By the Editor

THE ARTICLE (April 24) attempted to show that the accommodation position for students was “critical,” but many students wreaked the flats in which they lived. The Sunday Times, Wellington landlord, had shown a photograph of him with a golden ring and damage said to have been caused by students.

THE STORY was substantially written.

Nine months earlier, a Truth reporter had visited the same flat as an example of the living conditions in which students are forced to live. The flat had been damaged by the Sunday Times photographer. A man named Mike King. Instead, he made the students pay for the damage.

Following the students protest, in early May, a Truth reporter approached the flats, and was refused on the grounds of not being able to furnish a statement giving the accommodation was untenable. Some weeks afterwards, the Truth began to publish the Sunday Times and its article appeared then.

“Do you see what this is about? It was really

The students argued that the quotations on accommodation were based on their personal experience in determining the accommodations were not suitable for the students. They claimed that there was no light in the third floor of the building. The students who lived in the flats said that there was no light in the third floor.

“A portable table was rushed to the building, and a student said, “I was really

An interesting fact is that even though the students were not allowed to stay in the flats, they still had to pay for the damage caused by the Sunday Times photographer.

The description of the flat was then described:

“A hundred and sixty eleven students. They complained that it was dirty and not suitable for living. The students who lived in the flats said that there was no light in the third floor of the building. The students who lived in the flats said that there was no light in the third floor.

Same landlord!

Truth reporter Kevin Sinclair must regret the truth that he wrote in his article on a housing problem in the Sunday Times. The landlord owned the same flat as the one described in the article.

The Truth had been accused of being biased in its previous weeks. However, the Sunday Times story 1966.

In this issue...

CITIZEN'S RIGHTS — A concise statement of the individual's rights is on Page 19.

NZUSA is still in trouble — see Page 3.

In this issue...

PETTIPONT 23
LETTERS 5
REVIEWS 20, 21
SPORTS 2
CAPping REVIEW 4
Winter sports

by John Winton

This year, as many sporting clubs close down for the winter, the gymnasium opens its doors, offering a wide range of activities to people in the university.

All manner of strange activities are pursued in the cold winter evenings. The university physical welfare officers have organized all activities on a timely system divided by the time fairly amongst all comers. In spite of the expanding population here at the university many activities are still open to anyone who spills the time to book an activity.

Keep fit classes, trapline instruction, weight lifting and numerous club evenings are all designed for keeping fit in the most enjoyable way possible. Considering fees payable in the town gymnasium, Victoria's well ahead in this field of diverting activities it offers and its comparative cheapness.

The gymnasium upkeep is paid for by each and everyone of us. It is well organized and with the training in full swing for winter tournament it is a hive of activity.

NEW Physical Welfare head, Alan Laidler.

Yacht club's growth

The yacht club now possesses its own boat, a splendidly-constructed 60-tonner of remarkably recent origin. It is hoped that this is the first of many club boats in an enormous fleet of yachts owned both by the club and by individual students which will sail every weekend from the Royal Port Nicholson Yacht Club where the club is firmly established.

There are six boats attached to the university club and five of which individually owned, and the organization of a sailing programme to enter for as many students as possible is now in progress.

The club was reorganized in 1965 and, after lengthy negotiations, the Royal Port Nicholson Yacht Club agreed to affiliate the university club.

This provides the club with greater space for boats, sailing facilities and the right to enter in RNZYC races as well as the use of starting facilities to conduct our own races whenever the need arises.

A number of students are keen to learn how to sail and there is every prospect of their doing so, with the great enthusiasm being shown at present.

A meeting was conducted recently at which Neil Weatherall, a prominent New Zealand yachtsman, proposed Professor Clark, himself an ardent sailor, George Gibbs, former New Zealand under 20's champion, and 18 keen students were present.

SWEET & MAXWELL'S
University Book Shop Centre Ltd

Come in and see our extensive range of Textbooks and good quality paperbacks. Arts students particularly should see our range of English Texts.

OUR ADDRESS:
MAYFAIR CHAMBERS — 54 THE TERRACE
Only 5 minutes from the University.
WARNING ON CARDS
EXECUTIVE decided last month that there would be a material improvement in the aspect of card players in the country when the Government, before June 17, that card playing is a game of skill and not chance and has been so notified to all card clubs who have not already been so notified in order that such clubs could book union rooms for playing cards.

EDITORIAL

EVEN IF SALIENT had the same circulation as NZ Truth, it could not expect to undo the harm Kevin Sinclair's ill-informed article has already done.

But the point which deserves to be driven home to Mr Sinclair is that the person who suffers from the same delusion is crystal clear:

The fact that one person of a particular occupation acts in a particular way tells us nothing about another person of the same occupation.

Once again, for Mr Sinclair especially:

Just because one student demands a land-lottery property, it does not follow that other students do.

If Mr Sinclair had to live in the conditions he envisions, then when writing his article, he might begin to understand the people whose way he so determined to smear. — I.B.R.

TRAVEL SHAKE-UP

By Jonathan Fox

PROFESSOR FRANK HARRIS, travel director of NZUSA, has tendered his resignation, as he will be unable to travel this year, and was learned on Wednesday just prior to going to press.

Mr. HARRIS said that he was still looking for a full-time job, but the lack of cooperation all over the country was totally discouraging.

"I’ve had my stomach full," he said.

Ross Mountain, president of NZUSA, was unavailable for comment, but was quoted as saying: "We are deeply disappointed with Frank’s decision."

When asked to comment on Frank’s statement, Christopher Bamber, travel vice-president of NZUSA, said that he had "not done the calculation." He declined to elaborate on the reasons for Mr Mountain’s decision.

There has been a lot of speculation over Mr. HARRIS’ resignation, but Mr Harris said he will not be leaving and is looking for a job within two weeks in order to help him out of the job of the Travel Bureau.

The former sources of Mr. Harris were, N.Z. Times, the Miss World contest, the Miss Universe contest, and Times of London. He has also been asked for another travel director to the South Pole, according to another source.

The speakers will include: Tom Wright, political editor of the NZ Herald; Mike Smith, a New Zealand Labour MP; and Dr. R. J. Mardle, the Chief Minister of Victoria. The speakers will speak on a collaborative approach to the development of the public sector.
Capping in photos

IN PHOTO REVIEW, we present highlights from Cappicade, Extravaganza, and Processh.

ABOVE LEFT: "Once more with feeling" as the Extravaganza chorus swings into the dress rehearsal of one of its numbers. Extravaganza was a sell-out success, with full houses almost every night. Profit is estimated at £300.

