The Labour Party candidate for the Hawke’s Bay electorate is the 21-year-old President of the Victoria University Labour Club, David Butcher.

Born in England, David comes from Hastings, where he joined the Labour Party at an early age.

He was the first President of the New Zealand Youth Advisory Council last year and is still on the Executive.

Unfortunately David could not be contacted before this issue of SALTENT went to press. But the general consensus around the university was that the selection was fitting tribute to the work David had performed for the Labour Party.

"It is good to see a candidate chosen from the University community," said one club member. He said David was well-known in the electorate which is at present held by the National MP, Mr. Harrison.

Another said he would be an "intelligent spokesman" for the "progressive" policies the Labour Party had promoted. There was a general feeling that the selection represented a victory for the youth wing of the Party.

**Students Seek Stage III Maori**

Representations for a Stage III unit in Maori are being made by interested students.

The letter, Stuart Davidson, spoke of the "oral transmission of knowledge" and emphasized that he was exasperated to let the research trail die with the old people.

He said some of the elders were suspicious that their knowledge would be used for commercial reasons.

This "misplaced" attitude extended way back into the last century when Sir George Grey did some research on the Maori.

Another Stage II student, Peter McLane, said he had "as much value as an academic discipline" because "Maori is a living language".

The next step for the students will be a meeting with the Dean of the Arts Faculty today.

"It's difficult at this time of the year," said Peter McLane. "But I'm thinking that the students who have still to come to the university in years ahead".

**BANK OF NEW ZEALAND**

University Enrolment - 1970

Arrangements have been made for the payment of enrolment fees for 1970 to be deducted from Bank of New Zealand Savings Accounts. Should you wish to avail yourself of this arrangement, please present your B.N.Z. Savings Passbook to our Agency Officer in the room at time of enrolment.

8 ON EXEC

Victoria University will have an eight-man Students' Association Executive next year.

The effect of a motion passed unanimously at last week's SGM is that the other seven members of the present Executive will not become chairmen of sub-committees of the SRC. This will apply to the National, International, Accommodation, Education, Public Relations, Home and Social Control sub-committees. The Executive will be composed of the President, Men's and Women's Vice President, Treasurer, Secretary, Cultural Affairs, Publications and News Officer and seven students elected by the SGM. Those members will be elected in the same manner as they are now members of the SRC which will be incorporated into the SRC will have their chairmen elected at the first Ordinary meeting of the SRC at the beginning of the year.

A NURSE labelling samples for blood group testing during blood donation day at the Student Health Service.

Photo: Murray Vickers.

Vol. 32, No. 24

October 2, 1969
A petition, organised by the Secretary of HART (Halt All Racist Tours) is circulating in the University.

The petition urges that "Parliament should support the principle of racial equality in sport and urge the Government to ask New Zealand sporting bodies to examine their overseas tours policy in the light of this principle and take such steps as are necessary to secure its effect on international relations." It also calls for "Parliament and Government to provide adequate support for Olympic sport which forbids racial discrimination in the selection of national sports teams and for this reason it should be clearly stated that any team of New Zealanders which tends to participate in sport against teams which violate this principle are doing so as individuals and not as ambassadors or representatives of this country.

Finally the Government should strongly advise sporting bodies not travelling to Rhodesia and South-West Africa which are under administrative declaration illegal by the United Nations.

AMERICANS BETTER EDUCATED THAN EVER BEFORE

An estimated 6.4 million people in the United States more than 12 percent of those 18 years or older have college degrees, according to a report by the Census Bureau of the U.S. Government.

This is a four percent increase since 1964.

The report said the average educational attainment for non-whites increased from 8.9 years of schooling to 9.5 years between 1964 and 1967.

The report also said that 61 percent of U.S. citizens 75 years of age or older attended school for 18 years of schooling and those between the age of 21 and 25 years of age have attended school for about 13 years.

Educational attainment in the country is thus increasing with each generation, the report concluded.

SALIENT TECHNICAL EDITOR 1970

Applications are invited for the position of Salient Technical Editor in 1970. A salary of approximately $2500 will be paid to the successful applicant. Inquiries about this position should be directed to the Publications Officer or to David Harcourt (Phone 758-775).

Previous experience in newspaper production is desirable but not absolutely essential.

STAFF

Editor: Roger Wilde
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Assistant: Ross Hamilton, Ursula Row, Simon Arnold
Contributors: Janet Bogle, Mike Bergin, Les Atkins
Reception: I. Rosenberg, Roger Lawrence, Roger Brooking, Dave Smith
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Centre Page: Stephanie du Fresne
Typesetting: Ross Hamilton
Photographers: Murray Wickers (editor), Peter Creven, Peter McInnes
Business Manager: Brian Thurston
Advertising: Bob Dykes (Phone 739-519, 677-430)

An editorial scholarship from Rothmans is made available annually.

Gazette

In the issue of the Gazette, there is an article about a small quantity of the drug from the period of the war being found in New Zealand. The article mentions that some members of the M.S.A. are interested in the history of the drug and the condition of the patients who were treated with it.

M.S.A.—Eade

Mr.—With reference to John Eade in the Gazette, I wish to make the following reply:

1. I would like to thank John Eade for his letter to the M.S.A. President and the Secretary of the meeting of the International National Affairs Committee on the occasion. I can confirm that the letter was received and was discussed concerning M.S.A. was not put on the agenda although probably they could not raise the matter up themselves.

2. It is possible that "committee" can be expanded in the following way: The Committee consists of some committee members of M.S.A. and "salient" editor, Roger Wilde.

