A student is appealing against a decision of a special disciplinary committee of the Professorial Board. The student was fined $15 "for conduct which was or tended to be subversive of discipline." The charge arose out of an incident on 27 June when the student was alleged to have addressed "abusive remarks" to a senior caretaker. The caretaker had argued with the student over what he considered to be the excessive speed at which the student had driven onto the campus. The caretaker also alleged that the student was illegally parked. Two charges relating to these matters, however, were either withdrawn or considered not established. The student is reported to have engaged a lawyer for his appeal. The matter is considered sub judice until then but a full report will appear in SALIENT next week.

Nomination have been invited for three different positions within the Students Association. The positions of Secretary and National Affairs Officer for 1976 have not yet been filled. Forum needs a Controller for next year. Anyone interested is urged to make their application as soon as possible.

Examination Fever

Hard at It...

School on Censorship

A course on literary censorship in the East and West will be held by the Department of University Extension on October 25-26.

The course will be chaired by the Editor of the NZ Listener, Mr. Alexander McColl.

The speakers include Mr. Bruce Mason, who, as an accompanying leaflet records, "is widely known as the story-teller, author, broadcaster and critic."

He will be speaking on "The Proctor of the Law: A Foreword." The first Secretary of the USSR Legislation, Mr. Evgeny Drobitsky, will also speak.

He is a graduate of the Moscow Foreign Language Institute and a former visiting professor at Moscow, who has made frequent appearances on TV debates and interviews.

A lecturer in Russian at Victoria University of Wellington, Irene J. Esom, will also be speaking.

She has recently published some widely noted articles on present-day literary censorship in Russia.

The fourth speaker will be a Wellington lawyer, Mr. P. N. Downey.

He has made some appearances in a professional capacity before the Indecent Publication Tribunal.

Applications for the course should be posted to the Censorship School at the Department of University Extension, Box 2945 together with the $4 fee.

Culture Vulture

The Cultural Affairs Officer, Helen McNaught, has resigned from the Executive. She said that pressure of work had compelled her resignation.

The position will be automatically filled by the Cultural Affairs Officer-elect for 1976, Gervase Nosworthy.

Nearly out of line

The fees increase went through Executive unanimously. Well, almost.

A small voice sought to register an abstention but was assured that the motion "must be unanimous."

After a suitable redial from Gerard Curr, Peter Cullen saw the error of his ways and joined the rest of the flock.

The increase, to $19, must be ratified by the SCG on 25 September.

Major Capping Changes

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It is now clear that under the threat of imprisonment and physical violence against them, the people of the Sabah area in Malaysia and particularly those from the Celebes region of Indonesia, have been forced to flee to neighboring territories. This has been accompanied by the closure of Indonesian ports and the confiscation of many of the boats used for the escape. The Malaysian government has also been reported to have detained many of the Celebes refugees who have sought refuge in Malaysia.

The situation is critical and the government is being urged to take immediate steps to ensure the safety and well-being of the refugees. The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees has expressed concern over the treatment of the Celebes refugees and has called for the establishment of a humanitarian corridor to allow them to leave Malaysia.

Letter to the Editor

Dear Editor,

I am writing to express my concern about the current situation in Malaysia. The ongoing conflict between the Malaysian government and the Celebes refugees has resulted in a humanitarian crisis. The refugees are being forced to flee to neighboring territories, and many are being prevented from entering Malaysia.

I urge the government to take immediate action to ensure the safety and well-being of the refugees. The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees has called for the establishment of a humanitarian corridor to allow the refugees to leave Malaysia. I hope that the government will act promptly to address this issue.

Sincerely,

[Your Name]
NZUSA concerned at pressure on Malaysian students

The President of the Auckland University Students' Association, Mike Law, has written to the Prime Minister, Mr Holyoake, expressing the concern of NZUSA at the pressure being applied by the Malaysian Students' Department for Australia and New Zealand of the Malaysian High Commission in Sydney on Malaysian students at Auckland University.

Mr Law said they were concerned because the "Malaysian Singapore Students' Association is not being treated as a private body and allowed to determine its own membership."

Mr Law said the society received a letter from the Malaysian High Commission advising members to set up a Malaysian Students' Association with associate membership for non-Malaysians. But the AGM of the society this year resolved by 252 to 24 not to split into separate groups.