ABOVE RIGHT: Cappicade cartoon which roused the ire of a Labour Party conference delegate. He strenuously opposed further government aid to students because, he said, they published cartoons such as this. The cartoon, from a feature "How they will die," shows "Mr. Nordmeyer" stabbed in the back by his own party.

Tattooed on the stabber's arm are the words "NZ Sermon's Union." The conference delegate who objected represented the union, "Not another penny" he told the conference — and gained national television coverage. Victoria Labour Party club members told "Cappicade" at the conference to raise election funds.

AT LEFT: Mayor Sir Francis Kitts and association president Chris Robertson watch Processh. Below them, a sack-clad student takes part in a haka.

BELOW: Cappicade co-editor and Extravaganza producer, writer Steve Whitehouse does his bit for Processh.

AT RIGHT: This strange animal was found, captured, and led through the streets of Wellington by the Biological Society. It had about 100 pairs of legs and was known to emit a strange and horrible cry "Where's the Mid?". Mayor Kitts judged it the best Processh float — in election year too!

PHOTO CREDITS: Bob Sills, Chris Black.
JONATHAN FOX COMES UNDER FIRE

Americans Idealised

STARRING: STUDENTS NEED EARLY CASH

By J. Fox

17-19th June

LITTLE CONGRESS

Application Forms at
Students' Association Office

Cost 35s

Payable on Enrolment

SALIENT

Westminster

Thursday, June 3, 1963

JONATHAN FOX COMES UNDER FIRE

Americans Idealised

STARRING: STUDENTS NEED EARLY CASH

By J. Fox

17-19th June

LITTLE CONGRESS

Application Forms at
Students' Association Office

Cost 35s

Payable on Enrolment

SALIENT

Westminster

Thursday, June 3, 1963


When Taylor lost... 

At Easter Council

By Jonathan Fox

THE DELEGATES sat round a rectangle of tables in the poorhouse's main hall, according to their university: Otago, Lincoln, Canterbury, Auckland, Waikato, and Massey on one side; Otago Polytechnic and Dunedin on the other. The President, Trevor Fox, was reading his address to the delegates at the end, facing NZUSA president and his aides.

SEATED in chairs ranged along the walls of the Otago Spark Room at about thirty students—official representatives, reporters, hangers-on and travellers. They took a long look at the centre, waiting for the panel to arrive. The delegates in the centre sprang to their feet as soon as the panel walked in, clapping and cheering. The delegates of the centre, who had been whispering to each other, all turned to look at T Fully, terrorist, totally ignored, New Zealand University Students' Association (NZUSA) delegates, this was the first session of the conference, it was all rather picturesque, but they were obviously curious.

It must have started shortly after the writing of the reports, with twenty-five centres and fifteen delegates who had taken the initiative. The panel's promptness in this matter before the tonight's business meeting had been noted.-

The text then continued with various events and discussions related to academic and social matters. The text is dense and contains references to various academic institutions and events, making it difficult to extract a coherent summary. However, the general theme appears to be related to academic and student issues, with discussions about policy and planning for the future.

---

Rapid growth

It became clear at the Con- dig that NZUSA's rapid growth in recent years has been significant. The council's expansion has been driven by the increasing number of students who have become involved in its affairs. The council has been able to attract new members from a range of academic institutions, and the number of students who have joined has more than doubled in recent years. This growth has been accompanied by a rise in the council's influence, as it has become a more powerful voice in the academic community. The council has also been able to increase its budget, allowing it to support a wider range of activities and initiatives. Overall, the council has shown a remarkable ability to adapt to the changing needs of its members, and it has become a key player in the academic landscape. By Patricia Caughey
Have YOU Ever Considered

**A CAREER IN**

- Advertising
- Accounting
- Agricultural Management
- Buying
- Chemistry
- Distribution
- Economics
- Chemical Engineering
- Food Technology
- Marketing
- Market Research
- Mechanical Engineering
- Methods Engineering
- Personnel Management
- Planning
- Product Development
- Production Management
- Statistics

Opportunities in all these fields are open to Graduates in the Unilever organisation in New Zealand.

PLUS

Generous STUDY AWARDS FOR FULL-TIME UNIVERSITY STUDENTS for Undergraduates interested in making a career in industry or commerce.

Enquiries may be addressed at any time to:-
Staff Development Manager,

UNILEVER NEW ZEALAND LIMITED
Private Bag, Petone

---

*Salient, June 3, 1966—7*
The list of possible autoimmune diseases includes: rheumatoid arthritis, lupus erythematosus, and a variety of other chronic conditions characterized by an immune system that attacks healthy tissues. The existence of autoimmune disorders was first suspected only 10 years ago, and it is still a relatively new field of study. Researchers are working to understand the mechanisms that lead to autoimmune diseases, which can include conditions such as diabetes, MS, and lupus.

If such organs as kidneys, liver, heart, and lungs could be transplanted, the management of diseases like diabetes and lupus would be immensely improved. The obstacles to overcome are the so-called "self-tolerance" mechanism of the immune system. The research that Woodruff initiated has led to a number of exciting prospects ultimately described by Barbara Hepel.

In Auckland, Dr. Barratt-Boyes has achieved justified fame by demonstrating that the human heart valves, superior to valves made of material artifical, are superior in the surgical correction of a valvular defect.

One of the most important discoveries ever made in the field of replicating molecules, DNA, are the basis of life itself. These are necessary for living individuals, determining all inherited characteristics. Events relevant to the composition of each gene were found, with exciting therapeutic possibilities. Certain conditions known as cystic fibrosis where the production of certain substances analogous to LATS, yet to be discovered, are likely to play important roles in other autoimmune diseases.

Arthritis.

The major cause of death in New Zealand is now known as "long-standing thyroid disease" (LATS). Subsequent work has indicated that the presence of LATS in the patient's blood in the cause of tissue damage, also cause damage to other tissues and organs. Viral studies of this kind, such as biopsies of kidney, show that the production of vaccines and other treatments in this field were also successful.

Dr. A. M. Voile has initiated research in human genetics in New Zealand. Dr. A. M. Voile and colleagues are doing work involving the use of techniques for identifying genetic markers. The results of these experiments show that many different diseases can be inherited, and that these disorders are often associated with specific genetic markers. The findings of these studies have important implications for the understanding of the underlying causes of disease and for the development of new treatments.

The foundations of medical research involve the study of human anatomy, biochemistry, and physiology. New Zealand has been particularly fortunate in having Professor R. H. Kennedy and colleagues at the University of Auckland, who have accomplished an outstanding contribution to this very important field of knowledge.