3. It was an opportunity for the M.S.A. to develop the "around the world" theme and the "around the corner" theme was appropriate and the local government was not involved or should not be involved in this event. Mr. Wilde's letter was a good opportunity to discuss the question and the topic was appropriate to the discussion concerning M.S.A. was not put on the agenda although probably they could not raise the matter up themselves.

4. I would like to thank John Eade for his letter to the M.S.A. President and the Secretary of the meeting of the International National Affairs Committee on the occasion. I can confirm that the letter was received and was discussed concerning M.S.A. was not put on the agenda although probably they could
S.R.C. to remain as constituted

THE Student Representation Council will remain as presently constituted, but the membership of the Executive will decrease from fifteen to seven in 1970.

This was revealed by a Special General Meeting of the Victoria University Student's Association last week.

A motion moved by the President of the Association, Gerard Currie, and seconded by the President-elect, Margaret Bryan, which would have restored the Council to its original form, was defeated convincingly after almost one and a half hours of spirited debate.

"Those of us gathered here tonight will realise this motion relates to the S.R.C.," said Gerard Currie, who opened the debate.

He discussed the reasons for the motion, as outlined in an accompanying booklet which was distributed to those present.

He said that to enhance the chances of representative decisions being taken it is desirable to create a formal representative structure.

The next speaker, David Kember, asked the supporters of the motion:

"What is the precise reason of this meeting tonight?" he said.

"The motion is between a clique and democracy.

"The present S.R.C. is run by a clique, while the proposed S.R.C. was democratic.

"The freedom of these people wanted is just a freedom to waste other people's time.

"It would be better to have elected reps properly and represent the interests of the people than just interest groups.

"It doesn't take a knowledge of the University just to say there is a dictatorship between democracy and anarchy.

"With this proposed S.R.C. we can achieve democracy as well as procedure to anarchy."

David said that nobody had treated the issue at the meeting in June with a view to the results that ensued.

"Chaos ensued," he said.

Mr Palmer's words made "representative" and "representative" had come from "a most conservative" and "illiberal" philosopher in Edmund Burke.

"The S.R.C. is worthwhile because it means that anyone can come along.

"You don't have to be around for a week of years before your voice is heard," he said.

"We want a new type of democracy which is not open to manipulation by those in the seats of power."

Simon Arnold cited those who had used "vague" words to describe democracy without defining them.

"People are not willing to represent themselves, they love their right to representation by当选他说：

"It is a far better ethic to have people responsible themselves than to have a dictatorial mass."

The next speaker, Stephanie Braune, said she had been a member of the SRC at Otago for two years.

"Before SRC meetings a vocal elite dominate decision meetings. At the SRC meetings they take in this decision."

Colin Krenk said he was a member of the SRC at Otago for three years and in his experience:

"It is also desirable that the S.R.C. members be responsible to those on whose behalf they are making decisions."

Gerard said this responsibility should be directed towards an electorate.

Gerard criticised the attendance at the meetings and said that committee members would be more likely to feel a greater compulsion to attend, and be more active at meetings.

He described a defined membership which would be more likely to be responsible to a workload than a nominal membership, and emphasised that this workload was substantial.

He said it would be desirable to have a defined membership in order to produce "stable" and to "avoid erratic change."

The next speaker, Bill Logan, said that even if the proposed SRC would in theory make them more responsible, they would be responsible to nobody but themselves.

"This should be particularly obvious to you Exec members and to any casual overhead table," he said.

"Stability is the conservative virtue, he said.

"A body such as the SRC which is sure to have as high a proportion of unprepared members as Exec has, can hardly be called stable."

Denning said his position was included in the motion to create that representatives are representative.

"There was no provision for obtaining the faculty point of view in the motion."

"The rep may be putting forward his own view as well as the view of the majority."

He said there was no provision for the views of political clubs which were an important part of the policy of the SRC.

Seconding the motion Margaret Athletic said that the whole support the SRC whatever it is decided to take.

"But I am interested in what seems to me to be the best format for the SRC.

"We need an SRC that works.

"Works not only in the sense of functioning smoothly and moving through agenda, but also at doing the basic ground work and carrying out recommendations.

"It's easy to come along to a large meeting and express an opinion.

"But it is more difficult to be on the committee which must bring down reports and recommendations for decision."

Margaret said.

She said Executive was doing this at present.

"I consider an elected SRC with a fixed membership, with committees with a fixed membership, will in the long run be a more powerful and worthwhile body."

"It must rely on others to prepare and carry out its work, but can do this itself."

President criticised

The motion of the President of the Students' Association, Gerard Currie, to decrease the membership of the SRC from fifteen to seven was heartily criticised.

"Mr Currie has presented a motion to reduce the membership of the SRC, which proves nothing but irresponsibility," Full Logan said in the meeting.

Accepting a definition of "insubordination" offered by a member of the audience, Bill Logan said Mr Currie thought the SRC was bad and had every right to destroy it.

But he has no right to use association funds to destroy the institutions of the association," he said.

"This is the most despicable thing I have ever heard in student politics.

Another speaker compared the pamphlet with a book which distributed to schools by the National Party in 1966 outlining a justification for the Government's policy in Vietnam.

President criticised

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Pym attacks newspaper

CRITICISM of the coverage given by Wellington's Sunday newspaper to demonstrations held against the Diplomatic Mission of South Vietnam has been made by the Wellington branch of the Progressive Youth Movement.

The criticism is contained in a letter to the Dominion by the movement, a copy of which was also sent to SALIENT.

