It was our intention to discuss in a broader sense, the demise of the Amateur Student when, as our front page illustrates, we were presented with a specific issue on which to centre our remarks.

Focus, the case in point, is an independent magazine financed by the NZUSA. It has been in this position since its inception in 1966. For two years it plodded the course, reflecting basic editorial injection at every turn as to whether it was a house magazine or an independent quality review. And, as a result, was rather grey in both capacities.

Under Hugh Rennie it made a decisive plunge away from the universities, Coverage of student affairs was reduced. Many features generally found in student publications (art, medicine, books) went out the door. Advertising support, assured to some extent from the distribution of 20,000 free copies around the universities would be more likely to accrue to a magazine which was successful in conventional terms. That means profit.

Both demonstrations and confrontations are of course revolutionary acts. They are actions expressing an antagonism between the forces of a society. They can be differentiated as revolutionary acts by saying that there is a symbolic act while a conflict is a real act.

The difference between a symbolic act and a real act is a qualitative one. Put simply, society is fairly tolerant of symbolic acts. For example, the Tai Mahal was a symbolic act, and though 31 students were arrested, all were later released.

But society has a very marked hostility to real acts. For instance, in the June 26 Demonstration, there were only a few arrests because the demonstration also became in part a confrontation, and as a real act, the public outcry as reflected by the newspapers and a few partisan journalists was very vociferous. Society showed real intolerance.

So society sees symbolic acts and real acts as acts of a different kind, and it does not like the latter.

The difference between symbolic acts and real acts is also quantitative. Both acts include the application of pressure by the opposing forces on the established forces. In symbolic acts this pressure is of a low order, and only causes inconveniences. In real acts this pressure is of a higher order, and causes actual physical displacement which can be a counterforce by the established forces if the status quo is to be maintained.

One of the pressures involved will be on a continuous scale. But there is a critical pressure, above which the qualitative difference between symbolic act and real act becomes a significant difference.

It follows then that any demonstration can go over to a confrontation simply by the increase of the pressure applied.

There are a number of consequences from the nature of revolutionary acts.

The first is, that symbolic acts because of their qualitative difference from real acts are socially tolerable. Society will permit demonstrations that do not go over to confrontations, but will disapprove of confrontations.

The second is, that symbolic acts can be converted to real acts by the application of possibly only a little extra pressure. To say, a socially tolerable demonstration can be converted to a confrontation by application of possibly only a little more pressure.

The significance of these two consequences is this:

A revolutionary act of a symbolic nature can be undertaken in society fairly freely. And the revolutionary act can be converted to a real act by the action of possibly a very small group taking part in the act.

To some extent, this is what happened: On the 26th the symbolic act was staged by a number of groups interested in no more than a demonstration of their opposition. But this symbolic act was converted to a real act by the action of a few elements (never publicly named), who were interested in a real confrontation in Parliament steps. The interesting fact is that this qualitative change from symbolic act to real act can be accomplished by the intervention of the other elements in the action. For instance, few of the demonstrators on June 26 withdrew from the action out of dismay when confrontations began. It is easy to see why this psychological fact is so. The demonstrators have come to apply a given quantity of pressure. The confronters in fact probably apply only a slightly greater quantity of pressure than the demonstrator measures the pressure, as quantitatively small, seems of no consequence whatever to the confronters, although it is quantitatively all-important to his actions.

The relationship between symbolic acts and real acts is therefore an important one for revolutionary tacticians.

Obviously, the revolutionary tactician is more interested in symbolic acts because of the capacity to organise symbolic acts, which by a combination of pressures can be converted on the day into real acts.

Because the quantitative change between symbolic acts and real acts is a reversible process, the organisation can be converted on the day into real acts.

On the other hand, the establishment is at a great disadvantage for he cannot determine what symbolic acts will be converted to real acts and what symbolic acts will not be converted to real acts. Such suppression would be widely seen as unnecessary and would only encourage the demonstrations. So it is fresh support for the opposition. On the other hand, he cannot readily act with complicity or positively against the militants because of an individual insignificance and impotency.

It seems then the cards are stacked in favour of the revolutionary, as indeed they are.

The establishmentary is further embarrased because of his disadvantages vis-a-vis the revolutionary. The revolutionary is expected far more force in his counter-revolutionary role than in his status quo role.

This far greater expenditure of force carries with it a higher risk of misrepresentation. The misuse therefore may manifest itself variously.

An excessive expenditure of force may suggest to the establishment that the revolutionary is increasing his evident reliance and that the establishment is increasing his capacity to respond to a counter-revolutionary action.

An excessive expenditure of force may make it appear that the revolutionary is losing confidence in his position and thus may be in a position to be counter-productive, since it is likely to lead to increased support for the opposition.

An excessive expenditure of force may appear as economic extravagance, wastage, or even a waste of time and effort.
A wage increase refused. No action on student burunries. Statement on staff salaries. The Oranga station's military uses announced.

This combination of issues, only one year ago, set off the largest demonstration in New Zealand since the late forties. This year, when Parliament opened, the petition from Mr. Muldoon's expansion was reduced to so minimal a level that one could only suspect Government policies were now being tested underground. One hundred and fifty people, comprising the Communist Party and Auckland's currently most striking union, the electricians, dragged up Auckland's main street in symbolic light drizzle which became a downpour when marchers reached the Town Hall. In Wellington the Committee on Vietnam mustered about a hundred people for a vigil (no one would risk a demo this year), news of which didn't reach any students because George Ficen de- veloped a communications block. Though these events rocked the Government to its foundations in usual the Com- munist Party press, the only other paper to notice them was Socialist Unity Party's Tribune which decided anti-Parlia- mentary protests were unethical because Parliament helped the workers now and then. So the long Sino-Soviet dispute went on its merry way, but nobody else reacted.

Sceptics have mentioned the more moralised branch of this tragedy to the wise decision to open Parliament during the university vacation. But the default came from unions as well as students: stuffed with a satisfying wage increase and a new model Arbitration Court procedure, nobody this year could rise enough class consciousness to stall the Australian Ambassador's chauffeur. The new rules in politics announced from Parliament steps last June had lost all impact.

