Vietnam ‘just the beginning’

By Roger Wilde

Nearly 500 people marched from Victoria University to Parliament last week to oppose the SEATO Conference. The march, organised by the University Vietnam Peace Committee, involved about 450 students. The rest were interested members of the public, including various trade union representatives.

The marchers were addressed by several prominent figures in the anti-war movement. Mr. Roger Bonnich, a lecturer in philosophy, introduced Mike Hirschfeld as a "member of the NZCP Checkpoint team who isn't on any other list in Australia.

Mr. Hirschfeld asked if "decisive and hypocrisy" could be accepted as government policy. He said the peace offer from President Johnson, if accepted, would surely oppose the Allied military effort in direct terms.

The next speaker was Mr. Barry Micallef, co-founder of the Committee on Vietnam, and a "Vietnam is just the beginning," he said.

He rejected some opinions claiming that it was "just a small war" and "that it won't last." He said some people don't think about decisions that seem too big. We are doomed unless there is a better understanding of the new world.

Mr. Gager, the leader of the demonstration, asked if the Government, having followed United States policy when it was wrong, was going to follow it now. Mr. Gager said, "We're climbing down, not descending. Will they appropriate resources, in the New Zealand armed forces follow?"

Mr. Micallef then asked the demonstrators to leave quietly. About a dozen, however, joined a group of about 30 including trade unionists and members of the Progressive Youth Movement, the latter carrying Viet Cong flags.

This group was exchanging provocative remarks with the pro-SEATO demonstrators wearing flags of the Republic of South Vietnam.

No violence occurred, though police did attempt to separate the two groups. They soon left.

A member of the public, Mr. H. E. Green, displayed several medals he had won in World War II while "fighting aggression." "I still am fighting aggression here today American aggression," he said.

Another serviceman who declined to give his name said he had just returned from two years in Vietnam. He considered the Australian military effort worthwhile.

Opinions were exchanged for about 15 minutes after the main body of anti-SEATO demonstrators left. Finally, with verbal encouragement from the police, the grounds were cleared.

Owen Gager, leader of the Peace committee, said later: "For the bleakest day this year it was the best turnout we could have hoped for.

He said that a large number of students were against the war, "and a negligible number in favour of it."

‘Fight in Vietnam or fight in Darwin?’

By Tony Long

"If we don’t fight them in Vietnam we will have to fight them in Darwin."

This view was rejected by Professor C. P. Fitzgerald at Victoria University on last Tuesday.

"China’s basic ‘army training was for guerrilla warfare in China itself’ Professor Fitzgerald said.

"China’s ‘logistic ability was limited to two battalions,’ he added."

Because of this, China had a defensive capability. It was not ready to worry about war and its risks.

Professor Fitzgerald said estimates made by both the Pentagon and the Royal Australian Air Force were not powerful enough to undertake overseas invasion.

In Vietnam, the Chinese had supplied the arms the Russians.

China’s development of nuclear power had been rapid. It was five to six years China would have a fully-developed nuclear system. Professor Fitzgerald said.

This could be used against its neighbours, but the Chinese minister admitted there was a close to the cities of Europe.

"It is surprising that the Europeans do not lose too much sleep about it," he said.

In spite of reports about the violence and anarchy of the Cultural Revolution, which Professor Fitzgerald said were exaggerated and grossly distorted, China’s nuclear policy was remarkably moderate.

"China repeatedly requested nuclear disarmament and as soon as it would never worse relations.

Chinese policy, Professor Fitzgerald said, has been introduced by a speaker.

The two seminars will be held on Wednesday, April 17, on Thursday, April 18, and on Friday, April 19. The seminars will be from 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. on these days.

Students who want to attend should enrol at the University's Association office by Thursday, April 11.

Students’ Action – tonight

The annual meeting of the Students’ Association will be held tonight at 7:30 p.m. in the Common Room.

The meeting will consider several important nominations to the Association Constitution, including one, moved by Gerald Guthrie, to give all women speaking and voting rights at meetings of the Executive Committee.

Another important amendment will provide for the election of the Association Representative on the University Council.

The last meeting of the aims of the student power movement. The representative is present appointed as ELCS Executive.

A further proposition is a proposal to the system of Executive appointing officers to the first three Executive vacancies. The motion of general policy may be moved by any member of the Students' Association.

During the meeting the result of the election for Association Secretary will be announced.

NO ISSUE NEXT WEEK

BISCUIT

BISCUIT, BEER PROTESTS

The Labour Club will sponsor a move calling for a "vigorous protest at the bureaucrats’ decision to increase the cost of bottled beer.

It will put the request to the Wellington Labour Representatives’ Committee. A spokesman said bottle-drinkers’ move to increase their prices should also be examined.

Seato support

The Victoria University Friends of Vietnam organisation held a march supporting the Seato Conference and its objectives.

The 85 members were nearly all students. They marched along the same route as the University Vietnam Peace Committee and took up a position to the right of the opposing demonstrators in front of Parliament.

The chairman of the ad hoc FOV committee is an arts student, Jim Mitchell. He said: "We have come to show our support for the Seato Conference and for the government and people of South Vietnam."

He voiced satisfaction at the number present and commented that it was much easier to persuade students to demonstrate dis- satisfaction with the status quo than to demonstrate in favour of it.

He felt more students than those present shared his views.

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6-310, 41-153
LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

SALIENT and impartiality

Monopoly control of the campus media is potentially dangerous. The question of some form of the student newspaper for this campus, for their press, for some reason, has reached a point where every shade of opinion... the freedom on which it is based is denied. The student paper YOUR paper. If you defy it, you defy democracy. Undoubtedly all is theirs, is yours to make or break.

Because it is useless to say things most people already know or believe, a student paper tends to select the controversial rather than the mundane, the extreme rather than the moderate. From this often stems the bias which is so often a target of criticism.

But there is another type of bias in a good student newspaper—the conscious use of the "power of the Press." This must be used responsibly, because it can at times be a powerful weapon, but it must be used by the Press—by the editor, of the staff of the newspaper. Its use in any instance is, of course, open to criticism. The editor's duty to use it on occasion is undeniable.

The feeling about SALIENT, as about the NZBC, is that it should not use its power, simply because its power is there.

Castigation is an effective remedy for vitality. But as the NZBC shows so well it is a rather sterile remedy. SALIENT channels its virility into seduction of the campus, without considering the impartiality of abstention from opinion only in news, that is in the facts it publishes about student and university opinions.