The demonstrations have held on the last two consecutive Fridays outside the SRC Building in Lambton Quay.

"After being shown by the press and the staff of the SRC, the press and the SRC, are going to accept this demonstration by the press and the SRC, the press and the SRC, are going to accept this demonstration by the press and the SRC, the press and the SRC, are going to accept this demonstration by the press and the SRC, the press and the SRC, are going to accept this demonstration by the press and the SRC, the press and the SRC, are going to accept this demonstration by the press and the SRC, the press and the SRC, are going to accept this demonstration by the press and the SRC, the press and the SRC, are going to accept this demonstration by the press and the SRC, the press and the SRC, are going to accept this demonstration by the press and the SRC, the press and the SRC, are going to accept this demonstration by the press and the SRC, the press and the SRC, are going to accept this demonstration by the press and the SRC, the press and the SRC, are going to accept this demonstration by the press and the SRC, the press and the SRC, are going to accept this demonstration by the press and the SRC, the press and the SRC, are going to accept this demonstration by the press and the SRC, the press and the SRC, are going to accept this demonstration by the press and the SRC, the press and the SRC, are going to accept this demonstration by the press and the SRC, the press and the SRC, are going to accept this demonstration by the press and the SRC, the press and the SRC, are going to accept this demonstration by the press and the SRC, the press and the SRC, are going to accept this demonstration by the press and the SRC, the press and the SRC, are going to accept this demonstration by the press and the SRC, the press and the SRC, are going to accept this demonstration by the press and the SRC, the press and the SRC, are going to accept this demonstration by the press and the SRC, the press and the SRC, are going to accept this demonstration by the press and the SRC, the press and the SRC, are going to accept this demonstration by the press and the SRC, the press and the SRC, are going to accept this demonstration by the press and the SRC, the press and the SRC, are going to accept this demonstration by the press and the SRC, the press and the SRC, are going to accept this demonstration by the press and the SRC, the press and the SRC, are going to accept this demonstration by the press and the SRC, the press and the SRC, are going to accept this demonstration by the press and the SRC, the press and the SRC, are going to accept this demonstration by the press and the SRC, the press and the SRC, are going to accept this demonstration by the press and the SRC, the press and the SRC, are going to accept this demonstration by the press and the SRC, the press and the SRC, are going to accept this demonstration by the press and the SRC, the press and the SRC, are going to accept this demonstration by the press and the SRC, the press and the SRC, are going to accept this demonstration by the press and the SRC, the press and the SRC, are going to accept this demonstration by the press and the SRC, the press and the SRC, are going to accept this demonstration by the press and the SRC, the press and the SRC, are going to accept this demonstration by the press and the SRC, the press and the SRC, are going to accept this demonstration by the press and the SRC, the press and the SRC, are going to accept this demonstration by the press and the SRC, the press and the SRC, are going to accept this demonstration by the press and the SRC, the press and the SRC, are going to accept this demonstration by the press and the SRC, the press and the SRC, are going to accept this demonstration by the press and the SRC, the press and the SRC, are going to accept this demonstration by the press and the SRC, the press and the SRC, are going to accept this demonstration by the press and the SRC, the press and the SRC, are going to accept this demonstration by the press and the SRC, the press and the SRC, are going to accept this demonstration by the press and the SRC, the press and the SCR
How does the law determine what punishment fits a crime—a crime? Arguments for and against punishment concern us all, as for example in the case of corporal punishment.

Arguments against corporal punishment

(a) In the last 50 years, three separate and independent committees of high standing in England and Canada have reported against corporal punishment. One of these—the Codogan Committee—analyzed the aftereffects of 448 cases of the infliction of violence. Of these, 312 had been flogged, and more than half of those 312 (159 per cent.) were out to commit further serious crimes, including robbery with violence.

(b) Each committee concluded that corporal punishment acts neither as a deterrent to those flogged nor to others.

(c) In 1948, Norval Morris, a criminologist of world standing and at present Professor of Law and Criminology at Chicago University, studied the histories of 278 hardened criminals in England. Eleven had received corporal punishment, while nine subsequently committed crimes of violence and the remaining two committed other crimes.

(d) Men who had been flogged told a sociologist in Worcestershire that English prisons that would permit corporal punishment to a long prison sentence because flogging is more drastic. They said that violence carried out by the State would make violence in general more acceptable and more likely.

(c) Even if we accept that corporal punishment in the home or school is justified as it is fallacious to compare such discipline with cold, delayed, judicial punishment.

(d) The "cut" or the birch is nothing more than a vestigial form of torture.

Arguments for corporal punishment

(a) The law is at present so lenient that it permits very little scope for preventive punishment. Therefore, the risk of violence and assault is enormous. Flogging would be an effective deterrent.

(b) Longer prison terms are not enough, because prison is no longer sought. It has no terrors for the hardened criminal.

(c) Loneliness and pessimism have gone too far through the activities of well-meaning therapists. Washout treatment is needed.

(d) No punishment is too severe for those who grievously injure or terrify people, and make our public highways unsafe. Those, the right. Lord Chief Justice Lord Goddard, have said that corporal punishment has a deterrent effect.

(e) As we should give them a taste of their own medicine.

(f) Many people believe that corporal punishment in childhood is beneficial. There is no reason why it should not be equally effective with criminals.

(g) Flogging is the only way to express the community's revulsion at serious crimes of violence.

Summary

These who support birching see it as the self-evident response to what they believe to be the only methods that have failed. No significant facts or figures are produced in support of this attitude.