But the issues were still there. Auckland was having a larger than normal rash of strikes which was not satisfying everyone. Burunries were still where they were last June. Staff salary levels had just dispatched another psychology lecturer (ironically quoted in Mr. Muldoon's last major speech) across the Tasman. Only institutions had changed. The Federation of Labour was demonstrating non-violently at the National Development Conference that it could get along with the employers better than the Labour Party. (After the first major compromise, the rest is easy.) Victoria had a student exodus raising the knowing expected moral re-armament to pay Gerard Curry's way to South Africa yesterday. And last June had been made from an event into a non-event by the Press, the heart of stability in New Zealand's coronary thrombosis. In a modern business community, one must take a sophisticated public relations approach to most things, especially facts, and there's nothing like violence to get the A sanction. The events kicked out of the overwhelmingly non-violent demonstrations. But whatever it was that June 26 was transformed from history to mythology with the fake left speaking enthusiastically there was violence there where they too get their kicks (often literally). (If violence is right in principle, irrespective of whether it gets you closer to socialism or not, you are not for socialism, you are for violence.) When the capital press and the Communist Party agree on a quiz about the left, its very difficult to restore it to sober history. Perhaps that's why so many of June looked too dogmatic for potential sponsors outside Skinner's or Curry's political moids.

The June people, though, ought to have expected this. People who act like a crowd act as an inhuman flock (not choosing violence, but having violence thrust upon them) should expect the right to act like the masses in an inhuman films, and one must say Tom Skinner, Gerard Curry, Norm Kirk and all have all acted up to the best conventions of realist melodrama. Even such a minimal acquaintance with socialist principles as one gets from a Fourth of July novel should dictate the next step: unity against the Right. If you don't like existing institutions, run from new ones. Unfortunately the international approachment be- tween students and workers, seems to have rubbed everyone with "hip" left-wingers: what you need for socialism is a few good hippies. They are either leftists or Socialists (Cub's theory of revolution: if one takes Ernest Mandel's article in Red Spark seriously). June was a Happening, and another one can be improvised next time everyone feels like it: this seems like the general attitude. A bit more than this is really necessary for student-worker unity, which did exist in June, to be consolidated. One of these things is agree- ment on a broad political perspective: it's not good enough to be all revolutionary together, especially when one remember- s just how hard it was to persuade the Drivers' Union secretary to accept the student case on staff salaries. So long as workers demonstrated when the Arbitration Court knocks back wage increases, and students about burunries or (typic- ally unfounded) about the Great Nuclear Threat, there is simply no real connection between the two kinds of demo- strations, except their being in the same place at the same time. The fact that there has been so little student-worker contact since June shows how little the road between the two groups was bridged even then—all that has been created is a friendly sentiment—students left-wingers on both sides, and a feeling that if you ring Saffed three hours before a trade union demo you'll get five students on the dot. Last year the attempt to bridge the gap was in terms of an argument over income policy that had been broken down—that the incompetence of the Arbitration Court and Government on education was part of the same syndrome, a failure to work out any systematic planned mode of income distribution. The issue which would have seen those who read the New Statesman and understand British policies—responded to the term "income distribution"—inevitably: anybody who uses this language is doing a Harold Wilson. If the idea of planned income distribution is rejected—and the point about Britain is that the wrong people believe the wrong way, and no matter what hang- ups you have about planning, you can make sense as the NDC is proving—everybody might as well do their own thing about their own incomes. Either this is a political issue or should be abandoned to the pressure groups; and it is only if incomes become political that genuine student-work unity is possible. And surely this where the real case against Muldoon begins: that denationalisation, though it has increased exports, has reduced wage and salary levels far below comparable Australian rates. Muldoon has in- creased exports at the expense of wage and salary earners. This is not to say (as the Labour Party does) that growth should not be expected; it is to realise that while this sort of growth is essential, it must, like any economic growth be accompanied by measures of income redistribution if it is not to bring New Zealand back to an economic structure much closer to that of Britain or other European more rigidly class-stratified societies. Economic growth, a classless society; this is what union and students could both ask for, if the unions of June are to be learnt.

The Savings Bank facilities of Victoria University Post Office are right on Campus. Why not take advantage of the best service in savings right on your doorstep? Students who receive Scholarship, Mori Foundation Grants, Bursary Cheques. Deposit these with the Post Office Savings Bank and earn 3% interest. Convenient—safe—sensible. You can draw on your funds at any of the many branches of the Post Office throughout New Zealand. See your friendly Postmaster soon—he's happy to be at your service.

**POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK**

**THE PEOPLES BANK SINCE 1887**

Sallent, June 25, 1969—3
WANTED: Caucasian male model to be Japanese, tall and thin, preferably with long hair and beard, but no makeup provider. Now a reference necessary after Japan Times report.

"All the news not worth mentioning," and the posting filled momentarily by a tall young Japanese male model, for his many sculptured hair or cellulose by a plastic surgeon, the both towering in Japan's art world a millennium, already assailed in its first frac- tion by the fantastic proliferation. Now, emerging as her mentors unseized. In Kanazawa, a schoolboy who is not making his hair, a friend parted with a penknife, and a woman university student was seen in haircuts in a hairdressing saloon. As many months as because the ordinances had no hair, and cannot change her. Instead, her it is a violation of her constitutional right to hold these guidances and that failure to provide no insinuation as to her identity indicates professional negligence by the police; her youth and unattractive condition represent freshness and hope, despite the destructive disenchantment of which she is part. This is the scalpel as it is need for some evolution of technologically mad. The Australian writer Hal Porter wrote in The Argus—"an acneic image of the true image—like monkeys trying to catch the moon they are building super-behemoth towers of 100,000 tons. They will catch this moon. They intend to stop at nothing. They have in a way already stopped at nothing. They use the knife on themselves. It is no longer the knife they intercept but the way they use it to understand us. It is not desired. It is also to be understood. It is a creature like a louse chewing an image of the universe in the head of an individual, a creature never seen on earth before. Thus this must be made. This must be seen in terms of the image and the other image to the ultimate horror."

