangkok and Hong Kong. STB is also offering tours this summer in New Zealand (if you want to stay at home), Australia, Malaysia, Brunei, Thailand and the Philippines.

Now you are wondering what it is going to cost. Well the fare to the USA is currently $505, to Australia $138, to Kuala Lumpur $510, to Singapore $520 and to various European destinations $848. All these fares are return, but if you don’t want to come back they’ll even sell you a one-way ticket.

And then there’s the student cruise. Imagine after finals looking forward to 18 days at sea. Buying your stereo equipment in Fiji and no luggage weight problems, and visiting Sydney, Samoa and Tonga as well. The cruise departs 30 November, and will cost you only $327 — that’s all your food, accommodation plus entertainment on board. What a way to go.

And now some advice from my sponsors the Student Travel Bureau. If you haven’t applied for your international students identity card (ISIC) by now, you better get moving.

And one last word from me — bookings for all these flights and tours will open in June so get in early.

P.S. You can find STB on the second floor of the Student Union Building, and they’re open from 11am to 4.30pm daily.
By Rod Fraser

The library is perhaps the most valuable resource in any university, especially if we could take example from the students I know at this university. They attend the library much more regularly than lectures. They read books more than they read in the union. They exercise their minds in the library more than they exercise their bodies in the gym. They queue at 8.30 am for the library to open, but they rush out to lectures in dribble and dashes up to half an hour late. More people request reserved books than go to lectures. My point is not that they should be doing something else but that they see the value of the library and that it should become increasingly important as personal pursuit of study increases due to greater academic freedom. (I speak very generally here. I am well aware that rudderless students do a great deal to destroy academic freedom). Now on the basis of this the library should be a primary concern for any university administration. This is the basis theme of this article which will become obvious in the following paragraphs.

Library Space

Rankine Brown was designed as a library building. The plan for the library to expand to fill all of the building displaced various academic departments and classrooms which now exist in the building.

The library is expanding at the moment but it is not displacing other occupants of the building fast enough with the result that it is bursting at the seams. The periodicals section will simply have to have extra shelving space. The periodicals collection shelving ratio will be in excess of 1000:1 by the end of 1975. It is therefore clear that it is now or never that a decision be made on extra space. Now the classrooms B104-109 were designed to fulfill this purpose. It is quite obvious therefore that these rooms should be given to the library at the end of the year and until the completion of the von Zedlitz towers. These classrooms could be replaced by temporary prefabs after the Cotton building construction halts are removed. These prefabs would not need to accommodate as many people as the Rankine Brown classrooms but as most present classes are very much smaller than the norm these rooms can accommodate.

* Over the Christmas holidays the law library moved into the 6th floor of Rankine Brown simply because it had to move out of the shabby Hunter building but the Prof. Board decided in 1973 that 'it be reaffirmed that beginning with the completion of the Cotton stage 1 in 1974/1975 and concluding with the completion of the von Zedlitz tower, floors 1 and 6 of Rankine Brown will be handed over to the library. Now without floor 6 the main book collection will have a shelving ratio in excess of 1000:1 by the end of 1975. So the Prof. Board must be urged to honour its agreement by the beginning of 1975 even though the movement of the Law library was due to the unforeseen Hunter problem. The Law faculty wants to be reunited somewhere else in a permanent building anyway.

* The staff club is located on floor 3 of the library building and uses up a sizeable portion of potential library space. The university council decided to have it removed to two houses adjacent the centre of the campus when these houses become vacant when von Zedlitz is up.

* To make the situation more serious, recently the library has become an official United Nations Depository which necessitates the setting up of a documents room, where documents are kept before binding and shelving.

* The problems of the classrooms on floor 3 and the staff club on floor 3 are easily solved and as such should be quickly dealt with. But to prevent what the library committee describes as a crisis situation in 1974/75 longer term planning must immediately begin to either allocate space for a permanent Law library elsewhere or to provide for alternative accommodation for the Applied Math Division which now occupies floor 7. Since the council has already committed itself to allowing the library expansion into other parts of the building before a crisis situation is met it must treat this problem as a primary concern and it must treat it as a separate issue from that of the long term building programme in order to deal with it before it is too late. It would be a shocking thing to have to resort to of camera storage of books, for instance.

The Library Budget

The library has another major headache that of an insufficient budget. This year the library wanted a 25% increase to the book budget but it got given 12.5% ($30,000) by the council. This barely covers inflation. This is particularly bad when the library was commencing the year with a $40,000 overdraft.