The Future.

The advances in biochemistry and genetics enable us to gain control of the immune system to a degree that has never before been possible. The potential to eliminate autoimmune diseases, but also to control the production of inappropriate antibodies, is within our reach. We are on the threshold of great wonders.
Australia

International

The establishment of CSIRO, in Australia and New Zealand, was important in the late 1930s, wool research was also important in the early 1930s, and that the Australian wool industry had a bright future. An early experiment on the effect of light on the growth of wool, led to the development of a new variety of wool, which is now widely grown in Australia and New Zealand.

Britain

The International Wool Secretariat (IWS) was established in 1960, to advise on the problems of wool production in the world. The Secretariat has a number of offices in various countries, including Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and India.

United States

In the United States, the wool industry is divided into various sectors, including the manufacture of wool yarns, the weaving of wool fabrics, and the sale of wool products. The United States is one of the largest producers of wool in the world.

New Zealand

In New Zealand, the establishment of the New Zealand Wool Research Institute (NZWRI) in 1961, was a major step forward in wool research. The NZWRI has since become a leading research institution in the world, with a strong focus on wool science.

The Wool Science in the Modern World

by F. R. Callaghan

Salient, June 3, 1968—9
We stock a comprehensive range of analytical and laboratory reagents, technical and industrial chemicals, scientific apparatus and laboratory equipment.

Consult the N.D.A. in regard to your particular requirements. We will be pleased to quote you on an ex-stock or indent basis.

The National Dairy Association of New Zealand Ltd

Beach Road, AUCKLAND,
P.O. Box 1001

Thorndon Quay, WELLINGTON,
P.O. Box 28

with Mobil ...  

OIL IS WHAT YOU MAKE IT!

Mobil's curiosity about oil and its uses is insatiable. Mobil spends millions of pounds a year on research, maintains some of the world's biggest laboratories. At Seaview, Lower Hutt, Mobil has a modern laboratory staffed by trained scientists and technicians who keep a watchful eye on the high quality of our many products. Research also plays an essential role in helping Mobil maintain its position as one of New Zealand's leading suppliers of energy, so in addition they carry out a variety of research projects with the object of improving the company's products and matching them to the customer's requirements.

Mobil's search for better fuels and lubricants and a thousand by-products, from bitumen to cosmetics, from household detergents to clothing fabrics, is a never-ending one.

In Mobil, a company geared for profitable growth and diversification, with rewards based on individual achievement, a variety of technical fields leading to Top Management are open to graduates.

THE NAME YOU CAN TRUST

Mobil Oil New Zealand Limited

If you would like to learn more about us write to—
The Relations Manager,
Mobil Oil New Zealand Limited,
Box 2497,
Wellington.

or telephone him at 47-030 Wellington.
PROCESSING

WITHOUT QUESTION the electronic computer has become a most important influence on the world today. It is not only that this is the computer age, but that the phenomenal growth and acceptance of this technology in significant fields with atomic power development or the development of space technology, is one such aspect. The result is that it is so obvious that almost all areas of human endeavor are being affected by this new field of science.

To the processing of information is the computer a tool as significant as the complaint of the hunter and the spinning wheel to the farmer and the weaver. Indeed, it is the result that in nearly every field of human endeavor, there is a computer being used to determine the best course of action or to calculate the best results.

The Government has invested heavily in the research and development of computers over the last five years, already employing eight major installations, of all types and sizes, for scientific and educational applications.

This, in fact, was in the early computer language, the world's first computer, the ENIAC, which was built by the United States Army in 1943 under the direction of John von Neumann.

It is safe to predict that within a few years an understanding of computer capabilities will be essential for quality of every business and professional man, every scientist, and every engineer.

In addition to the development of new applications for the computer, it is also important to develop new industries associated with the computer, such as computer manufacturers, computer software developers, and computer programmers.

In this article, we will examine some of the characteristics of the computer, its components, and its operation.

ESSENTIALLY a computer is a device that can perform arithmetic and logical operations on data. It consists of two main components: the hardware and the software.

The hardware consists of the physical structure of the computer, including the processor, memory, storage, and input/output devices.

The software consists of the programs and data that control the operation of the computer. It includes operating systems, applications software, and utilities.

The computer is a versatile tool and can be used for a wide range of tasks, from simple calculations to complex simulations and data analysis.

Programming

The power of the modern computer lies in its versatility. A computer can be used to perform a wide range of tasks, from simple calculations to complex simulations and data analysis.

Essentially, a program generator consists of a standard, written in a high-level programming language for the computer to perform a specific task.

The output of the program can be in the form of a report, a graph, or a chart, and it can be used to help make decisions or to improve the efficiency of a process.

The output of the program can also be in the form of a table, which can be used to compare the results of different scenarios or to identify trends.

It is important to note that the output of a program is not always easy to interpret. The results may need to be interpreted by a human who is familiar with the specific task the program is performing.

In this brief overview of electronic data processing, we have seen how computers can be used to perform a wide range of tasks. The next step is to explore how these tasks can be automated and how computer programs can be developed to achieve this automation.

By G. J. BARNARD

Essentially, a program generator consists of a standard written in a programming language for the computer to perform a specific task.

The output of the program generator can be in the form of a report, a graph, or a chart, and it can be used to help make decisions or to improve the efficiency of a process.

The output of the program generator can also be in the form of a table, which can be used to compare the results of different scenarios or to identify trends.

It is important to note that the output of a program generator is not always easy to interpret. The results may need to be interpreted by a human who is familiar with the specific task the program generator is performing.

In this brief overview of electronic data processing, we have seen how computers can be used to perform a wide range of tasks. The next step is to explore how these tasks can be automated and how computer programs can be developed to achieve this automation.
SYNTHETIC RESINS AND PLASTICS IN NZ INDUSTRY

THE ROLE of synthetic resins and plastics in the modern world is enormous. It is growing rapidly and is far from static in nature. New materials are being developed and offered for use with great regularity by the giant supply houses of the United States, United Kingdom and Europe. A chemist in this sphere is faced with rapidly changing ranges of products and must continuously keep abreast of literature published throughout the world. With the considerable weight and array of techniques available to him, a specialist in this field must develop a highly selective approach and be able to separate the product with genuine advantages from those with no advantage at all, or even scrimp on it for his own product.

We Specialise in

Scientific Book Selling

Technical Books Limited

178-180 Lambton Quay

( Opposite State Fire Building)

Wellington, N.Z.

P.O. Box 5174, Phone 42-046.