Now it is or is not. Young Executive executives tell me, with a mixture of irritation and superintendence, this spring in the demonstra- tion season and offer wider a periphery view of Sunday sun gatherings to protest against the price of applets, what a gas, and the morality of radical leaders at 25 to conservamite baulers (there are a million more convincing Guattas to refute this middle-class reassurance). But in three days Okinawa Day falls and, in fact, every decent cock-fearing monkey shivers fearfully. My god, yet! Unlike Dan Riddford, summon the same guard at the yellow peril of all else. Seventy countries from the boxers have closed or had to suspend classes. A policeman was killed last week on Okinawa campus. Premier Sato cuts university budgets in an attempt to establish responsible membership. As he is seen by fiscal discipline. The Education Ministry wants to advise national authorities on criteria for punishing radical students. Meanwhile put into practice in every American NCO school-students stay on high. The Metropoli- tan Government are removing, on request from the Police Department, 10,000 square meters of_najono Blocks, replacing them with missile-unshakable asphalt. Black heels are in; give their name. The May Shinjuku nights for weeks, while Japanese pursue their oh- sessions, the words, and jurors through the colours, pinball casino, life nightclubs, etc. The small group of professionals who are out- side the Soviet Embassy, outnumbered three- fold by the law, excited, and we shrill cries of affront. You know "I am with you... the blood brother"—exculpatory pluperfect semantics. Any invocations are healthy—a line which, of course, leaves me open to charges of irresponsi- bility. But it's all with reason: tomorrow is the 17th Anniversary of the San Francisco Track Treaty which separated the Ryukyus to funds from Japan and put them under U.S. administration. Next year, the first six years term expires and the next thereafter will be extended automatically unless either side de- cides against it. Militants are making the day an opportunity for an offensive to oust the Government into secession from America. They demand either immediate and unconditional re- turn of Okinawa to Japan, which would seri- ously disrupt America's defense pattern in Asia, or for the Okinawa base to have the same status as U.S. base in Japan proper; that is, to be non-nuclear. Sato, too, wants return, but nationalities fear coercion by America. Still, he pleads convincingly "Million inhabitants of Okinawa who are part of our nation a proud history and a high culture standard find themselves today, more than 20 years after the war, still under the administration of a foreign nation." South Korea and Taiwan whisper, like the syphon, they are because Okinawa is pivotal in their defense; they advocate the policy against Japan's rearmament precludes this. So the M.P.D. advise that tomorrow they will use 12,000 men to defend sacred parts of the city American Embassy, Government buildings, and too, "A new public security force will make it possible to gather evidence on demonstration." Debut for god- sake. Riot police plan to patrol Japanese National Railway stations to prevent travel by armed groups. Perhaps they don't realize that in 24 hours every central station will have been seized and the electric power by the electric predictions for gonna be rough of armies making an attempt. Sony is not like a well cut of a high grade. It polar city perspective there are people average of the calculable—still a Plan A is possible black box or of noise issue. The rallies call by the Communist Party for the recent student bodies, and Zengaku- kai's student bodies. The various re- gional political groups have their nationalities the convictions of emergence of E lists. Even tension grows closed and the deformation..."
SELL-OUT BID OVER ‘FOCUS’?

STUDENTS will lose control of Focus under a scheme proposed to the Focus Administration Board.

At a meeting of the Board on Sunday, a group going by the name of Industrial Communications made a take-over bid for editorial control of the NZUSA magazine.

The principals of Industrial Communications are Dominion reporter Robin Bromby, Ian Grant and a third party whose name the other principals refused to disclose.

The details of the take-over bid were contained in a five-page report submitted to the Board.

"Industrial Communications would require full control, editorial and administrative, within policy and financial guidelines set by NZUSA in consultation with Industrial Communications," the principals said in the report.

"We would take full responsibility for all editorial work: writing, editing, layout, production, design, printing.

"We would also control advertising, distribution, and all promotional activities." But they were not prepared to accept any financial liability incurred by the magazine.

The fee mentioned for their services was "in the vicinity of $3,000 per annum."

The report proposes sweeping changes in the format and editorial policy of Focus.

"With monthly publication coming up, this would be obvious time to opt for a new magazine format, format front, cover lines, articles at the top of the magazine," etc., they said.

"It seems obvious that if Focus is going to acquire the responsibility and prestige of general sales, the university association and coverage will have to be played down."

"So far as coverage is concerned, the obvious solution would be an eight-page middle-of-the-book insert on university affairs for the copies distributed to universities."

The report also discussed the "changing nature" of Focus, by analysing the content of one issue from each of the last three years.

"In 1967, 176 columns inches were devoted to university affairs but only 79 today."

Features on medicine (33 inches), science (25), art (50), books (10) and religion (15) have been eliminated.

"In general, we see that Focus cannot survive on the basis of an editor who is not willing to edit, to print, to promote or to contribute." The report said.

"We feel this is so because the magazine has a large audience in the university which guarantees at least a certain amount of advertising."

FIRST SRC MEETING ON FRIDAY

THE first meeting of the Student Representation Council will be held at noon on Friday in the Memorial Theatre.

The first item on the agenda will be reports from student representatives on sub-committees of the Council.

This will be followed by the appointment of a student representative on Council.

There are two applicants for the position.

They are Gerard Curry, the President of the Students Association, and John Lenart, who was Secretary of the Association last year.

The possibility of a licensed restaurant or a charter club in the Students Union building will also be discussed.

This was held over from the last meeting, which approved the SRC Constitution.
Opinions expressed in SALIENT are not necessarily those of VUWSA.

We commemorate this week the anniversary of the most serious protest against the management of New Zealand politics this decade—the disruption of last year’s opening of Parliament.

The protestors’ slogans on June 26, 1968, revived every important issue in New Zealand politics that had stirred the nation to anger. The Walking Day demonstrations on June 26 have still to be realized; Salient, by publishing several features on June 26 in particular, and the demonstration in general, is trying to right the balance, not in name only of that poor tawdry, wretched thing—the student image but in the name of that far more pertinent entity, History.

An editorial scholarship from Rothmans is made available annually.

STAFF
Editor: Roger Wilde.
Layout and design: Nevil Gibson.
Assistant: Don Hill, Greg Rowe, Simon Arnold.
Contributors: Jane Longley, Les Luce, Les Atkin.
Reviews: Nevil Gibson (editor), Ian Walker, Michael Heath, Bill Evans.
Typist: Christin Wren.
Photographers: Murray Vickers (editor), Peter Craven, Peter McLeod, Prudence Marks.
Secretary: Michelle Dennison.
Business Administrator: Brian Thornton.
Advertising: Bob Dykes (Phone 76-319).

Opinion
ROGER LAWRENCE

Have patience with me and we will pay you all...
Matthew 23:26

The recent decision of the Publications Board to pay the Editor of “Capricole 1969” an editor’s fee of $100 on top of which Mr. Frank Hooper will have to pay $200, seems a riposte in the student m pulp. It is symptomatic of a trend disturbing the ties of association by this group. “I’ve done the job now gimme’ agin” attitude of many of those students who perform services to the association.

I propose first to deal with the narrow issue of whether the “Capricole” Editor should receive a fee at all, and secondly, the manner by which the payment is to be distributed. The Edinburgh University Press Board is distorting its priorities and not giving due consideration to the precedents it is setting.

