Economics learnt in hard school

By Bill Logan

The Trade Union movement does not see its salvation in a Danny the Red, said the President of the Wellington Trades Council recently.

At a Labour Club meeting last Thursday, Toby Hill said: "Danny the Red and his outfit were successful in reuniting the unions. We don't see any way in which the law will demonstrate, that's why the present situation will not be assented to."

"Nor Toby the Tory," interjected a student.

But he said that students were experiencing similar disturbances at the opening of the new term. "The failure of the loudspeakers was the main cause."

"Less than 16 per cent of the people at University come from the working class back-grounds."

"Universities produce economists who think that the way to correct the economy is to lower the standard of living."

"I'm not prepared to accept economic prescriptions that will not be accepted by the people who prescribe them."

"If the government made a state of emergency, and let the police object to the voting, then who would support the government?"

"It's up to the students to decide a better deal than they're getting, if academics want better salaries, then their only hope is the Trade Union movement which stands for a higher standard of living for all."

Mr Hill, speaking of the economic situation said, "my economics were not learnt in the halls of varnishes, they were in the hard school of economic hardship."

"New Zealand and Switzerland were the only countries not in the World Bank or the International Monetary Fund. They were the only countries without unemployment, now we have joined them, and we have unemployment."

"These are the mistakes of the past, and now we have joined the capitalist model." Mr Hill added.

"We must own our own industries and own our shipping lines. This would solve all our problems."

Mr Toby Hill with Mr Norman Kirk at the demonstration on 26th June.

Geiringer campaigns

A meeting to organise a campaign on behalf of the New Zealand Anti-Fascist Association will be held on Wednesday night at 8pm.

It will be addressed by Dr. E. Geiringer.

Students have been requested by Dr. Geiringer to help in the distribution of pamphlets and with the running of public meetings.

The results of the election will be anxiously monitored by the political parties in order to gauge the mood of the public and make necessary adjustments of policies which might enable them to win the General Election next year.

"Any issue which can be brought before the hustings will therefore be carefully scrutinised by the political parties, in order to gauge the mood of the public and make necessary adjustments of policies which might enable them to win the General Election next year."

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Too busy?

By Denis Phelps

"It was good of you to bring the reports up," said Mr Holyoke to the letter asking him to the Omega Teas-in.

"Nor, indeed," he went on. "Is there another member of the Cabinet who would be free on Sunday, 7 July."

There are 18 members in the Cabinet.

Mr Holyoke said he wasn't sure if they could meet in the absence of medical cases and in particular, to prevent the spread of our system of psychiatric care.

The NZMA has decided to evacuate the electorate.

Chairman Mr Armour Mitchell said: "Each of these will carry between three and twelve votes, providing an offensive force capable of saturating any full Soviet line of advanced units."

"Understandingly, the Russians are concerned that highly accurate multiple warheads might give the United States a capability for a pre-eminent attack."

"The Marshall Island tests for Poseidon missiles against anti-ballistic missile components, planned for 1970 by the Americans, can hardly reassure the Russians."

"As it was pointed out at the Teas-in, the role of any Omega Navigation Stations in New Zealand facilitating these tests, and hence exacerbating an already costly and dangerous arms race, is to be deplored."
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G.S.M. CONDEMNS THE GOVERNMENT
by Denis Phelps
THE STUDENTS' Association decision to march to Parliament was taken at a Special General Meeting tonight before.

Attended by persons 170 students—about 3 per cent, of the total— the meeting overwhelmingly condemned government for its attitudes to the universities, its handling of the economy and its ending of New Zealand security, specifically on the question of the proposed Omega radio station in the Southern Alps.

During the evening an issue of 'Solenium' (a regular and clandestine newsletter) was distributed, and this later led to statements of accusations involving the editors of SAUNER, Bill Logan, and former student leader. Alister Taylor, who had been granted speaking rights by the meeting.

Moving the first motion on the agenda, condemning government on university affairs and security, Gennine Logan said students must identify with the FOL.

Spilling his student grievances, Owen referred to statements of the Minister of Finance: "If Mr Muldoon's government can achieve, we shall shortly have only one of the worst universities in the world." He also condemned the government's spending on university building.

Owen said if students marched with the FOL, there was a definite possibility of union support, at least for higher university staff salaries.

Seconding the motion, Barrie Saunders said the country's economic difficulties were self-evident and government could have avoided them by different policies when economic earnings had been buoyant.

On a motion that work-class families were now having difficulty in supporting their children at university, student politicians hadn't done their job: government hadn't even been asked for a reduction in fares.

John Hales said he opposed support for the wealthy unionists who were those de-moralising. The Omega radio station was much worthier of student attention.

NZUSA vice-president David Shand said the condemnation of government's economic policies should remain because it was "central to what we are protesting about" and because there should solidarity with workers.

Alister Taylor said he had information which indicated a firm commitment by government to the US over the Omega station.

The original motion was passed overwhelmingly, with the addition of references to security and Omega.

The second motion on the agenda of the SCM was for Students' Association backing the march to Parliament already planned by activist groups.

Tony Japic said such a march would be playing into the hands of those who wanted to involve students with the trade unions.

This motion was carried overwhelmingly. But to direct all members of Executive to take part in the march failed. This motion was not needed if members of Enid don't, march, students will be able to take appropriate action.

Bill Logan then drew attention to licences which had been circulated to the meeting. Challenged on the point, Mr Taylor admitted that he was "one of many students involved".

Owen Gaiser moved that the Speaker's speaking rights be withdrawn.

With the carrying of the motion the meeting ended.
This article was published later in the copy that was lost-

Proof — SALIENT's present problems of proof reading and typing are creating some confusion. Recently an article by Owen Gaiser was published. He said that did not stimulate employment dramatically and were still 22.8% unemployed in January 1931. The year was 1939 of course.

