Things have certainly changed in the Law Faculty since John Thomas was appointed Dean in late 1973. John Thomas was one of the major protagonists of the 'Socratic method' of teaching which is spreading throughout the Law Faculty. And at the beginning of this year in-term assessment was abolished in the Faculty.

Students have had little say in either of these major changes. For instance, the decision on in-term assessment was made in February when students were on holiday and were unable to be consulted. Calls for student consultation at the meeting were ignored and the recommendation to abolish in-term assessment was passed. Since then it has become more like a fixed policy than a 'recommendation'.

The abolition of in-term assessment is hardly a solution to problems of assessment in the Law Faculty. The return of the notoriously unreliable final exams as the sole means of assessment is reprehensible. The decision says little for the lawyers' ability to keep abreast of educational changes; exams have been condemned by educationalists as an unreliable method of testing students' ability since the last century. That the decision was made out of concern for student workloads is also hard to swallow.

The 'Socratic method' is a new innovation which comes from East Coast American universities. When it is used successfully, it can arouse apathetic law students to critical thinking. When used badly, it can terrify and intimidate students.

The fact that some law lecturers feel that forced learning could be an integral part of the 'Socratic method' is a sad commentary on their feelings towards students and their concerns as teachers. 'Apathetic' students are generally apathetic because they feel repressed, so to respond to student apathy by more sophisticated methods of forced teaching is no solution to the problem.

On pages 2 & 3 are two articles on the Law Faculty's methods of assessment. The information they contain should be of interest to all students who are concerned with assessment and who want to gear assessment to learning purposes, rather than an often arbitrary process of stratification.

STANDING UP TO FOREIGN CONTROL

On Sunday night, Dr W. B. Sutch, a leading critic of foreign ownership of NZ's industries and resources, died in Wellington.

Over recent years the work begun by Sutch and others in criticising foreign control in NZ has been continued and extended by the Campaign Against Foreign Control in NZ (CAFCCNZ).

In January next year CACCNZ members will undertake a Resistance Ride of the North Island. In a special supplement in this issue they explain the reasons why.
The Socratic method

I investigated the "Socratic method" after hearing a rumour that Dean John Thomas and Prof. Palmer were giving students "black marks" for failing to answer questions. That sounded like deliberate tyranny — subjects taking examinations at every lecture. To find out more I had an interview with Dean John Thomas, a brief discussion with Prof. Palmer and drew on students' experiences of their courses. Dean John Thomas definitely does not give "black marks." Performance in his Contracts class will be considered only in the 10-12 annual cases of students who fail final exams but only to help the student. However, Prof. Palmer does operate a "black mark" system in Torts. Lecture attendance is compulsory. If a student is unable to answer a question (such as to show he has read an article of if he is absent when called, s/he is given a "black mark." s/he will be called upon in the next lecture and if the same happens again of if s/he is absent when called, s/he is given a "black mark." Getting the "black mark" means a student will be failed terms. This year one student made the three "black marks" and was failed terms. The working of the system was clearly stated at the beginning, and a "valid excuse" was to be "accepted." This system seems to me more tyrannical, more like my bad old secondary school, the more I write about it! But note two points:

1. It should be judged according to its practice. Although many students claim to be terrified, many take it in good humour and some think Prof. Palmer "a real sweetie." 2. The aim is not to oppress students merely for the sake of it. Prof. Palmer considers it an unfortunate but probably necessary element of the "Socratic method" of law teaching.

What is the Socratic method?
The Socratic method is a method of self study aided by class discussion and questioning. In class, instead of the lecturer systematically developing six points, he asks questions which aim to draw these points from the students. Question-answer-discussion. It takes much longer for the six points to develop. Outside class, students must read the cases and materials on which they will be questioned in the next class. The questions are drawn on premises which are more than the student should digest and synthesise the discussion. Result: for every class hour, students must spend at least 3 hours retically, according to a University of Chicago estimate.

Aims of the method

Socratic teaching is time-consuming for both the student and the lecturer of both class and private time. Thus it is a poor method of "covering an area of law." The time is justified by the belief that students need a more than just systematic comprehension of the legal system. They need to "think like lawyers," need powers of legal analysis, need to think how the laws develop in order to change it. Prof. Palmer adds that there are plenty of conservatively minded interests out there in the world, and they will attack any attempt to curtail their privileges under law. Ralph Nader had to be more clever than GM to achieve change in the auto-safety law, and Prof. Palmer had to beat the Insurance companies in order to introduce the Accident Compensation law. Socratic method hopefully starts students thinking more clearly, so as to prepare them for the rough world they are hoped to ameliorate via "social engineering."

Consequences of the method

Hence the reasons for the authoritarian approach: students have a tendency not to prepare for the class. Dean John Thomas and Prof. Palmer do not use a volunteer method the non-thinkers just sit at there. Yet in order to justify the time spent you have to get as many as possible involved in puzzling over the question. "Not only must students be encouraged to think, but as many students as possible must be made to think, other wise straight lecturing would be a better use of the time." Thus Prof. Palmer forces students to prepare. Dean John Thomas is more of a volunteer system, in which he asks questions of the whole class and waits for a reply. If no one replies there might be an "elocutionary pause" of up to ten minutes. However, he draws out of the class that this reduces participation to a core of volunteers, which is undesirable and probably doesn't justify the waste in time.

In short

Socratic method is desirable because it makes students think about rather than just know the law. - It requires many hours of preparation by the student if he is to participate in class discussion. - The expense in class time can only be justified if there is a high level of participation. - Students tend not to prepare adequately, for many reasons, many of which are justified and others understandable.

Thus to teach socratically the lecturer has to force students to prepare, e.g. via a "black mark system." I say "probably" because both Dean John Thomas and Prof. Palmer confess to being unsure whether to force is a necessary element they're still experimenting but have a hunch that it is. The results of a course questionnaire conducted by Prof. Palmer, to be published in a forthcoming Cawer, indicates that torts students liked the socratic method but hated the no-response rule and compulsory lectures. Probably they can't have the method without the authoritarianism. If that is so, is the method worthwhile? Is this authoritarian teaching method consistent with its own ultimate aims, and are the aims themselves valid?

Socratic method as practised by Dean John Thomas and Prof. Palmer is the legal application of the world view that humane social change can be carried out gradually by expert social engineers who

Abolition of in-term assessment

In-term assessment was abolished for all law courses this year, except where there are individualised projects on which students do not co-operate. How did this happen? What is the nature of this 'abolition', and what are the central issues in the I.T.A. debate?

How it happened: failure of communication within the law school

The sequence leading up to the abolition of I.T.A. was an example of failure of communications between staff and students, i.e. between people who meet one another every day. For some years the faculty had no firm policy on I.T.A., but in February 1974 a faculty committee recommended that the matter be 'finally resolved for 1975, by appointment of a subcommittee to report on the working of I.T.A. in 1974 and previous years, with view to recommending to faculty whether or not it be retained for 1975.' The report was to be made after final results for 1974 were out. Dr. Congrewe was given the task of making the report. The effect was to make 1974 something of a test year for I.T.A. On the basis of the 1974 and previous experience, a report and a decision on the report were made, but no student reps were present at the February meeting, and that which ratified Congrewe's appointment. Congrewe reported, as agreed, that the 1974 exam results were out. (Report available in the Law library.) On February 5 1975 the faculty met to consider the Report. The student reps present wanted the decision deferred, and students had come back from holidays and could be consulted, but this was considered "impracticable." It would take a month to arrange a seminar and students would want to see a date of the decision too far into the academic year.

Result: the decision was taken in February when students were on holiday. When we came back we were presented with what appeared to be a "fait accompli." It's no use blaming anyone for what happened. But it does illustrate the failure of communications between students and teachers who meet every day and should talk about important issues between them. Students were (I think) not aware that a definite decision was to be made on I.T.A. before the 1975 academic year. My own understanding was that I.T.A. would continue on the same haphazard basis as in 1974-3. Teachers didn't know we didn't know, plus were less interested, because I.T.A. doesn't mean so much to those who don't sit exams. To us it was a vital issue, to them not so vital, our respective interests differed and we students didn't push sufficiently hard to make our interests represented.

The position now

First, the decision is not final. The faculty merely wanted to "stop paddling around." Law Pac Dean Thomas says that what was created can be demolished - sufficiently strong opposition to the decision could reverse it.

Second, it was only a "recommendation" to individual teachers, who can ignore it if they want. When I.T.A. was introduced all teachers were recommended to try it, including the conservative ones who didn't want it. The February 1975 decision has the same effect.

The central issue involved

The central issue involved is the contradiction between the 'educational' and 'assessment' objectives of the course.

"Education"

"It is a good thing that students get together to thrash out the issues.
Co-operation is great..." (Thomas)

"Assessment"

"...but that doesn't mean the student who had a wrong answer and was corrected during discussion, should get the same grade as the student who originally had the correct answer." (Thomas' next sentence)

The easiest way out of the contradiction is to separate the two elements, i.e. to use term work to fulfil the educational aim, and exams for assessment. That doesn't resolve the contradiction, it merely avoids it, troublesome if it avoids it so as to help staff and hurt students. It is in their interests to abolish I.T.A., because they solve a difficult problem, save work and save hastes with students complaining of grading disparities. We get the worst of all worlds: have to sit 100% final exams, plus have to do reasonable in-term work to be granted "terms." Staff and students are conflicting interests where assessment is concerned, thus the need for us to be influential in the decision whether to continue in-term assessment. It is no good that the faculty decides the issue and assures us that "we have borne your interests in mind but regret that they did not weigh heavily enough!" Such a decision is not good.

Students

We students have not been vocal enough about the "abolition" of I.T.A. We need to be vocal because otherwise our interests will not count for much. The decision to "abolish" I.T.A. is not final - it can be changed.
THE LAW FAC

constantly tinker with the system. The experts, in our case lawyers, form an elite, because they have to be highly skilled, but they make decisions in the interests of the mass of people, i.e., in conflict with the conservative element. Dean John Thomas and Prof. Palmer hope to produce such an elite, which will serve not itself but the people, and do so by using the law as a tool with which to slowly change society.

This means the socratic techniques aim to produce students who are:

1. Rigorously clear thinkers - clever enough to win against the most clever representatives of the beast
2. Socially aware, i.e. sensitive to the need for change as opposed to conservative and self-serving
3. Sufficiently motivated to carry their beliefs into action, i.e. not just 'liberal wankers'

The perfect grad will be as clever, socially aware and motivated as Ralph Nader or William Kunstler.

The first danger in this scheme is obvious: if aim 1 succeeds but aims 2 and 3 fail we produce a super- set of rip-off artists.

Secondly, I have the feeling (admittedly only a feeling) that such an authoritarian method is inconsistent with the aim of humane social change. As Prof. Palmer says students must be made to stand up now else be knocked down later on, and the grilling you get in class will help them. But unless the method makes them sensitive as well as tough it fails.

Second, even if the scheme succeeds in all its aims, it will likely produce a team of well-meaning experts, lawyer-cum-social engineers who because they're guided by their own skills rather than by the 'people' they purport to serve. Experts will not serve people's interests unless they are directed from below. Experts seldom are directed from below, precisely because they have the attitude that 'we know what the people need better than the people themselves - we are the experts.' In short, a successful socratic method can produce very undemocratic results.

Summary

Prof. Palmer is correct to say that, to make changes you get to be clever, tough and quick. You've got to be two steps better than the average intelligent person and the grilling you get in Palmer's socratic class helps you distinguish yourself in this way, so maybe the authoritarian method is justifiable.

