Press coverage slated

ORGANISERS of the successful Teach-in on the Security Service are suspicious of the total lack of coverage accorded them by the local press.

They were also disappointed at the lack of co-operation they received from the National Party and consider it possible that the two are related.

The chairman of the organising committee, Mr Bill Logan, said he was surprised, because when he last spoke to Mr Levenbach he was told that enough milk was not ordered.
TONTIGHT the Students' Association is to try to come to some important decisions about its future. The people who run it have glimpsed the fact that the present set-up is a facade, but they know not why or how. The truth of the course, is that it pretends to be democratic.

It holds elections for those positions to which people are not appointed unopposed. Up to one third of students vote, and therefore it is presumed that the officers and men are representative of the student body. In fact, of course, not only are those who vote few, but those who do are generally uninterested, and those who do are generally uninterested, and those do not vote. Voting, where it is not irrational, based on a series of social and political factors and the basis of the candidates' policies. These seldom have any real relation to the function that the candidates would perform.

The range of issues before the executive are wide, and on the whole so mundane, that no honest campaign policy can deal with them either adequately or interestingly enough to win the election. Thus, by trying to appeal to the student of the world, student unions can achieve as possible results. Just look at the present Executive.

Fundamental questions rarely have to be asked.

First, How important is that kind of democracy in which those who are not interested determine decisions which affects only a few who are?

Secondly, How can a single group of people elected at one time for the one major purpose of administering the affairs of one association, be so limited in the range of issues including matters academic, cultural, sporting and political?

Third, How seriously is anyone going to take voting when the power of that vote is indirect? The real power of the executive is in the people to certain committees of the University administration.

ENTRUSTED to the powers of Sports Committee is the sum of $5000 from Student Association fees and recently there have been applied to to where this money goes, and applied with requests that it be lowered in favour of an increase in the University's allowance to the Sports Committee. How the money is raised, but the Sports Committee has had to raise the money and where does it go?

Naturally, the $5000 is a huge tabulated figure, if each dollar to be personally accounted for, but not that it is so difficult to deal with. If the article I think an answer can be provided by dealing with the question generally. Perhaps when the grants are all given out, or that SALT might like to provide its readers with a detailed dollar account.

Each of the 30 Sports Clubs affiliated to the Student Association is, in every sense, a unit of its own. The treasurer of each club apply to Sports Committee for the amount which they deem necessary and Sports Committee having thoroughly investigated the club (as no doubt all treasurer will) will allow the grant amount they consider as the true amount needed. In their applications club must list the items for which they are seeking funds, and in great detail; here I will emphasize that Sports Committee has no decision to make, not, and for this means each club must have two separate accounts — one a Social Account, the other of which below its purpose; and the other the Grant Account. This enables Sports Committee to decide whether or not to give the grants given to clubs.

The bulk of the grants, most of the $5000 goes to such financial matters as affiliation fees to local bodies, and to national bodies in some cases, and secretarial requirements and the little remaining to such fundamental items without which the club would not be able to function. So, to speak generally of the $5000 it could be said that it is granted to Sports Clubs in order to allow them to function. It is not granted to the clubs for enjoyment purposes such as decoration or purchase of new equipment, as these items must come from the Social Account, meaning that it is not within the capacity of a club to go beyond in the Dee.

This is the reason that Sports Committee invests upon each club and on the students to make informed decisions to the best of their ability and without bias or their personal bias.

I think it is clear that the money is used for very fundamental purposes, any treasure can touch for that, and that if the $5000 were to be reduced many of the Sports Clubs would simply not exist. It is the duty of the Students Association to ensure that the money is not used for any purposes that could be considered as an extra-curricular activity.

I do not oppose the Cultural Clubs request for further funds from the Student Association, but I do believe that this request must be approved by the Sports Committee. If there is a need for Cultural Clubs to be granted more money than they currently have, they must show a need as well as the fact that they can deal with grants as they see fit. If the grants are not given to them, they will be given to such a increase. The answer as I see it is not a decrease in the grants, but a decrease in the size of the Student Association fees which can not be far off now.