Political Analysis
Story pieced round that a prominent New Zealand politician (lawyer who would not sign his name) has been fed a crook lately, so she called a bunch of quacks in. They examined every inch of the letter, the document transcribed. Another New Zealand -ish newspaper was claiming to be in on the secret, that it knew not "the evil genius" and "the king who will finally rule the world". Might be something for the archivist of Woden- spoon was back on campus last week.

King Wedders?
Little yellow sheet of religious hystiera has appeared on the notice boards. It proclaims the second coming, and the archaeologist appropriately knows as "the evil genius" and "the king who will finally rule the world". Might be something for the archivist of Woden- spoon was back on campus last week.
Research payoff fantasy

By D. F. Cropp

The colonization of New Zealand essentially evolved the transferring of civilization from an area of good soils and climate to an area of bad soils and good climate," said Professor Wilson at a recent Winter Term lecture.

This was her fourth in the series on the theme "New Horizons in Science."

"The basis of his argument was that our civilization originated in entirely different geological and climatic influences. "New Zealand is rather unique in this respect," he said. "The world has such a combination of climate and soils that this makes it unique.""

"The country cannot therefore support special problems from overseas, they can be handled by us."

"Fortunately the original colonists were adaptable and enterprising men and have had a great success of the job.""

"They had evolved a unique and special form of agriculture including steep grassed hills and a remarkably heavy stock concentration."

Professor Wilson mentioned farming areas he had seen in China which provided a living for five people per acre on the flatland with nothing on the hills."

"And by New Zealand standards they're not even steep hills."

"Thus the technique developed in New Zealand could not have been possible in overseas farming areas.""

Agricultural research aimed at particular New Zealand problems can therefore be immaterial.

He mentioned the work done on the cobalt deficient areas in the volcanic area of the North Island. This was a small piece of research which allowed farmers to save vast amounts of money in research previously unused.

"The payoff is fantastic, this was a relatively small amount of research, but if the mineyard gain from it were plundered back into science it would pay for all the research ever going to be done in New Zealand."
FOR AND AGAINST

Defence by S. L. Dickson

The National and Labour parties have still to adjust to an important new factor in the New Zealand political situation: Social Credit is now, suddenly, arguing its case from the statements of economists whose references are impeccable.

Hence the endorsement by the Social Credit Leader, Mr. V. F. Cracknell, M.P., of the new International Monetary Fund scheme for creating international money, the physical existence of which will assist only the few of book entries.

The Minister of Finance, Mr. Mulvanny, has expressed public surprise that Mr. Cracknell should take this position, but to anyone familiar with the basic ideas of Social Credit there is nothing surprising in the proposal.

Consider this statement, for instance, made by the I.M.F. Managing Director, Mr. Pierre Paul Schmitz, himself: "These special drawing rights, or credit, as they are known by a sly of the pen, will be essentially entries in the book of the Fund. . . . Sometimes they think of them as money, others as a form of credit. . . . The material point is not how they are named but what can be done with them."

Such a comment contains all the essential elements of Social Credit: monetary theory in its purest form, and the growth of social wealth as meaningful money. So Mr. Cracknell quite naturally rules it "a tremendous step forward in international monetary thinking."

The problem, in Social Credit's view, is in which major elements of Social Credit monetary theory the Fund's scheme would assist the 1929 by Major C. H. Douglas have been subsequently vindicated, and all the points of Social Credit, from the pure to the applied, are in accord with the proposal of a new method for setting policy in the past. So it is in their own terminology.

They suffered from a result a remarkable store of abuse and ridicule which continues even today. One of the main facts is that in important respects the Social Credit analysis of the operation of the financial system and its defects was way ahead of its time.

Economists have now caught up with these useful Social Credit ideas, as the new I.M.F. scheme and various current proposals for linking wages with productivity demonstrate. Social Credit has made possible a peculiar political realignment.

Social Crediters are now free to argue the facts on which their case is based directly with the people of economic success in a technique which can be quite unsettling to big business.

For the first time Social Credit is achievable. It is a core ideology of political credibility, which can be used to influence public opinion in a way different from the past.

So Social Crediters are promoting it with an agenda to make the government bear some of the nation's credit supply, and so to give the people of New Zealand some of the benefits the government would otherwise have to bear the costs of its policies and decisions and the people would have to bear their costs. Because they thought they had been working on the problem of the credit system, they are the most likely to accept Social Credit policy along with the indispensable economic facts Social Crediters teach with it. (The process is something like this: "Social Crediters have been right all along in the news about being a matter of book entries made against the resources of production, therefore their policy is right too.")

It is here that the political parties and financial institutions which have perpetuated the fable of money being a trap of some the cranky schemes which the party, including its leader the Member of Parliament for Auckland, are addressing, they could wreck the social and financial institutions within a matter of days.

MP's record

New Mr. Cracknell is a qualified accountant widely respected in Northland for local body work carried out over many years. Examination of his careful parliamentary record in the House of Representatives shows that he is a short answer is that Social Credit means the full implementation of the Reserve Bank Act, 1964.

It sounds awfully unimportant, but it's the truth. Because of the provisions of the law it enables the government to borrow from the Bank. Social Credit is the only political objective for which the government has a mandate. The two sides of Social Credit would be used in the budget's statutory powers "to regulate and control money, banknotes and the issue and circulation of banknotes", and the government to be able to control the "highest degree of production, trade and industry" and the amount of a stable internal price level.

The government would have to accept the Social Credit philosophy and its proposals to get the increased use of Reserve Bank credit at the cost of issue for government and local body capital works. The total volume of credit increases in the economy in such situations would be kept in balance, in the proportion of the production of goods and services. What is the reason behind the advocacy of the greater use of "credit money"?

The Social Credit analysis of the New Zealand economic revolution reveals these major defects:

1. An unnecessarily high cost structure resulting from high charges for credit available to the private sector, and high public debt servicing charges (when expressed as a proportion of the budget).

2. A tax burden insufficiently brought to a level with the gross, as a severity in granting tax relief on purposes of public expenditure.

3. A shortage of capital for local government development, resulting from Government control of the country's savings and investments is government control over loans.