Those who oppose birching quote the history of corporal punishment, as well as case studies and statistics to show that it has failed to deter in the past and therefore should not be revived.

The Department of Justice believes that research findings and the great weight of evidence are against the reintroduction of corporal punishment.

Harsh penalties have been used in the past and have failed.

Sentences

As the recent White Paper "Crime in New Zealand" (1969) states: "There is evidence of some concern within the community that the sentences imposed by the courts do not always fit the crime. It seems plain that there would be less concern if, in some cases, where the crime is of the worst type, the maximum penalty were imposed."

Maximum penalties were revived by the Crimes Act 1961 and are adequate. It is for the courts to use them in appropriate cases. At the same time it is important to understand that maximum penalties have been designed to give the court a full range of means to deal with a case. The maximum of the court is an essential part of our legal system. The sentence to be imposed on the convicted offender is for the court and the court alone to decide, free from outside pressure or influence. The courts of this country are independent of the Executive and no Government or Ministry may attempt to direct or influence their decisions. They are equally free from the influence of public opinion. A Judge or Magistrate should not be assayed by public opinion, but should study each particular case on a particular issue or a particular crime.

--Silent, October 2, 1969
There is occasional confusion about appeals. The rule is that appeals would be heard on appeal only if it is "manifestly wrong." This is a longstanding and a sound principle and it results in the advantage of the public as well as the individual. Until 1966 the Crown had no right of appeal against sentence. This was the privilege of the offender alone. A right of appeal was given to the Crown in 1966 against the sentence of a Judge and a Bill is now passing through Parliament extending this provision to sentences imposed by Magistrates.

Penal Measures

It has been said that penal institutions are too uncomfortable but this does not agree with the facts.

Bontal trainees are, from time to time, assigned to work under canvas in difficult conditions. When the Milford Track was damaged by severe storm last year, 30 bontal trainees were sent out to clear it under the supervision of two officers. Work is also done for the New Zealand Forest Service where again there is a strenuous work programme under difficult conditions. A bontal unit is employed on a forestry project in the exposed coastal areas south of Waipara.

Bontal trainees have been assigned to tasks where they are required to live in camp conditions and work in unpleasant and difficult situations. Planting trees at 4,000 feet in rigorous climatic conditions is an example of this.

A work camp has just been established for offenders sentenced to the detention centre. Living conditions are spartan and the work programme rigorous. The camp is in an area of the Pornoa South State Forest and trainees are scrub cutting and will later be planting trees.

The prison camps situated in the foothills of the Alps are bleak places, particularly in winter, and the inmates are engaged on heavy manual work.

A penal system must be positive in its approach and a number of measures have been introduced aimed at not only strict discipline but at reformation of offenders.

In June 1963, the detention centre was established at Warkworth for underprivileged youths. Some 380 offenders a year are sentenced to detention centres training for a wide variety of quite serious offences. Many of these youths come from poor homes and have had histories of offending. Had the detention centre not been available they would have received longer sentences. In view of this the fact that there has been a substantial measure of success in at least 50 per cent. of cases, shows that the detention centre is worthwhile.

Periodic detention for youths was introduced in 1963. The courts show considerable confidence in this scheme and 90 youths are attending these centres on any weekend. Research shows that the success rate is approaching 70 per cent. In 1967 periodic detention was extended to include adult offenders and this has been found particularly suitable for the married man with a family. He is punished for his offence but his capacity to be the breadwinner and retain his family links is unpunished. A strict disciplinary regime is a characteristic of these penal measures.

The courts are making increasing use of probation with special conditions, including restitution and community work. There is a substantial measure of success in over 70 per cent. of probation cases, but the success rate with parishes is lower.

Hostels have been established to assist in the transition of inmates back to life in the open community. Other hostels, for probationers and paroles, are run in co-operation with church social services and other voluntary organisations.

A research section has been established in Head Office, Department of Justice, with a full time staff doing research. The principal function of criminal research is to evaluate penal measures and investigate new ways of prevention and cure and to inform the community of their findings.

Concern for the interests of the victims of crime prompted the Criminal Injuries Compensation Act 1963. This Act provides compensation for economic and financial losses suffered in consequence of criminal injuries.

Restitution

The public rightly regards restitution by the offender to his victim as the most important and desirable. The law makes ample provision for it, and the courts use their powers freely.

Restitution can only exist under the condition of probation, the courts frequently impose it for vandalism and car crime.

The court on considering an offender for sentence can award up to half any fine to the victim by way of compensation. In one recent case the court imposed a fine of $400 on a youth who hit a spectators at a football match with a rock and awarded $200 compensation to the victim.

The court can order an offender to pay any sum it thinks fit by way of compensation for loss of or damage to property.

These are illustrations of the positive influences which are embodied in our present penal policy. It would be unwise for the administration to concentrate on methods of punishment alone because the community can for more severe measures. This would impede reformation and, worse, increase the number who offend again.

Conclusion

Our penal policy is based on the best evidence available and we have adopted a wide variety of measures. There are few countries in the world which have done more and it is relevant to point out that overseas experts have been impressed by what has been achieved here. Traditional methods have proved unsatisfactory and there is ample justification for the programme we have adopted. We are not content, but without claiming too much it is plain that we are making progress with measures for the prevention and treatment of crime.

J. R. MARSHALL,
Minister of Justice.

Wellington, September, 1969.

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Salient, October 2, 1969—5
Spirio Zavos lives in Mount Street, a couple of miles from the University. A large, comfortable room, a desk facing a picture window, typescript, titles, a pile of books. We sat before the window, observing the progress. All these things seemed worthy of note...