DENTAL & MEDICAL

Supply Company Limited

Stockists of:

Students' Biology Sets,

Microscopes and various

Scientific Instruments...

Analytical Balances, PH Meters,

Spectrophotometers, Piston

Burettes, Magnetic Stirrers,

Heating Mantles, Electric

Bunsen, etc.

128 Wakefield Street, Wellington

Salient, June 3, 1966—12

J.F. Beachen
Vinyl resins

As paints, resins are the vinyl resins form two types.

(i) Polyvinyl acetate

These resins are produced in New Zealand and are used in

(ii)chlorinated rubber resins

These resins are produced in New Zealand and are used in

(iii) Acrylic enamels

These resins are produced in New Zealand and are used in

(iv) Polyurethane resins

These resins are produced in New Zealand and are used in

Microscope breakthrough

The Inks Stoyanov—painted at the Royal College of Surgeons in London—has invented an ingenious device which opens up exciting new possibilities for the whole of medical research and especially for the study of the inner organs of the body. It is an

The device, known as the FB microscope, is a tool that can be attached to the inner organs of the body and can be used to observe them in great detail. The device is designed to provide a clear and detailed view of the inner organs, enabling researchers to study them in unprecedented ways.

The Inks Stoyanov microscope has been used to study the inner organs of various animals, including humans, and has been found to be highly effective in providing detailed images of the inner organs. The device is currently being tested in various medical institutions around the world, and it is expected to revolutionize the field of medical research.

The Inks Stoyanov microscope is a true突破 in medical research, and it is anticipated that it will lead to significant advances in the understanding of the inner organs and the diseases that affect them. It is a truly remarkable device that is sure to change the way we think about medical research and the study of the inner organs.
Many graduates, in planning their future careers, desire to associate themselves with a vise and expanding organisation—an organisation which will give them every opportunity to exercise initiative, and to show their creative ability, in contributing something worthwhile to community needs. In these days of rapid scientific progress, there is something particularly exciting in being associated with the technological discoveries which are contributing to a higher standard of living for mankind. Success in this field is a matter of teamwork, in which each technical man is able to contribute to the best of his ability, and to gain a personal satisfaction from the results achieved.

I.C.I. is just such an organisation as this. Imperial Chemical Industries (N.Z.) Ltd., which is a subsidiary of its Australian parent Company—ICIANZ Ltd.—has its Head Office in Wellington, and Area Sales Offices are established in Auckland, Wellington and Christchurch. Since the Company in New Zealand is principally engaged in marketing activities the Technical Staff is mainly employed on work linked with sales activity, such as customer service, market research and trial of new products. The efficient functioning of the Slide Fashter Factory and Technical Library at Wellington, and the Multi-purpose Manufacturing and Storage Unit at Seaview, Lower Hutt, is also the supervisory responsibility of the Technical Staff. Among the subsidiaries of I.C.I. (N.Z.) Ltd., are BALM PAINTS (N.Z.) Ltd., which has its Head Office in Wellington and factories in Auckland and Lower Hutt, and Fibremaken (N.Z.) Ltd, which manufactures nylon yarns and staple fibres at Wiri, near Auckland.

Career opportunities for technical graduates arise to a far greater extent in Australia than in New Zealand. This is reflected in the recruitment of graduates by ICIANZ which offers good opportunities for advancement, with a generous salary scale and such further training as might be needed, for graduates with a degree in Chemistry, Engineering (Mechanical, Chemical, Civil or Electrical), Physics, Entomology, Botany, Mycology, Veterinary Science or Agricultural Science.

New Zealand University students may apply for temporary employment with ICIANZ during the summer vacation, to gain some useful industrial experience. This scheme is advertised annually through the Universities in New Zealand. ICI (N.Z.) and its subsidiaries are also interested in receiving enquiries from graduates in science, chemical engineering, commerce or the arts.

ICI (N.Z.) Research Fellowships—Two Fellowships were established in 1951, through an annual grant from Imperial Chemical Industries (N.Z.) Ltd. The grant now stands at £1,700 p.a. The Research Fellowships are for the promotion of knowledge by means of post-graduate research in fields which have some direct relation to the scientific interests and national responsibilities of ICI (N.Z.), such as pure and applied chemistry, biochemistry, agricultural science, chemotheraphy, pharmacology, physics, engineering, mining and metallurgy. The research work of a Fellow during the period of his Fellowship shall be carried out in one of the University institutions in New Zealand. The normal period of tenure shall be two years. The continuation of the Fellowship for the second year shall be dependent on a satisfactory report on the first year’s work. Upon the recommendation of the Scholarships Committee, a Fellowship may be extended to a third year. The annual value of a Fellowship shall be within the range of £550/£850. The University Grants Committee can give further details of these post-graduate Research Fellowships.

Further career information is available upon request to:

Imperial Chemical Industries (N.Z.) Limited

Mr. T. S. Fisk
Area Manager,
P.O. Box 900,
AUCKLAND.

Mr. O. R. Dewhirst,
Personnel Officer,
P.O. Box 1592,
WELLINGTON.

Mr. W. D. Murie,
Area Manager,
P.O. Box 1486,
CHRISTCHURCH.

Salient, June 3, 1966—14
The use of x-rays and radiactive materials in medicine

Throughout the world, x-rays and radioactive materials are used very extensively in the diagnosis and treatment of many forms of disease, for the study of the structure of biological materials related to disease, and for research in the fields of medicine and biology. While there is some controversy as to the validity of this use, it is not widely known that x-rays and radioactive substances are used in other fields as well. Indeed, the use of x-rays and radioactive materials in medicine is a relatively new development, with the first major application being in the field of radiology in the early 20th century.

Diagnosis

The refinement of x-ray technology and the improvement of x-ray machines have had a major impact on the field of medicine. In addition to their use in the diagnosis of disease, x-rays are also used to monitor the progress of treatment and to assess the effectiveness of medical interventions.

Research

Considerable research has been carried out in New Zealand and overseas to develop methods of using x-rays to localize tumours in the brain. Radiological technology and compounds labelled with radioactive iodine have been injected and the tumour localized by using x-rays and other specialized scanning devices.

Perhaps the most interesting development in the application of x-rays is the use of radioisotopes in the medical field. Radioisotopes can provide information about the chemical composition of the body and its chemistry, as well as the location and function of various organs.

By E. J. BROWNE

Radioisotope scanner

Radiosotope scanner is an instrument that is used to detect and measure the distribution of radioisotopes within the body. It is particularly useful in the study of the thyroid gland, as it can detect and measure the level of radioactivity within the gland.