But humane, democratic social change requires more skill and motivation. It requires being guided by the concrete experiences and needs of the underdogs you purport to serve. This cannot be taught in class because the 'text text' is that underdog himself - he lives in the real world. What was once said about writers and artists applies equally to lawyers:

"We should greatly esteem the specialists, for they are very valuable to our cause. But we should tell them that no revolutionary writer or artist can do any meaningful work unless he is closely linked with the masses, gives expression to their thoughts and feelings and serves them as a loyal spokesman."

The socratic method can produce the specialists - but more is required if these specialists are to really serve the people Dean John Thomas and Prof. Palmer appear to wish to serve.

Professor Palmer: "a real sweetie" or a Franco on our doorstep?

SGM REPORT

By Gary Henderson and David Newton

Strange introduction

The significance of last Friday's SGM does not merely lie in what policy was decided. After all, the results were fairly predictable. Equally important must be the telling indictment upon shabby student politics it proved to be. Making such proceedings is not easy and I suggest if anyone wants a more factual account they read the epilogue of "A Separate Reality" by Carlos Casteneda.

True grit

The meeting was characterised by sash-imposing group psychology that seemed to compel protagonists of whatever 'side' on whatever issue, to holler, interrupt, boo, hiss, scream and shout, over the top of anyone they happened to disagree with. This had the apparently desired effect of intimidating speakers and the standard of debate suffered accordingly. The speeches that could be heard, however, generally differed from each other less by the point of view they expressed than by the degree of inarticulacy they managed to attain. "Heavies" and featherweights alike, harping up mountains of words, wittered and perished from neglect, as people paid more attention to atheistic jokes, dares, sexist comments about feminists and various other asides.

No real discussion of either of the two motions dealt with ever took place. Nothing new was said about these subjects which were nothing new themselves, so nothing new can be repeated here. Indeed nothing new has been but then, that's nothing new for Sallen! either.

First up was the motion, "That this association recommend to NZUSA that a further research officer be appointed to take the place of the proposed Welfare Vice-President and that this association accept an increase in the fees to NZUSA to $1.50 in order to pay for the proposed officer."

Despite a convincing spiel and a hard sell by Alick Shaw, Peter Franks and President Sacken, the motion was strongly defeated for no apparent reason at all (unless we assume people were convinced by the "jobs for the boys" demagoguery from a few speakers who should have known better and a few who didn't know at all). Secondly (and finally) the following motions were "debated":

(1) That all previous policy relating to abortion be rescinded and that the association policy be as follows:

(a) That this association condemn the unjust social conditions which oppress women and lead to unwanted pregnancies and the wish to terminate them.

(b) That this association fight against these conditions by in part strongly urging that a high priority be given to sex education. This to include demands for free contraception and advice for any individual requiring such.

(c) Also that provision be made to allow women to obtain abortions on the grounds determined by the woman concerned and her doctor."

The first two were passed almost unanimously, the third being the bone of contention. Eight people spoke for and six people against. The motion was then put and declared passed at about the same majority ratio. This met with a loud burst of applause. People screamed with delight and ran in all directions. Trots and Marxists hugged each other in fond embrace. Alick Shaw's voice was actually drowned in the noise. Meantime Cath's secretary and FFU's donned sackslacks and ashes as Madam Chair shouted for order and then declared the meeting closed (collapsing with exhaustion as she did so). Closing the "meeting" at this juncture was all that could be done. This was regrettable however since there remained other items on the agenda of equal importance that were not dealt with. Still, socially concerned students can't do everything and even SGMs have to end some time.

Strange conclusion

Thus it was that about four to five hundred people managed to spend two hours of their lives last Friday. So if you intend to read next week's SRC report, don't bother! We might just make it all up or say it was cancelled because of too much interest. Whichever way, it would be just as constructive.
Malaysian student wants answers Dear Sir,
To keep silence is easier than to unite with others, especially with those who are not in the mainstream, and challenge the injustice and inhumanity imposed by the Malaysian Government. What I do is concern about that.
After I have read through the letters of the Solidarity Week events "and "Suggestions for Solidarity Week Organizers" written by "Overseer" and "Yes and Just Action" respectively, several questions that I want to ask that I want to know arise as follows:
1. Why there is a disunity among ourselves (Malaysians)? Why there are so many standards in our views? Are we campus, MSA and MISA, old and new left and others?
2. What sort of a disunity is in order to help for social-economic-political change?
3. Is it really true that the majority of our people in Malaysia are being exploited by the government in order to help for social-economic-political change?
4. How valid it is by saying that "political ideology is the main key to a meaningful life? What does it precisely mean by a "meaningful life?"
5. What sort of things that we have got to understand?
6. What do we mean by "social class?"
7. What do we mean by "to promote social-economic-political awareness?"
8. Is politics really a bad thing?
I hope someone can voluntarily assist me in writing this thesis.
A. Learner

Editor condemned for sexist ad
Dear Sir,
We understand strongly object to the sexist "Bea Begg" advertisement: we believe that all human beings should be treated with dignity and having respect for them as persons and not objects. We also protest to the lady and everyone involved in the advertisement for their part in promoting sexist views that pander to the vicious chauvinistic pleasure of man. EJ signatures attached.

Reviewer reviled, rabid, and wrought Dear Sir,
Editing reviews is one thing. To actually change them, however, is an entirely different, and to my mind, unscrupulous, thing. I am referring here to my review of the Spelt Enz album, to which a number of changes were made in places completely changed what I clearly meant when I wrote it. "And, surprisingly, it was worth waiting for" ... I did not say "surprised" said "it was well worth waiting for".
The line "some tight hit that snare drum and rhythm"... had a copy of my original draft I cannot remember what I actually wrote there, but I know for sure it wasn't this. The three bass should have been "more attention paid to"... Is this really made me mad. I play on record as stating that I did not write this, and in fact completely disagree with it... The paragraph beginning "Side two is very different..." and in particular the statement in brackets about Philipp Judd I did not say "arguably" as far as I can remember. I flatly stated my opinion that he is N2's leading rock talent.
And there were several other such changes. Some were OK, e.g. "weeding of material"... nothing new and refreshing" which put that part of the review better than I did, which was OK... For the most part, however, the changes were not OK to me, and not its the first time I've noticed such changes in reviews.
I am very glad you permitted to put my name at the end of the review as is I am concerned that review of "Memorial Notes" was not mine at all, but someone else. If you wanted these opinions expressed, why not write a review yourself and print them both side by side? That would then have been your opinion of the record. When I write my review, I expressed my own personal opinion. It wasn't my personal opinion as it appeared in print, however.

David Macleanen

"Hungry chauvinists" challenged Dear Sir,
I want to entirely dissociate myself from that heartlessly sexist and absurd advertisement in last week's Salient. I notice that the advertisement claims to be selling "nothing".
One Mr Steve Underwood would do well to note that first and foremost, members of the Studass Exec. saw or knew of the advertisement before it was offered up to the hungry chauvinists in Salient.
I am writing to move a motion at next SRC calling on this association to condemn sexist advertising and prohibit its use by any association. If you are a woman (or a man for that matter) and you are fed up with the sort of gross insensitivity that is depicted in all sexist ads, then come to the next SRC and help instate some badly lacking policy on that subject.
Unfortunately it is usually the female sex that suffers and consequently suffers the bean bag ad, will serve to only add to the disenfranchisement of women's rights and opportunities for women who exist. I have brought through the pages of Salient which presumably purports to have an enlightened view, myself.
As a closing thought I challenge Steve Underwood to insert a similar ad in next week's Salient, but one that shows off a sexy guy instead of a sexy lady... and um, wearing as few clothes as possible. I mean, nice big muscles... perhaps even you could do it?

Diane Hooper

John Chin's beginning Dear Sir,
I thank Dave Cunningham for helping to clear up my ideas on the ideology involved in the question of evolution. It is disturbing that some of us should spend so much time worrying about where we stand as a group, when it is more important to question where we are going and how we are going to get there. Some people claim we have a "slimy" beginning, and some like John Chin dismiss this, I think it changes not so long as do not cross before those people in society who regard their fellow men as being below them, because of their lack of wealth, knowledge, or power.
If we study history and look objectively at the world around us, we must inevitably conclude that humans "evolve" in the sense that they are constantly changing the society they live in. For example for a person to be converted to Christianity he must overthrow what ideas he has which are not consistent with Christian ideas. The Bible itself is a book about change. According to this book, God had to destroy the world in the process of ideas of greed and evil. I refer to the Great Flood and ask Johnny to take note. Further examples, the destruction of Sodom and Gomorrah, Jericho etc. All these were supposedly destroyed by God because he did not like what the people there were doing to each other. Examples of destruction and violence initiated by God abound in the Bible. In the end our Lord Jesus Christ had to allow himself the ultimate destruction, that of his crucifixion. What was all this for? Jesus died. But out of his death, there was renewal, through his resurrection, an attempt to change man. Right through his whole life, Christ attempted to change people. He taught that we should love our fellow-men and to show what he meant he looked him up as an example. He shared his wordy possessions with those who had nothing, he exposed those who fought for the status quo as hypocrites i.e. "the rich" and fought for the rights of the poor and treated them inhumanely (why do Latvians have to eat the crumbs that fell from the rich man's table and which even his dogs rejected?), he fought against injustice and died. It seems to me that a man is true to his beliefs then he must be prepared to die for them, as he did himself.
To conclude John, look at the history of the Tagings. The very ideas that activated Christ to change man, gave the Tagings such spiritual force that they conquer a quarter of old and decadent China, to liberate it from ideas with Christ himself fought against. But in the end evil forces like the Western powers chose to help in the destruction of the factor of power when it threatens their interests in China. So they did not succeed in liberating China. The lesson is that they should have destroyed these evil powers as well. However, at that stage of history they had not developed the physical powers to do so and hence were destroyed themselves. But their ideas have descended to a present time that has finally liberated that quarter of mankind. That is change. And I would like to say that the Tagings and others who have inherited their ideas live among us today. If they have not announced their message as John Chin's take heed, this is THE SECOND COMING. Son of Mankind.

Yes, no, or maybe???
Dear Sir,
I read an observer among the observers during the Solidarity Week meetings. I read Mr. Rye's lecture on how to win the revolution with serious misgivings. His criticism was confusion, contradictory, illogical and intellectually and morally. Yes, in the first place he failed to distinguish and state clearly what he meant by saying that there would be no long term effects. He must have been describing the organ- isers did during the week and the ex- hibition the day before saying that because of the "hot" meetings in the week and the week before they would be no long term effects. I think I thought they were. There are two main contradictions in his criticism:
1. If by "hot" meetings he meant "red", then he defeated the purpose of his letter, in fact he defeated the whole Solidarity Week argument. This is obvious right through his letter.
2. If it is true that there will be no long term effects, he did not explain how he measured this, going on to contradict himself. I think he meant to praise the success of the exhibition. If the exhibition was not successful, it merely implies that Solidarity Week has some long term effects. He forgot to consider the success of the exhibition.
3. Not knowing what methods the organisers used it would be arrogant and pretentious for anyone to claim "it was too hot for the masses". Are the masses that stupid do not they have to shut their eyes and ears to what was happening and could not choose not to see them?
Mr. Y in advising the organisers to use the latest methods (I am too ambitious in trying to associate his revolutionary political ideology with those of the organisers) is definitely that they think the same way as he does. Or they are putting in an ambitious situation where they cannot be sure that everyone involved in organisation think in exactly the same manner.
The other thing which is separate from this is that he seems to understand the nature of Malaysian society and will be very intelligent and listen and learn from people with differing ideas on how they express their society and what solutions they offer. It is up to us to influence this and express our own choice, whether "white" or "red.
Solidarity week may be seen as an occasion where this can happen as an alternative to the opportunity offered by the MSA.
Mr. Y thought that the word "Solidarity" was too "hot" for Malaysian and Singaporeans. It would be too difficult these people insulate themselves from reading more widely than their text books. Even Mr. Y as Mr Y implies, they would know that the Malaysian government often uses these words to mean only their own mass. One can just imagine what would be running through the minds of the organisers about Mr. Y's pronouncement on the Solidarity week and his praising, that perhaps he could be told to organise the next Solidarity Week the way he wants it. If he knows them personally then I would conclude that he was not being honest in not criticiz- ing them privately instead of having to cover himself up with an "open letter".
Whatever it might be, his criticise may have the effect of making the "masses" from the organisers think of trying to offer an opposition to the马来西亚 to discuss their society. There are some examples found:
1. The writer did not realise that his letter may produce undesirable results.
2. He wrote it deliberately with the intention to criticise.
3. He is an agent provocateur who is trying to create dissunity and distrust among Malaysian students.
If the last inference is true, then Salient is contributory to any dissunity that may arise. What if the results of this or not, would be irrelevant as it has taken responsi- bility of promoting debate among Malaysians and is therefore careless printing letters that are potentially dangerous in this area.