The letter, the society said, did not finish there, and Mr Law added: "The society feeling students took steps to form a separate Malaysian Students' Association."

"The Malaysian High Commission sent a telegram of recognition."

This recognition meant that all Malaysian students would have to join MSA in order to retain status with the Sydney office, a function which had formerly been carried out by the MSA.

Mr Law said that the students did not feel the scholarship students, if not the entire students, were indirectly being forced to join MSA.

Mr Law said that the students on the Sydney office to the chairman of the investigating committee which was set up to ascertain the views of students, "made it quite clear the Sydney office is determined to influence students in establishing an exclusively Malaysian society."

This was personally relayed by the Malaysian Minister of Information when they spoke to Malaysian students at Auckland," Mr Law said.

"A further representative from Australia, Mr R. Hallal, reviewed the adverse reaction recently and discussed the same matter with Malaysian students."

The letter said that notice of these visits was communicated to students through the MSA's council of action which Mr Law termed "crass" of the High Commission's attitude.

He said the President of NZUSA Mr Peter Rivett would probably be discussing the matter with the Malaysian High Commissioner after he appeared before the University Senate.

"A number of students have expressed concern and may well be the matter to the attention of the University Senate."

With exams only five or six weeks away, I feel that urgent steps need to be taken to clarify the position of Malaysian students at Auckland University", Mr Law said.

Mr Rosier said that the Government seemed quite sympathetic to NZUSA's point of view.

"The matter has been held over until the appointment of a High Commissioner to New Zealand in a few months time."

But we're quite confident that the matter will be resolved then," he said.

ASSOCIATION SAYS

NOT FORCED

There was no pressure at all on Malaysian students to form a separate association last year according to members of the Malaysian Students' Association (MSA).

Mr Nueck, past President of MSA said that MSA became MSA (Malaysian Singapore Students' Association) in 1966 after the separation of Singapore from Malaysia.

Early in 1968 students had been discussing the formation of an association strictly for Malaysian students.

Mr K. P. Tan, the president of MSA said that Page's intention in Malaysia had to be to withdraw from the University of Malaysia as soon as possible.

Mr Tan said that the Malaysian Government should not provide Singaporean students and had recommended to the High Commissioner in Sydney that the subject with the students concerned.

"But it is an illusion to say that the MSA was to continue to pressure," he said.

Mr Tazul said it was important that all Malaysians in this country were united.

This would provide a good example for those at home.

The motion was passed at the AGM of the MSA, the first related to the "harsh and unreasonable action of the police in entering the campus of the University of Malaya."

The second was that the meeting express surprise at the way the Action Committee for a Multi-Racial Malaysia has gone about promoting the emergence of a multi-racial society in Malaysia.

Mr Michael Lim said that a return to Parliamentary rule meant a return to the status quo.

This would be detrimental to the country simply because it would be so difficult to keep order.
The Malaysian myth has exploded. The nation that has always been held up to us by one party, as an example of a model democracy is now raked by communal strife and is under a state of emergency for an indefinite period. It is important to look behind this facade that has for so long been presented to us to see whether Malaysia has ever been a working multi-racial Asian democracy, and just how the present situation has come about.

In some sense different racial groups Malaysia is a multi-racial society. The Malays are the largest racial group comprising slightly less than half the total population. They are Muslims with a culture and customs much closer to that of Indonesia than of China. One of the reasons why the Chinese migrated to this region was their belief that this area was rich in minerals which could not be found in China. By the 19th century most of them had moved away from the inland areas and settled in the fertile coastal areas. The Malays, however, remained in the interior areas as they were not interested in farming as much as the Chinese.

The Chinese are another major group making up about 18% of the population. They are predominantly immigrant workers from southern China who migrated to this region during the 19th century. The Chinese have their own language, culture, and customs which are quite distinct from the Malay culture.

The Indians, on the other hand, make up about 7% of the population and are mainly concentrated in the southern states of Malaya. They are predominantly Tamil and speak Tamil as their mother tongue. The Indians are also predominantly farmers and are involved in the rubber and tea plantations.