I don't know if I have expressed it very clearly, but basically what I mean is the strong acceptance of the easy answer, and wish I'd like to see the public accept this a little more, and I mean a little more. I think it's a little more.

What sort of material do you do? What subject areas?

Politics and sport. I think that to be a freelance writer you have to be different. You can't be a magazine type writer. Or a newspaper type writer. Or a lifestyle writer. You have to be different. And I think that is... it's not a real commercial thing. It is. I mean a paper which is... it's not. It's not a real commercial thing. It's not a real commercial thing. It's not a real commercial thing.

What is your method of doing an article, in detail?

I collect information, and then I put it all out in a general sense. It's, you know, one, two, three, and so on. I put it all out in a general sense.

I don't know if I have expressed it very clearly, but basically what I mean is the strong acceptance of the easy answer, and wish I'd like to see the public accept this a little more, and I mean a little more. I think it's a little more.

What do you think of the problem of plagiarism?

away and then one day I sit down at the typewriter and out it comes. There was a time when I thought I'd never write. I just couldn't. But now, I get my best ideas in church, especially during the sermon.

Do you have any problem of the lack of subject matter?

Not really. I have to mix with a wide group of people, and I also contacts with the Press Gallery, and I know most top sports people personally, so my mind is on their way to Vic through the Terrace press this way.

There are a couple of problems one faces. It is difficult if you do not represent someone; and if you have power, you are often difficult to get them to say what they really think, which is the opposite. They are not supposed to do it like that, of course, because there is a need for balance in public speaking. And the people around who are willing to challenge should challenge should be憶 the first. It is not the second. It is also not the third. It is the fourth. It is the fifth. It is the sixth. It is the seventh. It is the eighth. It is the ninth. It is the tenth.

How do you feel about the freelance writer's position?

I am a freelance writer and I have a love for sports journalism. You have to be careful with this kind of work because it is very demanding.

What about selling stuff overseas?

I am not too keen on selling stuff overseas. I think it is better to focus on domestic markets first. However, I have sold some of my work to foreign publications.

Can you make a living out of freelance writing?

It is difficult to make a living solely from freelance writing, but it is possible with hard work and persistence. I have been able to make a decent living from this kind of work.

What are your long-term objectives?

It is a matter of seeing what happens, really. I don't think I can plan for the future. Although I could do more and earn more. I find writing very rewarding, and I hope I will be able to make a living from it in the future.

What of the future of free-lancing in New Zealand?

I would be much more hopeful. For one thing, today is possible to make a comfortable living as a freelance writer. If a person has a specific expertise, say a deep knowledge of music, films, wine, chess, cooking, or bridge, then an excellent living can be made. Then, too, papers are beginning to adopt the overseas practices of featuring columnists and other experts to write on various topics.

Time really comes to the side of the freelance journalist. Perceptive editors are beginning to realize that freelance material is not necessarily inferior material. It is an excellent way to supplement newspapers and magazines and to bring high-quality articles with being too anecdotes. Magazines and newspapers, Esquire, and so on.

Are there possibilities in overseas publication?

Of my goodness yes. I mean, say you write a novel or a story. And it is of high enough quality for Plume. You could sell it for a ton for you. You would not sell to sell many to make a living. If one has the exceptional potential for nonfiction articles from her to overseas magazines advertising overseas. New Zealands does have something to say to the world in general. In England, for example, although I can't say I explore the possibilities. I have been writing for overseas magazines English and American—which I would like to write for. They pay well enough for you to spend some time on the project, which means that it is not a part-time job. On the other hand, there are not many issues you write recently about anything like the sea, the sea, the sea.
REINCARNATION
If I said I was Jesus
and you said go away
would you spend
the rest of your life
wondering
if you
were the
Virgin Mary
—Frit Tenkord
Do you make a living out of art?

No, I don’t. I suppose I could if I was prepared to sell paintings at low prices. I’ve only sold four paintings in my life. I could if I consciously applied myself to making money out of art, but I couldn’t do that.

Why?

The reason I don’t is because I have a sort of idealism about painting. We all have. We all have the idea of living by and for art. I think that is a kind of idealism, a kind of romanticism, which is why I’m not prepared to make a living out of art. It’s not absolutely necessary to make money, at the moment anyway. I’m not dependent on it.

Are there organisations to assist you to do this?

The trouble with all the Government grants and all the aid is that you have to be in the net terms to be accepted. The only people eligible are those who fit into their terms. This is a problem because you must achieve a certain amount of standing to be accepted.

There are really two ways to succeed. The first is to conform to the orthodox or conventional means of acceptance by grants. I can’t afford to spend the time and effort required. The second is to work at the kind of art which doesn’t get grants. It’s a matter of personal choice. If I had the time and energy, I would probably work at the kind of art which doesn’t get grants.

Any comments on assistance that can be obtained from formal organisations?

I’ve only had a couple of grants. I’ve received some assistance from the Arts Council, but I’ve never been able to make a living out of it.

Do you earn a comfortable living?

No, it’s low by New Zealand standards, and most of this goes into property maintenance, tool and building expenses, and the cost of maintaining the studio. I’ve never been able to make a living out of it.

Do you work hard?

You’ve got to work really hard in order to get established in the first place, and after that I’ve never been able to keep up the kind of activity that is necessary to keep the fire burning. I’ve never been able to keep up the kind of activity that is necessary to keep the fire burning.

Do you feel you’re serving the community at all?