4. A lack of Government enterprise in seeking bilateral trade agreements with countries of countries, to expand the narrow base of our overseas trade.

Social Credit believes its policy would alleviate these defects in the following ways:

1. The cost spiral would be cut back, the cost of credit in both the private and public sectors would decrease.

2. Taxation and local body rates could be reduced.

3. Production would be stimulated by these policy changes and by careful selection of projects to be undertaken.

4. More savings, at present largely exported, could be induced for investment in industry and public works, and private savings banks alone had no incentive to attract savings and private banks banks had an incentive to attract savings, both $35 million in local government and $197 million in business loans.

5. The Social Credit elected government would have greater control over the total rate of increase of the money supply, made possible because of their combination of aggressive and liberal policies.

Such a policy is often condemned as inflationary, but the truth is that no more any credit expansion.

Victoria is not alone in fighting for student representation on university administrative committees: London School of Economics too the door is only just beginning to swing open to admit students. Discussions about student participation in LSE's administrative structure are only just beginning to extend to the fundamental structure of the school. And it was even later in the year when student representatives were finally admitted.

The committee's report this year has proposed that students be admitted to the management of the School. These are:

1. The academic entity of the School, whose suggested membership would be 8 students, 12 academic staff, and 40 members of "society"—trade unions, professional associations, students' hostels, and student clubs, and the first issue. Council—responsible for the administration of the School, with a total of 24 representatives from other staff, students, and the School.

The Senate—the authority controlling all academic matters at the University of London, School of Economics, to the door is only just beginning to swing open to admit students. Discussions about student participation in LSE's administrative structure are only just beginning to extend to the fundamental structure of the school. And it was even later in the year when student representatives were finally admitted.

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SOCIAL CREDIT POLICY
John Marshall: a critical reply

Social Credit now emerges as an alternative Socialist Political Party. This much is apparent from Mr. Dickson’s article which in essence states Social Credit’s present policy as being increased credit creation, interest-free, by Government, at the expense of private leading institutions. Thus Social Credit, like Labour, seeks greater Government control of money.

Mr Dickson points to the action of the IMF, in creating special drawing rights (SDR) as being analogous to Social Credit Policy. But the IMF will only create additional international reserves, because world liquidity is not limited by the volume of world trade. This is not inflationary, because the money will be backed by goods.

But one of New Zealand’s problems since the Second World War has been internal inflation. Any increase in the volume of credit in New Zealand if not backed by an equal increase in production, would only increase inflation and this Mr Dickson acknowledges.

Mr Dickson infers that some economists have actually said that Social Credit monetary theories are valid. Unfortunately he doesn’t name any of these economists and I would prefer to rely on the 1935 Royal Commission which investigated money, banking and credit systems in New Zealand. Of the submissions of the New Zealand Social Credit Association which were approved by the New Zealand Social Credit Political League, the Commission had this to say. They presented a distorted picture of the present state of the New Zealand economy and their analysis of New Zealand’s existing monetary system was falsely based and seriously erroneous.

untried

It might be added that nowhere in the world have Social Credit policies been applied. Two states in Canada have had Social Credit governments but only in a limited manner. Practically the whole of the United Kingdom government has been Social Credit, but in New Zealand we are expected to use British from her economic crisis.

A Social Credit government, would according to Mr Dickson, create more of the nation’s credit supply at no cost to the people, and private institutions would create less. This would be achieved apparently, by increasing use of Reserve Bank Credit, interest-free and possibly debt free, for government and local body capital works. This is the essence of Mr Dickson’s article but it contains a number of difficulties.

Firstly, what is to happen to the private lending institutions which at present advance the great proportion of credit in New Zealand? Obviously if the government through the Reserve Bank is to create more credit, and interest free credit at that, some of the private institutions will be forced out of business. Will the Trading Banks be nationalised? The Insurance Company? The Stock and Station Agents? How much credit would the government control through the Reserve Bank?

Credit

Secondly Social Credit’s proposed issue of interest free or even debt free money could only be done by the government or some State Controlled Institution. The private lender will only lend money if he is to get a return in the form of interest on his loan. He won’t lend money to the government if no interest is payable. And interest free or debt free money must be inflationary.

With no necessity to repay, more money is effectively put into people’s hands. If, as seems likely, total credit available increased, without being accompanied by a corresponding increase in production, the pressure on consumer goods and capital assets would be increased. The New Zealand Social Credit Act 1929, which was not in New Zealand’s best interest, would have to be imposed.

Thirdly Social Credit’s policy of making increasing use of Reserve Bank Credit at cost of issue for government and local body capital works raises the question of whether all government and local body works would be given interest free loans or only some? If only some, who gets the break out? Presumably the government would decide, but imagine the arguments and accusations of discrimination which would break out with each local body and government work wanting free money. No one would want to do anything privately where it could use state facilities at a far lower cost. The private sector would find it was unable to compete and government could end up by having to assume responsibility for the whole of this sector, amounting to about three hundred million dollars a year.

public debt

The Social Credit bogey—the supposedly huge burden of the public debt—is raised again.

What Social Credit would do about it is open to question. In British Columbia the "Social Credit" government there transferred the public debt to corporations whose debts are guaranteed by the government. And British Columbia has the highest per capita provincial debt of any province in Canada. But over the last 10 years in New Zealand the interest cost on the public debt as a percentage of total taxation has been remarkably stable at about 4%. And this 4% is not a very heavy burden to bear when one considers the advantages which we enjoy and which resulted from prudent borrowing in the past—our roads, schools, hydro-power stations, buildings—all added to the public debt.

Mr Dickson criticises "a lack of Government enterprise in seeking bilateral trade agreements." One wonders if Mr Dickson is not confusing bilateral trade with better trade. The National Government has always been keen to encourage the building of bilateral trade agreements where there would have a real advantage to New Zealand. The Australian New Zealand Trade Agreement in 1965 is one example and the recent trade deals made with Switzerland, Bulgaria, Poland, USSR, South Korea, The Philippines and republic in trade deals with India and Yugoslavia.