The other racial groups include the Indians, the Thais, and the Portuguese. The Malays and the Chinese have always been the dominant groups, and the Indians have been the minority groups. The Portuguese, on the other hand, have been present in the region for a very long time, but they have never been a significant force in the region.

The Malaysian government has long been accused of promoting a policy of racial harmony and unity. However, this policy has not been successful in resolving the underlying issues of racial discrimination and inequality. The government has been criticized for not doing enough to address the concerns of the minority groups, especially the Indians.

The recent election results have shown that the minority groups, especially the Indians, have not been satisfied with the government's policies. This has led to calls for greater representation and recognition of their interests in the government. The government has been under pressure to address these concerns and to work towards a more inclusive and diverse society.
David Shand (right), the writer of this article is International Vice-President of NZUSA. He has visited Malaysia several times and was in Kuala Lumpur just before the elections last May.

retain control of nearly all the eleven state governments. Specifically this has helped the UMNO party of the Alliance, rather than the Alliance as a whole, but whatever way it is looked it means the Chinese have been under-represented in the political scene.

Many of the Chinese have been prepared to enjoy a lower status among the Malays until fairly recently that Malaysia was the homeland of the Malays and that the Chinese could not enjoy the same respect as the aboriginal Chinese business interests. Making money has been the primary reason for the Chinese who have acquired Malaysian citizenship. It is a fact that the younger Chinese regard Malaysia as their country, not China. Many of the Chinese as their homeland is about as meaningless to them as the concept of Britain as "home" is to young British.

The attitude of the Malays and UMNO has been that Malays must play a greater role in economic life, and that because of their traditional class position and lower per capita income, these roles are necessary if the Malays are to achieve political maturity. They maintained that equal political rights for them would have a deleterious effect on Malaysia. This was the reason for the overwhelming support of the Alliance which the Malays have not been prepared to do. This was the main reason for the overwhelming support of the Alliance which the Chinese have on the surface attempted to instill into the Alliance. Certainly, therefore he said that the Alliance is the victim of its own policies.

The Malaysian Constitution lays down that the Chinese are entitled to receive economic privileges over other sections of the population. In a proportion of civil service jobs, government scholarships, and the right to pay in Chinese the majority of Chinese licences issued by the government must be set aside for Malays. The provision of civil service jobs allocated to Malays is exceptionally generous. Understandably the Chinese are resisting this, and this resistance is in favour of Malaysia with inferior qualifications, and Chinese employers using their Chinese counterparts being given higher salaries and more opportunities in a somewhat embittered. And one can understand the constant plea of Chinese applicants for scholarships and grants to buy in Malaysia with their own academic records, all because a certain quota of scholarships must be set aside for Malay. The Malay argument is that all these provisions are necessary if the Malay are to remain themselves to economic parity with the Chinese.

There are other discriminations under which the Chinese suffer. Apart from their under-representation in government, the Malay language is the national language and the Malay religion is the state religion. These are the language and religion of less than half the total population. Until this year, English was a joint official language along with Malay. (Not in official pro-

justification for this in that at present large sections of the community cannot communicate with one another because they speak different languages. Nor can they read the same newspapers or understand the same radio programme. The educated sections can communicate through English, but the great bulk of the population does not speak English. Yet the government of Chinese and Indians to Malaysia as the national language is understandable.

The modern religion being the state religion, is subsidised by the state. Monques are constructed with state funds and pilgrimages to Mecca are organised with state funds. In the rural areas the Government and the opposition PMIF vie with one another in promising more money for monques if they are elected.

With the armed forces the top echelon of the judiciary and the legislature overwhelmingly Malay, the Chinese not unreasonably are suspicious of their eventual place in Malaysia.

It seems clear from this that the Malay government's policies can hardly be described as multi-racialism. It is a policy which means that certain jobs are reserved for the Chinese. Against this background it is easy to see why the Chinese have come to detest the sinocentric policies of the government when it talks of multi-racialism and to understand their desire for more political recognition. The refusal of Lee Kuan Yew of Singapore to accept such a policy, was one of the reasons why Singapore was pushed out of Malaysia by the Turks in 1965. It is equally easy to understand the Malay's desire for the Chinese to have more complete control of the economic life of the country.