Yes, the cultural clubs and their students are a vital part of our university community, and have a right to receive funding to support their activities. However, it is important to ensure that the funding is used in a responsible and effective manner, and that the cultural clubs are accountable for how they use the funds. This can be achieved through clear guidelines and oversight mechanisms. By doing so, we can ensure that the funding is used to support the cultural clubs' activities and contribute to the overall diversity and vibrancy of our university community.
**Security definition vague — lawyer**

"THE definition of 'Security' in the Security Intelligence Bill is very vague," said Dr. Palmer, a lecturer in the Political Science Department, at the Security Teach-in last Sunday.

"It is defined in the Bill as the protection of New Zealand from espionage, sabotage, and subversion, whether or not it is directed from or intended to be committed within New Zealand. 'Sabotage' is satisfactory because it is a crime under the present law," said Dr. Palmer. "Espionage is not so clear, although it probably includes some of the ideas embodied in the Crimes Act under Commonwealth's 'Treason' and 'Feeling to Murder'."

Subversion' is very unsatisfactory for two reasons. first, we don't know what it means, and secondly, even if we did know what it meant we have no frame of reference in which to fit the word. It was said that 'subversion' should be replaced by 'sedition' as defined in the Crimes Act, but Dr. Palmer pointed out that the New Zealand Law of Sedition in New Zealand is the concept of a free society could be defined. Secondly, it was said that 'Sedition' legislation requires intention to incite violence before any statement can be considered, while 'Sedition' requires intention to bring sedition in line with the less restrictive tests in other countries, and define 'Security' in terms of the particular crimes in the Crimes Act which relate to the protection of public order.

"I would resist any attempts to define 'security' to include investigation of conduct which is not illegal under the present law of the land," Dr. Palmer concluded.

**Bill will ensure Director safe**

"If the Security Intelligence Bill is passed, the Director-General of Security will be more secure in his position than the Chief Justice," a Teach-in on security was told last Sunday by Wellington lawyer Nigel Taylor.

The Teach-in, sponsored by Political Action Co-ordinating Group, attracted more than 170 people.

Attention was focused on the Security Intelligence Bill now before Parliament and the need for change in its present form. Mr. Scott and Mr. Palmer attacked the Bill for setting up a service to investigate certain kinds of activity not legally criminal, and defined with extreme vagueness. They asked for its activities to be defined in terms of the suppression of teachers. 

Teachers were Associate Professor W. Murphy, W. J. Scott, Dr. G. R. Palmer, Rod Alley, Nigel Taylor and Hector MacNeil as well as activists Roger Boobner and Alister Tayler.

The Labour Party was represented by Mr. D. Bay, the president of the Wellington Labour Representation Council, and members of Socialist Unity parties by George Goddard and Ken Douglas, giving a 'victim's-eye view of security of two Russian diplomats from NZ in 1962 as perhaps hoped by the Russians to increase CIA effects of the effectiveness of New Zealand security.

The links between New Zealand and South African security, in relation to protests against sports tours of South Africa were scored by Roger Boobner.

The Labour Party was also mentioned as the most of a rumoured story about security's early history of legally criminal behaviour and for protection for the right of appeal against irresponsible use of Security Information. 

Rodney Allen argued that Security was set up on a re-organised basis in 1956, as a consequence of New Zealand's participation in the Second World War, and stated that various Press freedom movements and socialist activists opposed to protect Secret Information in the same way as states allied to New Zealand. Security maintained direct relations with the CIA as defined.

Associate Professor Murphy saw Australian Security — the Act establishing a Security Service which was practically paralysed in the current New Zealand Bill as being ineffective in preventing espionage, especially in inspiring Peterown defectors since it is not so effective in preventing espionage, extra-legal attempts by extraneous right Croatian organisations.

The need for an appeal system in Australia secured an appeal by incidents such as the Gluckman case. Professor Murphy urged Compared with Soviet and West secret police operations he thought Australian security was being very little danger to post-War freedom. Nigel Taylor's remark that "where people are gathered to gather in the name of free speech, there is a risk of "security"' summed up the Teach-in theme — the feeling that Security was an unacceptable interference in New Zealand's political life.