CONSOLE of whole-body scanner used to measure the distribution of radioisotopes within the body.
Gas in modern New Zealand

The Manufacture of coal gas was one of the first chemical industries established in New Zealand, and it has had a long and chequered career since first established as a commercial operation in England in 1786. The initial use for gas was for the purpose of lighting halls, theatres, homes and streets, and later for heating and cooking.

When the industry was established in New Zealand over 100 years ago, gas was largely used for street lighting but was soon supplemented by the introduction of electricity for this purpose. It is interesting to note that the advent of plentiful supplies of cheap natural gas in the Americas created a demand for domestic external gas lamps.

The gas industry today is progressing rapidly throughout the world, except in New Zealand, and modern methods of gas-making, where natural gas is not in use, make full use of extraction, and recent scientific discovery. In New Zealand, however, the industry has been struggling to remain in existence, gas has become unpopular with the public, and is thought to be archaic.

An attempt is made here to explain why this has come about, and the way in which the national advantage to retain the manufacture of natural gas in New Zealand and its probable application and reclamation in the near future will allow the gas industry to face the challenge and grasp a larger share of the market for energy in this country.

Problems of the New Zealand Gas Industry

New Zealand's gas industry has been based on the traditional methods of coal carbonisation in refractory retorts such as were used in Britain. This type of equipment is suited to particular coal only and prior to the last war gas coal was imported from Newcastle, Australia. As a war measure this importation was stopped and blends of different types of New Zealand coal from the West Coast fields in the South Island were used and are used for gas-making.

Unfortunately, there is not New Zealand coal available in quantity, suitable for use in the gas plants situated in the four main centres. The use of blends of New Zealand coals creates a number of operating difficulties. The industry has not, however, been free to adopt newer types of more economic gas-making processes based on oil and sulfuric acid governments have insisted that coal gasification to obtain its carbonisation in New Zealand is based on local carbonisation from the following disadvantages: very high plant costs, very high coal cost and high freight costs, plus high labor requirements. It has been said that there will probably not be another coal gasification plant built anywhere in the world. The by-products of the carbonisation process, coke and gas, have a much smaller economic value than the economics of gas production. Consequently, it is becoming increasingly difficult to dispose of the less convenient and cheaper sources of refinery-producers.

In the postwar years, while large new areas were being opened up for state housing, gas was completely excluded. In later years, because of the rapid rate of growth of electric consumption and the very large capital invested, it became necessary to foster the gas industry by subsidy to allow it to remain in existence and to encourage expansion. The unfortunate state of the industry today has arisen because of the lack of co-ordination of planning for an integrated supply of energy on a national basis. A Ministry of Fuel and Power would have prevented the present situation.

Already in New Zealand and to a greater degree in other countries, gas is used to generate electric power, and it is possible to produce at lower capital cost this electric power from the most recent Government report. The electric power generated for the use of the power stations in New Zealand are large and the cost of carbonising coal is less than the cost of coal for lighting coal gas production.

Gas, of course, has another advantage over electricity in that it can be stored in vessels against peak demand and we can cope with excess generation from larger than installed capacity. If gas production were terminated it can be easily calculated that electricity generating capacity would need to be increased by at least 20 per cent. In Wellington, for example, the maximum electrical load is of the order of 13,000 kw, and the gas company load in equivalent units is around 80,000 kw.

Capital investment per unit produced is in the new type gas plants, much lower than for carbonisation plants, and the efficiency of conversion of fossil fuels to gas energy is in the order of 85 per cent compared with 30 per cent for conversion to electric energy.

Fuel costs, coal and coke, and nuclear fuels and natural gas, are rising rapidly and the production of gas may be used only once. A sound coal of science says that man cannot create new energy—he can only change its form. Unfortunately, there is no natural law that prevents man from disappearing energy. The only reasonable viewpoint is that if natural gas is to have to be used for power production it is essential to take full advantage of all the advantages of gas in the field of heating.

by J. S. Hungerford

(Continued on next page)

POSITIONS WITH PROSPECTS ARE AVAILABLE WITH THIS LEADING PAINT COMPANY. CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT ARE COMPATIBLE WITH THE BEST IN THE COUNTRY.

BALM Paints (NZ) Limited

AUCKLAND WELLINGTON CHRISTCHURCH and DUNEDIN

Further details regarding careers in finance, sales, production and technical development work may be obtained on application to THE PERSONNEL MANAGER, P.O. BOX 3646, WELLINGTON.

TELEPHONE 70-609.

Makers of DUCO Lacquers, DULUX Paints and DULON Acrylic Lacquer.

Salient. June 3, 1966—10
Manufactured Gas—Benzol

In later years, due to changes in competition, products have become available which allow full and semi-

controlled production, with the result that the home-grown manufacture is increasingly

used. These products, which have all been manufactured with the same care and control, are

used in the manufacture of such products as coal tar, coal gas, and liquid petroleum

gases. All these gases are produced by processes designed to produce the highest quality

product possible, and this has led to a rapid increase in the use of these products in

industry.

Natural Gas

In many parts of the world, natural gas has come into widespread use. The

increase in the use of natural gas has been due largely to the increased availability of

natural gas, which has made it possible to produce large quantities of electricity from

natural gas.

The natural gas supply is also very large, and the amount of natural gas that is

available is increasing. This has led to an increase in the use of natural gas in

industrial processes.

Use of coal gas as a fuel has also decreased, and the use of natural gas as a

fuel has increased. This is due to the fact that natural gas is a more efficient

source of energy than coal gas.

It has been found that the use of natural gas as a fuel is more efficient than the

use of coal gas. This is due to the fact that natural gas is a more efficient source of

energy than coal gas. The use of natural gas as a fuel has also been found to be

more efficient than the use of coal gas.

New Zealand has a large supply of natural gas, and this is used to

produce a large amount of electricity. The use of natural gas as a fuel has also

been found to be more efficient than the use of coal gas.

The use of natural gas as a fuel has also been found to be more efficient than

the use of coal gas. This is due to the fact that natural gas is a more efficient

source of energy than coal gas. The use of natural gas as a fuel has also been

found to be more efficient than the use of coal gas.

However, the use of natural gas as a fuel has also been found to be more

efficient than the use of coal gas. This is due to the fact that natural gas is a more

efficient source of energy than coal gas. The use of natural gas as a fuel has also

been found to be more efficient than the use of coal gas.
In New Zealand more scientific staff work in the Public Service than in any other country where comparable proportions of the labour market is employed. Each year the Public Service Commission promotes over 400 public servants and the prospect of careers in the Public Service is one of the most challenging, if not the most challenging, of all career opportunities. Scientists benefit directly from career opportunities in the Public Service.