I’d like to think so. Obviously in the economic sense of producing a desired commodity (I suppose pottery is a commodity), I serve the community. But I don’t think I serve the community in the same way as any manufacturer or any other person who makes a product. I don’t think I serve the community as an artist in the same way as an artist who is a member of the community.

Paul Melsin is 22 and runs his own pottery in Paulton where he has worked and supported himself, mostly above, for two years. Salient asked him:—

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A review of Paul Melsin’s pottery exhibiton by Jan Walker is on page 12.
MURDER SICILIAN STYLE

NEVIL GIBSON

ITALIAN director Enzo Petri is something of a novelty in New Zealand. His reputation seems to have been based upon the science-fiction thriller The Tenth Victim, which features, among other things, Ursula Andress naked and men with bullets from the breasts. It is fairly certain that this film (1969) will soon be released here by NZFS. Meanwhile United Artists has acquired Petri’s 1967 film We Still Kill the Old Way, which will be shown at the Princess in the near future (you can never be quite sure what will turn up at the Princess next).

We Still Kill the Old Way is another Mafia drama, though made before Martin Ritt’s The Brotherhood, seen earlier this year. Both films display a different approach to the Mafia, though basically of course the Mafia is a bad thing. Where Old Way is superior to Brotherhood is that it doesn’t have to strive for atmosphere. Its Sicilian locale, particularly the people and their faces, paint a whole society in a few frames. A deeper, more psychological examination is more difficult, not only because of the dubbing but also because Old Way is primarily a thriller where Brotherhood was more concerned with character.

Another common bond between the two films is Irene Papas, the Greek actress who has featured in Electra and Zoheb the Greek. And has been worked in minor films since then. In both Mafia films, to which she is hardly suited, she plays the willing widow of the suffering wife. In least Old Way she emerges on top.

The outline plot of Old Way concerns a tracked (Gian Maria Volante, the Mexican bandit in For a Few Dollars More) who is allowed to live, but is responsible for murdering his friend. As the Mafia dominates the town, judged the whole society, he becomes caught up in a web from which there is no escape. The inevitability of his death is powerful element of suspense in the film, as we realize how deep the Mafia permeates the society. No one is free of it. —like a virus disease. But how far is one warranted in painting this as a genuine examination of the Mafia’s role, or is it just about the last secret society which everyone is giving us from the ridiculous descent to the Smurfs substitutes? It is a more solid base, but what’s Old Way does tell us, as do the Sicilian films of Pietro Germi, is that nobody should be for better removed from the map and Italy improved for it. Which seems to point at some Italian hang-up about its vast Mafia-ridden island.

Petri is most impressive in his ability to catch the pervading fear of the townspeople. There are no Mamma Mia raving on like Ugo Tognazzi and those other workstation Italians. They are a silent, suffering lot. This pathetic of fear is supplemented by photography, mainly movement, which resembles the actions of a running man. The camera hardly pauses for breath and the audience is at a loss for a break in this high-powered film. The Italians seem to have made this technique one of their own since the invention of the handheld camera and the advent of Godard.

LA NOTTE: Antonioni’s film returns soon to the Princess. ABOVE: Jeanne Moreau (left) and Monica Vitti. BELOW: Marcello Montiandini and friends.

STYLE

Style is not an important consideration when it comes to filming something by Raymond Chandler, dozens of American crime writers. Taking the name of the Chandler’s well known private eye Philip Marlowe (immortalized by Humphrey Bogart) a certain Paul Bogart and others have horribly miscast James Garner, if one could ever call him, in Marlowe (MGM). But in spite of Garner’s childish attempts to do otherwise Marlowe survives as basically tough yarn with plenty of twists. In true Hollywood fashion (the film looks like a TV pilot) it has been updated with the obligatory homosexual/bi-manne-stripper-transvestite trachipig-type sub-culture, which is meant to prove I should imagine, very little. except that plenty of people can earn a living just being themselves. Gayle Hamburger provides one of the more unpleasant sights in Marlowe, though she is a far from unoriginal sight. A sadler appearance is Rita Morea, who won an Academy Award for West Side Story and has been out of movies ever since, making her return as a stripper on a hunch. Resulting the trend of many of today’s films, the script is better than the performers and director Bogart moves things along at a cracking pace.

BRIEFLY.

Watch for The Killing of Sister George at the Kings on Friday, and two good action shows coming to the St James, Madigan (Does Sean Connery before Goonies Bluhi) and the Jim Brown tribute to Siegel’s Ratt in Call Black 11 simply entitled Riot and filmed in an actual jail with real live inmates (Big Jim, of course, is probably inside now as well judging by one scanty report).

THE funeral scene in Enzo Petri’s “We Still Kill the Old Way,” to be seen soon at the Princess.

graduate to

LION BROWN

MIGHTY BEER!

Salient, October 2, 1969—11
Bronze sculptures, simple pottery

JAN WALKER

At the Rohams Cultural Foundation at present there is an exhibition of sculpture by Theo Jansen. Mr. Jansen originally came from Holland and has been working in New Zealand for some ten years. The work exhibited is chiefly executed in bronze and the sculptor has taken great care to allow the texture of the material he is working in to fall into natural lines and form pleasant undisciplined shapes.

The emphasis on large spatial areas such as in "Helix" and "All right, the Cat comes for a dance too" gives his work a generous and well balanced effect. His design work is excellent, far better than his sketches suggest. Several of his crucifix pieces particularly combine delicacy with strength in their design as well as their content.