People expect impartiality as little as they expect an absolute vacuum, but as for some purposes it is expected that an attempt be made to make a vacuum, so for some purposes it is expected to exhibit an attempt at impartiality.

News reporting is such a purpose, but the features, reviews, and other artistic and semiotic creations are not so.

The success of the attempted impartiality in news, and the direction and extent of bias in the rest of the paper are determined by the writers and the editor. MAKING the paper impartial would be as useless as it would be unacceptable. The ideal student newspaper must have free and active participants—including the members of the University as well as the editor and staff. It does this much in the form of the student newspaper, and in its total form of the sensibilities of its director, actors and other participants.

The material in both cases is given, be it the basic script of the film, or the news, reviews, features, and so on which a student newspaper.

Selection, sub-editing, and layout of contributions is not only bound to be, but should be affected by the people responsible for those essentially creative activities.

SALIENT and dominoes

SIR—You state in your Domino editorial that the "real tragedy in just a few weeks" (of America in Vietnam) has been called "the loss of lives of American soldiers, the loss of American lives, the loss of America’s hopes for the future."

You stated further that you believe the "most disturbing" thing is to consider the "ideas of self-interest and extreme national identity which are not only the cause of the war, but the cause of its continuation."

One might add that there is a problem with the facts you state. Nothing is certain.

It is clear that there is no easy end to the war. Men and women in uniform will continue to die in the fighting, and the battle will continue to rage. But the idea of "the loss of America’s hopes for the future" is not so certain.

The idea that America is losing the war is not so certain. It is quite possible that America is winning the war, but that the war will continue for some time. It is quite possible that the war will end in a peace treaty, but that the peace treaty will be a partial peace treaty.

In conclusion, I feel that the idea of "the loss of America’s hopes for the future" is not so certain. It is quite possible that America is winning the war, but that the war will continue for some time. It is quite possible that the war will end in a peace treaty, but that the peace treaty will be a partial peace treaty.

FRANK TOLSTOY

So long as there are wars, there will be soldiers. The soldiers will continue to die, and the war will continue to rage. But the idea of "the loss of America’s hopes for the future" is not so certain.

I feel that the idea of "the loss of America’s hopes for the future" is not so certain. It is quite possible that America is winning the war, but that the war will continue for some time. It is quite possible that the war will end in a peace treaty, but that the peace treaty will be a partial peace treaty.

FRANK TOLSTOY

Arbitrary definition

SIR—It seems the new N.C.C. is a penance for the "arbitrary definition that to be moral is to be moral" that he may be quoted in part.

To make the rather naive point of the last editor’s remarks, "we can see the church in a more edible way"—in the terms of the new N.C.C., the church is merely administrating to social justice, and the student is merely following the society's path. "We should be looking for another whole base that is not Jewish and Christian." He has got a point that man has got to have this whole base that is not Jewish and Christian.

To say that the only means to achieve social justice is the church is of course a mistake. But to say that the church is of no use in achieving social justice is also a mistake. The church is a basic level as to being a Christian, and as such it seems only the best to have this whole base of this man’s chief and not now, even not essentially. The church is the only level in which the church participates in the social justice movement. It seems that Mr. Jennings is right, and the church is not indispensable to the social justice movement, but that one must own to be a little sinless and some way do not exist. I agree that only that one is worthwhile.

My remark that wisdom is not acquired by anyone lacking a social soul from Christian faith was made in the first place to indicate that I am a Christian, and secondly quoted.

J. R. E. WATSON

Promotion?

SIR—Why, "ed."? not "Ed."?

Yours,

[N. — ed.]

The way out

On receiving the draft notice, the resistor should stop and consider the little and drink rivers of whiskey—for 3 days before the physical, he besides, drink white wine or eat before he eats the white rice he eats the rice when he washes and shaves.

There will be severe rashes all over his face, he will have nervous shingles; an insomia will set in and he will be too sleepy to sleep. The eyelashes will be appalling. The hair will turn a shade of blue or green and there will be symptoms of brain and kidney damage.

The effects last about three days.

Less than frank

Frank discussions between rival groups at the demonstrations last week were inhibited. One demonstrator was censored from completing a particularly spicy comment by the blurred lores of the law. Sniffing the old spice perhaps.

Conservatism

That New Zealand severs its official links with the British Crown and becomes a Republic. This was lost by one vote in the Executive of the U.W.U. Students’ Association.

Time, gentlemen, please

SIR—Some lectures have been called for the whole day. Even those who have not been interested in this history I believe that none have lectured that the lecturer continuing for up to 4 hours are not worthy of the title of "academic freedom." It is also only a few weeks that the "cultural participation" before he can be an academic freedom that only that one is worthwhile.

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J. R. E. WATSON

On the grapevine

Elmore

dear elmore,

why ed.?, not "Ed."

Yours,

[N. — ed.]

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J. R. E. WATSON

Estravaganza

Second night of Estravaganza is for students only. No Mum or Dad, no 5p admission prices for that night. E measured the size of the audience was with a really sold audience, it should be a better way to get the sale an audience of the people and the run of the R.S.A. concert.

A wreck?

SIR—Does Smith, as well as Prof. Roberts, threatened with a loss from their own college? Is it more likely that there were to be any particular -ness that was not a pure that he was sure Prof. O’Reim and the others as they should find out.

If there be a God . . .

Has anyone noticed the way the new editor held his news conferences? Stiticke on the highest of the highest of the finest of us is ruling over his fellow students in our God
**Insurance, health service proposals discussed**

By Lesley Monk

An insurance scheme and proposals relating to the development of the Student Health Service are being discussed by the Committee of Vice-Chancellors and Deans.

One of the proposals will provide for a second full-time doctor who will join the service early in March and a second registrar.

If the insurance scheme is adopted these students wishing to use the service will pay an insurance fee similar to the University of Canterbury where the charge is $2 a year.

That as yet the University Council has received no recommendation from the committee," the Director of Student Welfare Services Mr. I. H. Boyd said.

He said SALFENT was unlikely any changes would be introduced this year.

At present students pay nothing for the general medical service.

The University contribution for 1967 has been increased from $1,600 to $1,100. In 1964 it was about $1,000.

Mr. Boyd said: "This shows how successful the service has been.

When the scheme was first started the University did not expect a great success or the need to develop its services.