Everyman.
The plight of public service cleaners

We like to demonstrate, picket and wave placards on a variety of social and political issues that concern us. Some that spring to mind are our opposition to the present government in Chile and nuclear testing, to name a few. But all these issues, though important, seem to me to lack the priority that should be accorded the welfare and dignity of our own people.

My point here concerns the female cleaners employed by the Department to remove the mess left in Government offices left each day by the thousands of bureaucrats who work there. They are a very small minority of those who have to clean up their mess. In the past the cleaners have accepted what has been given to them in the way of pay and conditions and because of that they have been left a role. Now they have decided to take action and it is time that those students who are so often accused of looking down their noses at our society should involve themselves.

The clearest way of appreciating the plight of those cleaners is to ask yourself whether you would settle for the following pay and conditions, because these are what you would have to accept, as told to me by one of the cleaners:

A pay packet of about $1.86 an hour for working between 2.5 a.m. - 11 a.m. each night, working holidays as well as the same days, for the next financial year.

The core of this complaint is that the WMSAA is an affiliated union, and the VUWSSA and each year valuable funds from the students' pockets were made as grants to subsidise the activities of this Association. WMSAA is an unconstitucional body and its very existence is very much in doubt. The students of this university could rightfully demand an answer as to why they continue to affiliate this association and waste their students' funds, and to support the activities of a few renegades who seem to monopolise the affairs of WMSAA according to their whims and fancy.

To them the constitution of the Association is a dead letter and it is a hope that they wishes that remain the rule of the day.

It is submitted that these matters should not be easily dismissed and they should be considered by VUWSSA in the next meeting. An explanation is needed from VUWSSA as to why they continue toaffiliate WMSAA this year when there was no quorum on their last AGM and if such an explanation is not forthcoming then one should seriously consider the actions of VUWSSA in continuing to affiliate WMSAA.

Every student has a right to see that their funds are properly used. Yours faithfully,

W. Chang

Reply to open letter above (WMSAA, University of Wellington)

Dear Editor

This letter is intended as a strong protest to the fabricated story of one Mr William Chang, concerning the WMSAA. Mr. Chang, like some of the budding Malaysian lawyers on campus, is particularly interested in the legalization of form of constitutional recognition; small minds cannot go far.

We were informed by last year's secretary (Y. S. Soh) that there was an error in the wording of the constitutional amendment, the constitutional amendment for the quorum of the AGM should read as follows: "The quorum for the AGM shall be 20 financial members or half the financial members for the year whichever is the lesser." The WMSAA AGM was conducted with due constitutional regard and I intend to see that the WMSAA and VUWSSA continue to function.

Yours faithfully,

Mr. Philip

An open letter to VUWSSA

This letter is a strong protest note against the manner in which the Wellington Malaysian Students Association held its so called "Annual General Meeting" on the evening of September 23, 1975. The meeting was called to order by the President of WMSAA and Mr Bernard Randall was nominated to chair the meeting. A point of order was immediately raised, questioning the quorum for the meeting. According to its amended constitution, no annual general meeting of the Association can be held unless there are at least five members present in the meeting or half the number of the financial members whichever is greater. The Association has 34 financial members and only 13 of them attended the extended dinner meeting followed and then the Chairman ruled that the meeting cannot be held because there was no quorum. This ruling was objected to by Mr. David Tan and as such the Chairperson adjourned the meeting. Then the President moved that non financial members are not allowed to vote and from the majority of you for a change were called. This time a Chairperson was nominated and he ruled that the quorum of the Association need not be followed and the meeting can go on even though there was no quorum.

Objectors were raised to this ruling. To this the President replied: "Don't you know that we have taken both your own hands?" David Tan has a more ingenious answer: "Who cares about the constitution and the shit-stirrers who raised all these objections can get out of this meeting." On workers who the shit-stirre are. The same state of affairs existed in the last AGM.

The matter does not rest here. There was no one standing for the election of committee members and then a vote was moved by David Tan again that the present committee retain their positions for the next financial year.

The core of this complaint is that WMSAA is an affiliated union, VUWSSA and each year valuable funds from the students' pockets were made as grants to subsidise the activities of this Association. WMSAA is an unconstitutional body and its very existence is very much in doubt. The students of this university could rightfully demand an answer as to why they continue to affiliate this association and waste their students' funds, and to support the activities of a few renegades who seem to monopolise the affairs of WMSAA according to their whims and fancy.

To them the constitution of the Association is a dead letter and it is a hope that they wishes that remain the rule of the day.

It is submitted that these matters should not be easily dismissed and they should be considered by VUWSSA in the next meeting. An explanation is needed from VUWSSA as to why they continue to affiliate WMSAA this year when there was no quorum on their last AGM and if such an explanation is not forthcoming then one should seriously consider the actions of VUWSSA in continuing to affiliate WMSAA.

Every student has a right to see that their funds are properly used. Yours faithfully,

W. Chang

In Auckland. Again in 1973, I helped to organise a successful mid-year march from Auckland campus to commemorate Sharpey's day, the anniversary of the tour.

In 1973 the Young Socialists were opposed to the antics of disruption that HART adopted but they were clearly taking this as a military style of political approach. In supporting what HART is planning for 1976, members of the Young Socialists joined the Social Action League participated in HART's recent regional conferences held across the country.

Secondly your claims on the bursaries case are clearly exaggerated. Most of the members in Wellington, and in Auckland, participated with many other students in building the bursaries case. The actions held in the first term, by helping with leafleting, public speaking, petitions, etc. In Christchurch the Young Socialists were involved in a fight to form the Social Action League, to organise actions around the bursaries issue. That is, the Young Socialists both nationally and locally were solid supporters and builders of these movements.

If Bruce Robinson is not referring to this then presumably he is referring to our party's decision to prepare a report. I believe Association to carry out actions after the STB report is finalised. It would be quite soon. If Robinson calls that splitting, he's crazy. What better place than EC to run the party? Most leaders of the National Party have ruled themselves out to support the bursaries campaign. If making proposals that some of our actions seem to bring ourselves into conflict with the leaders' attitudes - if you criticise the leader, you must be wrong. If you want to regain your position. If they are out to split the organisation. The only effect Robinson's comment will have is to rehite the members from discussing or criticising present Students posts. It is in the national interest that we are unhealthy for both students and the Association.

Yours sincerely,

Ian Westbrooke

Time to bury the hatchet?

Dear Editor

I would like to congratulate Bruce Robinson on the articles in 'Salient' 22 on the Government's treatment of Tongan workers and events in East Timor. Like you, I feel that the Government's treatment of Tongan workers is an indictment of its international image and we must be campaigning against any foreign interventionist policies.

Your attitude to the Labour Government seems very similar to the approach of the New Zealand Nationalist parties which set out to "champion the rights and struggles of workers which the flowering of a representative movement on but at the same time challenges the Labour leaders to respond to the demands of working people and to abolish the power and influence of big business."

Since there is no other election campaign being carried out by radicals, I cannot understand why they have to give coverage to our campaign in the pages of the "serious" press. This is obviously evident. The attendance at two campus election forums organised by the campaign has been low. Bruce again extended to you the invitation to interview one of our Wellington candidates, Kay Geddes or Russell Johnson, and allow students to judge on the merits or otherwise of our campaign.

Gillian Goodier
Young Socialists

(Your request for an interview with a Socialist Action candidate is declined. My original position, and I believe the position of Socialist Action throughout, is to centre around interviews with representative activists of the various parties. However, the excellent and informative responses of Kevin Swan have made this task unnecessary, and I have concentrated on reports of these interviews for Socialist Action's election coverage. An article containing a deeper look at the election will appear in next week's Salient and will no doubt comment on the SAL campaign - Ed.)
Students evaluate lecturers

By John McBride and Anthony Ward

The results below were compiled from questionnaires distributed to over 500 students in some 20 courses finishing at mid-year in the Political Science and History departments. We undertook the work in the belief that teaching is not given enough emphasis at the moment in the University, and outlined this belief in two earlier articles in Salient.

Eventually what we tried to do was to provide both students and staff with some readily available comments on these courses in the hope that they would lead to a wider-awareness of the importance of teaching and a greater amount of staff-student communication. The extent to which these aims were fulfilled is discussed below.

A copy of the questionnaire with a 'typical' response appears on this page. Students were asked to fill in coded responses in particular boxes, and then more open-ended questions. We were disappointed at the low number of replies to the last question on the value of such questionnaires and possible suggestions for improvement (of which there were none), but otherwise replies were useful.

From the questionnaires, the results were extrapolated to the number of replies to each question, and then broken down by number of people who had replied to that question (i.e. excluding those who didn't answer or indicated no opinion). These coded results are presented at the beginning of each course, and indicate the "average" opinion of it in the particular areas.

One possibly surprising trend was for many people to criticise the course severely in the written comments but to give "high" marks in the coded responses. This probably indicates that the coded questions were not all that relevant in many people's eyes.

What is notable about these results is their "high" marks for nearly every course. The lowest on the "recommended" question was 1.59, indicating that 60% would recommend the course. Organisation, workload and lecturers' abilities all rated highly, with the exception being for the amount of student say in how courses are run. While some courses had a high mark, others were clearly unpopular in this respect (although some respondents classified the question as "not relevant" - which is relevant in itself).

The written replies were, by and large, more critical than the coded responses. This was because critics tended to write longer (and generally better) than those who approved of the courses. Particularly this was so for POLS 213, where three students covered the entire back of the form with their criticisms. In the summaries of these points, we have tried to be as fair as possible, but this source of bias may be apparent below.

To what extent did we achieve our aims? In many respects the long delay in getting the results out will limit the effects. We argue for this is but view of our other commitments it was unavoidable. Generally, the need for better teaching in the University is becoming, albeit slowly, more recognised and we consider that students, the receivers of the education, should have as much, if not more say in this as anyone. However, while the publishing of results like these can create some awareness of what is happening and how students view it, there are unfortunate "bureaucratic" tendencies in the approach we used. What is necessary for real student participation in courses is for the students in those courses to get together and work out their own ideas and expectations, before putting these into practice. Only in this way can we really achieve a more democratic education system, even within the limitations that the "cult of the expert" and more generally society impose.

In conclusion then, we feel that the exercise was useful in revealing student opinions about courses, and hope that the results will create a better teaching atmosphere. However, in view of the time taken to process them, and the more political objections raised above, there are possibly more effective ways of getting greater student participation in their courses and greater control over their destinies.