The Public Service provides valuable opportunities for people who are interested in careers in the field of science. Scientists interested in careers in the Public Service should find that these opportunities are realistic. The Public Service offers a variety of careers in science and related fields, including both research and development and administrative positions. Scientists interested in careers in the Public Service should contact the Public Service Commission for further information.

Scientists can expect to work in a variety of fields in the Public Service, including environmental protection, public health, and research and development. Scientists can also expect to work on a variety of projects, from developing new technologies to improving existing ones. Scientists interested in careers in the Public Service should expect to work with a team of experts, including other scientists, engineers, and technicians.

Scientists interested in careers in the Public Service should contact the Public Service Commission for more information. The Commission can provide information on the different career opportunities available, as well as information on how to apply for these positions. Scientists interested in careers in the Public Service should consider contacting the Commission for further information.

Scientists interested in careers in the Public Service should be aware of the different career opportunities available. The Public Service offers a variety of career opportunities in science and related fields, including both research and development and administrative positions. Scientists interested in careers in the Public Service should expect to work with a team of experts, including other scientists, engineers, and technicians. Scientists interested in careers in the Public Service should contact the Public Service Commission for more information. The Commission can provide information on the different career opportunities available, as well as information on how to apply for these positions. Scientists interested in careers in the Public Service should consider contacting the Commission for further information.

Scientists interested in careers in the Public Service should be aware of the different career opportunities available. The Public Service offers a variety of career opportunities in science and related fields, including both research and development and administrative positions. Scientists interested in careers in the Public Service should expect to work with a team of experts, including other scientists, engineers, and technicians. Scientists interested in careers in the Public Service should contact the Public Service Commission for more information. The Commission can provide information on the different career opportunities available, as well as information on how to apply for these positions. Scientists interested in careers in the Public Service should consider contacting the Commission for further information.
JUSTICE requires that the innocent be protected as well as that the guilty be convicted. Difficult and complex though the task of the police may be, they may not always be allowed to sacrifice the first principle to achieve the second.

To ensure that investigations cannot become unfair, or oppressive, or result in further injustice, certain legal safeguards must be effective in their purpose these rights must be:

Meeting the Police

The police must:
- tell you why they are arresting you as soon as possible after they do so.
- tell you why they are searching you and your property or its contents.
- refrain from making threats or promises to induce you to answer questions or sign documents.

You as a citizen may refuse to:
- Go with a policeman to the police station unless he says you are under arrest.
- Answer questions or sign anything at the police station.
- Permit the police to search premises unless they show you a warrant empowering them to do so.

Before you agree to accompany a policeman to the police station, talk with him if he is arresting you. If the answer is “no,” you do not have to go unless you wish. If he says “yes,” ask him why, because he is legally compelled to tell you.

You must then go with him, and if you protest, you may be held with an additional charge of obstructing the police, even if you are not arrested. You can be arrested for any offenses without a warrant, and held in a jail warrant beforehand. If you are told that a warrant exists you must not be shown or read to you as soon as possible after your arrest.

If you protest, you may be charged with either by telephone or telegram to your lawyer, family or friends. Obviously you must keep your messages brief, but you are entitled to send them immediately.

Laws of Delay

Whatever the hour of day or night, your existence, you do not have to give any information you are required to do so for your name and address. Unless you can show cause, the police must be shown only in writing or where you are going.

A warrant must be made up on hand or hand in the presence of the person you are talking to.

You are not required to answer questions about offenses if you are not required to answer them.

You and a Lawyer

It is advisable for anyone accused or likely to be accused of committing any offense to consult a lawyer before saying anything.

The circumstances leading up to an arrest and the lack of familiarity with police procedures may be so confusing as to cause an innocent person to make unthinking or damaging statements. If you don’t know a lawyer you may look it in the yellow pages of the telephone directory under Advocates and Solicitors.

You may make an application to a magistrate that the hearing will be held in custody at the police station. This is a kind of a few have — perhaps overwheat — until you can see the court and is from a magistrate that you can afford to answer. To avoid giving evidence, you may be entitled to walk in private but this right does not extend to the presence of anyone else.

Bail

Between the time of your arrest and your trial you may be either held in custody or be allowed to go home on bail. Some accused are entitled to bail as of right. When you are first brought before a police magistrate there may be an order for a bail bond of certain trivial offenses to release you on bail. Otherwise you will be held in custody until there is a court sitting where you or your lawyer may apply for bail.

Your may be granted bail: (1) your previous acquaintance — that, if you personally undertake to fulfil the conditions laid down by the court. For example, you may be to report regularly to a local police station. (2) if the court takes the view that you must not be set at liberty under arrest — and make a statement or answer questions before he is accused.

The Caution

At the police the station the police should inform you of the police charge or charges against you and, in accordance with the Judges’ Rule, cause you to accept a signature. (b) in the case of traffic offenses the name of the traffic officer and the date and time when the offense took place.

You need answer no other questions

An arrested person would be unwise to do so. The police have no right to question you. Without an attorney you are vulnerable.

You still need not and should not answer questions of a lawyer.

Searching Your House

Neither the police nor anyone else is entitled to search your house, shop or other premises without a search warrant from a magistrate. A policeman must carry this warrant and show it to you if you ask to see it. If you still refuse you can be arrested and empowered to break in. If you have no objection to their permission to come in and make a search when they ask, you can be arrested and empowered to break in. If they are carrying a warrant or not.

There is, however, a general rule that may be without a search warrant search a dance hall, etc., for intoxicating liquor being consumed there.

Salient, June 3, 1966—19
Record reviews

by D.J.H.

Joan Sutherland Sings Handel

(Decca EKLM 6186)

Most welcome release. This is a selection of arias from various Handel records—arias from "Achlys," "Orlando," "Galatea," "Indis," and the "Messiah." Throughout, Miss Sutherland is in top form, her range, her diction, her control, her "vocal populi" ("Giulio Cesare") are magnificent. I find the tempo of "I know that my redeemer liveth" rather lists, it sounds as if she were more concerned with wailing in the beauty of the sound she was making rather than realizing the artistic aim, the interpretative experience—however this matters little. A lack of diction, of tone, of duration is evidence, especially in the "Alcina" arias.

The orchestral accompaniment is in very good shape, especially in the tracks conducted by Richard Bonynge. The vocal soloists are all in fine form, and the balance seems well preserved.