But the National Government is opposed to barter trade (i.e. the exchange of goods for goods) because it believes that multilateral trading policy is the best policy for New Zealand to follow. We buy and sell in the best markets for the best price.

Jaques on the Plunket Medal

“Oratory is a dying art”, said Mr Peter Butler when introducing the Plunket Medal oeeannsvements. Mr Butler would know— he won the contest last year.

If you feel a tear in your eye, or a lump in your throat, or if you feel sentimental towards the speaker, then you are listening to real oratory. I said “real”, and 17:429”of speaking orators later thecooked dinner list. "I am sorry, he said, to have confirmed his original prophecy. Nary a limpy throat was seen, no handkerchief dabbed at a soggy eye-halt; there was no antagonistic murmur of discontent. “My speech when I hear real oratory," said one spectator. Like many others, he was saying the same thing.

In an age of liberal values, eight earnest students presented humanitarian cliches to a well-fed, self-satisfied welfare state audience.

But liberalism is self-perpetuating. In two cases only did the audience respond; to judges who were previous winners of the Medal—path-breakers of earlier centuries who would like to see their own youthful idealism sustained in others and who know that the recipients will be the leading figures in a new generation of phony philanthropists.

The recipients did not forget to proclaim the Great Plunket Medal Myth.

“I would not hesitate to compare this concept with any oratory contest in the world," said Mr Peter Butler, and he didn’t.

Peter Butler could be impressed by the memory of past winners who had done brilliantly in later life. Is this just another Plunket Medal myth?

Sir Arthur Parfit congratulates Medal winner Samelote Iti.

Photo by Greg Arnold.

Social Credit’s policy booklet states that Social Credit will emulate the Austrian and German banks for those countries which wish to reconfigure so that trading may be carried on in a more efficient manner. Social Credit believes that there are several unsolved problems. These credits would appear to be more beneficial for those countries that are not yet a reserve currency country. New Zealand’s is not yet a reserve currency country.

Thus Social Credit’s trade policy, mostly in the same vein as Austrian (or indeed, the Reich mark) and would involve as it relies on universal credit, the Government to control trading policy as opposed to trade, which would create a climate in which efficient private enterprise could develop elsewhere. One other country which others can export their goods and services.

Getting down to practical politics, what could Mr Dickson do with his Social Credit Bill in the 1971 economic problems which face New Zealand? The problems are extremely uncertain and vague. Certainly Social Credit’s proposals are not involved in this theory and in its associated trade policy. Mr Dickson would not be so likely to use this theory if his policy is to interest subsidies. They would not have borrowed overseas in the way that would have added to the public debt. Probably this Social Credit Bill could have improved interest controls. Had they issued more social credit, would not New Zealand have been the seventh state of Australia today, because many Social Credit’s could not create foreign exchange under the Reserve Bank Act, but only National?

Traditionally Social Credit’s validity has depended upon the existence of a gap between the value of the currency and the volume of goods and services available to pay for it. If Social Credit issued a new issue of credit to fill this gap. But it seems that the Social Credit Bill may be involved in this theory and in its associated trade policy. It is not clear how they could be burdened. What appears to remain of the concept of Social Credit really is that the issuing interest free and debt free money for which no visible result of this increased government expenditure could create a better alternative.

It seems that Social Credit’s future role would be as an alternative to the Labour Party.

The contest programme proudly lists past winners to allow the public to indulge in little nostalgia. But do all the known names make up for a list?

Nevins, would claim the New Zealand War Medal. But the New Zealand War Medal is really is who, but it can be taken as a reference to the great fortune of the war past winners.

Other winners, only eight appear. It might be argued that this list is not a true reflection of the New Zealand medal winners. That list only the living and to early winners might be a little out of their league. Nevins, seven won the Medal in 1926 or below. One other, won 40 years ago. Each of these should have a better chance of being still alive than any of the other winners.

And so great is the prestige of the Medal, that of those eight names only one held a record. That the "celebrity" won the Medal—in this century, "compares with any in the world.

I access the -- the very lawnmower VUW Boxing Blue (R. Brown, 1954) as an appreciation of the building industry (W. J. Moutonj, 1928).

It would not be surprising to know that "I would remind you that there are a few great speakers who have been awarded the Plunket Medal." Perhaps she meant that since there are many great speakers who didn’t even bother to enter.

But the list finally ended after the storm-faced young valiant had had their day out of their stetson discipline. The Governor General, speaking of tradition, then popped up on cue as a symbol of political correctness.

"Anything I might say would be depending from the subinody to the gry blewe," said his Excellency, "and his Excellency’s secretary." He said, "I really don’t know what to say after all the other people have said anyway."

I "I think it was Stanley Baldwin who coined the definition that oratory is the hallmark of the modern politician."

"I know him a little and I am not being rude if I say to his -> which was worth - was normal," (More laughter)

"I would say that his knowledge of hardwars was even less." (Even more laughter).

Having done his Vice-regal job, His Excellency then retired to examine his notes and then the Beef. His Excellency then grouped to prepare his 63rd assault on society’s conscience and His Excellency’s secretary started thinking with witless for the next year’s improvement in the world."

Salient, July 16, 1948—6
This morning the mist seemed to have abated, so Maxista and myself climbed to the underside of our wagon, to take the air. We were conversing merrily on the meditations of Pandemonium, when our conversation was interrupted by a mosting noise. We looked all around us; the sound seemed to come from the water. (Laughing Gas could have helped us.) We had fixed our eyes with looking when the Gastroph opticized the black head of a cat protruding from the water and meowing. Rowntree suggested that it might be a catfish.

Antimacassar warned us that it might be a trap of some kind. Therefore we made no attempt to reach the head, but merely continued to watch. Now, a few hours later, the head has not moved, nor have we. It is slowly rising from the water; the top half of a seated cat is now apparent. I cannot believe what I say; I must be hallucinated.

The cat has continued to rise. It is now totally visible as well as audible. The cat is seated on a post, which now projects from the water. Thus, the life-sustaining properties of this water are shown to us. Perhaps a thickset will now spring up from beneath us. The cat is obviously not dangerous; Rowntree is trying to rescue it with a rope and a piece of loooose, a delicate task.