POL 101

Prof Roberts and Dr Robinson.
Organisation 3.58 Students' say 2.17
Workload 2.96 Recommend 1.85
Prof Roberts Knowledge 4.63
Convey info 3.18 Approachable 3.78
Dr Robinson Knowledge 4.46
Convey info 3.88 Approachable 3.85
185 students enrolled, 94 replies

Generally, students thought the course was not bad. No one was wildly enthusiastic, but only a handful were very dissatisfied. The typical response was a qualified approval such as "fairly useful", and "at times it was interesting."

Teaching: Students who commented on the two-lcturer arrangement approved of it, but lectures were criticised for being too dry and mundane. Dr Robinson tended to read out his study guide Notes on New Zealand Politics, and many students called for a more conversational" teaching. One captured the general feeling in saying "lectures could be more psychological, to excite and stimulate the mind". Many felt students should participate more in the organisation of the course, and that there should be more room for concentration on particular aspects of interest to individual students.

One student complained that there were too many exact comments, and pointed out "Women in politics will never have equal opportunities if you constantly reinforce stereotyped humour about their present role".

Content: There were two very clear trends in students' comments: the content was superficial, mainly general knowledge. Most attributed this to the short time (6 weeks) over which the course was taught, and many were frustrated at the emphasis being laid, calling for more in "depth" study. It concentrated on the formal structure of the political system (eg Parliament) rather than on the social implications of politics (how it really works). There was little analysis of politics and not enough criticism.

POLS 102

Ray Goldstein
Organisation 3.26 Students' say 1.40
Workload 2.87 Recommend 1.65
Lecturer Knowledge 4.50
Convey info 2.82 Approachable 3.98
185 students enrolled, 93 replies

In considering these comments, as with the 101 ones, it is necessary to realise that these courses will be completed reorganised (again!) in 1976. Ray Goldstein himself didn't like his lecturing in this course and will not be taking it next year. Consequently the remarks in his 344 course might give a better indication of his lecturing abilities.

About 4% of the students made some general comments. The comments were split fairly evenly between good, average and bad, though comments were generally guarded. Ray was useful, quite interesting, could be more interesting. Clearly it was not the sort of course one would rave about either way.

Teaching: Many complained that lectures had too much reading out of notes and were too formal. There was insufficient room for feedback from the class. A fairly detailed outline of the content was given out to students, most of whom appreciated it, while some suggested that it made the lectures even more rigid and restricted students ability to participate.

Content: There was the same old problem of too much to teach in too short a time. The course was run over only 6 weeks, and like 101, many complained that it was rushed and superficial. In a reverse of 101, many wanted Goldstein to start with an argument and be more enthusiastic, calling for more "in depth" study.

It concentrated on the formal structure of the political system (eg Parliament) rather than on the social implications of politics (how it really works). There was little analysis of politics and not enough criticism.
Lower North Island RESISTANCE RIDE

Jan 20th — Feb 3rd 1976

NEW ZEALAND FOR THE NEW ZEALAND PEOPLE

The Lower North Island Resistance Ride has been organised in response to the great enthusiasm that was generated for such a ride after the South Island Resistance Ride of last summer. As with the South Island Resistance Ride, this year’s ride is being organised by the Campaign Against Foreign Control in New Zealand and in particular the Wellington Branch which was set up earlier this year.

CAFCINZ aims to awaken New Zealanders to the alarming extent of foreign capitalism in this country. In the words of Dr. Sutch, New Zealand’s people will never be able to control their own social and economic progress if they do not control their finances. Our finances are increasingly being placed in the hands of foreign investors and multinational companies for whom the welfare and long-term interests of the New Zealand people matter little. New Zealand fought against the imperialist imperialism of the Japanese during World War Two. Today, however, many large imperialist powers have infiltrated New Zealand in much more subtle ways than open war. The loyalty of these foreign concerns is to their head offices overseas which see New Zealand solely as a source of profit. New Zealanders have no say in the activities of these concerns.

CAFCINZ does not only indict foreign monopoly capitalism. We also condemn local monopoly capitalism. Many of the places that the Ride will visit are examples of the way in which local and foreign monopolies work hand in glove. We concentrate on foreign monopolies in New Zealand because we want an economically independent New Zealand. We don’t want foreigners dictating through their economic power what our Government’s policies will be.

As well as visiting Comarum the South Island Resistance Ride visited many other examples of resource exploitation... e.g. the beach scheme and Mt Davy coal. However, it is not only New Zealand’s precious resources that are being ripped off by foreign investors. The New Zealand working people suffer under the profiteering motives of foreign capitalists.

Places we will be visiting

The Lower North Island Resistance Ride will be visiting two foreign owned meatworks in Palmerston North and Masterton as well as Ford’s General Motors in Lower Hutt and will attempt to assess how the incidence of foreign ownership affects the workers in these places. Strong criticism has been levelled at the foreign owned home appliance industry in Masterton which the Ride will also visit. Exploitation of South African blacks will be a subject incorporated into our visit to Corbains in Hastings. Corbains is related to Rembrandt/Rothmans of white South African notoriety. A Japanese owned pulp mill will also be a target in Hawke’s Bay. Ivan Watkins Dow of New Plymouth is subsidiary of the huge US chemicals company. Dow Chemicals also enjoys a notoriety that the Ride will be drawing attention to. Dow Chemicals manufactured napalm for use in Vietnam and Ivan Watkins Dow is known in New Zealand for its manufacture of the birth deformong poison 245-T. Examples of the foreign exploitation of Lower North Island resources that the Ride will be visiting are the Waipapu iron sands near Wairarapa, and Maui and Kapuni gas. The Ride will also visit the Turia Ski Field development which is taking place under a 50% local/50% foreign ownership. Just as the Maori people are rightfully concerned at the loss of their land to Pakahi exploitors so should the New Zealand people concern themselves with the protection of their land against foreign acquisition. Two large tracts of North Island farmland that have been sold recently to two respective American millionaires will be visited. These are the 6,000 acre tract of land called Koiro Farms Ltd near Taumarunui, and the 20,000 acre block El Rancho Ponouni off the Napier-Taupo highway.

The Resistance Ride will start on Wednesday morning, January 21st, and will leave from the US Embassy. Here Resistance Riders will gather to protest at the unconditional nature of international capitalism which has been exemplified by the activities of the US in Vietnam over the last decade. On Tuesday, January 20th, all will be spent in Wellington picnicking New Zealand’s SIS and lashing downtown Wellington on the subject of foreign ownership of finance companies. New Zealand’s SIS is known to be an active arm of America’s CIA who in turn serve to protect American economic interests throughout the world.

New Zealand must be developed by New Zealanders. The total wealth created by New Zealand workers must accrue back to those workers and not into the pockets of a minority of foreign millionaire capitalists.

The Lower North Island Resistance Ride will take place over two weeks and will be both an educational tour and a publicity exercise. We will be camping out as much as possible. If you cannot come on the Ride CAFCINZ would welcome any donations that will help make this Resistance Ride as much a success as the last. See you in January.

Resistance Ride Committee
Kevin Swan
Diane Hooper
Geoff Scawill
Mark Derby
Leonie Morris

LOWENORTH ISLAND RESISTANCE RIDE ITINERARY

[Map of Lower North Island showing various locations marked with names like Whangarei, Taupo, Napier, etc.]
New Zealand: Mortgaged to foreign banks

The financial sector of the New Zealand economy is heavily controlled by foreign interests. The financial sector controls credit and investment to a large degree in all sectors of the economy. Development of the economy, and society, in the interest of New Zealanders depends very largely on the use of money controlled by the finance sector of the economy. With foreign interests being predominant, and with the foreign corporations being large enough to dictate to New Zealand industries and even the New Zealand government, then New Zealanders can only expect the best if our interests coincide with those of foreign bankers. In many cases they do not.

There are four main types of business in the finance sector. They are Trading Banks (including their subsidiary Savings Banks), Merchant Banks, Finance Companies and Insurance Companies.

There are five Trading Banks, four of which are foreign-owned.

The foreign banks do 60% of the banking business in New Zealand.

New Zealand has six merchant banks all of which have substantial links with overseas firms. Merchant Banks have large loans for development purposes, short term loans particularly for importers or exporters, and provide working capital in the form of loans from one company to another. Merchant Banks are playing an increasingly crucial role in determining the type of economic development that occurs in New Zealand, and hence the type of society we have.

The top 13 finance companies in New Zealand do 50% of the business in this field. Of the top 13,10 have substantial foreign links. These companies loan money for hire purchase, particularly on consumer durables, invest in property (i.e. speculatively and industry), provide loans for the purchase of property and industrial equipment, and for property development (both high rise buildings and housing).

The insurance companies invest in industry, lend money to prospective home owners, and are also compelled by law to invest a certain amount in Government and local Bodies' Securitised as liquid reserves. In other types mentioned. There are 75 insurance companies in New Zealand, 45 of them are foreign-controlled. But of the largest 10 or so in terms of assets, 9 are foreign controlled.

On the surface, it appears that there are a large number of sources from which to get finance for development. But a large part of the credit flow is handled by these banks, and hence can determine what type of developments may take place by controlling the flow of investment and credit. How do they do this according to some individuals, speculative or active, in the or state or individual industries or at any level of political interests. As other observers have observed, governments are expected to improve living standards, including the environment and social services at the international level. The major flaw is that individuals are expected to promote full employment, keep prices stable and control, and foreign debts balanced. Supranational systems are not very interested in these objectives.

What at first seems a bewildering array of financial institutions very quickly sort itself out into subsidiaries at a few important banking interests.

ANZ Banking Group Ltd.

The ANZ Banking Group Ltd is one of the largest banks in the world – number 10 in 1979.

In 1974 the Chairman of the ANZ was Sir Alexander Ross. He was also on the Board of United Dominions Trust Ltd, one of the largest banks in the world.

The interests of the latter firm go far beyond sugar refining to investments in Fisher Holders and CSR, the majority shareholder of Fisher’s shares. This makes one of New Zealand’s largest firms subject to foreign control.

In Australia the Bank of NSW owns 52% of the shares of the Australian Guaranty Corporation Ltd, Australia’s largest finance company. One hundred years ago, the Australian Guaranty Corporation NZ Ltd is owned by the Australian Guaranty Corporation (Australia). AGC NZ Ltd in 1971 acquired 100% of the shares of another major New Zealand financial services company, the Citibank. Both these finance companies are in the largest five in this country which do not have any business.

The directors of AGC NZ Ltd sit on the boards of over 20 other New Zealand and foreign-owned companies in this country which own 20% and 5% respectively. IMI Ltd also has shares in many major New Zealand companies, as do most insurance companies operating in New Zealand. Among these vast shareholdings is a 5% holding in Fisher Holdings.

Fisher Holdings also has a large holding in another merchant bank, the New Zealand United Corporation Ltd, Fisher’s own 10% while the Bank of America International Financial Corp and Barclays Bank International both own 20%. The other major shareholders is the managing director R.H. Rennou with over 10% of the shares. Many of the other large banks and finance companies have holdings in Fisher Holdings, and 20% of the major shareholders have holdings in Fisher Holdings.

The National Bank of New Zealand Ltd, 90% owned by the Bank of America International Financial Corp and Barclays Bank International both own 20%. The other major shareholders is the managing director R.H. Rennou with over 10% of the shares. Many of the other large banks and finance companies have holdings in Fisher Holdings, and 20% of the major shareholders have holdings in Fisher Holdings.