I grant that “Capricole” this year was good. And it made a lot of money. But all the contributors paid very well for their efforts, and it is a known fact that the Editor always gives something extra. But there is no exception to this fact: he received an amount in the vicinity of $100 for his writing, Editing a “Capricole” is fun, and for a person experienced in offset printing there is precious little work to be done in the layout. As I have stated, the Editor wrote most of the copy, for which he is paid, so I am at a loss to understand for what work the $100 editor’s fee is claimed; and, more important, how it is arrived at.

Is this sum an arbitrary figure plucked out of the air?

STUDENT Power on the Union Management Committee is at long last being taken seriously.
At least that is my impression after watching part of the first meeting to be attended by students after nine years of cloudbursts.

As one of four students to attend as observers I have been asked to report on the first meeting.

I was disappointed in the lack of discussion by our student representatives. Perhaps the greater part of the meeting brought up any matters of general business or asked questions relating to the next 10 minutes. The post-prandial state of the Student’s Association, Mr. J. D. White was one of the few persons to raise matters relating to the previous meeting. His questions on the building extensions, oddly, seemed to amuse some of the students present (too dull to burn—at least).

For a committee that meets only once every academic week, the first meeting left me rather disappointed. The representatives seemed eager to agree with the rest of the committee. I cannot help but feel that any criticism in the time to come will be without effect.

This is due to a lack of originality on the part of the committee. Whether this is due to the ex-officio members or the students is a question that will be raised in the near future.

Bardome, M. FELTHURS’ COOKING

Have you ever grown tired of the same old old thing for tea? I can imagine you sometimes feel this way.

If you tip 30 cents worth of fish and chips out of a greasy newspaper, it’s something to eat. If you place the golden shark’s n’ specks on a plate and liven it up with a thick white lemon sauce, and decorate the plate with strips of pineapple (or something else with colour to it), you have a meal. Are you beginning to look like a cook? Well, please don’t forget... remember it is too nice to taste good if things that are remembered to look good, too.

Tast, aroma, and appearance are the secret of sound cookery. Always bear this in mind because your cooking turns out better when you are more familiar with the ingredients that you are using.

To initialize you, I have two tips on how to make the atmosphere of aroma last. Let’s start at breakfast with salt and pepper. Always print the recipes in your own style and write out the recipe. Buy white or black pepper and use it according to your taste. The table salt, on the other hand, is a better choice, for a better salt. I try to break away from culinary cliché by making “spicy” combinations with pice, rice, and beans, beef, pumpkin, macaroni, beans, sprouts, sausage and mustard. It is interesting, it is good.

Forget about traditional combinations and experiment on your own. Get your Cheshire cat out of the kitchen and see what you can come up with. The more reasoning eclectically, the better. You can be served with beans, sprouts instead of meat, and mustard, home of the Chinese in 1492, and the key of mint. Does corned beef have to be made with a red gravy in which there is no further preparation? If so, you will find it makes more sense to use a Chinese garnish for its use is limited to Victoria students.

Cooking is a very simple and logical science. One of the best dishes made in a cooking school is a very simple and logical science. One of the best dishes made in a cooking school is a very simple and logical science. One of the best dishes made in a cooking school is a very simple and logical science. One of the best dishes made in a cooking school is a very simple and logical science. One of the best dishes made in a cooking school is a very simple and logical science. One of the best dishes made in a cooking school is a very simple and logical science. One of the best dishes made in a cooking school is a very simple and logical science.
La Belle Dame sans Cenci

MICHAEL HEATH

"IN THEIR construction Accident, Boom, and Secret Ceremony a certain irony of irresolution, rectiude almost tangible the invasion of the critic, interpreter or commentator, turning him away with a collective flausabelle— the archetypical Lost mirror", from Peggy Ashcroft's article on Losoy, Spring Sight and Sound. Having almost lost this to the case—the role of critic and the works of Joseph Losey cannot compete either on a negative or sub/ objective basis—his film are very magnif.

icent occasions, sharply observed, crystal- line in their serene staidnesses; a sub- neurotic dramatist must he and as an over-60 director, with not too many films behind him even in the early watches, speaking days of Hollywood, he exists now in a sub- dehumanized chasm, waylaying all individu- alism and coexisting from his mind, thoughts and sights thus beautify and sometimes console.

Amusing things occur in Secret Ceremony (Universal) that have never appeared in any of his films before. His work with the Powell Williams style of camerawork is pre- naturally exposed by a keenly munificent insight helped by a script by George Tabu (from a prize-winning story by an Argenti- nian civil servant Marco Dovello) containing a wealth of mad innuendos and inducing a sonorous precision.

Old friends have again rejoined the Losey crew: the magical opalescence of Richard Macdonald's interiors, Gerald Fisher who operated on Moby Dick and was given full reign on Accenbray, friday, midnight, and Bud Holroyd Bennett who even wrote a score for him for Blank Date in 1958.

The small cast include two hard-core Audrey Hepburn lookalikes, a yoked Peggy Ashcroft (barely recognizable) and dear Pamela Brown, who shuffle and swear around their over-talented junk shop. A simple plot begins with a startled canister, Leona, a prostitute (Elizabeth Taylor) is picked up in a bus by Cenci (Mia Farrow) who thinks she is her mother and drags her off to her magnificent house. Stepfather Albert (Robert Mitchum) former lover of the dead mother (he says he is a cybersynic professor) arrives from the States to claim parental responsibility. His Humbert-like relationship with Cenci goes something like this, "leaves a rather boring symptom of the private property syndrome", and delightlessly describes fathery bathing into their daughters in the Australian outback whilst Cenci snips at the shadows on his chin with scissors. She stages a post-race violent display, knocking over furniture, ripping down cur- tains, slicing her finger to let blood fall on the sheets, smashing the portrait of "our Cocteau", her first father and makes her eyes red.

Cenci's fantasy world takes full rein at a holiday resort, full of mock-pregnant entrance, harsh music, and desktop muzak. Losoy pulls out all his cerebral stops here. An elderly man with an electronic moustache, surveys Leona reglement (like Mrs Goforth) in a restaurant, with his mouth always agape, is a rather beautiful. This sequence has superb effect, the scenery, the people, the sets, seagulls and above all a near hysteri-

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Jacques Rivette's La Religieuse (The Nun) (N.Z.F.S.) is showing at the Lido at the moment and is a sombre-enough drama, well worth seeing (if my recommendation outright don't shock you too much) just for its subliminal lead of the magnificent young French actress Anna Karina (who now, hovers, has learnt dubbo-english and has been slapped into white commercial junk.)