The financial position of the service was now far better than anticipated."

The Health Department also contributed to the service this year about $7,600.

The University of Canterbury the Health Department still provides the same contribution per service as at present," Mr. Boyd said.

The insurance scheme, introduced would be available to all students' houses outside the Wellington, Hutt, Valley and Petone suburban areas but all first-year students would still be offered a free medical service.

Mr. Boyd said those doing internships in the scheme would not be able to use the service unless they paid at current rates—$5 every visit.

The students representative on the University Council Mr. John Graham said it would be possible to students, preferability remaining at nothing at all.

"But charging a five of money" he said, "it is more important that the service be developed and that students are to contribute as much as possible to the service." He said if not this was the lowest of the large universities in New Zealand and an insurance scheme would be taken at the rate of compulsory student union fee.

"In 1967 the use of our service will reach a maximum and further expansion will be governed by student population increase," the Medical Director of Student Health, Dr. I. C. Fleming said.

He said the university's first endowment should be to fully examine its responsibilities and determine what it was to do with the most effective use of resources.

The Student Association president, Mr. Dan Bradea said Executive had not made a decision but would do so when the council came forward with something definite.

"We have to face the fact that we do need an extra doctor. We have no option but to look forward at the best way to pay for him.

He said he would rather see extra finance collected on an insurance basis than as part of Student Association fees."
of the changing fashions in the protest movement until he formed the COV.

Barry Mitcalfe, who still does his Polynesian studies at the Wellington Teachers College.

The initial burst of protest grew on the decaying remains of aler and more experienced grass roots political movements. The Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament was one of the important roots of protest. Unfortunately, no one has exhaustively documented its life, but the time the Vietnam protest had developed CND had passed its peak. It seemed CND was very similar to the COV in the way in which it drew diverse groups and individuals together. CND reached its death bed simultaneously in the same way that the COV will approach its own in a few years, not because the urgency of the issue has gone, but partly because it develops broader and more critical currents which do not come out of a job perfectly because the initial frill passed. As a result, people seem to be able to patch up all their differences all the time even though married.

The COV which like the central COV aim of objection to participation in New Zealand in the War in Vietnam was diverse and not always compatible. It was the protest movement in America and to an extent the COV which was an attempt to reconcile differences within the COV. They took the responsibility for the COV andCND brought a measure of experience of political protest to the COV. Its legacies were important in the form of contacts with different people likely to have strong feelings about Vietnam, and in the form of knowledge of certain procedures such as how to respond to police practice and possible infringements of civil liberties. The COV needed this type of experience to advise it, for it grew in a hostile climate.

First there was Government, whose view of the Vietnam war the COV challenged. Never before in New Zealand had public opinion erupted in such an articulate and persistent way on a foreign policy issue, Government's defence mechanisms were put under extreme strain, of which the loyalty of the protesters.

Next there was the Government's Minister of Agriculture "There are faces and names...

"I am not saying that all of them are Communists or all of them are anti-war..." saying to the Communists and pacifists support them all the time.

Mr. Holmwood such his control over the press in this general election. The audience were present to listen to National spokesmen talk "Your loyalty may be the loyalty of the protesters."

The question was raised in the Communist Party for the aim of the protest movement. The Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament passed similar motions. Where did it get its inspiration from? The Peace Congress Society were they or anyone else coming to? The anti-American groups and the anti-New Zealand Government which we were they coming from? The anti-American groups and the anti-New Zealand Government which we were they coming from?

Following Government's hostile lead came the automatic recoupments of the RSA whose anticipated view of the RSA's foreign policy problems required that they spy internal

various groupings throughout the community came a base, knotted together by overlapping, contacts that sustained the protest movement.

The Churches associated themselves with the protest, causing stressions within religious ranks; but a valuable focal point for their liberal members. For such a small number of people, the Christian Facists were proportionately highly represented in the COV. Clergy and laity from other churches were prominent roles in the protest, but tended more than most groups to voice opinions independent of the COV.

Increasing church involvement in protests may be explained by the fact that in 1965, the National Council of Churches set up a Church Council on International Affairs, the main aim of which was to take a more active role in raising the Church's profile among affiliates. The image of respectability provided by the formation of the Council can be seen as an attempt to present the Church a new public face, that of a modern, progressive body, providing various services to the community, including educational and social services.

The COV was the first to benefit from this new approach, as they were able to attract more members and gain more support from the community. This support was crucial in allowing the COV to continue its work, despite the difficulties it faced in attracting new members and maintaining its existing ones.

The COV's success can be attributed to its ability to effectively communicate with the community, and to its ability to respond to the changing political climate. This allowed the COV to remain relevant and to continue to be an effective voice for the community.
It would be unfair to say that Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon blamed Winston Churchill for the last two world wars, and Queen Elizabeth I for all the rest of mankind's troubles.

In a sweeping survey of world history he blamed European influence for all Africa and Asia. As President of the opening of the Peace, Power and Politics conference.

Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon, a former Minister of Defence in the Indian National Congress, is, the ideal choice to be responsible for the destruction of India's defense capabilities.

Under Menon's influence, the Indian armed forces ceased to be one of Asia's most powerful defence systems.

They lapsed into ludicrous incoherence. They were reduced in power to a point where the only enemies they could defeat were tiny enclaves such as Goa, Dum Dum or Bhopal.

Their only other function was to enforce Mr. Nehru's will on the subject of the Khasi.

When India was attacked by China, Menon's army was utterly defeated. It was defeated because for years Menon emphasized that the threat to India came from the Western nations, not China.

Krishna Menon is no longer Indian Defence Minister. No longer revered by the Indians who have shed their faith in China, he remains willing to assure us of China's friendly intentions.

Menon was the keynote speaker at the conference by Mrs. Freda Cooke, of the Foreign Languages Institute, Hasnai. Mrs. Cooke also brought friendly greetings from the National Liberation Front representatives in Phnom Penh.

She then explained the difference between N.Z. Finance Minister Muldoon's "attempted suppression" of the conference, and President Ho Chi Minh's order that the penalty for criticism of his regime was death.

The Conference delegates learned, in respectful silence of the infinitely greater freedom of speech obtained in Hong Kong than in Wellington.