The staff budget is no better. The library asked for 3 extra positions (2 full-time and 1 part-time) but the council only provided enough money for 1 part-time person to become a full-time worker. As a result of this the librarian considers that the technical services may get by but the public services will not. If the present set-up continues they will just be unable to continue the good service to the public. It has been decided therefore to reallocate a certain amount of the work. This is being done by saving 30 man-hours a week in the circulation department—a saving of $1,100 a year. This means that they are ceasing to issue books between 8.30 am and 9.00 am and after 9.00 pm. They will also cut out issuing on Saturday and Sunday afternoons. This won't affect closed reserve or three-day loan books however. They have also decided to reduce the manning of the periodic department.

At the last library committee meeting a request was made by the Law faculty club to provide an entrance to the Law library on floor 6 from the South stairway and lifts. This would require a checkout counter and someone to man it. This proposal is highly desirable and logical. It would mean that the Law library could expand its opening hours and the Law students wouldn't have to go through the main library and wear one lift or one set of stairs (this lift doesn't stop at floor 6 anyway). The inclusion of the proposed entrance would therefore allow all library facilities much more accessible to everyone. However even though everyone at the meeting agreed that the outside entrance to the Law library was a good idea it just simply could not be done due to the lack of money available.

It is clear that in future the council must recognise the value of the library to a greater extent by allocating it a much larger grant, and it must ensure that the Library is able to continue its expansion by providing it with the necessary space.
FRASER: "I DO NOT PROPOSE TO TURN BACK THE SUNDIAL"

SALIENT recently received this informative article on that well known machinery politician, Malcolm Fraser, the leader of the Liberal Party opposition in Australia.

(ANS/Melbourne Age) - Is Malcolm Fraser really on the Right of Genghis Khan? Unable to glean the truth from the exclusive interviews that crowd our papers and magazine zines, I decided to heed the lion in his den, to visit him on his plantation.

Alighting from the paddle steamer, I walked through the groves of mangoes and moss-hung cottonwoods towards the white homestead. In the distance I could see Fraser's white picket fence, and the velvet voices blending in a Stephen Foster medley. Way Down Upon the Murray River came wafting on the wind.

The masss was waiting for me on the verandah, sitting stiffly in his rocking chair and sipping a mint julep. Unyielding, unsmiling, unミミミミミミン the Man In the Iron Face.

He greeted me formally, stiffly, and ushered me into his book-lined study. As my eyes became accustomed to the gloom I could see the tiles tipped out in gold. Caesar's Commentarii de bello Gallico, Kipling's Mowgli stories, Sir Robert's Afternoon Light and, inevitably, Ayn Rand's Fountainhead. I also noticed the silver cups and saucers won by his prize Hereford and his autographed collection of jackboots.

As I sank into the mellow leather of a chesterfield, I couldn't help but see that Fraser was surreptitiously applying Sellotape to the corners of his mouth, just as the late Onassis had used it to hold his eyes open. Was he suffering from the same dread disease? No. I realised that the poor man - condemned by the media for his humility - was using the sticky tape to simulate a smile.

I began the interview with the obvious question.

"You've been accused by Pravda of being connected with 'the Australian elite - with big industrialists and financiers and the richest farmers'. Are you, in fact, in sympathy with the nation's egotistical spirit?"

He shrugged at the word 'Pravda' and again at 'egalitarian'. Nonetheless, his answer was both emphatic and democratic. "I believe in equality to some extent," he said. "I take my slaves, all of whom are equal with each other. And I am glad to say that I'm the happiest dairker in the district." At this point I could hear them singing the Campbells Races. Their voices harmonising on the doo-dahs.

"Well, sir, what do you think of Australia's defence policy?"

"This is just one of many areas in which I disagree strongly with Mr Whitlam. If we are to regain the Holy Grail we'll need to press many more men into service. Moreover, our forces in Anzac, Edessa and Trigopa must be reinforced and equipped with the latest in crossbows and siege machines. Otherwise our crusades against the oil-rich Moslems will surely fail."

This led to a wide ranging discussion on foreign policy. Fraser crossed to a bookcase and pulled out his school atlas (From the Grammar 1940) and opened it to Mercator's projection of the world. "All these red bits," he said forcefully, "must be returned to Great Britain."

"I do not propose to turn back the sundial. It will still be perfectly legal to publish such material. However, anyone reading it will feel the taste of the cut." We moved into the area of State relations.