It is almost dark and still Rowntree won't the cat, now with an unfinished blue cross. We seem to have drifted closer, and the cat looks down on us. Soon, perhaps, it will be able to jump to us. A cat abroad is a good omen; despite Antimacassar's insistence that a black cat brings rain, it is dark now; Rowntree is still on the floor, calling Ga wa I am a sa va, and so on, with a solemn-headed voice. Presumably the post is food; therefore we are not moving. I wonder how far from us are the other thirty waggons. Not a word from any of them. Not too far, I think. Unless we are suddenly caught in a backwater of this stream, they too will be static. As I write "backwater" there was a job, and a sound from above. As I wrote "wrote backwater" (though I actually wrote "wrote backwater") Rowntree jumped to the ceiling that I am sitting on, preceded by a wet black cat.

We, aghast Rowntee, shall have to distinguish this creature by a distinctive mark, and a sound. Gastroph shall supply the sound, reply the row, if you will make a mark, shall supply the sound, reply the row, if you will make a mark,supply the sound, reply the row, if you will make a mark, supply the sound, reply the row, if you will make a mark, supply the sound, reply the row, if you will make a mark.

Disingenuous, of which I spoke a few weeks ago, has happily stopped. So I have made which seems to accord with our sentiments, and the 20. Gastro has made Calcutta a strange sound whose meaning must be inculcated by normal means.

Today I was awakened by light shining through the trundor, which must have been left open all night. Two observations follow:

(1) an explanation of why I feel cold.
(2) there is a lot less mist.

A third observation, which does not follow, is that has been making loud noises in Rowntee's clothing throughout the night, perhaps piping for its post. Why was it not drowned when the level of the water was nearer to the eldor? (Perhaps it took a deep breath.)

As I climbed to the floor to survey, in usual, our environ, and to look out for any of our companions, and to see how the weather fell, and to see how high the birds were flying today, and to smell the morning air, and to empty my mind of suspicion, hostility, and misunderstanding, and to allow more air to my fellow-travellers below, and to lighten the dismal interior of our vessel, and to give ourselves all a greater opportunity of taking breath, I saw how near I saw to a post that looked like this (obviously the post on which the cat sat yesterday).

It looks very much as if this post is the tusk of a very fierce, but sleeping marine being. When I looked behind my head I saw this—
TO JULIE

the mirrored sea
grey and silver sparkled
still clouds flushed heavy
pour streaks of thin cold gold
on the city's hard black jungle
cranes houses huddled
lamp posts glistening pavements
car scared
funnels neon splashed empty windows
that edge the circled sea
and the lonely seagull
screams its heart out

This: obviously related to

has just appeared below the animals, so we shall not fall
further into these jaws, but must run before these
giant green torches open their lips. I hope we
shall see Oceanita and our fellows again soon. I have not told
my fellow-travellers of my fears of this giant shell
fish which threatens to engulf us at one bite. But
if we escape we shall have to abandon our wagon
and therefore sink into the water and whatever horridous
marine life may be thriving below it. Therefore I shall risk
being eaten, unless somebody else mentions this possible shell
fish to me.

I have been sleeping, and was aroused by a call from
Mazinta, who looked over the edge and saw this:

a group of shellfish with many close, differing slightly in outline
but identical in surface, arranged all in one single line. Truly
a wonder of nature! It alarms me, though, that we are now
in this position

pressing heavily on the stalks
that the green animals grew
and may soon fall off.

On the other side, we must
continue to struggle against
being pushed into the sky. I
do not think we can safely use
against this shellfish the same
methods that we used against a
recent tree with which we came into

and the strange green animals who now
surround us are growing on stalks. Maybe these animals are
part of a large wondrous plant, which has chosen this
means to digest us. The stalks, however, are much lower on
one side, therefore we can, if it becomes necessary, leap over
the animals to safety.
FILMS
by Nevil Gibson

War is people killing people, usually for simplistic, routines for necessary, reasons. War movies show people brought to that purpose is different. They can be entertaining or serious. Although war has been out of fashion for some time, occasional box-office successes guarantee that the genre will never be completely eclipsed. These are generally of the "action-adven-
ture" sort in which the hero (or heroine) by sheer bravery and, in the case of war movies, the more improbable the better, and then proceeds to complete it with only one or two survivors.

There have, of course, been notable war films which are more than this. These are rarely recognized and only sporadically come along. One recent example was the Sanders brothers' Warhunt (1961) set against a Korean war background. Clearly it was a matter of killing and court and between the two forces was far removed from the reasons for the war. The film dealt with two soldiers, one only wanted to survive. The only man dedicated to killing was a mystery to his fellow soldiers. His violent death was inevitable. As for the survivors, they only felt regret that what they had been required to do—powerless to the situation—had been done and they could not go out. Warhunt was probably the nearest American film-makers have come to the idea of the American foreign policy and its self-appointed role as the world's Guardian against revolution.

Like all successful war films, Warhunt operated on a small group of combatants. It was not a big message film about the High Command, politics, or anything of that sort. It was small, unvarnished, personal.

Cornel Wilde's Beach Red (Theodora for United Artists) is somewhat similar. The film centers around Joseph Korshak's Paths of Glory (1958). The latter was based on events in World War I, the former the Pacific War 1941-5. A large force of Americans suffer heavy casualties during one of these mass bombings in the Japanese capital, Tokyo. The town is too small. The two films are not much alike, although the concentration of the action, the few people, and the claustrophobic (subliminal) nature of sexual experience. The lyric

"Beach Red"

DOOM JUST ROUND THE CORNER

In the past few years we have had a large spate of spy movies, although it seems to have fallen off recently as the cold war atmosphere has given way to new political and social conflicts. The success of this short-lived wave and nurtured by the cold war and its strategic implications, there was always threat of war but none eventuated. Film as entertainment has always provided action and war, and the one-man spy war because the ideal substrate for the "chivalric" tale.