Krishna Menon began by stating that "neither a hungry and defeated army nor an army seeking its own unique interpretation of world history, roaming from the origins of the present tribal war in Nigeria, nor a sea of Hakkas and Queen Elizabeth I to Tellerayrd at the Congress of Vienna. From Tellerayrd he went to Communism and Japan, and from Japan he swayed through Asia.

Before the slave trade from Nigerians, he ignored the fact that Arab slaves deported entire regions of Africa in their efforts to sell them.

Menon described the Arabic states as suffering "aggression" from Israel. "Whether they were democratic or not, they were nations", said Menon. He then outlined Arab justifications for perpetrating another Auschwitz in a genocidal attack on Israel.

Passing briefly over the character of Sir Winston Churchill—"the greatest war-maker in the world"—Menon moved into "the same views as the committee of the freedom for the owners, has", left his audience in no doubt of the more democratic aspect of a press controlled by the government.

Economic penetration means political power: today, the empires are trying to come back, they are ripping it up everywhere.

This declaration was swiftly followed by an appeal for aid from, of course, the USA. "Aid is not charity. Aid is rarely the repayment of plunder taken from poorer nations." The amount of plunder America had taken from India was not mentioned.

The underlying theme in Menon's speech, more blatant than resentiment, was hatred.

In his closing line this man renounced being held to European civilization for his country being dragged out of the gutter of human backwardness.

"The Indian people, who made the British Empire, who were the greatest nation in the world, will not let their liberators pass. People would sooner have their own bad government than other people's good government. This has been common at the Peace, Power and Politics Conference.

Until the petty nationalism exemplified by Menon is eradicated, we will never have a world of peace, power and politics.

Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon addressing the Peace, Power and Politics conference in Asia.

Photo: Peress Paterson

 Import Licensing Versus Tariffs

The latest figures for overseas exchange transactions produced by the Reserve Bank should shock once and for all the argument (advanced frequently by people who should know better) that there is no connection between the internal and external economies.

It is pretty obvious from the figures to the end of February 1968 that the government's import licensing policies are paying off in the way they were intended to—by a distinct improvement in the balance of payments.

For the year ended February 1968, the current account deficit on cash transactions through the banking system has fallen from a massive $136 million in 1967 to just under $100 million, representing a $36 million increase in 1968. The latter is the largest of $135 million in overall import payments for the year.

This can be directly attributed to the series of measures, culminating in the major exercise of reducing the balance of payments, as announced by the Government last month.

The success of Government policy will bolster the arguments of New Zealand's economic radicals who want to replace the existing system of partial quantitative control over imports with a comprehensive tariff structure. These controls at present cover some 80 per cent of the value of New Zealand's imports.

One of the arguments advanced by economic orthodoxy in favour of the licensing system is that it is a useful weapon in defence of the balance of payments: this applies to people who believe that the best way to stop people buying imports is, well, to stop them buying imports—rather than by restraining overall expenditure, as has been done with marked success over the last few years.

But, that may well persuade to the tariff advocates as radical—but New Zealand's mercantilist policies of protection since the 1930's certainly qualify more than simply as laissez-faire.

The tariff argument can be seen in its most profound form by looking at the work of Professor Pilgott. He sets a flat tariff over all of New Zealand industry—high enough to reflect the extra social value you place on carring, or saving, foreign exchange—and if an industry cannot survive with this price protection, you let it go to the wall and use the resources released elsewhere.

More sophisticated forms of the Pilgott thesis incorporate different levels of tariff for different industrial sectors, to allow some extra protection for favoured young industries, or to fit in with regional manufacturing agreements.

This view would have the private support of a wide range of Government economists, including the D.C.T. and Commerce Department, whose empire would suffer considerably if it did not have some kind of income licensing to administer. Support could also be expected from some manufacturers, some elements in both National and Labour parties, and—with the public and vocal exceptions of Dr. W. B. Stich and Mr. W. Rosenberg of Canterbury University—perhaps the majority of New Zealand's professional economists.

Behind the differing opinions are some mighty guesses as to what kinds of industries are really required. As for New Zealand's economy and, possibly more basically, differing views on the state of the world and New Zealand's future economic and social development.

Those in favour of de-regulation argue that we must know what we want before we can impose quantitative protection. We need a basis for selecting future high-growth industries which does not depend upon administrative decision.

Some of the supporters also probably believe that our future lies in regional trading arrangements—that economic autonomy for New Zealand is a pipedream, and that we will never reduce our overseas trade to a size which would affect New Zealand's national income.

The opposing view is more subtle, but in its way equally extreme. It is the view of full employment which, he says, has had a profound and on the whole benign influence on this secure and egalitarian society. Those in favour of licence control argue that growth has growth behind the wall, and that this basically depends upon broadening manufacturing in our great empires which has been used to the vagaries of fluctuations in prices for a few major raw materials.

Those on the other side of the fence would agree wholeheartedly that we should expand our industrial base. But they argue that there is an economic limit beyond which industrialisation can only be achieved at the cost of more profitable opportunities elsewhere. They would also maintain that import control has relied upon industrial development to substitute for imports on the domestic market, rather than to provide new export opportunities. World markets would enable larger sales which could be produced at lower unit cost.

So far import protection has had anything increased our dependence rates and made it difficult to maintain a reasonable rate of economic growth.

The composition of imports has shifted steadily toward raw materials and capital goods: a major effort to reduce comprehensive licensing in an effort to encourage manufacturing, but tariff advocates argue that this will lead to a decline in efficiency, which value we add to in New Zealand—and would thus have a reverse effect on stimulating manufacturing in this country.

Those of the restrictionists who concur that internal demand does affect the balance of payments would argue that without quantitative controls you have to reduce drastically to your basic trade in order to maintain a reasonable rate of economic growth.

In theory, of course, a tariff-based system could provide the same protection as import licensing—but the point is that it should be flexible, Tariff supporters would argue that the present stringent measures are due to exceptional circumstances, and that it is quite possible to maintain full employment without import controls if you have a reasonable level of overseas currency reserves to buffer you against short-term external fluctuations.

Recently, for example, the Trade and Economic Council has reached the view that a better balance in the labour market can be achieved with a better and more realistic job, shorter-term in-job training etc. on the Swedish model.

However, the costs-tariffs argument is resolved, we are unlikely to maintain the present half-pipe system in New Zealand:

Both the Prime Minister, Mr. K. Holyoake, and the Deputy Prime Minister Mr. R. Seddon, have recently re- examined manufacturers that the Government will not pursue a policy of de-restriction which will harm New Zealand's manufacturing that tariff acts will wisely concede that this is just what a tariff system should do—short inefficient manufacturers that the resources are no longer available by the import licensing system can be more productively used elsewhere by firms with greater profit potential.