A further factor is that the Alliance Government has never been notably democratic or scrupulous in dealing with its political opposition. Their once overwhelming control of power has made them very distrustful of any opposition. The Internal Security Act given the government the right to detain any person indefinitely without a trial if it is considered that he has a threat to public security. This is worse than the South African laws, for there is a 180 day limit. Under this law several hundred political opponents of the Government were in detention before the disturbances. They are made up of union officials, members of the Labour Party and the PMIF. The number of detainees in detention is very much higher, including at least one nearly elected opposition MP. During the disturbances, the government has never been encouraged either. During the visit of Vice President Humphrey to Kuala Lumpur in 1966 it was announced that all demonstrations would be shot on sight. Even political debate has been discouraged.

Salient, September 17, 1969—5

University students have been forbidden to form political clubs or initiate in political discussion. The Alliance Government has not only checked, but even suppressed, all evidence to observe the niceties of elections in some courts. Local government (i.e., state and city council) elections are supposed to be held every two years, but were not taken place since 1965. When the opposition parties were in control of the Kuala Lumpur City Council in 1963 the government dismissed the Council and replaced it by direct government rule. The government, still in force in at least the present time the government gives the powers to hold special trials, after any law without the consent of Parliament, to anyone, citizenship of any person, and to impose any penalty or sentence (including death) without recourse to the Courts. The elections in East Malaysia have been postponed and there is an indication that they will be held in another place, although there have been no disturbances in that region. The press is licensed and permits to publish can be withheld for papers which stray too far from a certain point of view. The arrest of provocative songs which the Government has issued itself would make Mr. Vorster envious. Yet so little of this is known in this country that we have always thought of Malaysia as democratic.

The behaviour of the Alliance Government after the recent disturbances can hardly be expected to reassure those who hope for a continuation of Parliament rule. The PMIF, or can it be expected to reassure the Chinese of their future place in Malaysia. The exact origin of the disturbances, which broke out after the elections on 15 May is obscure but seems to stem mainly from victory procession by groups of Chinese into the Bugis village in Kuala Lumpur, which clashed with groups of Malayan riot police (some of the riot police is Chinese). The riot police is very loyal and under their supporters. In addition it is the fact that the Malay extreme groups, stopped killing during the disturbances with the Chinese. Foreign correspondents in Kuala Lumpur have reported incidents at the factories and the Chinese quarters (as mentioned almost entirely Malay in composition), firing shots from houses and at people in the Chinese areas, while elsewhere gangs of Malay youths roamed freely around. The Governments handling of the crisis has been at best clumsy and more at disorder.

No background coverage of Malaysia would be complete without some reference to the Prime Minister, Tun Abdul Rahman. He is a shrewd politician of no great achievement or administration. He who until recently has managed to appear as a national leader. He had to manage both worlds, satisfying his Malay supporters that he has been looking after their interests, and the on the other hand demonstrating possible Chinese support through appearing to them as someone to society. Now he is caught in the middle and backed into a corner. This is a far cry from a hero to the Malays. Now he is bitterly opposed by some of his own Chinese, and efforts have been made to remove him from power. A MNI in his constituency has been suppressed by the elections.

In the present circumstances there does not seem to be any middle way for Malaysia. The possibility of attitudes of the different racial communities seems destined to persist. For the moment it seems clear that the Alliance Government cannot last any longer. The real alternative government we may well be the guided democracy or dictatorship of Mr. Tun Hussein, while a man of considerable administrative ability has little of the charisma or prestige of Tun Haji Ismail, but with him that he will be able to restore any degree of racial harmony.

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SONG
after Otaki

When I have drunk myself to death
dig me no grave and carry no cross
but lay me bare as bone to the night
or give me a tree to hold to and rot

When I have built my house of hope
and live in a stop and fall in the dark
just sober enough to fill up my glass
to spit in your face or to kill for a joke

When I have drowned my heart and left
with my spirited words and my dirty song
breathing out blood and sweating wood wine
for a kiss like a nail and a screw with the sun

Then my name will be said not in jest but in flame
Shrugging off the Establishment

The building Bassetts, Carnows, Fairburn or Clevers hoping to write the Great New Zealand Poem or Short Story and lay it between the covers of Landfall all seem finally to have disappeared. On slips through the pages of this year's Art Festival Year Book and one finds neither descriptions of typical New Zealand scenes nor attacks on the Welfare State mentality which were commonplace even a year or two ago. Instead there is verse which might well have come out of the workshop of a course in creative writing at Blide Mountain College and impressionism, close-cropped prose obviously influenced by the modern American and French translations. For this change, or rather this progression we must thank, I think, the encouragement of those determined-upon-the-times little magazines, Freed, Crocule, and Argot.