The spy film quickly gravitated into polarized groups. The extreme with its paranoid implications and superman fulfilling all our fantasies. This is most obviously seen in the Jules Verne films which vary in quality, but keep strictly to the "spies in foreign parts". The other pole, which concerns the more serious directors, attempts to come to terms both with the success of the spy/fantasy character and at the same time examine the spy game along the lines of the real-life spy game. Depending on country or origin, these naturally have all been identified with the West, although in some cases there has been some sympathy and understanding for individual Communists, but not in the system.

The first large commercial venture into the realistic spy spoof was Martin Ritt's film of the high-school John Le Carré novel The Spy Who Came In From the Cold. As it sometimes the case in Hollywood, a serious film can be distinguished from a really bad one by colour, although it must be said that Ritt's choice of monochrome was justifiable, but at least it was the first attempt in films (outside of course Morgan) to sympathetically examine the western communist mind. East Germany (because it presents the cold-war East at its worst) is an attractive setting for spy films. Hitchcock's Topkapi attempted to bring drama and excitement to a rather haphazard story about an American scientist who is able to defeat in order to obtain secret information was not the only man raised by his film by casting Paul Newman and John Astin. The whole operation was, as one writer put it, a 'good' and 'baddies' attitude.

The other film is the film which examines once again East Germany in the French-German production, The Defector (1964), directed by Claude Autant-Laraux. In the film Raoul Levy, best known for his productions of the early Brigitte Bardot films, The Defector (1968) is the better of the two. It is a story about a French agent who is inexplicable to the man who blackmailed by CIA agent Buddy McDowell into doing a mission in East Germany, while he is visiting the restoration work in various art galleries. Because of his knowledge of the language, he is able to understand the secrets of the art, and he is very good at it.

The two main protagonists are Montgomery Clift, the American scientist, and Hardy Kruger as a young East German scientist who finds himself pressured by his Government into extracting information from the American spy. The situation often involves the man in a difficult position. In one situation Clif's suggests psychological torture from which the spy is to be rescued by exciting visual effects. At the scene there was a mixture of the serious and the ridiculous, a point that can only be explained in his emotional reaction to his fall, the weaving and dance of a Stasi East German doctor's assistant.

Macha Meril, star of Godard's banned (NZ) Une Femme Marechaussée (1965) is Godard himself appearing briefly, but "well we'll ever get."

Levy's operation is controlled, and despite complications of event and motivation, the plot continues strongly through to the stalemate where the attempt to get Clift to defector to Asia by the use of a agrees to his West is cut short by his death (suicide) before his interview with the CIA... His last words are the classic refrain: "Maybe it's better this way."

The Defector does not aspire to say all that could, but probably never will be said about the cold war and espionage, but its modula tion and plausibility make it superior drama. Robert Costal's other photography is also ad de Broca's Male Companion, lives up to its reputation as a European middle-class Maniacs. All the escapades are a delight. He uses filters to enhance natural images, and his technique is a mixture of suspense. His effects "in doom room" hotel episode are equally masterful but little wonder that Godard has used him on most of his films.

The Defector seems destined to release on the bottom half of the double feature menu in Europe and film-making. The art "componentmers" will miss it, but those who see it will be pleasantly surprised.

RECORDS

M J Heath—Britten, Cuslow and Decca

I wish that contemporary English music on record was abundantly and freely available. But all we hear are the odd solo, and the "serious" young ones turning to film music, leaving only Benjamin Britten, as long as he's alive to conduct on record all the music he's written.

Michael Tippett is so sadly neglected on record, and comparisons with Britten are certainly unthinkble. Too many associated with his operatic interest with his operas, especially his The Midsummer Marriage (1955), after the dominating return it had in London recently, would warrant a role but it is one of the many modern masterpieces this fine young 63-year-old composer has on his recent concert programmes. As Michael Tippett is concerned, Britten is younger than Michael Tippett, and still his output is prodigious enough that his operas get any more attention. The Britten opera world is now more closely to a united pattern, on a smaller scale, with the large works always achieving great success, and it causes the uninitiated to be markedly impressed on hearing a complete work in one evening. I have heard someone say, "who said Britten can't modulate?" (The wrong question to ask people like Britten and particularly these days, Mahler.

MONTGOMERY CLIFT IN "THE DEFCUTOR"

THE POWER OF DREAMS

Ronald Stevenson in an article in the BBC Listener in which he caught the War Requiem a failure: "For year's Britten has been the recipient, or victim, of a stream of bad notices, and, most times, imputations of being sick of it." I can't say, why Stevenson writes brutally (even) about the failure of a masterpiece, and certain did not live up to his words, by letting British read of me. I remember when the first church parables opera trilogy Carlisle River was released here and the comment deliberated by listeners. I even saw some moves to tear over the Midsummer's grief for her lost son, when his spirit appears above her singing "in peril mother, the dead shall rise again."

The idea of an unadorned church opera—with all music and national Javanese no play, set in a style in opera or opera since its inauguration in early Italian operas of the 16th century. Britten followed this a year later with The Burning Pantomime, and this time he used the same kind of vivid in town, but you'll have to hurry—it won't be re- sealed locally, which was recorded late last year. The style was similar, but in the chamber ensemble, longer, and more complex. It was more a work that has a stronger more complex a work, a balance of the most interesting percussion instruments since those classics that I played in our radio show years ago.

Furnace is concerned with faith in adversity and racial tolerance. The story of Jeheshchabelah in Babylon and the Israelites, and of the "unfaithfulness" of Shadrach, Meshach and Abednego. But also the story of the surrounding the work. Observe hymns to the false gods Mustapha and capitalism etc. can be interpreted if you want to."

Again we have Britten's master soliloquy, Peter, with the music of Benjamin Britten's "Peter Grimes" and John Shirley-Quirk, one of the finest young baritones around.