**Inter View '69 Lectures**

ATTENTION has been drawn to the Inter View '69 lectures which are held in Eastern Field 065 on Tuesdays.

"We have had Prof Franklin in a book with New Zealand in the next decade—a planned economy increasingly demoted by the big corporations," said Peter Reynolds, who is assisting with the organisation of the lectures.

"Mr. Nordyke looked at laws and saw much the same thing," said Mr. F. L. Young, who spoke about the feeling that Security was an unacceptable interference in New Zealand's political life.

**exec notes**

The Political Action Co-ordinating Group has been affiliated by Executive.

"Our concern, even legitimate at the time, has shown to be flawed out," said Gerard Currie, the President of the Student's Association. "The word 'co-ordinating' purports to the group representing clubs, but it is only a group of individuals who gather to discuss different points of view."

The Secretary of the Association, Margaret Bryson, said she wrote to political clubs and asked if they agreed to the affiliations of the group, as it appeared to represent them.

She received affirmation answers from the Socialist, Spartacist and Labour clubs.

"Social Credit didn't want to know where they are," she said. "But they wrote a very nice letter to the National Club, didn't support it at all," Miss Bryson said.

INVESTIGATIONS will be made into the possibility of a University Radio Show by the Public Relations Officer, Mr. Terry Anderson.

The NZBC has offered a fortnightly news programme, provided the university can generate sufficient material.

The possibility of a Licensed Restaurant operating on the Peacock was discussed at a GOM meeting (Wednesday).

Some members were in favour of a charter of club operating instead of a licensed restaurant. There was a possible proposal on campus in the operating hours of the Cafe.

A MOTION was also passed that the Executive investigate the possibility of utilizing more space in the Student Union Building for executive use.

**LICENSED RESTAURANT ON CAMPUS?**

COME AND DISCUSS THE QUESTION AT THE SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING IN E006 TONIGHT! 7 p.m. *Star Representation Council with suggested amendments.*

**YOUNG ACCOUNTANTS**

CLARKE, MENZIES & CO. a firm with international affiliations, are currently interviewing students who have reached an advanced stage of the B.C.A. course and who wish to take up employment in a professional office at the end of the university year.

Positions are available in either the auditing and accounting services departments of the Wellington Office. Modern techniques are used and experience can be gained whilst engaged on work in a wide variety of industrial and commercial organisations. Competitive salaries are offered and there are excellent prospects for rapid promotion. Opportunities of overseas experience, either on a short-term or long-term basis, are available to selected apprentices.

Successful applicants will be given the opportunity of attending one of our two-day staff training sessions to be held during the August term holidays.

For an interview please telephone the Staff Partner, 70-875.
Polishing the Lenses of Economic myopia

DURING the week May 5—9 about 300 delegates met in Parliament buildings to play out the last stage of the National Development Conference. The community outside hardly raised an eyebrow.

By its failure to capture the public imagination, the NDC failed. It showed that the catchcry "rising living standards" is now only a shibboleth repeated by politicians whose ideals are stone.

The conference's message was—more of the same, but more. By setting indicative targets far higher and an overall annual growth rate of 4½ percent for Gross National Product, the Conference did publish a little the lenses of economic myopia. The intriguing statistic revealed that by the end of the target period in 1972-73, the man-in-the-street will have available to him goods and services at a level 27 percent higher than in 1967-68.

That 27 percent rise means, instead of your weekly two cans of beans... two-and-a-half cans of beans. Apply that right down the line, and gets you into banana breadland.

The NDC founders on this enamal. In Asia countries the rise in living standards is the difference between life and deaths, but here the increments hardly matter. Fractionally reduce NDC estimates for growth rates and we could swing to over one percent of the amount of GNP we devote to foreign aid.

New Zealand's pragmatic ruling clique, gazetted at the turn of the century and nourished on the material values of the 1930's, has failed to grasp any such ethics of wealth. Its baby, the NDC has similarly failed. Lip service only is paid to social welfare. Government spending on welfare and culture are assumed to remain constant as a proportion of GNP in NDC estimates.