The Government is obviously unwilling to put it quite this way, but there are mounting pressures on it to decide just what framework it wants for New Zealand's development and in making decisions of this sort it cannot afford considering the pros and cons of the great, but rather, muddled, debate.

Salient, April 9, 1968—5

BY A PUBLIC SERVANT
Onward Christian Soldiers

What would the world be but for us
With our Christian ideals
And our phosphorus.

The child rushes
To the clearing,
Gazes at the gleaming silver
Birds, wondering.

Overcome with awe
He stands transfixed
A tiny plaything
Clenched in his fist.

The forest turns
To a hul of fire
He runs, he dodges,
He escapes the pyre . . .

Glory be to God,
Bless the Human race,
Then a cannon shell from nowhere,
Zaps off his face.

He cannot see,
He still runs on,
Thro' 'Bacon', thro' fire,
Onwards on.

Plunging over a bank
He shatters his knee
He looks up to heaven
But he can't see.

He screams again,
A gurgling nauseous sound . . .
With to shape it,
With no teeth to be ground.

He claws at his face,
The searing pain to fur,
Then a part of his jawbone,
Comes away in his hand.

Growling onwards
Warm, puking thing,
Leaving blood, slime and sivew in the forest
Where the birds now sing.

Two hundred yards away
A spider with delight
Begins to gorge itself
On what was his eye.

But Ha, Ha, my friends be calm, be calm,
With God on our side, and more Napoleon
What can overcome us?

Cedric Hunt
The festival of the "Troppos" is to be tonight. We are all greatly interested, though for my part interest is tempered with some measure of disgust at the way they regard our people as a frivolous race of jesters.

Many of the more responsible among us are perturbed at the number of our people who have publicly declared that this is our ancestral homeland, and who have settled in as entertainers, charging money for their tricks. Others (mostly magicians) are more respectable, performing useful works as awakened agriculturists. When we find any disturbing it is that all concerned seem to charge money for their services. Terrible! It will give our people a reputation as unseemly and as clowns...as short, the unsainted view of humanity. This must on no account be permitted to continue.

We are waiting in a large natural amphitheatre, situated in a Trooppa war-camp. Almost all of our people are here; there can be less than two score and ten who are not present. Also there it perhaps twice our number in shrouds, comprising perhaps half of their total number. I am not happy here—dissatisfied, nay, almost unhappy. I have absolute control over these people. I cannot see their face, and I have no idea of their faces. We are all set to treat the Troppos with respect, and to carry on as usual. We are waiting for the Troppos to appear. They have been in the valley for some time, and have been treated with respect. We are waiting for them to appear.

There is a legend in Ouia's manuscript.

With a long ballad, concerning the hero Bashishmu, how he rescued the "Troppos" from abysses after a giant earthquake had plunged into hells all but himself. (My spine shivers!) He employed ropes made from creepers, three or more across, and pulled mightily on the other end. His people emerged. After his death, his fellowmen, curiously enough, made an effigy of him in stone, which itself was shattered by another earthquake, and its replacement totally destroyed by yet another earthquake. (A dangerous spot, this.)

It is curious that these earthquakes were attributed to the Troppos to chance or to their equivalent of it, which they call Fonzie. They do not seem to understand that these earthquakes represent absences on the left thigh of the earth, caused in all probability by the flex of the earth, which are the Troppos (ourselves possibly being the lie, though our magicians are not yet certain of it).

Cantleaver has stood up and advised the Troppos to build their fire on rocks, not on ordered pieces of sand, if they wish their earthquakes to cease. The ballad obviously caused

in him the same thoughts that grew in my own mind.

Following that thought-provoking piece, there was a long succession of buoyant songs, telling of the triumph of coketubiy, and other such trivial matters. None of these songs is worth commenting on. These lasted for a day, after which the audience retired in order to sleep. Today we assembled once more; the program is of adventure and of the exploits of the Troppos. They, like ourselves, are a lonely people; rarely do they meet one of another race. Therefore it was with a special interest that we listened to a recent poem that it represented the Trooppa as a bee, driven, by a lone dragonfly to its death. A great climax came upon us upon the completion of this song (in which the dragonfly departed towards noon). Sparkadr is having a handy meeting with Phenobarbary, that he may better ascertain the truth underlying this tale.

I am told that Phenobarbary has approached the Troppos concerning the poem of which I have spoken; they answer in riddles, saying, The bees buzzes, Drunken fools! Suddenly our people have become alive with wonder, wanting to meet once more the 881 of us who have been separated. We must take advantage of this opportunity to get under way once more; otherwise, I foresee that we may stay here forever, because of perversion and leisure. But there can be no comfort in a strange place.

Sparkadr greats himself, myself, Cantleaver, and Ottoman are convulsing among our people, saying that the poem shows us how it is a sin to be idle. On all tongues there is the question: who is the strange dragonfly that came to this valley looking for our ancestral home? Why did he leave the remainder of the other group—purposefully or mistakenly? Perhaps they came to harm, or were attacked by those who long ago drove us from our homeland.

Some do not wish to laze. Cantleaver has spoken to many of our people—half wish to stay, he reports. This is terrible! At a time such as this when our racial identity is deeply aroused and so many stay, then how many will wish to continue with our search while the forefathers urge them? A sad day for our people.

Sparkadr announced a meeting today for us all. Sixty were absent—shocking! Peccadillo and Cumulimophas have not been seen for more than sixteen days. Neapthun (in whom I am taking a more than fobbish interest) disputed at the last of his brother: he is certain that they will never meet again. At the meeting Sparkadr said that we must continue on our way. Dadson begged his release; perhaps they can be talked into agreement with us. But what of those who are absent? Sparkadr concluded by setting a day six days from today as the day on which we shall depart.

He was peremptory; resigned to the fact that some will not accompany us, he dissected himself with the thought that perhaps when have found our ancestral home, they will hear of our good fortune, and return to us there. Our people are headstrong; it is impossible to persuade them to do what they do not wish to do; therefore we leave—at least a hundred of us—in seven days time.