One must of course welcome this change and yet the characteristics of the traditional New Zealand writer-simplicity, sincerity and a determination to say something meaningful are easily lost in the more obscure and sophisticated modern forms, especially when they are reviewed by the inexperienced. For instance these lines in a poem by F. C. Ireland:

the negative allusion can only mean
emptiness of a sort

where nothing at all is specified, neither allusion, nor emptiness and the seemingly haphazard rhythm serves only to emphasize the poet's complete lack of direction. What, one asks in exasperation is the poet trying to say?

A poem may well be best regarded as an object but to be meaningful its relation to other objects must be well-defined.

A Pallid Reflection

SHADOW SHOW. A volume of Poems by Ruth Dallas. Price $1.50. Published by Castron Press.

This volume of Ruth Dallas' poems will be an inspiration to the preserve of mini-scale experience and the dauphin of the reader looking for poetic breadth, strength and originality. It can not be denied that her poems are pleasant and offer lyrical, but to a healthy appetite they do not even fill the role of the poetic hours of leisure.

Subject matter should not necessarily confine a poet, rather, a wider application is generally intended, but Miss Dallas' verbal miniatures such as "The Fly," "Seeding," "An Ollie Cyclamen" too often only fulfill the exacting limitations of their titles. The analogies are there, but their impact lost in Miss Dallas' rather flat verse and uninspired metaphors.

Occasionally one of her visual and psychological observations does come to life and she catches the spirit of a particular occasion. Examples are her poems "Moods of a Day," "The Berry Picker" and "The Fairground." Possibly her most successful poetry is her song-poems with their ballad fill and easy rhythm. An example is "Pioneer Blues."

From a ship's plink sea snared
Beating on a knife shore
Can a winger snare break?
Over, it is over.

On a warrior's head, smoked
Tooth and must hair
Does the lover's mouth pursue?
Over, it is over.

Tall as a man O,
Broomble on the grave grow
Over.

Hands that shape a stone wall
Cement their own memorial
And it is over.

Unhappily for the most part however, this simplicity becomes merely facile and the lyrics more careless. When this pedestrian style takes over Ruth Dallas' poetry suffers the fate of being ungrammatical, uninteresting and faintly boring. In such a story-poem as "The Enchanted Prince" the unsatisfactory condition of the unsupported tenses and airy phrasing that Miss Dallas having abandoned any personal style, having abandoned any satisfying context has finally abandoned her poetry.

The Bond Theme

NEVIL GIBSON


NOTHING particularly notable about either of these new novels. The Slave is a translation from the Italian by Isabel Quigley. From what is commonly called a "bad" book, which says little for it. For those who have read The Story of O this will have a hollow ring. A far more American in the feel of the story is the Heir. The hunches toward sadism enable Silvia to indulge in the rights of fantasy about the bond themes (and Jimmy either), some of which she is able to sustain for days on end. For connoisseurs there's the usual stuff about collars, leather mitts and high-heeled shoes with all the trimmings of masochism, frigidity and sadism. Unfortunately the writing is as dodged as the attempt to make it all so terribly kooky. The poor girl's imagination seems to have been filled by the romance does slopping through its 330-old pages.

Roger Liebenberg Simon is one of those rather American authors who looks as though he works for television—he's too respectable to be a hipster. A long way from the better jokey stuff of Madison Avenue, Heir is a first novel and it's nothing too bad. There's a lot of poetry pretentious stuff in the writing, but it does provide plenty of colorful background. If you want to see how the Beautiful People are involved, in drugs, radical politics, "beat parties" and so on it's all here. Which isn't to knock it at it is fairly short and takes little trouble to read in an hour or so.

8—Sallent, September 17, 1969
THE NEW ZEALAND BALLET

Ballet photos: MURRAY VICKERS.