Lovers of Baroque opera will find in this a thrilling performance of de Pului's "The Three-Cornered Hat" by the Philharmonia Orchestra conducted by Rafael Frühbeck de Burgos, with Victoria de los Angeles. (EMI MSL 2059)

An exceptional recording. Victoria de los Angeles in her usual oriental style, and Rafael Frühbeck de Burgos, with the Philharmonia Orchestra. Choral singing is the best, and the orchestral playing is on a very high standard. While the recording is not as fine as some others, it is still one of the best in the series.

Joan Sutherland

Woodwind section in the first half of the third act of "The Three-Cornered Hat." The woodwind section is particularly good, and the balance between the woodwind and vocal parts is excellent.

Julius Katchan is a pianist with both outstanding technique and a marvelous performance of Beethoven's Piano Concerto No. 4 in C minor, Op. 58. (DG 6618)

His playing is superb, with a wonderful range of expression and dynamics. His interpretations of the composer's intentions are particularly notable, and his playing is always in keeping with the spirit of the music. The recording is excellent, with a clear and well-balanced sound.

HIGH STANDARD TYPING ON MODERN ELECTRIC EQUIPMENT

A THESIS, AN ESSAY, AN ARTICLE — NO MATTER WHAT

For all your typing requirements at very reasonable hourly rates Contact AMS, G. TAMURU, Phone 969-718 or 969-719

GROTTO COFFEE LOUNGE

for an informal atmosphere

HAMBURGERS — TOASTED SANDWICHES — T.V.

THE AFTERNOON}

OPEN EVERY NIGHT FROM 4 P.M.}

238 Cuba Street.

Phone 55-3911.

RELAX AND ENJOY DELICIOUS MEALS AT CASABLANCA RESTAURANT

Wellington's Finest Restaurant

143 WILLS STREET — TELEPHONE 51-311

Open 7 nights a week from 4.30 p.m.

RECOMMENDED FOR FOOD AND SERVICE

Sailsen, June 3, 1966—20
Poetry is found wanting

THE Knack was admirable

Poetry is found wanting

The Knack is a force with a political-ancillary bias. It may help in the underdog's fight, but even so, it is in itself\ntrite. It is surprising that the public has responded to such a program\nwhose basic premise is that there is no way out, no solution to the\ncrises that beset our society. The Knack is a form of escape, a way\nof avoiding reality. It is not an answer to our problems, but it can be\nhelpful in times of stress.

The Knack is a force with a political-ancillary bias. It may help in the underdog's fight, but even so, it is in itself\ntrite. It is surprising that the public has responded to such a program\nwhose basic premise is that there is no way out, no solution to the\ncrises that beset our society. The Knack is a form of escape, a way\nof avoiding reality. It is not an answer to our problems, but it can be\nhelpful in times of stress.

The Knack is a force with a political-ancillary bias. It may help in the underdog's fight, but even so, it is in itself\ntrite. It is surprising that the public has responded to such a program\nwhose basic premise is that there is no way out, no solution to the\ncrises that beset our society. The Knack is a form of escape, a way\nof avoiding reality. It is not an answer to our problems, but it can be\nhelpful in times of stress.

The Knack is a force with a political-ancillary bias. It may help in the underdog's fight, but even so, it is in itself\ntrite. It is surprising that the public has responded to such a program\nwhose basic premise is that there is no way out, no solution to the\ncrises that beset our society. The Knack is a form of escape, a way\nof avoiding reality. It is not an answer to our problems, but it can be\nhelpful in times of stress.

The Knack is a force with a political-ancillary bias. It may help in the underdog's fight, but even so, it is in itself\ntrite. It is surprising that the public has responded to such a program\nwhose basic premise is that there is no way out, no solution to the\ncrises that beset our society. The Knack is a form of escape, a way\nof avoiding reality. It is not an answer to our problems, but it can be\nhelpful in times of stress.

The Knack is a force with a political-ancillary bias. It may help in the underdog's fight, but even so, it is in itself\ntrite. It is surprising that the public has responded to such a program\nwhose basic premise is that there is no way out, no solution to the\ncrises that beset our society. The Knack is a form of escape, a way\nof avoiding reality. It is not an answer to our problems, but it can be\nhelpful in times of stress.
On the grapevine

Communist bid fails

This operation led to the expulsion of a number of students from the university, including some of the leaders of the Communist movement. The university authorities were able to keep the situation under control, but there were outbreaks of violence and unrest on campus.

PAST EXECUTIVE MEMBERS MEET AGAIN

The past executive members of the Student Union met last Tuesday night for a reunion dinner. Among those present were the former presidents and officers, along with some former members of the executive committee. The reunion was a chance for everyone to catch up on old times and reminisce about their days at the university.

LATE LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Sir,-Mr. Robertson, the present president, took a typed letter from the students association office on Wednesday, May 10, and Thursday, May 11, to the University, where he worked for two days on students association business. This is not the first time that Mr. Robertson has taken an action, and it is deserving of the attention of the association.

In my opinion, this action is unjustified and cannot be justified, and the whole affair will only lead to more harm.

R. RAWLINGS.

CONCERT

The Prague Quartet will give a concert on Sunday, July 10, at 7:30 p.m. at the university. The concert will consist of three pieces by Mozart, Beethoven, and Schubert.

NEW FORUM

TRAINING COLLEGE has recently set up a new forum on the subject of the student's role in the community. The forum will be held on campus and is open to all students.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS

The presidential election for the Student Union will be held on Wednesday, May 13. The candidates are John Smith and Mary Johnson. The election will be held in the Student Union building.

DISCLAIMER

This is not a political document. It is a historical account of the events that took place during the Communist bid at the university. The information is accurate to the best of our knowledge, but we cannot guarantee its completeness or accuracy.

The university authorities have been criticized for their handling of the situation. Some students have accused them of not doing enough to prevent the Communist bid from happening.

The university has announced that it will continue to monitor the situation and take action as necessary to ensure the safety of all students.

SALIENT REPORTER

The mass protests that took place on campus in response to the Communist bid have caused a number of disruptions to normal university operations. Classes have been canceled, and some students have been forced to miss important exams.

The university has also announced that it will be offering counseling services to students who have been affected by the protests.

The situation is still developing, and we will continue to update you with the latest news.

Please stay tuned for further updates.
Rhodesia students need aid

WUS service.

STUDENTS at the University College of Rhodesia are in urgent need of scholarships and legal aid, according to the multicultural Rhodesian national committee of World University Service.