Now it is beginning to emerge that a number of surpising illusions have been formed. Sparkadr reports that he has been approached by a number of our people wanting to bring with them Trooppa women (or men). He reasons as follows: If I do not allow them to bring with them these strangers, then they will not come at all; the numbers of the strangers are not such that our racial identity will be swamped or our long-established customs usurped; therefore the strangers may come. Though for my own part I entertain several reservations, I hold with his reasoning. Ottoman emphatically disagrees, his thesis being that only the pure may come. Otherwise, he argues, we may arrive at our ancestral home only to find none of our people remain, if we are to continue gathering strange tribes along the way.

We are to meet at midnight to argue further on this matter. We have met. Sparkadr has his way, but Ottoman is hardly on speaking terms with him.
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—Don Hewitson

Much recorded

ISTVAN KERTESZ

Europe and has recently recorded The Art of the Trumpeter: Music by Terrell, M elect-Antoine Charpentier, Attenebur, Hambel and Others, with the Concertino, conducted by Fritz Lehman (HMV H95 1049 Stereo).

I don't like knocking champions of unknown music. However, the plain fact is that many of the works should have remained lost—they are not representative of the composer's best works.

Tari's playing is very good—a nice clean tone, especially in the higher register and excellent tonguing. However, much of his effort is wasted because of its distinct and muzzy recording.

In 1965, a new complete recording of Bach's St. Matthew Passion was issued by Decca, with Karl Munchinger conducting the Stuttgart Chamber orchestra.

As far as I know, it was not pressed in New Zealand but three years later HMV have released an outstanding single disc of excerpts.

The choice of arias and choruses gives a good all-round resume of the work, but the only problem with the disc is that it makes one year's for the complete set.

All solos are good but the focal point is Peter Pears' excellent singing in the role of the Evangelist. The Stuttgart Hymnaus Boy's Choir deserve special mention. An excellent stereo recording with a good balance in the choral work. (Decca SXLM 0272 Stereo).

One of the most-recorded works in gramophone history is Dvorak's New World Symphony—the catalogues overflow with dozens of different versions by every orchestra under the sun.

In England in 1967 Dovra didn't just release one new recording, they went one step better and issued two!

Istvan Kertesz and the London Symphony completed their set of Dovra symphonies and Antal Dorati put the New Philharmonic through its paces on the Phase Four Stereo Concert Series.

Unfortunately, so far none of the Kertesz symphonies have been released out here, but here's hoping they will be. I have often lamented the manner in which these wonderful works have been neglected.

We have to be content with the Phase Four one (EPDM 5059). A straightforward account, very good orchestral work, and a brilliant recording. If you haven't a recording it is well worth buying, but if you have a dated version and are wanting a new one, I would recommend waiting a few months in the hope that HMV (NZ) Ltd. will see fit to press the Kertesz one—I have been lucky enough to hear an English pressing of this most impressive version and it certainly justifies a release here.

The latest and brightest star on the international scene is, without doubt, Daniel Barenboim, a 24-year-old Israeli, born in Buenos Aires.

At this comparatively tender age he has possibly the most attractive line-up of proposed recordings of all pianists—the 32 Beethoven Sonatas, two Brahms concertos with Busch and the New Philharmonic, and most promising of all—the complete Mozart piano concertos with himself conducting the English Chamber Orchestra.

The first of the Mozart has just been released—No. 20 in D, Min 1460 and No. 23 in A Major 2388 (HMV ASDM 2381). The sleeve note says 'It was Fischer who first inspired Barenboim with the idea of conducting Mozart from the keyboard', and a practice that has spelt doom for lesser musicians is a wholesale snub.

He shapes the phrases beautifully, has a good control over the orchestra, and above all his playing it superb. The beautiful Mozart concertos gently trickle through his gifted fingers. There are none of the flatly mannerisms of Bernstein's approach.

The recording is clear with a good tone. An outstanding beginning to a major series.

Edwin H. Tarr has studied under the best trumpeters in the US—Bergie Voinic of Boston and Altbach of the Chicago Symphony. He is now performing in...
**Films**

I am sure the renaissance of American musical comedy has occurred in the person of the late Hal Sipkins' Half A Sixpence, Paramount's big Easter attraction.

It reeks, at times, of all the leisureliness and sentimentalities one associates with American musicals. So it is a welcome change to hard times in England to see malfunctions of the Hollywood oeuvre starting up, and one looks forward to the new big productions of Chitty Chitty Bang Bang, Goodbye Mr. Chips, Oliver! etc.

There haven't been many English musical comedies, ever. Sidney Furie's half-remembered before amplification, Half A Sixpence, set in, with Cliff Richard: various noisy trite things, which people like Michael Winner, John Boorman, and Richard Lester have risen above. And such rarities as Up Jumped a Swagman and Rhythm and Roses.

It took, therefore, one of America's veteran musical directors George Sidney (Showboat, Kiss Me Kate, Bye Bye Birdie, and The Swinger) to get Half A Sixpence off the ground.

Most people will turn away from it, and I don't blame them. Some will walk out before its 146 minutes are over. But I sat entranced, delighted by the new material—extraordinary crane shots, and mysterious 'frothesome' zooms during the dancing. Exterior period detail (Brighton?) and some of the most beautiful modulated colours I have ever seen, by photographer Geoffrey Unsworth.

(Who, it is worth noting, is responsible for Kubrick's 2001: A Space Odyssey, which is due for Easter release overseas.)

Half A Sixpence is loosely based on H. G. Wells' Kipps. Its all very cheery with Tommy Steele (who has turned out to be a surprisingly delightful comedian) and Julia Foster heading a large flambé cast.

The tunes are quite memorable (for the moment), compared to the biological slop of Dr. Dolittle. Its vigorous scene to last forever. A stop motion/montage sequence, with fish eye, jumps, the lot, is hilarious, remembering that this is what made The Swinger intensely likable.

There's soft focus to melt the heart of any cynic, so go see the bloody thing.

—M. J. Heath

**Drama**

Artie Garfield as Cyrene the prostitute and Waris Sylpheld as Percy her customer bring an atmosphere of warmth and a touch of charm to Charles Dyer's The Battle of a Simple Man currently at Downstage.

Dick Johnstone producing his first play for Downstage since 1980 and his first since his appointment earlier this year as resident producer, has used his stage folly giving his cast patterns of movement noticeably lacking in some recent productions there.