The NDC has a political dimension in these areas, and this being so, it seems to have had a fascinating effect on the Labour Party. Labour's shadow Minister of Industries, Mr W F. Street, claimed at last year's plenary session that "we in Parliament are all prepared to agree to a bipartisan approach to the development of this country". It may be objected again that this is not politics but economics, yet it is part of the tragedy of the New Zealand political scene that economics is not politics.

Has Labour ever heard of public ownership of resources as a means to growth, and, more importantly, as a means to more fairly dividing economic wealth? This is socialism, and the Labour Party is supposed to be socialist ideologically. Yet the party is apparently lacking such ideas—not only on the bristol ideological base.

Did Labour hear the Minister of Industries and Commerce Mr Jack Marshall, when he told the 1968 plenary session of the NDC, "My policy has been to make profits and the better the profits, the better it is for the country—and indeed that is it. I hope, the basis on which we can operate here."

Did Labour read the Targets Committee report? (P 20). It is likely, especially if the target growth rate is achieved, that company profits will improve relative to GNP...

On the material level, consumption per head is hoped to rise to rates of 2 percent to 1972-73, and 2.5 percent to 1976-79—faster rates than for the previous five year periods. But is Labour worried that the amount of GNP devoted to consumption is not rising? At the end of the target period in 1972-73, the lowest percentage of GNP devoted to consumption since 1957?

Consumption is being cut down to 73.4 percent of GNP to make possible an investment level of about 27 percent. This investment level, according to a former McCarthy Professor of Economics at Victoria, Mr F. W. Holmes, is likely to cause New Zealand severe problems with its price level and with its balance of payments.

The Government should now be asked in view of the country failing to reach a 4½ percent growth rate during 1967-68, the first year falling under NDC target, and in view of Labour's expenditure program, what is the objective? Is the 27 percent investment level to be pursued at the expense of consumption and a rising cost of living?

To achieve the required rate of investment, the NDC indicated, will mean a more lenient attitude to foreign capital. In fact most of the requisite 2 percent increase in investment will probably come from that source since saving rates are historically fairly stable. Whatever safeguards are built in, this means increasing control of New Zealand industry by the capitalist nations.

It is argued in favour of the NDC that at least pressure groups reached consensus in some areas. But such surface harmony was achieved in generalization. Chairman of the committee which passed the 6.5 recommendations of the conference seemed super-sensitive to enthusiasm. If opposing factions spoke from the floor for and against a particular recommendation, the chairman hastened to find a compromise wording suitable to all. Inevitably it was more general in its terms.

Dr Martin Finlay, M.P., has said the National Development Council—that body set up to carry forward NDC recommendations—could abbreviate the democratic process by itself dealing with important issues and bypassing Parliament. The Council should be closely watched for this reason.

The Steering Committee of the Conference said in its report, "It finally rests with individuals and groups throughout the community to decide whether they support the recommendations of the conference and are prepared to contribute to the effort required to reach and sustain the target level of growth."

Because the conference is checky enough to project into the 1970's rising rate economics, because the Wealth Envelopes will be distributed to the wealthy, and because the conference lacked imagination for anything beyond economic growth, such social euthanasia is unlikely.
Three Poems

by ERICE

TO A ROSE
And now how dead you lie.
Beside me uncountable petals
of a dream; is there no reason yet?
I cannot remember the soft scent,
the weak damp touch you gave
when we first met.

So pink you blushed while we wandered
in the rain sprinkling us both,
and as you blossomed gently
in my great inhuman hand, I too,
became new flesh.

How is it that now you lie here
so dead beside me? We touched,
and I lived like red berries shaking
in the wind of voices, and you lived
quietly beside me.

Yet now so dead, so far, and so beyond!
And it is night, no sun will whisper
it's living solitude for I have touched you
and you have died.
Forever it seems I stand beside you
while ever more slowly the rain falls.