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THE AGE OF

PERSONAL DISENGAGEMENT

There has emerged in the TV programme “Coronation Street” a character who reminds us with seemingly increasing frequency that he is “not bothered”. It is this stick response to any situation. Further, he alludes that his friends, his dog, and even total strangers whose reactions he cannot possibly know, are also “not bothered”.

Now, the reason for the popularity of “Coronation Street” to a worldwide audience is that it is in reality a microcosmic image of the world at large, and its character reflections of ourselves.

Most of us are faced with a nostalgic desire for what we recall (correctly or not) as the simplicities of earlier times. We are reluctant to transmit to our family and inner circle the complexities of existence which we perform accept as part and parcel of work tasks. And since the organizational efficiency of modern society cannot survive without governmental intervention (or interference according to one’s viewpoint) bureaucracy and the steadily increasing volume of laws have made more and more people acquire a feeling of helplessness at their individual insignificance.

Consequently, the inevitable shift of population from rural to urban living has had the colossal effect to that which might have been imagined. As people live in closer proximity ever to another the more of community becomes weaker, not stronger. The concern of others for another becomes harder to handle, still more difficult to maintain. When mankind had strictly limited horizons it was easier to bring human intelligence and emotional responses to bear upon the problems which could be seen. As man has been on earth for the mere fraction of the total length of time since any form of life first appeared there is evidence that evolutionary and environmental changes have had the opportunity to engage his physical and mental capacity. Except for our immediately inherited mental values and for that minute portion of total

by Chas. Troughton, Labour Candidate for Miramar

knowledge which we individually acquire to equip ourselves for a place in society, we are forced to tackle the immense upheaval resulting from advanced technology with very much the same limitations and inadequacies of the first “civilized” life of 10,000 years ago.

Today, it would appear, we react to the general philosophies of our immediate forefathers. Theorising against the background of Newcastles “Grand Design” logic the founders of the school of Utilitarianism profoundly influenced the young giants of the Industrial age, not only because they found the emphasis on the advantages of individual convenience, but also because their infectious optimism implied a Divine blessing upon their actions. World War I brought this to a formal halt and World War II demolished it.

Western Man has subsequently experienced nagging doubts which make him pensive about his nature, his methods, and his destiny. Assumptions which but a decade or two ago were held to be unchallengeable are now constantly challenged. To a degree thought impossible religion was displaced by a faith in the blessings of economic expansion, and now this in turn is challenged.

And so we return to the character in “Coronation Street”, who so aptly exemplifies so many people, in reality deeply “bothered”, brandishes like a taillight his declaration that he is not.

This is an age of personal disengagement. Like rabbits in a huge burrow, we emerge at intervals to obtain our physical sustenance, we eat and earn open for real or imaginary dangers, diving back into the burrow as often as we can, confident in its cozy security. As with the bees, we thrust ourselves at the summertime when we gather those things necessary for the existence so that we can afterwards in a comfortable winter-like leisure, be present and future so deprecating as all this sounds? Have we, in fact, become less men, but mice? Significantly, it is not to the young that we must turn to find the source of challenge. In their impotence with possessions, their assault on closed channels of communication because of their youthful arrogance, they often tringle heavily-footed over accepted customs and attitudes. “Softly, softly, catch’em monkey” is an old man’s proverb they have not yet learnt. And yet, can there be any less time left than they have, show proof that our methods will show more success than those of these youthful discontents?

We seem to have got our society (or perhaps society has got us) to a point where we are ready to engage in struggle any further, to say we are ‘not bothered’. They say that the greatest potential for continued expansion of the horizon of mankind, both physical and mental, lies with the productive forces and its controller—business. They demonstrate how business increases the value of human goods, increases the power, the material and the spiritual wealth of mankind. They illustrate how business shows no inclination—despite its advertising gimmickery—to expand itself truthfully in the service of its public. Production continues to be linked to degree and priority to yardsticks increasingly irrelevant.

Against the odds, the young who do “bother” about these issues are slowly but surely changing the climate and direction of society; in the process, those older ones sometimes feel revalued at their optimists and their successes. We wait this resentment in scores at side issues: their clothes, for example. But the most hopeful thing about it all is that as time goes by, more and more of their elders are ceasing to be “not bothered”. If the young accomplish this, and anything else, they will have done much.