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The CWS has one of the worst and most repressive in
district relations record in the country and its activities
can be correlated with its trading subsidiary in the
country. Its activities are conducted in cooperation with
the Sri Lanka tea planters’ associations, the trade figures remaining
covered. CWS has been accused of having a network of
contractors that seem to have an invisible but powerful
force behind them. The CWS has also been accused of
harassing and intimidating union leaders.

The CWS is a private company with a
telecommunications subsidiary in the
country. It has been accused of
interfering in the affairs of unions
and suppressing union activities.

The CWS has been involved in a
case of illegal tendering in the
province and has been accused of
influencing the outcome of
expenditure tenders.

The CWS has been accused of
interfering in the affairs of unions
and suppressing union activities.

The CWS has been involved in
violence and other forms of
intimidation against trade unionists.

The CWS has been involved in
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Ivan Watkins is the New Plymouth-based company that supplies New Zealand with agricultural and industrial chemicals. They operate in New Zealand on a 50% equity with Dow Chemicals, one of the largest and highest profile chemical companies in the world. Dow makes a wide range of products used in agriculture, industry, and commerce.

1. Their manufacture of the toxic poison 245-T, and the linkage of 245-T in this country with certain birth defects.

2. Their manufacture of polystyrene, a chemical substance used in napalm.

Ivan Watkins acid "If we had to do it over again, we wouldn't do it." He added that the company's decision to manufacture polystyrene was based on the belief that it was a necessary product for the country.

He also said that the company had been involved in a number of controversial issues, including the use of Dow's Roundup herbicide.

"Dow Chemicals Tu S. 3. An outspoken chairman has no quibbles about the expansionist nature of his company and its subsidies to US businesses. Dow has been frequently quoted on the topic of Asian/Pacific expansion as saying he dreams of a day where a US-based business can operate 'beholder to no nation or society.'"

Ivan Watkins Dow made a number of sensitive statements in their press releases, which were often cited in the media.

He added, "We have always been committed to supporting our local communities, and we believe that our products are essential for the well-being of our country."

The company's stance was in line with the scientific consensus that Dow products are safe, and the company has been recognized for its contributions to the health and well-being of New Zealand.

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"Dow Chemicals Tu S. 3. An outspoken chairman has no quibbles about the expansionist nature of his company and its subsidies to US businesses. Dow has been frequently quoted on the topic of Asian/Pacific expansion as saying he dreams of a day where a US-based business can operate 'beholder to no nation or society.'"

He added, "We have always been committed to supporting our local communities, and we believe that our products are essential for the well-being of our country."

The company's stance was in line with the scientific consensus that Dow products are safe, and the company has been recognized for its contributions to the health and well-being of New Zealand.
The background to the discovery and exploitation of Maui and Kapuni gas hinges on the collision between local and foreign monopoly capital. Oil exploration first got off the ground in New Zealand when Bryan Todd of the Todd group of companies bought out a number of exploration licenses in 1954. Todd’s oil marketing company, Europa (60% owned by BP since 1972), has always lacked its own supply of oil and if oil was to be found in New Zealand more independence from overseas suppliers could be achieved.

Todd was new to the oil exploration game and lacked any experience or expertise in the field. So they asked first Shell and then BP to come in as partners. In the Shell, BP, Todd consortium that proved in 1955 Shell and BP each owned 37% of the shares leaving Todd as the minority partner.

Using the expertise of the foreign monopolies the Kapuni field was discovered in 1959. Shell, BP, Todd demanded that Kapuni gas be used for fire-electricity generation stations – this was to have given the quickest return to the consortium but it was also the most inefficient of the possible uses of the gas. The government disagreed and pipelined it over the North Island as a premium fuel for industrial and domestic use. There were many delays over the pipeline and Kapuni gas was not stream until the 1970s.

The Kapuni field has proved larger than expected but with the acceleration programme it is expected to last only a bit more than 20 years.

In 1965 the Government opened up the continental shelf off the NZ coast to oil exploration and again Shell, BP, Todd were among the first prospectors buying the conversion that now contains the Maui field.

Drilling in 1969-70 indicated a proved field of gas and condensate. The field was mainly profitable and in 1970 negotiations were started with the thin government so as to conditions of sale. The negotiations dragged on until after the change of government and on April 3, 1973 the Labour Government announced that an agreement had been made which involved the government in buying a 65.5% share of the Shell, BP, Todd consortium for $30,000,000, plusgnanting price levels and tax concessions.

The gas was to be used for electricity generation in gas fired power stations while the Kapuni field was to have an "acceleration programme" involving the drilling of about six new wells and using Kapuni gas to power the New Plymouth power station until Maui came on stream. The agreement looked like a victory for state involvement in the oil industry — instead it was a victory for the oil companies.

By getting agreement to use Maui gas on electricity generation coupled with the Kapuni acceleration programme the oil companies are insured the quickest possible return of their investment in Maui and Kapuni. (With its planned rate of oil the Maui field is expected to run dry in about 30 years) Other markets considered for the gas were smaller and less developed but because of the demands of the oil companies for the quick use of the Maui field alternative uses for Maui gas were not properly explored. Certainly the alternatives were not looked at in terms of their benefit to the NZ economy as a whole.

The chance to use our own resources to build up our own economic independence was lost. Gas was substituted for an uneconomic efficient in electricity generation. Although this means we make a saving in foreign exchange it is only a stop gap measure — it goes no idea as to how the power stations will be fuelled when Maui runs out — will they go back to oil use?

The net effect of government involvement in the Maui field is to help finance the risky business of oil exploration as well as solving problems of finance for the exploitation of the field and guaranteeing a market for the gas and condensate.

Government is now committed to spending nearly $200 million on pipelines and power stations to transmit and use the gas. All this has happened because the large monopoly interests in Shell, BP, Todd want a quick buck out of the deal. The government has been prepared to give in to this attitude and sell our only major oil/gas resource down the river.

What is needed is the nationalisation of the Maui and Kapuni ventures and the exploration of alternative uses of a longer-term nature involving real benefit to the New Zealand people. Some alternatives have already been suggested by environmental groups. At the moment, the government is prepared to spend $30,000,000 $50,000,000 on developing the Maui field and $900,000,000 to create a market for the gas solely to guarantee profits for monopoly capital.
EL RANCHO PORONUI
when is public access not public access?

El Rancho Poronui could be described as an American investment in New Zealand land, or alternatively, an exclusive club for American tourists where about 150 Americans will be able to come and go as they please via a private airstrip to rest, ride and play golf.

The Facts
El Rancho Poronui was bought from the Tutuhi Maui Trust Board in 1967 by an American company calling itself ANZAMCO, for a shock of a million dollars. There are 37 shareholders in this company all of whom, bar one, are Americans with an average shareholding of 24,000 shares each. The only New Zealand shareholder is a company which is a subsidiary of Hamilton and he has only a pretty 2000 shares. The principle shareholder is Mr. Wandel Bird Mendenhall who lives at Poronui between frequent visits back and forth to the States. ANZAMCO has a registered capital of 1 million dollars and the company have plans to develop Poronui into a "dude ranch", with every facility for the rich American sportsman. Government regulations require that 1% of this property eventually be turned over to New Zealand ownership. Breach of this condition will result in subdivision and sale of the land. They have 26 years in which to realise this regulation.

Mendenhall has said that officials wishing to fish and hunt in the Kaikoura should use the Forest Service track that runs parallel to the Tahuraha Valley but up a ridge and over the 4,000 f. peak Te Tihinga. This track is called the "Gum Track" and adds about ten hours to the time it would take normally to enter the Kaikoura Forest Reserve.

Under Sections 149 and 146 of the 1928 Public Works Act, public roads through private property must be barred with fences or gates. Applications must be made if gates are found to be necessary. If the application for gates is successful notices saying "Public Road" must be displayed prominently on either side of the gates. ANZAMCO has started for seven years and done everything it is possible to deny local access to the Kaikourahs so that the "ranch" may be private.

The island of New Zealand's best hunting and fishing grounds has been severely restricted.

El Rancho Poronui and its American owners have raised the ire of many New Zealanders over the past few years. All 21,000 acres of the "ranch" run up the Tahuraha Valley, only a few acres valley into the Kaikoura Forest Park. Trampers and shooters have been barred with permission from Mendenhall & Co. when attempting to pass through the park to the mountains. However, apart from Mendenhall's private farm road, there is, in fact, a legal access road on the property owned by the general public. This paper road which the Taupo Council on the road through Pauanui. On their visit to Poronui in 1971 they found that half of the 13 mile paper road could be easily developed, although bridges would have to be made over two streams. The remaining 7 miles of the paper road were primarily obstructed by a 100 ft. pumice cliff that original surveying had not taken into account.

The New Zealand Deansrkers Association have been active since 1970 for the rights of New Zealanders to use the legal access paper road through Poronui. On their visit to Poronui in 1971 they found that half of the 13 mile paper road could be easily developed, although bridges would have to be made over two streams. The remaining 7 miles of the paper road were primarily obstructed by a 100 ft. pumice cliff that original surveying had not taken into account.

The New Zealand Deansrkers Association decided to petition the Taupo County Council in 1973 calling for the removal of fences across the road as it is required under Section 146 of the Public Works Act. The Taupo County Council rejected the demand on the grounds that the fences on the paper road were no public inconvenience. As a result of the rejection of their petition the Deansrkers Association brought a prosecution against the Taupo County Council for failing to act on the requirements that are clearly laid out in the Public Works Act. The prosecution was successful and the Taupo County Council duly found itself liable to serve notice on El Rancho Poronui requiring that all fences across the paper road be removed. The successful prosecution was a legal precedent in New Zealand.

In 1968 Mendenhall had made agreements with the New Zealand Forest Service to allow accredited private tramping parties on the Forest Service paper roads in the area. In 1969 the Roserum Camping and Skiing Club applied to the Governor in Council for a permit to pass through Poronui but no reply ever materialized. The club applied again in 1970 and eventually received a reply. Contact had been made with the owners of Roserum, but the Poronui managers refused to accept permission were the parties were accompanied by Forest Service officers or not. The Federated Mountain Clubs wrote to the then Director General of Forests, A.P. Thompson, in 1973. Identification of the 1968 letters on the Roserum Forest Service agreement which allowed outdoor clubs the use of his road. The agreement was clarified as follows in part.

- The other of licences applied to camping clubs affiliated with Federated Mountain Clubs Inc. and would be restricted to 10 licences per year.
- A club officer bearer must be included in each party.
- Persons with fire-arms or dogs would not be permitted (this meant effectively no deansrkers or hunters).
- Each party wishing to use the private road must make a written application to the Mananger enclosing the written guaranty of bona-fides from the Conservation of Forests.

In effect this amounted to little if any agreement. Since the Deansrkers' last meeting with the Taupo County Council, ANZAMCO has lodged an application with the Council to allow gates to be built across the Tahuraha road where the fences exist. In turn the Deansrkers have lodged a formal objection to any erection of gates over the legal access road. Needless to say, survey work continue to be deliber-ately dislodged and a swede crop has been planted by the owners across a section of the road obliterating any remaining.

"Vital public access to one of New Zealand's best hunting and fishing grounds has been severely restricted.

"El Rancho Poronui and its American owners have raised the ire of many New Zealanders over the past few years. All 21,000 acres of the "ranch" run up the Tahuraha Valley, only a few acres valley into the Kaikoura Forest Park. Trampers and shooters have been barred by permission from Mendenhall & Co. when attempting to pass through the park to the mountains. However, apart from Mendenhall's private farm road, there is, in fact, a legal access road on the property owned by the general public. This paper road which the Taupo Council on the road through Poronui. On their visit to Poronui in 1971 they found that half of the 13 mile paper road could be easily developed, although bridges would have to be made over two streams. The remaining 7 miles of the paper road were primarily obstructed by a 100 ft. pumice cliff that original surveying had not taken into account.