Anne is Suzanne Simonin, the bedevilled cloistered victim who is charged by the maladours of satan, mamie and femme lust. Sounds exciting, all 2 hours 20 minutes of it.

It is a film of anguish, disillusionment, imprisonment, self-sacrifice, libidinous love, and is, after all that, completely compelling in an interestingly chilling sort of way.

Based on (from countless country背着) Dostoievsky's novel, the film's soundtrack achieves an almost rare stream of conscious flow with its elementary sounds (of France's Jean-Claude Cely), exaggerated natural soundscapes and various music by Pachabel, Cooper, Rameau, etc.

Suzanne against her parent's wishes is thrust behind bars at Longchamp monastery, with its endless corridors of pain, torture and macabre contemplation—for more convincingly in the tormentened episodes

than The Devil and the Nun (Mother Jean of the Angels) a similar, if not altogether more deeply religious, and less successful film tried to show. She is sent to the Convent of Asprey, and the film breathes (vocal)—in light,

Jacques Rivette's la Religieuse (The Nun) (N.Z.F.S.) is showing at the Lido at the moment and is a sombre-enough drama, well worth seeing (if my recommendation outright don't shock you too much) just for its subliminal lead of the magnificent young French actress Anna Karina (who now, hovers, has learnt dubbo-english and has been slapped into white commercial junk.)

Anne is Suzanne Simonin, the bedevilled cloistered victim who is charged by the maladours of satan, mamie and femme lust. Sounds exciting, all 2 hours 20 minutes of it.

It is a film of anguish, disillusionment, imprisonment, self-sacrifice, libidinous love, and is, after all that, completely compelling in an interestingly chilling sort of way.

Based on (from countless country背着) Dostoievsky's novel, the film's soundtrack achieves an almost rare stream of conscious flow with its elementary sounds (of France's Jean-Claude Cely), exaggerated natural soundscapes and various music by Pachabel, Cooper, Rameau, etc.

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My eyes they sip September Genesis
In the desecration of a black-hound boy.
A screaming spiral in the dark
Jacket, jack-boots, jeans they're ripped like hell.
This is my body, this is my blood as well.

His red is drying on the black
But I came back to see him die,
He was not Christ.
But a pale boy, and black against another black
A broken body desolate,
Still searching for the brake that failed,
A blazing Bonneville by his side.
He is still riding in his mind,
Wild wheel-stands and power slides
He was not Christ.
But crucified.
Black-eyed horses are shot if once they kill
But motor-bikes are straightened out to sell.

I AM NOT LAWRENCE BUT I CRY

I am not Lawrence but I cry his tears,
And brackish brand of human wine
They trickle down like gas
From the fountain of my mind.

I am not Lawrence but stand astride a lone reprise.

Spinning a solitary spiral
From the level of the lie you tell,
And when you die your way I shall survive
For my ways are black ascension.
It is the level of your lies.
I leave so far behind, and since I am higher held
You drive your hail home like spikes
You note these chains that grip their teeth in fire.
You thrill to see my power-slide,
It is not I decayed inside
But you, you voyeur.
And if you smile
You cannot know I dream of black ascensions.

Poems:   JIM HORGAN

Montage:   GREG ARNOLD
"I'm painting a little world of my own in a little world of my own. I'm building a facade of the world, against the established facade, the facade of hypocritical suburbia."

This is quotes Michael Illingworth, whose exhibition is peering out at us from the Peppermint Lounge. He is an exploration of what he is trying to achieve through his art. Whether that is a sufficient objective or in fact is it possible he can only be discovered by examining his work.

Michael Illingworth was born in England and came to New Zealand in 1932. He has been working in New Zealand for most of the seventeen years since then. One of the Auckland group of professional full-time painters, he is known in New Zealand.

Now for years he has personalized his work by his little wooden man with mobile eyes and no mouth. Whether it is fair to say that Illingworth has replaced his mask with what is conceivably commercially acceptable in the art world? Perhaps not, for the mask does come home to roost in a debatable point. His "little man" is manifestly very cleverly in the artist's aim of reducing complexity to a more naive simplicity but occasionally too it would seem he has carelessly done a hacked job on his own little man.

"Lovers" is perhaps the most interesting as well as amusing of Illingworth's work. I don't understand why he is in well-bred Wellington since it is to join the art market at the close of the exhibition but the fire in the male's eyes and his guilt in the face of the woman's acceptance to the ample orbit of the female breasts and bottom. It is a very gentle picture of a"...

The picture "Portrait of a Man of Consequence" is a picture of "a real man", this time the politician, or official only. It is a picture of a "real man" in the art world. This light social comment is obviously the weapon Illingworth chooses to best satirise the outside world. Where it is amusing and his touch is light as in the above and "Flag for a Nation" he successfully jolts people into facing the ridiculousness of their accepted beliefs.

Ilingworth's painting is constantly exciting an eye and uses the breath and depth of colour to paint open wide his pictures. His picture "Man with Red Tie" with its rich colours has a warmth and tonal depth about from most contemporary painting. His imaginative details—the tweddle effect of the suit, the polished gloss from the expressive eyes and the mute sad eyes—are selected to best illustrate the mood and character of the person behind the universal enumbering of a big public. He achieves this by using a plate-glass, sometimes reflecting something disturbing, between facade and the inside of the picture.

His more mediocre "Painting with Rainbow" and "Tree Deep" reveals where his technical excellence is let down by the inappropriate use of hismot. The unhappy marriage of the subject matter and form shows us the weakness which most occasionally comes when one idea is exploded uselessly. They are token Illingworths in form but not in feeling.

The drawing "Real life" is a picture of deliberate scale-down. It is as if we are looking at a coloured model. His "Still Life No 7", the better of the two is however beautifully balanced in itself with a picture of the child's flying corner leading us delightfully out from the picture in search of another room. "Landscape of Pohutu", a mini-picture suggests better some composition, unappreciably like a seller's sample of bigger, better things to come.

The picture "Flower Painting" is a trifle twee for my liking and "Fylen Flower" which I'm personally Illingworth's personal favourite, seems, apart from a sky dig at flower power, a deliberately empty canvas. His North Auckland landscape in this and several of his other pictures rolls rhythmically across the picture but there is no sense of the opposition or contrast of form one picture to another.