HALLS OF RESIDENCE APPEAL

Acknowledgement of Donations

The Victoria University of Wellington Halls of Residence Foundation, Inc., gratefully acknowledges the generous support of the under-mentioned business houses and organisations who have contributed so generously to the appeal launched in 1967 for the building of Halls of Residence for students of this University.

This list does not include the many hundreds of former students, parents, charitable organisations and trusts and members of the public who have given so freely to the Fund and whose gifts have been privately acknowledged.

(Sgd.) L. R. ARNOLD, Chairman of the Foundation.

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PERSONAL DISENGAGEMENT

HARD

7.30 p.m.

Tuesday 23rd
Thursday 25th
Memorial Theatre

Cents

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ART AND REVOLUTION—NEIZVESTNY AND THE ROLE OF THE ARTIST


54 THE TERRACE

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J. McIndoe Ltd.
There is a rift in Africa. This rift runs from South Africa to Israel. This rift is not only geographical; it is also political, economic and military.

The political rift exists because two minority racial groups wish to keep large populations in political subjection. On the other hand, these groups want to keep down millions of Arabs. On the other hand, three million South Africans, Rhodesians and Portuguese wish to hold down many millions of negroes.

The Jews and the South Africans want to maintain their oppression by force. But the use of force has a consequence. That force has already produced a counterforce. In the northern region this took the form of the Arab conquest of Israel. In the southern region it takes the form of guerrilla activity in Mozambique, Angola, Rhodesia and Malawi.

Necesarily the Arabs and the Negroes will accept aid from any quarter against their oppressors. The Russians have been quick to offer the Arabs aid with a clear diplomatic and military gain to the Russians.

Rusian gains in the Middle East have in fact altered the balance of world power in favour of Russia.

But the rift in Africa is under much less pressure because of the force of the Arabs and the Russians that it must continue to expand until Africa is split from North to South.

In the last few months the rift has materially increased by a left-wing coup in South Vietnam.

In the Sudan the army allied with the Sudanese Communist Party and other elements in the state seized power and installed today's Cabinet containing 12 Marxist out of 21 ministers, formerly professional Negroes.

The regime has indicated its solidarity with South Vietnam or recognizing who East Germany. Its good sense is also evident in the fact that it has made an immediate attempt to stop the war going on in the South Sudan against the Negro population. It has offered the Negro Sudanese autonomy.

The prospect is that the new left-wing Sudan may become the Cuba of Africa.

The Sudan has some special advantages for this role. It is comparatively "isolated and inaccessible." It has Egypt as its northern neighbour, and a safe and direct channel of communication with the Communist bloc.

It has a shore on the Red Sea, and is open to Chinese shipping.

Furthermore, it has common frontier with Libya, Chad, the Central Africa Republic, the Congo, Uganda, Kenya, and Ethiopia. The Sudan is therefore well placed to serve as a channel of communication with left-wing activity in central Africa.

It is highly unlikely that the red tide will stop at the Sudanese border. Events in southern Africa are radiating Zambia, and it is likely that an increasing demand for military supplies will be made through Zambia to the Communist bloc.

It seems likely that these supplies will reach the guerrillas of southern Africa along a red corridor from Egypt through the Sudan, Kenya, and Tanzania.

It seems likely that Kenya and Tanzania will be able to refuse to allow supplies to move through them in view of their stand about apartheid.

Eventually, Kenya and Tanzania will go to the left. Two different forces are pushing them in that direction. The first is the economic difficulties which they are increasingly experiencing, and which are causing racial strife within their boundaries.

The second is this. The increasing military activity in southern Africa will gradually force Kenya and Tanzania to a more committed role just as the military activity in the Middle East has forced Lebanon in the same direction.

The possibility is strong, therefore, that Kenya, Tanzania, and Zambia, will come to have basically left-wing regimes in the future.

The course of events so far envisaged will lead to the escalation of military activity in southern Africa to a point where military confrontation will be facing South Africa, Portugal and Rhodesia.

I think we must expect to see this confrontation match that which Israel is today facing. In other words, a middle eastern situation is likely to appear in southern Africa at an early date.

South Africa will be in the front line of single warfare within three years.