In a realistic and stylish production he draws out all the implicit naivety and tenderness found in both characters. Cyrene is a most unusual prostitute; her naivety is hardly sexual but lies in the fantasy world of Oxford degrees, wealthy parents, precious childhood and is revealed as it is remade in a web of necessary untruths.

Percy, middle-aged scout master, football fan, prude, and virgin also spins his share of untruths but lacks Cyrene's breeze.

The couple appear to have little in common but their deceptions, and these draw them together.

By contrast the brief scene between Cyrene and Flicky her brother (Ross Jolly) stands out. The real affection between the two comes through the bitterness and violence as we learn the truth of Cyrene's past.

Mr. Jolly is to be commended on the impact he makes in such a brief space of time. He conveys all the intensity and half of his inner life having to work with the open. Unfortunately this technique looses some of its effect in the realistic set.

Miss Garfield's Cyrene is a fascinating invention altering with ease between the childish and the brassy. Waris Sylpheld conveys successfully the prudishness and warmth of Percy.

The set (Cyrene's basement flat) is essentially correct—the pin-up, the toy dogs and the one modern painting reflect her conflicting worlds.

The Battle of a Simple Man is a pleasant inoffensive comedy, well produced and deserves a good season.

An apology to Bruce Mason; his play Birds in the Wilderness reviewed in Salient (March 19) won the Auckland Arts Festival prize in 1958 not 1988 as printed.

—Bob Lord

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**Sludge**

**INTER - ISLAND FERRY PREGNANT!**

Well the ship's doctor has checked and now it is official. The "Maori" is definitely pregnant.

The first inkling that the Union Steamship Company had that something strange had happened was when the "Waahi" suddenly and inexplicably disappeared from its moorings. Then Gus plankton (who trained the two ships) noticed that the "Maori" was no longer discarding the small quantities of oil as had been her wont. Remembering that the two ships had been inadvertently moored together during a recent spell of rough weather Gus put two and two together and ordered the ferry into dry dock for a medical examination which confirmed his worst fears.

There were tears in his eyes as he spoke to me last night. "I told them" he sobbed, "but they wouldn't listen. They should never have entertained the idea of a roll-on roll-off ferry in the first place. Now that other flamin' smart Alec has rolled on and rolled off and I doubt that we'll be seeing him again. But MY 'Maori' I still can't believe it. She was a real nice kid until they decided to send her to Hong Kong. Giving her big ideas an' all. They were supposed to fit one of them things into her to protect her but they mustn't have. If that's their idea of a practical joke... I'd like to get my hand on the little yellow swine!"

From these statements it is easy to see why Gus was dragged screaming from the dry-dock at two o'clock this morning after having (in the terms used by the police sergeant) "tried to have a go with an oxyacetylene torch". He will appear in the Magistrate's Court next week on the epoch-making charge of "attempting to abort a ship."

As I stand here now in the shipyard watching the painters changing the "Maori's" plimsoll line to a Plunket line I can only see in my mind's eye a cute new ferry taking its first uncertain lurch towards Somes Island and the whirring of tiny propellers.

However, lest any South Island commuters should fear for the other two ferries, here is the last word from a Railways' spokesman. "The Aras can do what they bloody well like, they're sister-ships anyway."

**Bank of New Zealand**

_Salient, April 9, 1966—9_
Volleyball
Tournament prospects in volleyball are very good, with an exceptionally strong men’s team who were third place getters at the National Tournament held recently. The team is in a good position to challenge Canterbury who were last year’s winners, and current National Champions.

The women’s side is strongest ever to represent Vic, and should be in peak form by Easter. The standard in both men’s and women’s competition’s should be the highest yet attained at an Easter Tournament.

Surfriders Club rises in popularity
The Victoria University Surfriders Club, formed in April last year, has proved to be one of the most popular and enthusiastic Clubs in the University, boasting its membership from 50 to 100 this year, making it the third largest Sports Club.

Under President John O’Leary, most of last year was spent in formulating a constitution, planning competitions and acquiring gear, regular club meetings in Lyttel and Titahi Bay did not start till July when water and air temperatures were in the middle 40s.

Already this year, a formidable list of projects has been lined up. Last week the first club competition of the year was held at Drakes Beach to choose the three man team to represent the university in the Easter tournament at Castlepoint.

Response to the competition was phenomenal with over 60 surfers voting for places in the team in which Andy Selby, Hamish Neil and Dave Price (all 1974 students) were selected for tournaments.

The first club trip is to be over Easter, it is intended to travel to Castlepoint to participate in the surfing at tournament and then move on to New Plymouth for a few days in some really good surf.

Yachtsmen likely to perform well
This year’s tournament team was chosen from a series of races at Eastbourne on the weekend of the 23rd March. The entries were not to the usual number due to several withdrawals at late notice, but the chosen teams should perform fairly well.

The team led by last year’s Crew representative J. Pether to Delta.

Bruce Johnson—Main Class. Michael Pether—Cherub Class (skipper). Hamish Anderson—Cherub Class (forward hand).

Bruce Johnson represented Victoria in last year’s Tournament in Wellington as forward hand in the Cherub and is the current Restricted Muth Class national champion. He has been a leading skipper in the Restricted Muth Class championship and on his present performance he should do well in Tournament. He is to sail a borrowed boat at Tournament, the “Nagle”; but this boat has been proved to be a consistent performer.

Peter and Anderson sailing “Sauce Fritrii”; have sailed together for several years now and should perform fairly well if the conditions are fresh.

Tournament yachting is to be sailed from the Wanganui Yacht Club who have offered the use of their facilities—and strong competition is expected from Auckland and Canterbury the racing should prove to be exciting.

Girls fortunate at swimming
The University Club could enter the relay events in this year’s Wellington Centre swimming championships, as they were held in March instead of January.

The men’s teams were narrowly beaten into fourth place in both the 3 x 1 lap freestyle and medley relays, while the girls were fortunate in that some of the stronger clubs in Wellington swimming did not have enough swimmers to enter teams. The club teams had Bay’s Institute convincingly to win two races, having won the 4 x 200 metres freestyle Evans, Pru Brock, Liz Stanford and Mima MacFarlane won the medley relay by five yards, and Miss Carol Quirk MacFarlane, Evans, and Brock won the freestyle relay by almost half the length of the pool (Fryberg).

Outstanding
Mia P. Chapman who despite not entering a single event in any report of recent swimming or sports activities is a Feather and will be swimming for V.U.W. in the University Tournament in the Centre.