"I will pursue a policy of law and border. The States should have a greater say in their own affairs. Just this morning I expressed this view in a letter to the incoming Premier of Van Diemen's Land."

"I found his attitude to the 'small I' policies of Rupert Hamer. What did he think of Hamer's campaign to abolish hanging?" I've never been happy with hanging myself," said Mr Fraser. "I cannot see that it's a deterrent. Now, if you were to draw and quarter them as well, that's an entirely different matter."

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I found myself warming to the man. Clearly he'd been misrepresented by the mass media and by his political enemies. Characterised as some sort of dyed-in-the-wool re-actionary, he was in fact a surprisingly sensitive human being. This was emphasised in our discussion of social services where he proposed remedies that were so radical as to smack of socialism.

"Poorhouses!" he said, standing up and crossing to the window. "The Welfare State thatexpense for our citizens will be replaced with poorhouses. Grim, blue-stone buildings where unmarried mothers can give birth, where old-age pensioners can spend their final hours. Only in this way can the draps of society be held both physically and spiritually. For while the poorhouse is a roof over their heads, we'll have trained beasts on hand to castrate them for their moral shortcomings."

I hadn't expected to discover this soft, sentimental streak in a man held to be indifferent to the problems of ordinary people. Frankly, I found it hard to swallow over the lump in my throat. Somewhat embarrassed by his outburst of compassion, Fraser peered at Selloptape from his face and started to talk about trade unionism.

"I'm not opposed to the trade union movement at all. If I had friends, some of the best of them would be trade unionists. However, it seems wrong that a man can both influence the Federal Government through a vote and then expect to wield additional clout through the withholding of his labor."

"Therefore, I propose to change the Electoral Act. Workers can then pick their picks. That can belong to a trade union or they can get a vote. It will be their democratic right to make the choice."

"Moreover, we will introduce radical legislation to encourage workers participation. If a company loses money, the workers will be able to participate by losing their money as well. I propose that all pay envelopes will be garnished for the duration."

Impressed by this novel method of breaking down class barriers, I moved on to the vexed subject of taxation. Fraser said, while getting a deduction of $500 per sceptre. This will be financed by an additional tax on the low-income earners."

"I'm surprised by the extent to which the Ordinary people do not know how to manage their financial affairs."

"You'll be doing them a kindness?"

"Precisely."

As we sat together talking in the darkening twilight, Mr Fraser painted a picture of a transformed Australia, a whole nation reborn as a result of his New Deal. It was an idyll where malcontents sat in the stocks watching happy villagers morris dance and whirling around the maypole. All too soon it was time to go as the Boat Show was nearing its landing. (I could distinctively hear Howard Klee's Gaylord Rovon singing Only Make Believe / Love You to Kathryn Grayson on the juke box.)

As he shook hands with his velvet glove giving a discreet black button brought me my plastic mac. And I suddenly realised that I had neglected an all-important area. What was the Fraser plan for health? Would he dismantle Hayden's Medibank?

First, we'd declare everyone Medipany bankrupt and introduce a new scheme throughout the country. To explain it in simple terms, you'll have to pay cash for the doctor but the lines will be free."

Philip Adams

BLERTA are coming to the Vic Campus on Friday May 23 and will start at 8.15 pm. If you don't know who they are see the last issue of Salient.
COUNTRY FLYING with REDEYE

Buckled in Wellington. A couple of Sundays ago, he flew to New Zealand, to see the Canterbury Heat win another regular show. Last Sunday night there was Mark Williams and hopefully Buckled in will bring Skele to back from Aus. So good old Country Flyers opened the night with a Fiddle. They were a group of guys into having a good time and putting on the results. By their third number they were up and ready to go. The one problem with the whole, the one thing that keeps the whole thing going, the second lead guitar player is left to do no more except clatter the sound. Possibly the main thing was that by playing more than one, the two patterns would have to be used. Up to now and second regard on their part was effective it should be heard that better than they did. The two lead guitars and on the top of country rock, they're the masseurs. I'm not an audience. But I'm not enough to be a good lead guitarist and that side was pretty okay.

The sound varied from the whole compass of country rock with numbers by the Nebraska Boys, The Purple Sage, Commander Cody and the Dakota Mountain Band, its mention part.

The music varied in sound. This was helped by the fiddling of Bob Smith who played for a few minutes. The overall sound was lovely by lovely mixing, but what could you call that good.