Ilingworth is, if he can be believed, a serious painter and his style is sincere. It is in style that he has a prominent place in New Zealand art, but whether he is a serious painter or not, he should be used for a multiplicity of purposes and not allowed to move to resolve before again taking uncertain steps forward. Building a defence against "The Art Student's community" outside is one objective but difficulties are always as the student and others have discovered, forces the artist to face himself as well, on the inside looking outside.
Bursaries lack hits for Polytec students

By BARBARA DALZELL

The Education Department has still done nothing to improve the polytechnic bursary system, in spite of National Development Conference recommendations, and four-year-old promises to do something to "soothe"

At a university student with High School Certificate gets nineteen-tenths of his consolidation grant if his examination average is 80 per cent. A graduate student with the same qualifications pays up to S12.50 per month more. The argument is that in the way of an allowance. This argument has no scientific aid to polytechnic students is a topic that has long engaged the attention of those who have to live away from home while they study. This bursary is worth $40 a term.

A four-year university student gets his full annual bursary when he wrote to the University senate that anything could be done to improve the polytechnic bursary. The reply was that she would have to "send for S2 to the University.

At Canterbury, students can get the full amount of their bursary, and from fourth year boasting as well. The Canterbury journalism students have about 12 hours of the year's weekly allowance plus the cost of their Wellington Polytex, while it is the Wellington students who have to take part-time work even if their work stands follow according to the following table.

The paper has been a draft for the Department of Education and the Wellington Polytechnic. The paper has also been given to all the students who live away from home get $40 a term.

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SPLISH WITH IAN STOYCKELL

**RUGBY REPORT**

Following a third championship loss of the season — against Wellington College Old Boys — the Varsity senior hockey team’s chances of winning the Wellington title for the fourth time, are now virtually hopeless.

Varsity’s recent match against W.C.O.B. was won by Varsity, taking the Wellington title.

In fact, Varsity had but two week shots at goal during the game. Varsity was fortunate that goal scoring was relatively easy, one of the worst of the “hard line” being taken with stickers (much to his party’s dismay). Wellington were not too bad in the Oktaki 등.

**HEAR THE SRC will decide on the appointment of a student representative to University Council.**

What’s going on? In some five of the front-page kickers have been playing rugby together for this length of time. The frost of the Phil Connolly, Gary Langford, and George singles, or Brian Simp- mar on “Task” Simpson the fixture list.

All things going well, the team should run out winners of their grade.

But one of the enemies to combat is marriage, which claims three members so far.

**SOCcer REPORT**

By Chris ELLen

LOWER Hutt CITY band out a 2-1 bidding for honours at Hutt Recreation Ground, and the result was fair even during the first half.

Lower Hutt opened the scoring in the first half when the lead was wiped out when scored soon after- wards for University.

Lower Hutt regained the lead within a few minutes before halftime.

In the second half Varsity scored a further four goals, and University were won by 2-1.

The final score was 2-1, and University were won by 2-1.

**SENIOR RESERVE HOPES HIGH**

The return of several former senior Victory Hockey Club players to Wellington and the acquisition of a number of promising young members, has made the club appear, on paper, to have enough talent to win the senior reserve grade again this year.

Over the four seasons that the team has won the grade, it has established an enviable reputation, and has shown on many occasions that the team could hold its own as a first class high hockey team.

The club has applied, for the second year running, its second team to be entered into the reserve grade.

But this application was rejected.

This year many of the more experienced members of the club have taken leave to apply to themselves to the physical fitness and skills necessary for high class hockey.

This attitude is unfortunate, for not only are the younger members of the team failing to gain the full benefit of playing with the more experienced, but the team is not functioning as a complete unit.

In only one game this year has the two teams played in unison, and the game was won convincingly.

Overall, there is a strong feeling in the team as to the level of the Wellington University Hockey Association’s efforts to get the club to perform. The team should perform for the season. Varsity had more than its fair share of chances during the game, but was fouled against Varsity playing their game.

The third team lost 2-0 to Naume at Martin Luckie Park, and now faces the possibility of winning the Fourth Division.

University gave a poor display. After playing against Martin Luckie Park, they played at Ascot Park.

VARSITY’S Junior fifth divi- Music: The team is unbeaten this season, and is looking very much like continuing its winning streak.

The team has won all 9 games so far this season, and the points total being 49,0 for and 12 against.

Top points scorers have been Mike Kemper and Dave Airey, playing right, and coach-

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The Policies of Frustration

OVER the last few years the demonstration has developed into the main form of left-wing activity in New Zealand.

This has partly been a direct imitation of radical activity overseas; the demonstration of the early 60s were consciously modelled on C.A.D. activities in Britain. It also represents a re-activation of the Left after the passivity of the fifties.

But mainly the demonstration has emerged as a result of a change in the nature of the Left. For although the Left has always been a middle-class force in New Zealand, it did at one time have Trade Union support. The activities of the Left could incarnate themselves in Trade Union and Labour Party activity and feel that they were achieving something.

However, after World War II and the retreat of the trade unions, the Labour Party base, and with the Labour Party no longer even promising to be a progressive to left-wing influence, these activities had to find something else to do. They now demonstrate.

The result is very strange. Most left-wing organisations have retained their political identification with the working-class; yet their members belong to the fringe middle-class, and their main activity (the direct actions of the groups, which mirror themselves with (peace, civil rights, race relations) reflect a middle-class point of view.

Consequently, any political coherence the Left ever had has been fragmented. The old class-struggle rhetoric remains, but clearly has no relevance to any current activity. No-one seems very sure as to why they are demonstrating or why they choose the issues they do.

Which is not to say that demonstrators don't try to defend themselves. Usually they say that they are trying to press the government, but the only observable effect that pressure from the Left has is to move the government to the Right. Or else the demonstrators say that they are trying to stimulate public opinion; but all that a demonstration does to public opinion is erode it.

At a more naive level demonstrators argue that they "have to do something". In other words a demonstration is a convenient outlet for the frustration a radical develops in a society that ignores individual opinion. And it agrees with a protestant conscience it is a handy way of making a substantial protest being as it is in itself and political effectiveness unimportant.

Of course there isn't much point in making a stand, or venting frustration; if it is not a part of society's norm, usually is not a stand as a means to an end, becomes an end in itself. The left-wing of the Left, in that sense rejects so much of conventional society, accepts its standards of success. If someone 

BRUCE JESSON

The tin-pot little office makes the headlines it starts to imagine that it is big-time, despite a lack of active members or mass support.