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It is obvious that such a large tract of land should never have been exclusively private, and that in the first place. Vital public access to one of New Zealand's best hunting and fishing grounds has been severely restricted by the nature of this particular incidence of foreign ownership of New Zealand land. The Poronui story reveals to New Zealanders that not only it is necessary to fight against cultural and economic exploitation of our resources, but to do this the actions of the Taupo County Council in the case of Pauanui. It was once effective to protect N.Z. agriculture in general. The two ministers who agreed to the sale of Poronui to ANZAMCO were Duncan McIntyre (Land) and Muldoon (Finance). There is no doubt that multi-corporations such as Mendenhall of Poronui, and the Canning of Kairi Farms Ltd, have had strange powers over former Ministers of Land and Finance in succeeding with some of the transactions that go against the spirit of New Zealand land law. Kairi and Poronui are not the only examples of such foreign ownership of land in N.Z. Tahuna Lodge is perhaps one of the more recent examples. Cecil Parkinson said that the park is a "wonderful thing that we should protect it.

Mendenhall's activities at Poronui should be regarded as scandalous but are not an isolated incident. We are told by New Zealand citizens. Hopefully Mendenhall might have made a letter to the editor to the "N.Z. Times" or R.D. Parker, Jan. 29, 1971 which said: "This is a subtle change in form of ownership which is making Americans the most disliked people on this earth. As the Victorian's say: "What need of enemies when we have friends like these?"
KOIRO FARMS-LTD

On August 16th 1972 the Auckland Herald printed an article that revealed the sale of yet another large tract of land in New Zealand, to a Japanese company. It was, as always, a large plot of land. The area was 566 acres of land called Kooro Farms Ltd, near Aukorere, Taumarunui, on the Waingano River. The company was owned by the Kooro Farms Ltd, a company that was planning to establish a high grade aerial field for quick and easy access onto and off the property. However, the company was planning to acquire the airfield that they are using the Kooro land by breasting Bransgore cattle (being imported Bransom semen and crossing it with Angus heifers), an activity that is more in line with New Zealand land use laws, than the using of valuable farmland for leisure purposes.

The part of Kooro which is now known as Cameron’s Bluff was once the strategic 300 Manas Waikato River tribe until shortly after the turn of the century. In 1912 Kooro was purchased from the Maori by Mr Hope Gibson, a Wellington businessman, financier and entrepreneur. The then scrub covered land was turned into a productive dairy, beef and pastoral enterprise. Kooro was later managed by Gibson’s son, a Mr F.N. Gibbons who is managing director of Selwyn Motors in Palmerston North. The farm is currently owned by the firm of a company called Kooro Ltd July 1st 1972.

This land is a large tract of New Zealand land larger than 5 acres to any overseas corporation. (The District Land Register or the
Registrar of Deeds shall not register any dealing...)

of this loophole clause in The Land Settlement Promotion and Land Acquisition Act. In submissions to the Land and Agriculture Select Committee (in a particular case e.g. Kooro) it was felt by the Minister of Finance (R. Mill) that the Department of Finance does not want to the sale of this land to overseas interests as it is with the spirit of the Land Settlement Promotion and Land Acquisition Act. The Minister of Finance (R. Mill) was also of the opinion that the sale of this land to overseas interests is against the spirit of the Land Settlement Promotion and Land Acquisition Act. The Act shall have never been permitted to

The fact of the Act of Kooro proceeded after special permision had been given by the New Zealand Government, in particular the chief Minister of Lands, Mr Duncan McIntyre and Minister of Finance, Mr. Mill. According to the Land Settlement Promotion and Land Acquisition Act Tracts of New Zealand land are permitted to be sold to overseas corporations under a loophole clause that was "provided this sale be of benefit to N.Z. Agriculture in general". However, the Minister of Finance (R. Mill) is still needing government before the sale can proceed. Duncan McIntyre answering queries in Parliament as to why the government had permitted the sale of this land to overseas interests stated that the "purchasers were planning to breed a breed of cattle that was not bred in N.Z. but for which there were already overseas markets". However, Duncan McIntyre’s "reasons" for permitting the sale had not been found out yet. The Kooro were planning to breed Bransgore cattle but it was later revealed by the M.P. for Marlborough that Bransom semen had been easily available on deep trees to New Zealand cattle breeders for two or three years earlier. Earlier, McIntyre had falsely stated that Bransom semen for the breeding of Bransgore was not available in N.Z. Bransgore cattle at the time of the Kooro sale had certainly not been bred in New Zealand, solely because it had not been possible. Evidence shows that Duncan McIntyre could not have seriously believed the sale of this land to be "beneficial to N.Z.’s interest in general". In fact, the Takaro Lodge and El Rancho owners deny the sale was a public interest. The example of Duncan McIntyre’s little publicized preferential treatment of American millionaires.

The N. Z. Overseas Investors Association has been highly critical of this loophole clause in the Land Settlement Promotion and Land Acquisition Act. In submissions to the Land and Agriculture Select Committee (in a particular case e.g. Kooro) it was felt by the Minister of Finance (R. Mill) that the Department of Finance does not want to the sale of this land to overseas interests as it is with the spirit of the Land Settlement Promotion and Land Acquisition Act...
Superprofits for Fords & GM

There are four large motor assembler companies in New Zealand. Of these, two are entirely foreign-owned – Fords and General Motors.

Fords is owned by Ford Motor Co. Ltd, a wholly-owned arm of the Ford Motor Co. of NW 1926 with a share capital of 400,000 pounds ($180,000). The company shares are traded at $3,300, Ford Motor Company of New Zealand Ltd is a 100% Ford owned company. Both Fords and GM are involved in the production of vehicles in New Zealand.

Every year both these motor companies make huge profits. Some of these profits are also passed to the company for the benefit of the workers who work for the company. In other years they retain their profits in New Zealand to finance their expansion.

Simpson Pope Industries is an important part of the New Zealand electrical industry. The company was founded in 1973 by Mr. W. Green and Mr. A. Hall. The company has grown steadily since then and is now one of the largest electrical manufacturers in New Zealand. The company produces a wide range of electrical products, including appliances, lighting, and electrical systems.

Fords have been a part of the New Zealand automotive industry since the 1920s, and have been a major contributor to the country’s economic growth. The company is committed to providing high-quality products and excellent customer service, and is a strong supporter of the New Zealand community.

GM, on the other hand, started operations in New Zealand in the late 1960s and has been a major player in the industry ever since. The company is known for its innovative and high-quality products, and has a strong presence in both the domestic and export markets.

Both Fords and GM have a long history of innovation and excellence in the New Zealand automotive industry. They have both played a significant role in shaping the industry, and continue to be major players today.

When workers try through their union to improve their standard of living and working conditions they meet special obstacles when dealing with these foreign giants!

“Junior female radio announcers doing equal work were paid $22 a week (net) in 1974.”

These complicated take-overs and name changes have resulted in the division of foreign capital into one of the largest companies in New Zealand.

Borthwicks is one of the biggest overseas companies in the New Zealand meat trade (refer map).

It annual sales provide some interesting information on how the parent London company views the economic aspect.

The whole industry is currently in the position of some men playing pool and one of them (the one putting the railway company) had a skill for gambling who has got all the chips belonging to the others and unless he will start the game will stop.

The company also makes small but significant contributions to the British Communist Party and a particularly significant right-wing British organisation called “Army of Action” as well as a group called the “Economic League.”

It is rather interesting that NZ workers efforts should form part of a blatantly political contribution to groups whose main purpose is to support the British government and workers control.

However Borthwicks both at home and abroad have been behaving like a little sick lady.

The main cause of the downturn was the drop in world beef prices as well as the failure to build plants in New Zealand. The company also loses industrial relations which cost them millions in industrial activity. The company also attributes much of its problems to inflation, restricting the practical way in which to abolish inflation as not to abolish the capitalist system but rather to control the money supply which it demands knowledge as likely to push up unemployment generally, but restricting that it is something that can apparently live. It recognises the futility of asking workers to control wage demands when inflation is eating away at their real income and that this is a losing battle and that it is not possible to control the costs and price controls are also unworkable.

While the company feels that first quarter earnings for the current year are somewhat of an improvement it acknowledges that may have to do with the dollar operations. Once again workers will find themselves dangerously exposed to the usual delusions of cut-back economics in a situation where they have little influence (the boardroom) are not expected for the tolerance of worker participation schemes.

The company has no intention of getting out of NZ and it is evident that it regards NZ as one of its best investments, particularly as the ‘Uncle Tom’ NZ meat board will stop and buy for the companies leaving them to sell on commission of up to 20% ever get to see.

Simpson Pope Industries is one of the biggest companies in New Zealand.

They have a factory in New Zealand and produce a wide range of electrical products, including appliances, lighting, and electrical systems.

On the ride we will be camping out as much as possible so the cost of the ride should be around $85.

REGISTRATION

Name: ____________________________
Address: ________________________

On the ride we will be camping out as much as possible so the cost of the ride should be around $85.

Send this form to P.O. Box 6651 Te Aro Wellington. Tick where appropriate:

[ ] I wish to participate in the ride
[ ] I cannot participate in the ride but send a contribution.

Simpson Pope Industries is one of the most important electrical appliance manufacturers in New Zealand.

It is also owned by Simpson Pope Industries Limited, a large electrical appliance manufacturer in New Zealand. The company was founded in 1973 and has been a major player in the industry ever since.

Simpson Pope Industries Limited is a 100% Simpson Pope owned company. Before 1960 it was known as HMV Freight Ltd, and employed a staff of 200. Communications made fridges, freezers, clothes dryers and washing machines. This company was established in 1928. In 1957 a marketing company, now called HMV/Norge Appliance Marketing Ltd., was set up. It was also distributed the US company's line of appliances.

In a series of most complicated take-overs, Cunningham's became a foreign controlled firm. In 1980 Cunningham Industries, the largest shareholder in Cunningham Industries Ltd, a new company, Cunningham EM Industries Group Ltd. This company has a subsidiary in New Zealand called Cunningham EM Industries Ltd.

In 1973 NMZ Industries Ltd., a subsidiary of NMZ Industries Ltd., was set up in New Zealand. NMZ Industries Ltd. (now known as NMZ Industries Ltd.) is one of the largest electrical manufacturers in New Zealand.

The company is involved in Consolidated Electronic Industries Ltd. (CEI), which is owned by NMZ Industries Ltd. (now known as NMZ Industries Ltd.).

Green and Hall Ltd. occupy a vital place in the New Zealand electrical hardware appliance field. Green and Hall Ltd. are large shareholders in Bell and Radio Television Holdings Ltd., A. Hall being on the Board of Directors of this company. They are also involved in Consolidated Electronic Industries Ltd. with Bell and Aries Majestic Holdings Ltd. Simpson Pope gets radio parts from and makes radios for Consolidated Electronics Ltd.

As has been shown Green and Hall Ltd. have a history of involvement with EM Industries Ltd. Simpson Pope industries are involved with EM Industries Ltd. and still operate out of the same building in Ponsonby, Green and Hall Ltd. and still own EM Industries Ltd. without knowing most of New Zealand's other electrical, especially foreign owned, electrical appliance manufacturers who market EM Industries Ltd. by the fact that their directors and shareholders are known to include Zip Holdings (English), Philips Electrical Industries (Dutch), Kondor (French) LTD and Dขนsan, W. C. Haven, P. Enery Ltd., a member of the foreign control, Simpson Pope may make domestic appliance under their Master's factorisation.