Melody Mendez the singer really did a bucked song on keeping everyone alive and listening to the music and a sense of fun, which not only the band but the audience were made up on. Commander Cody had a sense of natural high which comes from making music with a group of friends. The classic rock was after to get the best of the tuning wing was metal. It was as good as Earth, Wind & Fire and a looking good on the road.

STEELY DAN : KATY LIEF (PRODUCED BY PETER SIMONS)

Steely Dan 1975.

Katy Lief is upon us with another dose of mainstream rock and roll, reflecting the basic themes of Countdown to Ecstasy, but at the same time concentrating a lot on the rhythm section of their side, that's definable by 'Do It Again'. Steely Dan is up with 'Black Friday' they move out. A hard driving guitar exchanging tricks with Donald Fagen's straightforward keyboards is balanced on top of a pulsing bass. Three rhythm non-negatives ditter and there they rock on for 5:59 on Doctor Wu. This time Steely Dan strike gold and really boogie. Nothing too original but they combine a wealth of mid-sixties rock influences and their rock.

Side two opens with an absolute in music called "Everyone's gone to the movies", successful, as its initial novelty is completely overwhelmed by sheer enmity. "Chain Lightning" is another exuberant exercise in toe-tapping that seems to be a natural product of this group. Though they're playing a barely unique and their own style, their lyrics are not ridiculous. They exhibit a control of the main rock format that is intriguing and it would work for the audience.

This is their ability to play three-to-five minute songs in a journey, up-tempo fashion without becoming redundant or suffocating that may well make Steely Dan the thinking man's alternative to a Blake. If you think, why not hear them??

PORT NICHOLSON FOLK FESTIVAL

MAY 30th to JUNE 2nd at VICTORIA UNIVERSITY

REGISTRATION $8

FRIDAY NIGHT: registration, drinking and dancing to the music of the Port Nicholson Village Band and friends.

SATURDAY: workshops include 'Underground Music'-featuring British mining songs, Testament Building: 'The Lawbreakers', 'Blacks, Whites and Blues', 'Contemporary Music' and 'The Tonight Show'. A "Come-along" concert and resident musicians will be available for lessons.

SUNDAY: workshops 1-3pm, winding up with the final concert on Sunday night.

Most of New Zealand's best folk, blues, country and bluegrass musicians will be at the Festival playing and teaching. Half day tickets are available but tickets for the final concert are only guaranteed to those who register for the whole festival.

Appy at Studs for more information or send $5 to P.O. Box 12-145, enquiring your name and address also.
A Simple Request of the Vice-Chancellor

Dear Sir,

I am writing to express my concern as regards the recent increase in food prices in the university. We are all struggling to make ends meet due to a general increase in the cost of living. It is not uncommon for students to face significant financial pressures during their studies. Therefore, I am writing to request

Sincerely yours,

Anthony Ward

Café Prices Unbearable

Dear Sir,

I am writing to express my concern regarding the unreasonable increase in the prices of meals at the café. The increase has made it difficult for students to afford meals, especially those on a tight budget. I urge you to look into this matter urgently.

Yours faithfully,

S.F. McKay

Instrumentalism

Dear Sir,

Your editorial defending Salient's policy on arts reviews smacks of that kind of instrumentalism which requires that the arts should illustrate stereotyped political ideas. The views contained in your editorial are hardly original - fact-citizen and democratic politicians of many previous eras adhere to theories of instrumentalism: art is of value when it serves a necessary and socially-validated goal; art is "negative" except in dealing with hostile or competitive social systems.

Despite your personal prejudices on the subject, the chief goal of art criticism is understanding - readers seek from art criticism a way of looking at art objects which will yield the maximum of knowledge about their meanings and merits. A good art review could reveal information about the art work to the reader, and furthermore should help the reader to know how information about art work is related to its excellence.

In the best Marxist thought and in its clarifications of the social relations between art forms and art of art, it tends to be unsatisfactory in the formulation of criteria of artistic excellence. Marxism cannot criticise the work to seek out social, moral, or psychological purposes art must serve. It emphasises the role of art related to the dominant concerns of the social order and its role in the totalisation of a society or an art form. However, these moralised "values" are an integral part of the human constitutive of our human experience.