Yet publicity doesn't, as Leftists imagine, indicate success; it precludes it. If a group wants to get into the news it has to do provocative things — and this means publicity stunts, not genuine political activity. It is unfortunate for the Left that it is the news media that decides what is newsworthy, because this gives it an influence over what the publicity-seeking Left does — and as a result it does some pretty stupid things, like walking from Auckland to Wellington.

The news media is after all more interested in news than views. A demonstration is news, but the views it expresses aren't. Nothing happens in a trade union, for every gets across to the public, which makes the trade union exercise rather pointless as a demonstration is supposed to be an expression of opinion. In any case the public is impressed by radical opinions heard

first-hand; it is unlikely to be more interested when it gets them second-hand through the papers.

Nevertheless the activities of the Left are single-minded in their quest for publicity. They are in the media, they they concern themselves with (peace, civil rights, race relations) reflect a middle-class point of view.

From a left-wing point of view even this seems an improvement on the insubstantiality of the fifties. Yet there is in fact nothing more passive than a protest. A protest never affects anything; it never intended to affect anything. It is only an expression of disillusion, and while this may appeal to the moralist it shouldn't satisfy the political activist.

The activist is supposed to be interested in political change. He obviously isn't going to get it by protesting about Vietnam or sports tours to South Africa. Equally obviously there is plenty of room for political change in New Zealand. At the moment the Left is in the way of opinion to do about it. If it wants to be taken seriously it is not going to be taken seriously until it is willing to explore such ideas.

And if it doesn't want to be taken seriously it should at least be honest and stop pretending to be political. If the Left is only interested in acts of conscience or venting frustration it would be better of joining the Methodist Church or the Hell's Angels, thus leaving the political stage clear for those who take politics seriously.

Sallent, June 25, 1969—13
June 26 — the beginning of the end

by Owen Hughes

WHAT was the meaning of the 26 June demonstration? Was it a significant new step for the revolutionary movement in New Zealand? Or was it just a sporadic event, despised for its violence and devoid of meaning?

Will events like this come with increasing frequency and size in the future, or is this country's social system beyond serious threat from uprising and revolution?

Before deciding any of these questions let us go over what led up to it, and what actually happened, at the 26 June Demonstration last Saturday.

The arbitration court, the country's wage fixing body, had given a nil wage order to the union demands, after a significant period of static wages and an increasing Consumer Price Index. The Unions initiated through the F.O.L. a direct protest of this nil wage order, in the form of a national march and demonstration to coincide with the opening of Parliament.

Following this decision, a Special General Meeting of the V.U.W. Students' Association passed motions supporting the union's wage demands and voting no confidence in the government's stand on university salaries, university bursaries, and foreign policy. It was then voted that the Students' Association officially support a march to Parliament to express these sentiments to the government.

The march from the University, about 800 students arrived to join the F.O.L. demonstration at Circular Quay. Through some fault of police control or by the government's stand on wages and the union's movement, the demonstration was already in force at police barricades set up 30 yards back from Parliament steps, by the time they arrived, the demonstrators had marched round the end of it!

The students, carrying red flags, placards voicing student demands, and workers proclaiming workers-student solidarity and anti-Vietnam war placed it in their place in the crowd, hailing practically at the steps of Parliament. As soon as they arrived, the demonstration had been without incident. However, Tom Skinner and Toby Hill were all booted by the crowd when they tried to pass.

Tom Skinner asked the workers to disperse before the students arrived, but the microphone was taken from him by John Cough, the V.U.W. Vice-Chairman, who was enthusiastically encouraging them to stay. The enthusiasm of the crowd rose when he told them to 'stand firm'. The enthusiasm of the crowd rose when they went on to their march and the speeches became more militant. Tom, Holyoke appeared at the back of the crowd. One step forward and almost Smiling at the already angry crowd. Immediately, and as if one, the crowd began to grow and hiss, they surged forward and almost broke the police line, so the little man scurried to the safety of Parliament buildings, shortly afterwards the demonstration dispersed.

The newspapers saw the event, really no more violent than an international rugby match. Such headlines as 'violence erupts in chaos', 'fear of war', were the order of the day and no ink was spared to blame all this on the students. Stories of 'smiling faces' and speeches around by worried reactionaries and 'liberals alike'. Fear of the involvement of workers in the violence, in fact, had to fall in their paws.

On the people who took part in that demonstration, the nationalists were much more at the time than the workers were, that the government was not content with the 'wanton' demands of their leaders and that there was no sympathy of workers and students. That the students were the ones to join only a reflection of the disloyal state of the F.O.L. leadership and slowly parallels the pattern of events in the French uprising last year. There is a clear link in the demand for a better deal. Ten million workers struck in solidarity with them, occupied factories, held demonstrations and fought the police, placing the whole system in peril. Hope, however, has been for the miserably inadequate leadership of the French Communist party to the whole rotten edifice may have tumbled.

But clearly, are we nowhere near approaching a similar situation in New Zealand. Our revolutionary movement is still in its infancy, our forces are small and divided and at the moment there more thought of a socialist revolution to all a but a smashing of workers and students alike. However, when the police broke from the torrent of abuse that was hurled in the press after June 26 it was that even the most disillusioned among the reactionaries is more aware of the dangers of an alliance of these two groups than the workers and students are of its advantages.

As has been proved in every successful socialist revolution up until now it is this combination which creates the revolutionary movement, and the revolutionary struggle, has thrown the bourgeois order into the mire of disaster. It would seem that the spirit of this movement has been directed with this thought.

Quite obviously shows the size and nature of 26 June cannot possibly hope to overthrow capitalism, encouraging as they were only to those who struggle for that overthrow. They were there all the time, however, who saw the wrath of the crowd, and the destruction of their 4000 number as an immediate force for stirring the steps of Parliament against the building. Of course this quite easily had been done and apparently the masses inside the building were hurriedly preparing for this eventuality. Consequently, the result of such an action would have been catastrophic, it would have caused total social commotion, and probably all authority which would be supported, the government could not stand and the support of the masses which was bailout by an offensive of radical student groups and imprisonment of their leaders etc. etc. etc. etc. and the government back many years. Surely not, we must preserve ourselves and wield up to the bigger battles of the future, battles that we have an excellent chance of winning. We would do well, not to commit suicide at this time.

Does this mean that we should guide ourselves by the principles of non-violence? Not at all. It simply means that we do not make the mistake of engaging in battles that we cannot possibly win. Each battle must be a meaningful one, it must lead to the growth of the revolutionary forces, it must be a step forward, not backwards. To every serious revolutionary, the growth of the revolutionary movement is the central task.