Both coeurs are on contained on two sides each, and both producers seem to be Benar Benjamin Britten's music. Dick, John Cuslow, who said that continuity would be there a second. It was marvelous to read recently about the passing of the final of the trilogy, The Prodigal Son, at Aldeburgh.

S—Sallent, July 16, 1968

John Cuslow and Barbara Britten during a recording session of "Silly Billy" stylium of these flashbacks—done in soft-focus, stop, and normal motion, are reminiscent of Simultin TV Ad is deliberate, idealizing the soldiers' thoughts of home. It is not sentimental, but aggressively somewhat.

Set is what soldiers miss most in war; it is the antithesis of war. Moratorium fantasies substitute for it— one soldier recreates his female body with a large stone and two coccoids. The bloody carnage of the invasion gives way to soft, lailo, naked female flesh. When one soldier dies his memory of his last woman is blurred and he is simply laying down the stream. They are direct but not cliche.

As we expect from Wilde, the war sequences are brutal and graphic in tone, but falsetto, as the hero, agonised death, mercilessly graphed. Once beyond the beach, the horrors of the war are compounded by the luxuriant but deadly forest. Diseases, animals, insects are more dangerous than man—this is the message that is consistently hammered home. The audience can feel none of the glory of victory that routine war stories have to offer. The old sense of loathing and disgust, beating chance at mutuality between enemies is cut short by faced with success, with none of the familiar cliches. The post-card with the actual. The makeup team have a field-day. One soldier stuggles to fetch his with his self-armor umbrella as he stands up, and the other woman throws with the same ease as napalm in Vietnam. The spectres of现实生活 method. This film might be too much. But films like Beach Red have to be made. It isn't entertainment, it won't be popular. It wasn't made with the cooperation of the army, but in enemy hands. His effects in "doom room" hotel episode are equally masterful but little wonder that Godard has used him on most of his films.
Whimsy and substance in new drama

into a convincing performance. But the most compelling aspect of the production is the interaction between Lewis and the other cast members. Their chemistry is palpable, and the result is a refreshing departure from the usual formulaic productions.

The play opens with a series of flashbacks, each depicting a different aspect of the characters' lives. As the curtain rises, the audience is transported to a small town in the heart of the Midwest, where the story of a young man named John (played by a mesmerizing Anthony Baxley) begins to unfold.

John is a high school student who is struggling to find his place in the world. He is a loner, often lost in his own thoughts, and his only friend is his dog, Max. Max is a loyal companion, always there to listen to John's stories and offer words of encouragement.

As the play progresses, John's life takes an unexpected turn when he meets Sarah (played by a captivating Sarah Davis). Sarah is a bright and ambitious young woman who is determined to make something of herself, no matter the obstacles.

The two are instantly drawn to each other, but their relationship is fraught with tension and conflict. Sarah is determined to succeed, while John is content to stay in his little corner of the world. Their differences create a dynamic between them, and the audience is left wondering how their relationship will ultimately play out.

The play is a celebration of the power of love and friendship, and the importance of perseverance in the face of adversity. It is a moving and thought-provoking production that will leave the audience questioning their own beliefs and values.

P.S. The play is currently running at the local theatre, and I highly recommend that you check it out if you have the chance.

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GLAZED SWEET

Swellent, July 15, 1968—9
Badminton

The finals of the Interscholastic Badminton Tournament will be played on Monday 5 August. There will be two games, both starting at 12 noon. The first game will be between the Mathematics for the first place, and History for the second place. The third and fourth places will be decided in the third and fourth games.

Games for all other teams are before this. The best team is the one that team captains check their fixtures on the notice board at the gymnasium.

Classes

The Physical Welfare Service has organised a course for students who want to lose weight through exercise.

On Friday 7 July Mr. Alva Ladd will lecture on "How individuals lose physical skills, and will suggest some activities particularly recommended for the recovery period." The lecture will be at 1 p.m. in the gymnasium. Mr. Alva Ladd is a senior lecturer in Education and has extensive experience in teaching.

Skiing

Skis, snows, and poles can be hired from the gymnasia for 50 cts per pair. Winter clothes are also available.

Soccer

The Geography team is the top team in the Interscholastic ladder. Other teams in order are: Science, History, Physics, Economics, Science College Old Boys, Business, and All-Stars. The game against the All-Stars will be held on 8 August.

We want a sports editor. We have been willing to devote up to a page a week to sports and the sports editor would have almost total control of this.

Clubs

Schools could write notes about their own activities. The sports editor could and arrange these, and also organize a sporting line-up for a competition.

If he was interested he could learn to do the layout of the page, too.

petpoint

returns.

"Petpoint" is the name of our sports editor, and we are very pleased to have him with us.

The New Zealand War was started by students, and worker dissatisfaction in the late 60's and the early 70's.

The first phase was a confrontation between the religious elements and the establishment. In this phase, they were aiming to oust the government.

The second phase was a confrontation between the students and the establishment. In this phase, they were aiming to oust the government.

In the late 60's and early 70's, a number of students went underground. This was because they were afraid of being arrested.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Petti Rewop-Rewop sinned, List

SIR—If you know that Petti is a student, I wonder why you reference her in the classification of Brightonians? I thought that you were trying to be fair and honest. What is the reason for this classification? It's not something that I noticed before.

 иметься

An an... An an... An an... An an\

Taylor-made?

SIR—In a letter to the New South Wales, containing a complaint about the pricing of textbooks, you mentioned the cost of textbooks as a burden on students.

I am writing to express my concern about the pricing of textbooks. I believe that the cost of textbooks is a significant burden on students, especially those from lower-income families.

I have observed that the cost of textbooks is often prohibitively high, especially for students who are already struggling to afford basic living expenses. The cost of textbooks often forces students to choose between purchasing them and other essential needs, such as food and housing.

Furthermore, I believe that the pricing of textbooks is not justified by the value of the content. Many textbooks are outdated and do not reflect the latest advancements in the field. As a result, the high cost of textbooks does not provide students with the most up-to-date information.

I urge the government to take action to address this issue. The cost of textbooks should be regulated to ensure that students are not burdened by an unnecessary financial strain.