These connections leave very few of the large industries in home appliance field outside the EM Industries Ltd. and Zip Holdings, some of the largest foreign owned electrical appliance suppliers in New Zealand. Just Australis, Electro-Rheumatic Fridge and Paykel, Aspen Refrigeration and Natta and Simpson Pope remain outside. Apart from the last two, all the others have directors who are on boards of companies with each other and so are connected.

The takeover of Cunningham's by foreign interests has been detrimental to the people of New Zealand.

It has been considered that the home appliance industry for United States is almost one huge interconnected monster. This can only have a bad effect, making it possible for these to be granted to gain super profits, most of which go to the foreign shareholders.

The takeover of Cunningham's has not been to the benefit of Simpson Pope employees. They pay the most miserable rates possible. "Junior" female radio announcers doing equal work were paid about $22 in 1974, for example. The workers making GM washing machines are getting a lot less than what is originally made in GM's Petone plant where the workers receive approximately $80. Simpson Pope has managed to make money for themselves (at least which goes to Australia) and at the same time through GM by ensuring that their employees get as little as possible.

For New Zealanders who buy products made by workers who try to gain a living from working in Simpson Pope, the payment of foreign capital and the introduction of foreign workers has strengthened the employers when they sell their products and when they determine what wages will be paid.
POLIS 244

Rod Alley: Intro to international pols.
Organisation 4.06 Students' say 2.89
Workload 2.90 Recommend 1.96
Lecturer Knowledge 4.73
Convenor info 4.27 Approached 4.00
46 students enrolled, 32 replies.

General reaction to the course was favourable. No student said he/she found it "useless". The positive replies were in the words "very useful", "useful, very informative", i.e. favourable but not rave reviews.

Teaching: Students commented on the teacher, thus no trends can be deduced. However, students considering taking the course may be interested in some of the characteristics of Dr Alley, as all the students said he/she - said - need more participation.

Alley was a good lecturer but dominated "talks" considerably - seminars need to be longer than 50 mins.

Content: The most common complaint was, as usual, that too much was covered in too short a time. Students wanted less material, so it could be covered in more depth.

- A number of students would have liked greater use of visual aids, i.e. "fillers".

Note: we do not want these sections to become trends in our survey. Think it is important to relate remarks of individual students, that may be of great interest and other individual students considering taking the course may be interested in the course to include "imperialism". Another student, "...distantly related to my major; therefore not exactly the possibility to analyse consistently. These remarks are probably made by students with specific interests, thus even though they are isolated they are useful to other students with similar interests.

POLIS 213

Organisation 2.11 Students' say 2.11
Workload 3.23 Recommend 1.53
Lecturer Knowledge 4.18
Convenor info 2.58 Approached 3.80
25 students enrolled, 17 replies.

Students in this course had a lot to say, more than in other courses, ranging from the positive to the very negative. About one third thought the course was "good" or "very good" in their own words; "challenging thinking". Another third thought the course was "average". Only a third, not at all pleased, with comments like "bloodless" and "useful in the way got taught", marred by a "smell of distorted facts".

Teaching: Again there was a wide divergence. One student praising the "dispassionate and analytical style". At the other extreme, one complained about the "amiable
debate" and contrasted it to a maths lecture arguing that 1+1=3. Certain themes however relating to organisation of society came out. There were lots of discussion and some students found this a little too much. The discussion was expressed in a wide range of responses, i.e. from students who felt the course was great, to those who felt it was had.

Lectures were felt to be poorly organised, lacking both framework and aims. Rather than a systematic presentation of major topics, there was a disjointed and somewhat confusing development from lecture to lecture. The material was organised too late, and the topics not described in enough detail.

The textbooks did not arrive until late. Apparently, May, and even then not in sufficient quantities. From one student, comments about the textbooks had to sit for a term text was 30% without this book. There was also complaint that Murphy would use "incomplete" essays to count towards the final grade.

Finally, the frequent changes in the course requirements created confusion (see the story on these in Solite 9: Political Philosophy with special reference to Mur-

Content: Students who thought the course was average or good found the organisation of the course as average, but still found the experience worthwhile. A number of students said the content was great for a 4 year, 6 credit course.

The rest of the comments on content came from the third who thought the course was poor. We have included these at some length because these students made by far the most detailed replies, which should not be ignored just because they don't fit into a trend.

The course according to these critics, concentrated on two or three critics of Marx and not Marx's own work. The differences were given to the actual works, and when quotes were taken, sources were usually not quoted. As a result, there was little encouragement to read Marx himself.

Prof Murphy was interested in Marx as a "great mind" as a subject of detached academic inquiry. That made a study of Marx, but it is hardly one of "Marxism". As the students saw it, demands that the students make personal comments about what he/she thinks and does in his/her own life. A "detached" study of Marxism is thus a contradiction in terms.

Some 6 students made criticisms that Murphy was too dogmatic, in various ways, such as stating things point blank, rather than raising questions about a view. One thought him narrower-minded about what he thinks. Another claimed he was in fear of expressing his/her own views.

Several of these students added provisos to the approachability question, saying that Murphy was approachable and helpful on minor points, and his essays were well written, but was completely unapproachable on the really important issues of assessment and course content. His attitude was "you can discuss it, but it won't have any effect on me."

POLIS 844

Do McAllister: Organisational Analysis
Organisation 3.68 Students' say 3.82
Workload 3.46 Recommend 2.00
Lecturer Knowledge 4.17
Convenor info 4.00 Approached 4.72
22 students enrolled, 16 replies.

Unfortunately, students in 344 didn't have much to say, so we analyse everyone spoke favourably of the course "very useful", "very interesting" etc. Noone spoke badly.

Teaching: There is little we can helpfully relate. A seminar method of teaching was used, and there were two isolated comments: one criticizing the scale of response and the other praising McAllister's ability to keep the class together and judge class opinions, and his "sharp sense of analysis."

Content: Those students who commented wanted a more practical and innovative emphasis rather than "theoretical studies".

POLIS 541

Ray Goldstein:
Organisation 3.77 Students' say 4.56
Workload 3.22 Recommend 2.00
Lecturer Knowledge 4.67
Convenor info 4.22 Approached 5.00
10 students enrolled, 9 replies.

The students' comments were more useful to the teacher than to future students. The most students were interested in the course. Their complaints were:

Teaching: Students were ill-prepared for seminars, because they were con-

Content: There was insufficient time to get into the individualised project. This is the same problem as all half-year courses have.

That there was an unfortunate frag-

mentation between research project topics (with a NZ emphasis) and seminar topics (US emphasis)

as, that with every course, there was too much to cover in the time.

We are not asking this comment of the one student who found the course 'not particularly useful', because it may be useful to others with political leanings similar to those she said.

In seminars, there was too much emphasis on what 'the author' thought and not enough on what 'I think'. That is, students tended to voice authors' opinions and not their own opinions.

POLIS III

Les Cleveland:
Organisation 3.83 Students' say 2.25
Workload 3.34 Recommend 1.91
Lecturer Knowledge 4.76
Convenor info 4.16 Approached 4.41
289 students enrolled, 115 replies.

This course is compulsory for BCA students not majoring in Political Science or Public Administration.

Questions to the answerer: "How useful did you find the course?" in two clear categories.

- the course was very good for broadening one's general knowledge of political and social systems, particularly NZ
- but many students distinguished between a "useful" and an "interesting" course. The typical reply was "very interesting, but not at all useful for my BCA with accounting major.

Still, the course was fairly well re-

received especially as it is a BCA core unit. Of the 115 replies, 49 liked the course, 9 positively disliked it; 20 thought it "OK"; and 35 didn't say anything. In more detail.

Teaching: Many students praised Les' "entertaining" and enthusiastic lecturing style. But there were complaints of insufficient student participation in lectures. Of course, the class was large, but it is noticeable that students would be more stimulating if students' own ideas were discussed, e.g. via - tutorials reporting back to the lecturer what students wanted discussed.

- a 10 minute question session at the end of each lecture.

Tutors must have varied in success, but generally, at least three were considerably. One BA student, who named Irene Welbeke as his/her tutor, beaped praise on the tutors and said PII was the most efficiently run course since PII. This is a compliment of an apparent lack of contact between lecturer and tutors, and a disparity in essay marks between different tutors (Essays did not count in the final grade).

About 10 students called for compulsory tutorials because of the "excessive" attendance level at as indicator of student approval, which seems to be a better idea.

Content: Most students agreed that it was an introductory course with the Workload basically bound by general coverage, at the expense of in-depth studies of particular topics. Most approved this, but naturally some students thought it was far too general.

Beyond that, much can be said, there was much disagreement about which parts should have been emphasised. Some wanted more on political concepts and ideologies - democracy, fascism, Nazism, communism - which occupied only the last 3 weeks. Equally as many wanted less "laws", and more NZ politics and political history. Equally as many again wanted the mass media, advertising and political parties emphasised. And some wanted to include Pacific politics and more on South East Asia. The course covered all these topics (except Pacific politics), so at least the student dis-

agreement served to show us what the course includes, and that it is very wide ranging.

POLIS 317

Prof. Brookes: US Government
Organisation 4.20 Students' say 2.75
Workload 3.00 Recommend 2.00
Lecturer Knowledge 4.80
Convenor info 3.60 Approached 3.75
15 students, only 5 replies.

13 students took the course in the 1976, only 5 replied to a questionnaire. Their comments were brief and not very helpful for future students. 2 students definitely thought the course useful, 2 thought it average, one made no reply and none said he/she disliked the course.

The comments of a few students indicate that 317 follows on from the 102 course on US Government, and that it was historical rather than current day approach.

ISLAND BAY ENDANGERED

By Neville Chamberlain

Island Bay candidates in the coming general election gave a special preview of their act to an excited audience of 300 students on Tuesday luncheon last week. While the seven person line-up gave more variance in style and content from the usual electorate line-up students appeared mostly interested in the two big parties Labour and National.

The candidates were as follows: Frank Monteith, Independent National; Ron Meggitt, radical feminist; Kay Googder, Social Action League, Bill Nathan, National; Peter Rutherford, Values; Tom Mclean, Social Credit; and last but not least, man who could hold his drink; Gerald O'Brien, Labour.

The "unofficial" Truth expose of Gerald O'Brien was ignored for most of the forum as students subjected the candidates to fairly intense scrutiny. No one issue dominated the meeting and debate ranged wide and far. The bitterness of the SRC when the abortion policy changed to non-liberalization was still present. Speakers supporting the Remora clinic or liberalization were subjected to abuse mainly from Catholic students, while Gerald O'Brien had to work hard to argue his way out of a sticky situation after he said he opposed liberalization.

Economic policy was also debated. The Social Credit candidate said our monetary system was crippling our society and that it was unchanging. He denied that his party had made some analysis of New Zealand's economy as he said that money that is directed to fighting with social needs was going into the coffers of the big banks and finance institutions which are mainly overseas owned. If it was made said he, didn't he want our vote. Therefore the validity of this argument was cast into doubt by the problem Social Credit's solution of a loosely run Parliamentary party based on the middle class is hardly a way out. Still he showed a conviction and personal interest in none of the other candidates demonstrated.

Gerald O'Brien also went into economic policy saying that he personally supported widespread nationalisation which he identified with "socialism." When questioned as to whether socialism consisted of the role of the working class and not nationalisation he disagreed. Unhappily the next Thursday saw Bill Rollow contradicting O'Brien by saying that state control did not constitute socialism for there was no guarantee that the state sector interests of the working man. Even Rollow could see the emptiness of O'Brien's socialism. Peter Rutherford could not elaborate on his party's foreign policy as they were still thinking it up - he asked for suggestions.