Several of his smaller pieces lacked any particular conviction in form, Where Mr Jansen is being light-hearted as in "Hopscotch" or serious as in his religious artifacts his work has beauty and strength, but where content is less important then the standard of his work drops accordingly.

At the Willeton Gallery in Victoria Street there is at present an exhibition of domestic pottery by Paul Meher. This young potter, who became professional in 1966, has been turning out a large and varied number of pots. There are over 300 pieces in this exhibition alone.

Although many of the pots are pleasant and light to handle it does not seem that Paul Meher has yet come to a happy solution as far as combining the utilitarian and aesthetic purposes of his pottery. Many of his pots look awkward and clumsy with over-glazing spoiling the normally simple line of his work.

The range of Meber's shows his enthusiastic response to the properties of his clay and where he has allowed free rein to his abilities his pots are well-designed and attractive.

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LINDSAY FIELDS and JEFF KENNEDY (kneeling) pictured during last week's "Hard" concert which also featured a selection of strange sounds apart from the Original San. Photo: Dave Young

HALLS OF RESIDENCE APPEAL

Acknowledgement of Donations

The Victoria University of Wellington Halls of Residence Foundation, Inc., gratefully acknowledges the generosity 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 friends 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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12—Sallent, October 2, 1969

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The article was scooped by SALIEN’S Parliamentary reporter from the graffiti on the walls of Bellamys.

I am glad to have the opportunity of discussing secondary education and its place in the New Zealand economy in general. I believe such a discussion will bring together some of the many points made during the past year or two since I first raised this question.

After raising the matter before a meeting in Christchurch in 1966, I deliberately put the following in the 1967 Budget:

"There is, I believe, general agreement on the essential need for adequate education. In recent years expenditure has increased rapidly in the secondary field, the increase only being exceeded by the universities. This is due in part to the rise in the secondary school roll which has reached more than 140,000, double the amount of eleven years ago. This upsurge points to the need for reappraisal of the allocation of scarce resources of money and personnel to ensure that they are being expended in the manner most beneficial to the New Zealand people."

The presentation of the Budget was immediately followed by a statement from an officer of the Secondary Teachers Association suggesting that this was being a kick for a decision to reduce secondary school spending. In fact, I have aimed to do just the opposite, and I have succeeded in successfully stimulating discussion and investigation.

I make no claim of being an expert in this field, despite the newspaper reports. I have been told to give this area to the experts, but one thing I must make clear—in this field, as in any other, there is no room for waste.

One of the main objectives of being at secondary school is to prepare oneself for a career. This should be held forward in any discussion of the subject, and it is the subject for the remainder of the discussion in this article.

Total amount (excluding buildings) spent on secondary education—$27.7 million.

Failure in School Certificate—$210. This amount spent per pupil—$210.

Failure in University entrance—4 years salary.

The cost of occupancy of the buildings was taken as the capital cost at 8% interest plus depreciations. The total amounts lost through failure are enormous. Assuming a 50% pass rate in School Certificate, the loss there is in the order of $20 million, and assuming a 60% pass rate in University Entrance, a sum of $40 million is lost. Thus the total of $50 million is lost per year.

Obviously this is not a rough calculation, but it is near enough as you will get with any other method.

Why do we not do something about it? For $20 million it is worth doing something about. If we tightening up controls in our secondary schools, we lose potential exam papers, but we get less failure. It is, in my view, the responsibility of the secondary school principals, who will not act unless they get the go-ahead from their boards of governors, who act in an enlightened way that is sadly renewed.

I have had discussions with heads of colleges from overseas who sharply restrict their intake of students from primary schools, so their failure rate is approximately 3%. One was head of the opinion that the New Zealand secondary school pupil is failure-oriented, because of the large number of false School Certificate and University Entrance, whereas our students are selected on the expectation of success. When I repeated these remarks without stating who they originating from I came under fire. The point I am making is that it is the responsibility of the secondary school principals, who will not act unless they get the go-ahead from their boards of governors, who act in an enlightened way that is sadly renewed.

One of the headings that came from was this:

Why, for Ministry in open-door secondary school criticism—principal of secondary school suggests that more much that is made of students to enter college keeps the failure rate and the long-term damage at high levels.

To sum up, if the education vote for secondary schools keeps rising at its present rate, which is highly likely due to the increasing amounts needed to pay for science equipment—microscopes, computers and the like—it will get to such a height that the Finance Minister will be forced to say—"Stop, I cannot finance this."
I would like to do a real rave about the Prince of Wales, so I'll start by awarding it 5 points and go on about all the good things that it contains. Nostalgic readers will remember the original Prince of Wales in Tory Street as a really friendly, pubby sort of pub. Nice and old.

The new Prince of Wales is situated in the Basin Reserve in a new tall building, but it is new in the strictest possible way.

I started off in the lounge bar where 'heat deck' did not seem to mean fries, which is a welcome improvement on most new taverns, and the drink prices as far as I was able to ascertain, are public bar priced. It is quite a large bar, taking perhaps the Triangle of drink, look of the Cannon's Creek Tavern, but this effect is nullified by the amazing interior design and the booths round the walls. The tables tops in the booths are patterned and one wall down the end is patterned with a broken letter design which is striking. There are so many good colours in the bar that you can spend hours taking them all in.

The barmaid must be the friendliest in town. I had a chat to one who had impressed me by picking up eleven glasses at once while not sloshing them. She said that things get a bit hectic at times, and the atmosphere is quite smoky, but I was most impressed by the smell of sex.