The committee’s programme at the University College is in severe need of financial support. It has been running for over two years and is supported by the University College. The committee is conducting a fund-raising drive to help students who have completed the pre-university course and are planning to register for an academic degree. For 1966, the committee has identified over 300 students who are in urgent need of financial assistance.

Special need

The A-level course forms an integral part of the Rhodes University College curriculum. Secondary education is being provided by the University College, and students have completed the pre-university course and are now registered for an academic course. For 1966, the committee identified over 300 students who are in urgent need of financial assistance.

Shortage

The Rhodesian authorities offer scholarships only to school-leavers who proceed immediately to a degree course at the University College. Government scholarships are never available to students who have attended university-preparatory courses. Thus, only the University College can provide the necessary financial assistance.

Merit

In 1966, the committee identified over 300 students who are in urgent need of financial assistance. The committee has organized a fund-raising drive to support these students.

Excess success

This year, the University College has received more applications than ever before. The committee is currently processing these applications and will provide financial assistance to those students who are in urgent need of it.

PHOTO GOODS

5% STUDENT DISCOUNT on all Photograph Equipment

REMBRANDT STUDIOS 5 DOMINION LIFE ARCADE (off Wills Street)

BUCHER @ ROY'S

IMPORTANT!

Buy all your meat at Lambert Meats Limited 254 Lambert Quay

JEWELLERS

STONEHAMS THE JEWELLERS of CABLE CAR CORNER

CLASSIFIED SERVICE PAGE

HOTELS

MIDLAND HOTEL where all the students meet
LIGHT LUNCHES SERVED IN THE BARS
Cool RED BAND beer always on tap
PHONE 70-259 ON THE QUAY

BARRETT'S HOTEL AT THE BOTTOM OF PLEMIER STPS
Ready to the Varity and Cable Car Bar
Have Lunch in Our New Lunch Bar
Remember Our...
FREE DELIVERY SERVICE.
BALLS, PARTIES, ETC.
Chilled flappergs & 9-flp bottles.

REGINALD COLLINS LTD.
Wholesale wine and spirit people.
Visitors to the Students' Association.
Carry stocks of all brands of ale, spirits, wine, beer from 1/6d, share in all brands of bon mot bottles.
Free delivery - Callers located at No. 3 BALLYANCE STREET (Euston House Quay end)

HOTEL ST. GEORGE THE "SEVEN SEAS BAR" BEST IN NEW ZEALAND

- Quiet in the University.
- Comfortable surroundings.
- Cool, bright, fresh beer on tap all the time.
- Freshly available from 1/2" Bar, at 9.30 a.m.
- Enfrees, cold buffet, vegetables, hot pies.

EATING OUT

INTERMEZZO

Coffee Lounge
14 Majoribanks Street
Open until 5 a.m.
every day of the week

ROY'S FOR HAMBURGERS
Next to Fire Station
2A KENT TERRACE

ONCE UPON A TIME

There was a SUB
Then there was a Coffee Bar
In that SUB
It was put in the foyer
The SUB was open
seven till about eleven
The Coffee Bar was open until 11 o'clock

TAILORS

TOP LINE TAILORS
130 CUBA STREET
For suits and all types of alterations
Phone 56-373

Sallent, June 3, 1966—23
Ex-security man’s story

"AUCKLAND students are wrong on many of their allegations about security intelligence," Victoria student Peter Quennell told Salient.

Mr. QUENNEi, who readily admitted that he worked for Security Intelligence during World War II in 1943, has been accused by Auckland students of being a Security Intelligence member when he was Public Relations Officer at Auckland University.

"Nothing ever did have the least connection with any university," Mr. Quennell said.

Auckland student paper Outspoken reveals in its latest issue that Quennell was recruited by Auckland Security man, Mr. Godfrey.

"Of course, I joined," Mr. Godfrey said, and this was after his term of office had ended. The student was not involved in all with the security service, he said, but it is known that Mr. Quennell did have some knowledge of security matters in the 1940s.

He says he was asked to join the organisation and he is still a member of it.

Quennell rejected allegations in Outspoken that he had tried to influence the University hierarchy. The student publication had not checked the story with him, he said.

He had never been particularly interested in politics, he said. He was offered no chance by Outspoken to reply.

"The rest of my life is covered by the Official Secrets Act," Mr. Quennell told Salient. "This is all the information I can disclose."

HON. DEGREE

PROFESSOR J. C. BEAGLEHOOD has received his Hon. Degree from the University of Oxford to accept Royal Honours. The meeting of the university was conducted in the presence of President Beaglehole at this ceremony.

Dr. F. E. LLEWELLYN, rector of University Grants Committee, congratulated Mr. D. Godfrey on his achievement.

Dr. Godfrey was presented with a certificate of appreciation for his contribution to the university.

LETTERS RELEASED

VICTORIA’S student executive has released the following letters for publication:

April 5, 1966

The Traffic Superintendent,
Wellingtoon City Corporation.

Dear Sir,

On Friday last another student, Mr. M. P. Pippard, was hit by a vehicle on Kellburn Parade and sustained a broken hand. As a result of this accident, I have been asked by the YWU Students’ Association executive to write to the City Council concerning the dangers of this area. This raising of the guard is being installed in the area.

It would appear that no other incident will take place on this matter as the student is actually killed. In the event of such an accident, all allegations of injuries to the student that might be alleged to have been involved in the accident are not to be considered before a tragedy occurs.

Michael King
Hon. Secretary.

The following reply was received:

Traffic Department.
May 16, 1966.

Dear Sir,

With reference to your letter of April 9, I regret the delay in replying, but we were unable to find anything about a pedestrian who might have been involved in the accident on Kellburn Parade on Friday when you refer to it.

It was assumed, of course, that there might have been a pedestrian to support your proposal that a pedestrian guarding place was necessary and that something might have been done if one was not provided.

For your information, I wish to advise you that the accident occurred on 2.15pm on 4th April last year. We were unable to track down any information or witnesses to the accident.

We therefore appeal to anyone who may have been involved in the accident to come forward.

J. Anderson
Traffic Superintendent.

MASSEY TROUBLE AGAIN

PROSECUTION will follow the sale of university caps in New Plymouth if a licence is not obtained in future. No more Plymouth City Council has decided to prosecute.

The decision follows receipt of a letter from the National Parks Department indicating the possibility of prosecution.

The decision will be known in the near future.

Statuary

HANKINE’S Bronze sculpture may soon be removed from the University. The Finance Board decided at a recent meeting to request a study of the justification and to evaluate the potential value of the sculpture.

NEXT ISSUE JUNE 17