Champs the swam for Wellington Club. Having entered every women’s event held during the three nights of Finals, Mia won a title and broke a Centre record in each.

Although she is a readily recognized swimmer, her records in every event were dropped as striking distance of N.Z. records. Her 440 yard, medley time of 5 min 32.9 was only 0.6 of a sec, from the qualifying time for the Mexico Olympics. At Tournament (being held at Manly) there will be trials for Mia, and the Club is being held at Tournament, the “Nagle”; but this boat has been proved to be a consistent performer.

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exec. members report

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CULTURAL CLUB GRANTS FOR 1967
Anglican Society, 30; Biological Society, 46; Club 45; Chemistry Club, 15; Dating Society, 14; Ecumenical Society, 10; Evangelical Union, 32; Geographical Society, 41; Jewish Society, 10; Labour Party Club, 22; Liberal Society, 30; Masori Club, 19; Methodism Society, 40; Political Science Club, 25; Pebb Club, 19; Social Science Society on Mental Health, 22; Total, 20,000.

FINANCIAL POSITION AT DECEMBER 31, 1967
The Association has budgeted funds: Commonoom Common Room, 24,115; Union Building Trust, 4,415; TOTAL FUNDS, 24,530.

FINANCIAL POSITION AT DECEMBER 31, 1967
Three funds are reseved by: CURRENT ASSETS, 4,439; Post Office Savings Bank, 3,125; Saleable Assets, 5,426; TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS, 13,080.

INVESTMENTS
Commonoom City Council Loan, 10,000; Halls of Residence Foundation Loan, 10,000; TOTAL INVESTMENTS, 20,000.

FIXED ASSETS
Line of credit: 3,397.

TOTAL ASSETS: LOSS CURRENT LIABILITIES, 3,397.

The Statement of Financial Position does not incorporate the Assets and Liabilities of Salient, Coffee Bar, or of the Clubs-producing Association’s Income and Expenditure do not reflect the results of their activities.

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is situated opposite the fountain in Kelburn Park, 200ft. from the Varsity. Open every Wednesday and Sunday from 6:00.

HOSTS:
Rachel and Jan Calkoon

CULTURAL CLUB GRANTS FOR 1967
Athletic, 92; Badminton, 70; Bicycle, 46; Dames, 67; Dramatics, 35; Fishing, 70; Golf, 70; Hockey, 35; Ice Hockey, 35; Lawn Tennis, 35; Motor Racing, 35; Netball, 35; Physical Education, 35; Rowing, 35; Rugby, 35; Shooting, 35; Squash, 35; Table Tennis, 35; Total, 1,565.

SPORTS CLUB GRANTS FOR 1967
Athletic, 92; Badminton, 70; Bicycle, 46; Dames, 67; Dramatics, 35; Fishing, 70; Golf, 70; Hockey, 35; Ice Hockey, 35; Lawn Tennis, 35; Motor Racing, 35; Netball, 35; Physical Education, 35; Rowing, 35; Rugby, 35; Shooting, 35; Squash, 35; Table Tennis, 35; Total, 1,565.

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Six-member society reports: 'Mission successful'

Extremists raise the flag

Members of extremist "United Flag Raisers Society" successfully raised the North Vietnamese flag in the gardens of the British Embassy in March. A spokesman for the society, which has six members, said the mission was completely successful.

A passer-by said he saw six nondescript men in the garden. Upon investigation, he found one of the men waving a flag. The flag was hoisted on a wire across a valley in another street.

Once this was completed, the six figures ran to the top of Upland Road and left in a black sedan. The flag was seen clearly from most parts of the city during the morning.

After a dead silence, 12 hours later it was finally ripped down by City Council employees.

NORTH VIETNAM AIMS WELL BEYOND THE SOUTH'

By John Stewart

The Foreign Secretary of Thailand has stated that North Vietnam has designs well beyond the borders and frontiers of South Vietnam.

Mr. Thanat Khoman gave this opinion when he spoke at the International Club last week.

Mr. Khoman said the expansionist aims of North Vietnam were evident in Laos, where North Vietnamese soldiers had been captured and displayed publicly.

In Thailand, some details of North Vietnamese preparations had been found.

There was evidence that some Thais were being abducted to North Vietnam for Communist training.

Opening his address, Mr. Khoman said that small nation of modest people.

"Thailand may not be developed, developed, or developing, but it is the same thing—it is unpreventable."

This may be lacking in influence but, they were b gloved with nature, he said. Though clothing was in their gut, he said, "short enough to make it inseparable for long enough to cover the subject."

The Asian problem did not exist in the same way as the Western World, Mr. Khoman said.

He thought that the truth lay in the heritage of Asian people.

It had existed for thousands of years and should provide its products infallible freedom.

"Why go to the ghettos of European imperialism?"

Asian countries would find no solution by following the examples of past colonialism. The terms of new theories were the same as before.

"The whole system is based on submission and domination," Mr. Khoman said. What was wanted was "something new, refreshing and inspired."

Mr. Khoman was asked whether he thought North Vietnam would honour a negotiated peace settlement with America and withdraw troops. He replied that he hoped those calling for withdrawal would have proof of their past declarations. However, he thought the Communists had not shown they were very good at keeping promises.

Asked whether it was degrading to have foreign troops in Thailand, the Secretary admitted that it was.

However, he believed those troops had been imposed, in the interest of the constitutionalist.

One commentator asked Mr. Khoman if he thought China was another Hitler.

The Secretary would not commit himself on this point, but quoted Mr. Krishna Menon: "China is expatiating."

He thought Mr. Khoman's opinion would have a great deal of support in Asia.

Congress discussion theme

Little Congress this year will discuss freedoms of expression in New Zealand. The Cultural Affairs officer, Pip Davys, said, "This is a chance to discuss this topic in a relaxed social atmosphere for only $1.50."

"Speakers invited include Mr. T. P. Shand, Prof. John Roberts, Mr. C. A. McFarlane (Chairman, N.Z.R.C.), Graeme Billing and Col. Malcolm Bennetts."

It will be held during the weekend of April 16 to 18.

Application forms will be available from the Students' Association from today.

New hostel

By Anna Holdaway

A new hostel, the Kia Maia, has been started up this year at the old Victoria Girls' Hostel on the Terrace. It is run by Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Holdaway. When full it will hold 17 on rooms, bringing the total to 38 each for full board.

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