In view of this likelihood, it is plainly suicide for New Zealand to form any sort of military alliance with South Africa, because we would very soon find our troops in the front line if we did.

Will South Africa, Rhodesia, and Portugal be able to stand up to confrontation?

Portugal will be exhausted very quickly. The South Africans and Rhodesians will doubtless try to delay the burden throughout the entire region.

South Africa, Rhodesia and Portugal have the military hardware to hold their own for a time. However, they will soon come to experience the same difficulties as Israel.

That is, their small European population of three million will find the physical task of running the military very trying. So much so that their final collapse is inevitable.

But the collapse of South Africa and Portugal is only a secondary consideration. The major consideration is that the Middle East is no longer Israel or South Africa can hold out, the more the imminent radioculation of the Arab and Negro states.

—Neil Wright

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**Final 1969 screening**

**TODAY (Wednesday)**

**7.30 p.m.**

**Memorial Theatre**

**Vivid! Unique!**

**Daily Life in the Kunghao Valley, North Vietnam**

**Julie Christie, Oliver Reed, 57, Rialto, 4.30, 7.30, 9.15**

**Previously presented in this Theatre: Lillian Hellman's**

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**PLUS . . . . from Czechoslovakia**

**"Boxer and Death"**

**Terror in a concentration camp**

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**DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE**

**ECONOMICS AND ACCOUNTANCY GRADUATES REQUIRED**

The Department is anxious to recruit B.C.A. or B.A. graduates with some study of Economics or Accountancy to work in the following groups based in Wellington:

- **Primary Industries Section**: This section is engaged in a wide variety of administrative, marketing, and commercial activities which arise from the Department's association with the primary industries.

- **Economics Division**: The division is involved in forecasting overseas markets and trade trends with and International Agriculture Policy. Preparation of reports for G.A.T.T., E.C.A.F.E., the Colombo Plan and for Government or Meat and Dairy Marketing forms a substantial part of the duties.

- **Part-time Study**: Opportunity would be given to undergraduate students to complete their studies on a part-time basis if necessary—on full pay. For further information . . .

**Please contact**

**Mr. I. F. BARTOS,**

**Personnel Manager,**

**Department of Agriculture,**

**Wellington.**

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Sallent, September 17, 1969—11
SPRING with IAN STOCKWELL

BLUEs will be presented to the following sportsmen and sportswomen at the Blues Dinner to be held on Saturday.

Rugby
Diving: M. Gudel, D. Mullins.

Sailing: G. Stratigopoulus, R. Clarke, R. Hayman, J. Loh, D. Evans, Vincent McLain, Miss G. Firth.

Men's Indoor Basketball: R. Agnew.
Blues for 1968 which were not received until this year were: Sandra Muker (Hatherton), L. Watson (Harrigan), L. Huisindield, (Killing).

SPORTSMAN OF THE YEAR
There are five contenders for the 1969 award, the winner of which will be announced at the Blues Dinner.
1) Rodney Bartling (golf) - A New Zealand University golf representative since 1966, and a member of the 1969 Wellington Frayberg Bowl team.
2) Rodney also won the Wellington Stroke Play Championship this year, was runner-up in the individual champs, and was named at Winter Tournaments behind C. Currie (Otago) who is in a N.Z. rep. (2) George Stratigopoulous (Foencing) - A member of the NZL team in 1968, 1969 and also a NZ rep this year against the touring Australian team. In 1968 George was first in New Zealand in the foil, fourth in the epee and in Wellington was the No. 1 for the Sabre and No. 2 for the foil.
3) Gerald Kerher (Rugby) - In 1967-68 toured British Isles with the All Blacks and this year was reserve for NZ against Wales. Gerald was also selected to play for the North Island against the South Island but

Coffee Bar
A temporary coffee bar will be open in the New Lecture Block from 7.30 to 10 p.m. Wednesday to Friday until the end of the term.

Good wages are offered anyone who would like to help.

Besides winning the Wellington 440 Champs he finished first in the NZ Euter Tournament 100 yd. and 2nd in the 440 yds. The highlight of the season was his selection for the NZ team to go to the Pan Pacific Conference Games in Tokyo later this year.
(1) Oliver Gilbert (Rowing) Ollie has gained 4 Varsity blues and also 2 NZ Blues for 1968 and 1969.

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