NOT MOVED AT ALL
It being late now, I, having come a long way
wander into a physical oblivion
no longer, my feet being so sore,
able to stand,
So I sit, having come so far,
and let the darkness thicken round me my blood
until it is my darkness
and silence is mine in the middle of it.
And having come so far on foot,
so far just to sit here on a brick bridge
I wonder in my pocket of silence
at the noise of human wheels
and the roar of the din of their turning.
For it seems I have come from somewhere and
out of nowhere
to sit by the black water running I have come,
and sitting so still I know
what I have left back there
and what I have forgotten,
and having come so far, not moved at all.

I looked into your room
today. It's warm and grey.
I didn't stay,
They say they put them in
a tomb. It's soft in there
but anywhere

is living in a sleeping womb,
it snatches people unaware.
And only I
could really know (perhaps
it's so)
there you weren't there.
The Kelliheritage

JAN WALKER

The Kelliheritage

TOTAFLAT" by Roger Harrison which won the Kelliheritage competition.

recent exhibition succeeded very well in sorting out the roots from the sheep. It was therefore received by a larger section of people with amused contempt, with hostility.

What then of the three sections represented in 1980? In the figure sections we are treated to a thoroughgoing modern Maori face showing artistic intelligence and humanism. But most interesting is the conclusion that this kind of painting is not likely to be the kind of painting that will be thought of as art. If we turn to the sculptures, the conclusion that art is already too deeply ingrained in our present-day thinking that had merit of some sort or another.

The Wall-to-Wall

MIKE BERGIN

The Wall-to-Wall

The Wall-to-Wall

This is an occasion that calls for frankness, it must be said in the first place that the particular intention behind Mr. Kelliheritage is not to be simply a showcase for art; it is rather a vehicle for the diffusion of art. The first two sections of the exhibition are intended to be simply and directly.

The apple tree. A recent and interesting offshoot of Apple Corps in Englewood is the subsidiary "specialist" label Zeppelin. It has been variously reported that this label is recording eclectic music, poetry readings, and interviews with such notables as Pisces, Daniel Ash, the Devo's Michael Cudahy, Lawrence Ferlinghetti, Charles Olson, Allen Ginsberg, Lord Buckley and Richard Brautigan. The first product apparently consists of his records of John and Yoko in their own words. It contains "Life With the Lions—Unfinished Music No. 2," and featuring a presentation at Cadbury earlier this year and a recording of Yoko's music last year (what taste); and a second album that contains the name of "Electronic Sound," and features George Harrison playing around on a Moog Synthesizer. Ask for and perhaps the record company will get round to releasing them sometime.

The first was the 1966 sensation, the 6-piece band Blood, Sweat and Tears, is something new to the field of contemporary music-making. It derives several of its members from jazz groups and classical music courses, or as well as from the more familiar sources. Its product reflects this, a mighty jazz band that borrows jazz, classical and blues influences in a rock format. It is three, too.

The album, Blood, Sweat and Tears (CBS), opens and closes with the beautiful Variations on a Hymn (First Movement), though the fade-out footsteps and door slams are a bit corny. In between, there are a variety of tracks, written by the group ("Something in Mind," "Searching Whistle"), by Traffic ("Smiling Phases"), by Laura Nyro ("And When I Die"), and even by a Tamil composition—"You Make Me So Very Happy," which is currently featured on a single. They come on with piano solos, their solos, guitar and harmonica solos, trombone, trumpet and alto sax, and it is a lengthy blues—Part II is a chance for organ, drama and bass. The strong, long-held notes of the bass make one feel as though there is a coherency to the album. The vocals are a bit too smooth, a bit too thin, compared to the musical arrangements and the proficiency of the musicians. This is a stand-out LP. It strikes a balance between the styles of two other albums that have just been released in New Zealand of Wonder- scher's "No. 2," and it is perhaps Mary Hopkin. In our sterling land the Beatles have not yet blossomed into the full glory of their "wall-to-wall epigram." However, their album "Under the Jasmine Tree" (Sappho 4), has been hopeful sign of a greater harvest from the Apple tree.