Knowledge of the electorate was another area of debate. The SAL candidate fared badly as he admitted that he was in Ngao and demonstrated an embarrassing lack of knowledge on the Council Act, Action League, and the struggle and the hospital expansion plans. Peter Rutherford was also unconvinced, relying on the repetition of "too damned sincere" ideals rather than dealing with the concrete issues. Gerald O'Brien showed the knowledge he would expect of the incumbent member. Bill Nathan revealed that he lived in Karori and that although he knew of people's struggles in Island Bay he did not support them (perhaps he's too busy reading Truth). Tom Mclean appeared to have some knowledge of people's struggles.

Of the candidates none were impressive.

Gerald O'Brien was very arrogant and concentrated on grasping the good old days of Labour. He received cheers when he described National's "blind" policies to Mussolini's and received little acclaim for going through the opposing candidates one by one and attacking each.

O'Brien - I'll be Minister of Finance one day or another.

Meggitt - zitty my mum didn't have one sauce for the gooey is poison for the gander?

Peter Rutherford was remarkably sincere sounding but hardly concrete as he expounded the Values philosophy. He was unclear in terms of a "political ideal" - things are interconnected. Peter Rutherford felt that this idea when applied to society showed that pluralism was the best way - equal representation of minority groups.

Kay Googder was deadly dull. She stuck to describing about four main issues rather than giving a normal style speech.

Student interest was indicated by the fact that no one but three or four students wanted to ask her questions and that the vast majority of the students had been made from SAL election givingways.

The other candidates were a laugh, but not much listening.

Overall the forum showed that students appear to see this election as more of a two party battle as surmised. Thus, I feel, is partly due to the closeness of the Wellington Central Constituency. It is an experiment with the third parties that are offering. Of these two parties students appear to favourly support Labour.
Prime Minister cornered

By Clement Atlee

A heated exchange developed between the Prime Minister (Mr. Rowling) and the President of NZUSA (Alick Shaw) at a forum in the Union Hall last Thursday. The exchange took place after a Malaysian student asked Mr. Rowling to state the Government's position on cooperation with the Malaysian government.

The student asked the Prime Minister why the NZ Government was taking a partisan stand in the internal affairs of Malaysia and indirectly aiding the political repression by training Malaysian police and troops, providing police dogs and machines and helping the Malaysian Government in military projects.

He also asked Mr. Rowling to clarify the NZ Government's stand on political asylum for Malaysian students who had expressed open opposition to the Malaysian government.

The Prime Minister was clearly embarrassed by these questions. He replied that NZ did not interfere in the internal affairs of Malaysia and did not approve of the Malaysian government's policies.

At the forum, Alick Shaw strongly interjected. Leaping over a balcony and pointing straight at Mr. Rowling, he yelled: "That's a lie!" He then outlined two cases of students who feared persecution if they returned to their country, and who were refused asylum here.

Mr. Shaw accused the Government of failing to give Malaysian students adequate protection. He then pressed home his attack.

"Every member of the Parliamentary Labour Party is aware that two Malaysian students have been thrown out of this country, after having made applications for permanent residence on the grounds that they feared political persecution when they returned home."

One student had been "thrown out" after the Malaysian Government refused to renew his passport and had issued him a one-way travel document to Malaysia. The Malaysian Government informed him that he had broken Malaysian laws while in NZ and to NZUSA had to go to the Australian Government and ask them to pick up the pieces of the affair left by New Zealand bow-tying to Malaysia.

The Prime Minister remained silent as Mr. Shaw went on: "It is undeniable that the New Zealand Government knew full well, and it had been asked by the UN High Commissioner for Refugees to help him. It declined."

OVERSEAS STUDENTS

Overseas students who think they may have difficulty obtaining an extension of their student permits to continue their studies in 1976 are invited to discuss their situation with the Director of Student Welfare Services who acts as the University's liaison officer with the Department of Labour.

The Director's office is at 6 Kelvin Parade — telephone 721-000 Extension 675 for an appointment.

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Late night Thursday.

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We shall not ask you to speak or sing,
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 pray,
And perhaps you will find here
That which you are seeking...

We are not priests,
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 2 Moncrieff Street
every Sunday at 11 a.m.

Digging both Thoreau & Nietzsche,
the odd reader may unearth LOVELIFE,
190 page offset quarto bible.
$5 from Sole Imprint, Box 899, Creston, B.C., Canada

Fiji Independence Dance

Friday 10th October 1975 in Union Hall Band — Padlock. Admission $2.00 with 2 cans of beer free.

Organised by Fiji Club

LATEST CRAZE

Over in Newtown on the corner of Birkdale St and Adelaide Rd there's a new way to discover those records you've been hunting for. Those dealers just swap those hardly-played player for the music of your choice.

Silo's is the latest way of using the swap.

The idea is for you to bring along those LPs you don't want and exchange them for two you do. The records are of good quality and the selection is wide-ranging. Bowie, Mick Ronson, Beachboys, Pink Floyd, B. B. King, Ground Thieves, Barriers, Floyd Overdrive, Lightning Hopkins, Stones, Canow head, Fads and more.

'The smoker who think the player you get to make your path over to Silo's.
Are you lacking something in your life?
Have your big-0 happy smile turned into a
frustrated frown?
Your 20 page typed assignments digested into
an one page peanut-butter covered crease?
Is sleeping in the graveyard becoming your regular
lunchtime habit?
YOU MAY NEED A JOB ON SALIENT
The 1976 Editor of Salient, John Ryan, was elected
on a promise to involve more students in the production
of their newspaper. He is combining the university looking
for students interested in:
• reporting events around campus or writing articles
  on topics of concern
• reviewing films, plays, concerts, books or records
  learning to lay out a page or write a headline
• helping around the office or doing those 1000
  other things that are all part of the excitement of SALIENT
NO EXPERIENCE IS REQUIRED
NO COMMITMENT ON TIME IS REQUIRED
If you're interested add your name to the list on the
SALIENT door or call in and see John Ryan in the
SALIENT office 12 - 2 p.m. next Monday.

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8 1/2 digit scientific calculator with
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A 8 digit calculator with all basic calculators - constant
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tions, trig, log, sin, cos, tan. AC or DC on rechargeable
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SANYO CALCULATOR INFORMATION BUREAU
P.O. Box 6192, T.S. ARC, Wellington. Or Phone 55-639
42 SADAK STREET, WELLINGTON 1

Reasons
for S.G.M.
A special general meeting of the Association has been cal-
ed to consider giving a portion of your Students' Association
fee to Sports Council for administering sport on the campus.
At present an ad hoc grant is made to sports committees
from executive usually the amount set in the AGM budget. Through
a general meeting it is hoped to become involved in student
affairs. Sport is one of the areas that has been given the
money act was for. As most of our teams are student teams
they cannot afford to pay as much as all people who have well-
paying jobs. Sport is expensive and no matter what sort of
support is needed from the Association.
To help Sports Council overcome its financial plight it
was proposed that $51.00 be paid out of your fee to be
given to Sports Council to help with their funds to clubs
through Sports Committee. The levy will also be used to
cover expenses incurred by the Association for invited games
and training the New Zealand Universities Sports Union tournaments
and hopefully to subsidise travel to tournaments, something competi-
tions from this campus have never had since 1971.
The proposed $51.00 will come from increasing your
association fee by $5.50 and transferring $1.50 from the
students' association general account. The procedure to do
this is a constitutional amendment to a meeting to consider
this has been requisitioned by seventy-five members of the
association.
Last week criticism of this move was made in "Salient", it
was claimed that "by trying to make the money going to
Sports Clubs an invariable amount, this proposal would
cause the whole club funding flexibility to respond to
different priorities of students each year." For too long
Sports Clubs have been relatively left out while the demands
grow, executive honorary go up and organisations like
NZUSA and the Students' Arts Council take an increasingly
larger portion of your fee. The key to sports should be a
priority each year as an exact amount per student. The
grant for Sports would then be from executive manipula-
tion.
The claim that "by writing the amount that Sports Council
gets into the budget, the students who put their
names to the requisition are trying to make students
equally share the needs of other clubs is in factually incorrect on two
counts. First the motion does not propose to write the amount
that Sports Council gets into the budget it proposes to
depend entirely on the allocation of the general account of
the association. Second sports clubs are not the only group
which benefits from this extra money going to Sports
Council it will be used to pay for in the NZUSA and hope-
fully to subsidise travel to tournaments.
Gym extensions
As present plans are almost set to go to tender for the
Southern Extensions to the Gymnasium. These will incorporate:
(1) A small gym for activities such as karate, judo, gymnastics,
yoga and dance.
(2) A squash room for two courts.
(3) A larger skife.
(4) Facilities at the gym are already overtaxed and it is hoped
more time will be made available for casual recreation.
Taking large groups such as karate and fencing out of the main
hall into the new small gym. At present nearly everything is
set up to exclude the financial. At present we are looking
to the university for the gym extension to the tune of
more than $200,000. By making a token increase of $200
in union building fund we will have a better chance of
getting this project underway immediately. The contribution
to the fund has only been increased by $1.00 since 1971
during which time costs have increased by over 100%.
If this building is to be paid for we must have a fee
increase at present inflation may be pushing up the costs by more
than the amount that is going into the fund.
Now is the time for sport and gym and women around the
campus to act. I will have little sympathy for future claims
of "relieving domination of student affairs" and "the
women are stuffing this place up" if more than the usual
people do not come out and vote on these important issues.
You have got your opportunity and your right. Do something
with it.

Handicapped Students
It is drawn to the attention of students that the Univer-
sity's endeavours to provide special examination facilities
are for those with physical disabilities and for others in
exceptional circumstances during the end-of-year exam-
ination. Students who wish to make use of such facilities
should contact either the Examinations Officer in the
Robert Street Building, or one of the Student Welfare
staff members.
Students are advised to read the segregation regulations in
the University Calendar. In doubt about whether to submit an
examination application, inquiries should be

N. M. Scoones (Mtr)
Examinations Officer
REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS

Work makes you free — R. Hess

This irrelevant caption is only an invitation to muse on ways in which your bookshop can serve you. It can and will sell you books like:
The Fate of Arthur Thomas
The Eye of the Storm — Patrick White
The Great McGonagall Scrap Book — Milligan
And the women’s books, and the fantastic art books etc., etc., etc.

Walk in and buy them.

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let me help you
make a little money
go a whole lot further

If you need a little help and advice on how to make your money go further while you’re at varsity, see Errol Hanna at the Wellington Branch of the BNZ. Errol knows the sort of money problems you’re going to be involved with as a student, and he’ll be pleased to give you all the assistance and advice that’s possible. Apart from the BNZ services like cheque and savings accounts, new automatic savings facility, the Nationwide Account, travellers’ cheques, and so on, there are two particular BNZ services that a lot of students have found very useful.

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

BNZ Consulting Service
Free, helpful advice on practically any financial matter, from people who understand money and how it works. And just by the way, there’s another good reason for banking with the Bank of New Zealand, it’s the only banking unit wholly owned by the people of New Zealand.

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

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Because of its many facets, teaching obviously holds different attractions for different people. But of many teachers asked, most said teaching offered a great deal of 'Personal satisfaction'. For them, individual fulfilment is the most important requirement from a career, and teaching provides it. Liking children, enjoying rapport with them... being involved in an ongoing process... the variety, so there's never boredom.

Challenge... the rewarding feeling of getting something across... developing your own particular interests or talents... "having a go" at new ideas. These are satisfying aspects of a teacher's job.

For further information on Kindergarten, Primary, or Secondary Teaching, see a school principal, Careers Adviser, or the Recruitment Officer at your nearest Education Board.

Come Teaching