This introduces a very different perspective to the events of June 26, rather than an infantile diversion for the warriors of the vanguard, who think the revolution could be won tomorrow with a few well directed "molotovs", we should as an — a demonstration — a successful demonstration that achieved at least some of demands that put forward and which gave profound feeling of unity of a lot of those who took part.

In advanced capitalist countries such as America, England, Australia and New Zealand, where large communist parties are non-existent and the class struggle is comparatively weak, the class consciousness of the workers is very low. In these countries the students, who are always quick to see injustice or danger in government moves have stood alone in their protests and most have become apathetic, that is not hostile, toward the working class for their alliance. From this conclusion, through failure to reason, the workers present low level of consciousness, has arisen the "new" left", following in the footsteps of Herbert Marcuse and the "Wright Line". People, attracted to this position, which sees the working class as devoid of revolutionary potential and the students as the revolutionary transformers of society. This situation is one where it is possible to become Marxists or fall victim to the disease of "leftism". It is not necessary that the students, the young people, have to fall into apathy, the mediocrity of society, the mediocrity of the 14—Salient, June 25, 1969

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of the future, battles that we have an excellent chance of winning. We would do well, not to commit suicide at this time.
Demonstrations should not be seen as an end in themselves, but as part of an integrated and long-term protest plan

Demonstrations should be planned and should only follow a concerted programme of action in which a number of attempts using various methods have been made to claim the goals of the protest. In some cases there should be few goals and they should be clearly defined. This is possible in New Zealand, they should relate to material things, issues which can be related with ease to members of the public. Protest issues should not only concern a particular group but also be matters in which the community should be interested or can be made to be interested, such as education in the community. Protest goals are not usually the sole concern and priority of a group—in some way they will affect the community, and a positive attempt should be made to make them understand the reasons for the protest and indicate how they will benefit.

The demonstrating group should be seen to be in a morally superior position. The community must recognize that the protesters have tried other means to achieve their aims, that these have failed, and that demonstration and methods of direct action are being used as a final measure. It is also desirable that the community should be shocked into thinking about the issues—made to feel something, made aware of facts of which they have been subconsciously aware for some time. They should be shocked into awareness, but without feeling guilty. They should be made to feel that they should do something positive, contribute something. They shouldn't be made conscious of their own sins against the group but be made to realize that they have a responsibility on them on the defensive and make them vocal opponents of it.

Direct action, such as public demonstration, should come at the 'right time.' Now what do I mean by this? After all other avenues of redress, such as legal avenues and at a time when the aims of the demonstrating group can be achieved. A lack of progress in public protest can be obtained. This needn't be participative mass support, but a sympathetic reaction. This is part of the suffering-up process.

The demonstrating group should create an atmosphere in which everyone knows the issue—at first these should be broad enough to encompass as many people as possible. For instance in 1965 the basic issue in the university protests was low bursaries, overcrowded facilities, low staff salaries, lack of student accommodation. The issue was placed on the Government, and by skillful background work the whole of the university community in an effort to improve the university as a whole. The issue was basic enough and encompassed a wide enough area for the whole university community to have a broad sympathy for the protest.

The next move, once the aims have been established clearly, is to prepare a programme of action. Participation by as many people as possible is necessary both to create a feeling of participation but also to give the impression of strength to the public through the eyes of the media.

The public should be informed of the protest issues which are prompting the protest, and for this the media should be utilized. The media in New Zealand thrives on 'action' news and on press statements. A newsworthiness situation has been created—whether this is done by threats of extreme direct action, by a group of internationally insignificant figures. The news barrage must be kept up—to acclimatise the public with the coming protest. After a time the action and news media will find their own niche, issues for a start the media can be manipulated, and for this it is essential that skilled battalions should be prepared by people who know the inside of the media, the meaning of the media, the biases of the NZBC, the deadlines of the Press Association, and so on.

At this stage it is necessary to confine the issues—to restrict them so that by constant repetition the public will be made aware of them. And if the issues are at all worthy— as they should be—simply by familiarity, with the issues the public will become sympathetic to the protest, or at least, willing to listen to the protest leaders. If the fuzz is big enough the media will create their own debate —and search out those for and against. If the cause is just there is no need to worry about adverse criticism, this will be forgotten when final success comes.

Back for a moment to the creation of a 'newsworthiness protest.' A most important element is the thrust of more extreme action. In New Zealand this in itself this is a newsworthiness and attention-getting action. In 1965 the students at Victoria University threatened a boycott of the university and of regular classes. What an orchestral there was— how dare these students threaten the Government in this way? Reason for the Government to do what is needed. Debate is essential for the furtherance of a successful protest. People must discuss the issues, the background. A public dialogue must start and continue between the protesting group and the group against which the protest is directed.

In 1965 the protesters were the students, mainly at Victoria, and many staff members. The protest against was the Government, in particular the Minister of Education. On that occasion submissions had been made to Mr Kinzella through the University Grants Committee and student recommendations had come to nothing. Students at Victoria set up a special research committee to investigate student and staff grievances. In a matter of 48 hours a 24 page booklet had been researched, documented, written and published for presentation to Mr Kinzella. Press statements were statements were issued to the newspapers. Meetings were held on and off campus, student representatives went to other organisations, and individuals to inform them of the issues and obtain their support. In all protests the protest leaders should organise as many public statements of sympathy and support as possible. In the eye of the media this is a determinant of the success of the protest and will often decide how much 'coverage' or support the protest will receive.

Another important factor is the build-up of activity within the demonstrating group. Once again to the 1965 protests—the nucleus of the protest then was the forum. This had just been established, it was a new institution, a one-occasion basis. The first issue was overcrowding, students to inform fellow students of the issues, allowed people like Roger Boucher to harass the crowd, got them emotionally up, and this is what happened in the protest aims—then supporting the protest.

At this stage it is necessary that the protest 'take off.' The easiest way for this to occur is for the repressive might of the establishment to attack the protest or some element of the group. Ideally there should be a martyr who is treated hardly, so that the protest group can obtain sympathy—from, say, their fellow students and the public, and thus gain support. For a time the issues are clouded with a man reaction for example the re- pression. Most usually this is the spark which allows a successful protest to erupt. Mass meetings should then be staged to ratify the 'establishment' and gather in further support. The debate about the kind of action should then become dominant.

The leaders of the protest should now be able to back down on their own personal detractors and win, and the compromise—or give the impression of compromise. This will itself be the spark which allows a successful protest to erupt. Mass meetings should then be staged to ratify the 'establishment' and gather in further support. The debate about the kind of action should then become dominant.

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