Yours sincerely,

Gary Chiffon

A Suggestion On Saving Hunter

Dear Sir,

As a graduate who toiled in that fine literary atmosphere over ten years ago, it occurs to me, on the approach of its 75th conciliating session, to write briefly with care. If your magazine and its editorial council considered a special meeting, could you not pool the talents and resources of your students to come up with a Save Hunter campaign based on what students could contribute? Here is a suggestion that would have a little number of the students in particular to contribute. And the account and those with home correspondence would be lovely. Surely the students could propose a cheaper plan of applying for 'saving' Hunter. As the student bodies, could not have in mind that the $6000 plus income of the student authority request. We all know that a student bodies can have little, they are facing no earthquakes, dangers that Parliament and Governments of all and half of Wellington, including those distant Wellington and saving History, would have to come down. You might even consider that your students should haveVEL with such a proposal, perhaps a volunteer in a Producer Power Plan to actually come up with what students could do and what about students to do the new university building. I hope that is the heavy brick laying over the harbour.

Suggested by

David McCulli

More 'Facts' We Omitted

Dear Sir,

You have not answered the questions I asked.

1. Are we to believe that the communist movement which you demand that we employ in order to form the communists for democratic freedom of the people." You know very well that these people are allowing freedom of movement and speech before the dictator's rule. Do you mean this is your idea of 'democratic freedom' then, I would kindly suggest you write your views to that point.

2. It is as 'factual' as reds are concerned, you know quite well when the news was published, not only aiding in it does not present a threat to the communists but they are the.

3. I am not 'somewhat blaming the Industries people for being against the communist movement, but rather I am pointing out the fact that so many people are associated with it.

4. You point out that "Time" follows that at first the communists in 1938 was made up solely of communists. This is 1938, what about the others since three years. You conveniently avoided this.

5. You say that "If the mud is supposed to stick because of the fact that it's true..." - you may misquote me here, I call them communists, too. You can be wrong as others and you can be wrong. The industrial movement has been made up solely of communists. This is 1938, what about the others since three years. You conveniently avoided this.

6. Your arguments that all means of coercion were an Lenin 'side' hearing for the "people against the political ideas..." I would like to say that I cannot understand your argument, or even understand what it is you are arguing with.

7. I would like to say that I cannot understand your argument, or even understand what it is you are arguing with.

8. I would like to say that I cannot understand your argument, or even understand what it is you are arguing with.

Sincerely yours,

Neville Wynn

The demand you make that we print both sides of the story will not be carried out. First of all, you will not insist that the other side of the story be presented by the New Zealand media. Secondly, we do not see it as a matter of conscience, but rather as a matter of policy. However, I do believe that the two are not that far apart, as long as you keep in mind that the information is not stopped short of the reader. The only thing we disagree with is the failure of the new universities to publish a clear and comprehensive report which is relevant to the student body's concerns.

Yours faithfully,

F.S. Holm

F.S. Holm
SALIENT
OPEN DAY

DROP IN!

FROM ALBERT MANN

MORNING SESSION: SALIENT OFFICE, COMMITTEE ROOM 3
9.00am–12 noon: Writing workshops (Reporting, Reviewing, Creative writing, etc.)

AFTERNOON SESSION: SALIENT OFFICE, COMMITTEE ROOM 3
2.00–5.00pm: Technical workshops (Layout, Cartoons and Graphics, News Photography, etc.)

EVENING SESSION: SALIENT OFFICE, COMMITTEE ROOM 3
6.00–7.30pm: Workshop on how Salient is put out and on various practical activities.

STAFF MEETING: SALIENT OFFICE
7.30pm: Discussion of Open Day, Salient's role, etc.

ALL DAY: Feel free to come and look around Salient. If you're in a club, you'll be interested in our typing, layout and lettering facilities.

'SALIENT cannot survive without increased student participation', said Editor Bruce Robinson today. Bruce was speaking from his ward in Porous Hospital where he has been for the last few weeks. Ever since staff numbers rounded off at the figure of one, Bruce has been feeling that perhaps it's not all worth it.

Bruce went on to say that he was going to have one more try at getting more students involved in their very own newspaper. He was organising an Open Day during which people could come into the Salient office and learn how to do Reporting, Layout, Cartoons and Graphics, News Photography, Reviewing, Sub-editing and creative writing among other things from the various Salient experts. Also, Bruce said, he would be arranging for people to put all these skills into practice to put out leaflets or posters or a special section for the next week's Salient.

At the end of the Open Day there would be a staff meeting to which all students would be invited. Bruce said he hoped that it would be a session of useful and constructive discussion about Salient's role at Victoria and students' role in Salient.