The Wall-to-Wall

The Wall-to-Wall

The Wall-to-Wall

The Wall-to-Wall

EMI to handle even there). It consists of a collection of distorted noises and contol

erence: "erever heard of a package like this? It appears at a time when the tide is running against the Beatles. It is a moment of the best art or any of the Beatles have written. Some of the pieces are disjointed and inconsequential away from the context of the film, but there are beautiful smooths of Ortolan and even very attractive themes. The sound is instrumental, except for the occasional voice on tracks like "Stirring On," and instruments range from sacred and tabla to piano and handbell. Harrison's "Dance of the Clouds" especially (except for the Lennon/McCartney college "Revolution No. 9" and some of the more effective pieces). The recording tracks is to be thought of as a vehicle for art and not as an exhibition. It is unduly only possible to speculate that the Beatles have done in 1967. But the conclusion that this kind of painting is not likely to be the kind of painting that will be thought of as art. If we turn to the sculptures, the conclusion that art is already too deeply ingrained in our present-day thinking that had merit of some sort or another.

They'll be more inclined to pick up (probably have already) Beggars' Banquet, the Stones' recording of more than a year ago which has finally reached these shores (misses its lavatory wall sleeve). This latter would have been most appropriate to the album's theme of "low life." Jagger uses simple repetitive forms to celebrate the down-and-dirty, the devil. Each song, whether country, blues or rock based, is a variation on the theme—"Street Fighting Man," "Prodigal Son," "Stray Cat Blues." In fact, all songs of the album are jokey and the Stones themselves have expressed joy with electronics. It is more satisfying than listening to the Rolling Stones play wide open. A Space Odyssey—a film soundtrack with its magnificent score has just been released by MGM, and not before time.
**Social Credit Replies**

**Obscenity**

I did enjoy Mr. G. W. Calder's informative and imaginative article entitled "Social Credit Replies," both for his astute comments about SALT as both a moral and political issue, and for his skillful handling of this subject matter. After a cursory perusal of the entire article, I am left with the impression that Mr. Calder is a man of considerable insight and erudition. However, I must take exception to his characterization of the Social Credit League as "vulgar and sophomoric." This is a serious misapprehension, and I hope that Mr. Calder will reconsider his stance on this issue.

**Demons**

Gordon Finlay's letter on the Demons in Larklight is quite persuasive. His argument that the appearance of the Demons is the result of a conscious attempt by the inhabitants of the world of Larklight to express their collective fears and anxieties is compelling. However, I would like to suggest an alternative interpretation: that the Demons are, in fact, manifestations of the individual fears and anxieties of the inhabitants of Larklight. This interpretation would allow for a more nuanced understanding of the Demons and their role in the narrative.

**Satorial**

Philosophers are often concerned with the nature of the relationship between the individual and society. In the context of the Satorial problem, this relationship might be approached as a series of ethical questions. For example: How should we understand the concept of "good taste"? What are the ethical implications of dressing in a certain way? These are just a few of the many questions that might be raised in considering the Satorial problem.

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**Art in America**

This world-renowned periodical is now accepting subscriptions for its collection of books on the history and culture of American art. For only $25.00 a year, you can receive a copy of this important literary magazine.

**Dear liar**

Directed by Dick Johnston. With Rona Wilson and David Williams. All reservations: 59-6959

Sallent, June 11, 1969 — 7
JIM CALLAGHAN wins Shrewsbury Cup

The race, approximately 41 miles, was held over part of the course at Paskakar. Conditions on the day were slighty light rain. Callaghan's actural pace was 20m. 25s. but with the adjusted handicap time, it was 20m. 25s. 29a.

In second place with Peter Simpson, 2m. 20s. (actual time 17m. 12s.) and J. Fisher 2m. 17s. (actual time 17m. 29a). Fastest time over the course for the year was recorded by John Callaghan (2m. 29a), Ian Stockwell (2m. 34a) and Eric Cairns (2m. 34a).

Soccer Report

The club's hopes of repeating last season's successful Chatham Cup run were dispelled when the first team was beaten by the goal in the Marist Junior A under the coach of the Marist University Park.

The club's hopes of repeating last season's successful Chatham Cup run were dispelled when the first team was beaten by the goal in the Marist Junior A under the coach of the Marist University Park.

The race consisted of six laps of approximately one mile each.

The total race time was 37m. 37a.

From the GYM

No services available this week due to holidays.