Sincerely,

[Your Name]

Nationalism

SIR—I cannot understand why you referred to the "natives" of the city as "nationalists." Isn't everyone an "inhabitant" of the city? Why single out "natives"?

I believe that everyone deserves the same respect and treatment. Calling someone an "inhabitant" instead of a "nationalist" is more appropriate and fair.

Sincerely,

[Your Name]

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Corner Suite

COFFEE "THE PARK" is situated opposite the fountain in Kelson Park. 200th from the Park.

Open every Wednesday and Sunday from 6 p.m.

Hosts:

Rachel and Jan Calkeon

Further information about the "natives" of the city as "nationalists." Isn't everyone an "inhabitant" of the city? Why single out "natives"?

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[Your Name]

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Sincerely,

[Your Name]
Messrs Downer (middle) and McKinnon (right) at meeting with Executive.

Exec. support on Halls Appeal Sought

The Executive of the Students' Association reaffirmed their support for the Halls of Residence campaign in an unanimous decision last week.

Mr. A. F. Downer, chairman of the Halls of Residence Foundation, and Major-General McKinnon, chairman of a follow-on committee of the Foundation, requested public support from Exec. for their bid to obtain the £340,000 remaining.

Mr. Downer said the initial aims of the Foundation had been met, but, "Success would come much easier in the second part of the campaign if you would fly the flag that the purposes of our committee are worthy ones."

Mr. Downer said that a public exposure of the committee's objectives, would be doing a service to the city of Wellington.

"He said it would be valuable to students, parents, and to the University."

General McKinnon, who termed his committee "sales staff", briefly summarised the Foundations objectives and the degree of achievement.

He said half of the £700,000 target to be achieved through donations had been obtained.

The Government is to subsidise the fund to the extent of $1,470,000 which will be complemented by $700,000 obtained through loans.

We did feel some resistance from the public during our house-to-house campaign," said General McKinnon.

"We encountered some ill-informed criticism of students and student life."

Replying to reported criticism that the cost of the Halls of Residence was excessive, General McKinnon said it compared favourably with other projects under construction in Dunedin and Auckland.

"The plans for the buildings have been recently overhauled," he said.

Suggestions for adding to the appeal, included a rugby match between Victoria and Otago.

"But," said General McKinnon who made the suggestion, "I'm sure your fertile imaginations can think of dozens of things as good."

On the advice of the Sports Officer, Rod Tratt, the suggestion was rejected for practical reasons.

Because the Hutt Valley had not been completely covered by the house-to-house appeal, it was suggested that students should assist in the appeal on the 27th July.

Sedge Kedgely, the Accommodation chairwoman, asked for available transport for that day.

... Flat survey...

Rhodes

Applications have been called for the N.Z. Rhodes Scholarships for 1969.

The scholarships are two of about 70 provided for by monies left in Cecil Rhodes' will. They are given to male students throughout the Commonwealth, S. Africa and U.S.A. to attend Oxford University for a period of up to three years.

The New Zealand scholars are allowed E300 per month and fees paid for both undergraduate and graduate study.

Each N.Z. University and Agricultural College may nominate students to go before the N.Z. Selection Committee.

Applications should be made to the Registrar before 14th September.

...SHORT OF CASH? like meeting people?... then join that happy band of students who obtain advertising for this paper.

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EXCELLENT RETURNS

In particular, students are required to obtain advertising for the BUMPER 30th Anniversary issue of SALIENT.

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...Rhodes University Conference...

The Victoria University Council is organizing a conference of all universities in October this year. This will be followed by a plenary session in March 1969.

The issue has been floating around for the past few months, and the last Council meeting decided to take a lead by calling the preliminary conference in October which will consider the following questions: failure rates, average time taken for completion of degrees, supply of graduates to meet the country's requirements, rationalisation of courses, scope and nature of research projects and any other items of general interest to the university.

The purpose of the conference will be to critically examine the aspects of the university system with a view to reform. All universities and the university Grants Committee will be invited to participate.

...Geography III practical survey students will be visiting... other forms of accommodation; floating facilities and conditions.

It is expected to provide invaluable information to back the case for blocks of students flats at Victoria.

...OUTSIDE LEFT...

So in Exec. elections coming up again, and all those students who are new students who admit—not govern—the association are making wild promises and say if they're re-elected they'll write charming to the Administration and nothing else.

What this column says to any Exec. candidates is make as wild promises as you can and you'll find you can implement half of them, because I think it is certain that nobody's had the imagination to think of them before and half exec. wouldn't dare say anything anyway because they have to come up with some new Vice-Chancellor anyway.

Rumour is that Owen Gagan won't return to Australia since he heard Murray Rowlands and Riihaves 'You wouldn't be waiting there when he private party.

Heard about someone who bought a print at the Wiltshire Gallery for 50 cents—and then found James Smith's "January" print framed, at 58 a pop.

This week's guesting competition is the winning entry "Dough White threatened to resign as President this year" Prize: aautographed photo of Don Bradman before his pre-election haircut.

This week's campaign to make the presidency of NZUSA elective. Why is that really necessary for the university branch of the NZUSA presidency? Who else makes the elections in the university nationally—including all the national representatives? Who talks to MPs on our behalf? Now, we know of course, that some of these things are really bad, and we don't need any say—students want to be NZUSA president why should there be any serious involvement?

Ernie from Art Department was elected for an election blank! Did you stare at the Exec. plan not reported by SALIENT's (one column) to turn the offer has into a disconnection? Defending you against this inerter move is House Committee chairman Helen Park who's rather have the time then Old Telly (R.A.T.) or short anything in a organ machine eating Dave Broxham, and some simple image. (Helen told us we had to write something about her, or people would think she wrote this column.)

Lion. She says, Lion, all lies. Everyone knows outside of it is empty express from Dunedin by a would-be student politician (calling himself Jamie, would tell us the truth.

Unpublished Bert Brett poem:

When troop withdrawals are announced from Czechoslovakia—

The plan for the conquest of Pakistan—

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