The public bar is just too much. I just sat there and grooved at the red and orange colours and the huge Victorian photos on the walls. It would seem that only regulars drink there, but I would seriously suggest to the Deke people that they shift venue to the Prince. Words cannot describe this place.

DROPPED in with The Dodge to El Mad- dor in Manners Street the other night after a particularly starry driving-shooting pool. We ordered steak, wine and tomatoes and the Dodge's 'with eggs'. My four enormous scraps of tomato cost 5c, but apart from the roasted pees, the rest of the meal was good, though perhaps a smug bit overpriced.

But I would gladly have paid double the price for the Des Moines machine, which was provided. A character who looked like a large cocker spaniel in a straw hat was sitting by the kitchen reading a copy of Fitness and chewing on an imaginary cigarette. He kept making clucking sounds out of the corner of his mouth while gazing fondly at the progress of Pyton Plate which was changing subtly as he observed.

At the back of the restaurant a huge mirror gave you the impression that the walls were sloping in and machine-gunning the patroits. A final word on the food. Man, it was dreadful. I haven't seen so many tea leaves since Mother Northead read my palm (among other things).

Four points. This is good entertainment value.

The accompanying photo is not quite as interesting as one might think. It is grotesquely how I felt after a horrendous visit to a restaurant whose identity I should not even reveal to protect the innocent, but it may perhaps be, in racing parlance, to warn you off.

Dear Reader, I was in the unfortunate position of having had one over the eight, as it were. In fact, I had better be honest with you and say that it was nearer one over the twenty-three. How, I hear you cry, does a poor, unemployed person like Lums find the wherewithal to purchase such a large quantity of amber refreshment? How indeed? But back to the eating house.

Turakina Street it was. A gentleman in a nutty blue uniform was eyeing me very suspiciously across the street, so I hastily ducked into the Green Parrot, whose doors were invitingly open.

Readers, what could be more natural than having such a restaurant, ordering a meal and being served by a waitress, and then, once the meal was over, a gentleman who looked as if he might have been the principal villain in the half-past-one bursts into the place, and, as the man who ordered the meal was nowhere to be seen, the man with the box of matches then a gentleman who looked like Lums and suddenly the picture summed up the principles, a lesson of seven cents and a TAI ticket on a horse which regrettably ended up in the Tuihia sausage.

To make a long story short, I haven't run faster since I woke up last week with diarrhoea. I hadn't had the heart to go back. I'll just pop an anonymous cheque in the mail.

(SALIENT 1970)
Staff required—reporters, photographers, sub-editors, etc. Application forms available in the "Salient" Office. Any inquiries about SALIENT should be directed to David Harcourt, 121 Kelburn Pde. (Phone 750-275) or Les Atkins at Weir House (Phone 71-218).

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14—Salient, October 2, 1969
The scene for Congress is Curious Cove, a seaside boating resort from Picton, where the invited campus students submerged in the spectacular scenery of the Sounds. It's a dreamlike escape from the Faculty of the woodland for the student immersed in the Christmas vacation job. Only about 150 students can take part, unfortunately, but the Cove is fairly small. This number has proved about right for people to meet and get to know each other. To create a more cohesive and savory atmosphere, the student committee attached to the Cove has organized a lecture series. Generally there is one lecture in the morning and one in the evening. These lectures are as informal as possible, and are intended to act as a kick-off to an unbridled exchange of ideas.

Congress organizers try to put together a panel of speakers representing a variety of backgrounds and opinions. Trade unionists and academics; politicians and business; generally anyone of interest or with interesting ideas.

Lectures are taken lying down, if a speaker goes on for too long, he's likely to find his audience has gone to sleep. Also, because of the uneven disposition of the audience, the speaker is liable to give just a little more to the audience than the usual lecture recital.

In spite of these challenges, previous Congresses have had an impressive line-up of speakers, who in turn have gotten something out of the unconventionally.

Politicians such as Minister for Housing, Mr. Hugh Malcolm, and a host of academics, including Dr. Jack Deakin, have made the scene. In 1967 the American Conservative William F. Buckley, Jr. was a star billing. Diplomatic representatives, namely the Ambassadors of France and Japan, have attended at various times.

Gorild on medicine, Hunn on Macroeconomic, Selen on economics, Ken Rutter on the Federation of Labour are indicative of the variety of speakers and topics. From the arts, Woolf and Clark, Bain, Baxter and Tuchman, Madison and McCleod, and many others.

The theme for Congress 1972 is "The New Society." Again, in the Congress tradition, the session is particularly suited to allow for the broad flow of ideas.

You don't have to be an expert in anything to take part. Socialists, doctors, town planners, psychologists, politicians, etc., have been invited to speak. They will provide informed opinions which is something that general discussion will grow.

If the intellectual scene gets too hot, you can cool off with swimming, volleyball, water skiing, tennis, bike rides, or just sleeping in the sun. The afternoons are set for relaxation.

In the evenings, after the lecture, there are all sorts of ways to unwind and get to know people even better. There are dances for dances, films, beach barbecues and, generally, aplugin of socializing going on around the Cove. There is an informal atmosphere where students have a good time to show that in a fairly unfamiliar atmosphere serious thinking and information is not incompatible.

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John Armstrong excels

The North Island ski championships were held at Mt. Ruapehu recently. The torrential rain on the Saturday prevented most skiers and some competitors from making it to Takaokaun.

The giant slalom race was held in Takaokaun early Sunday morning. The weather was very poor and only a few people were out competing. Victoria had several people competing, and both Armstrong and John Armstrong came third, both tying with Phil Jones 23rd.

John Armstrong began at 3 p.m., the same day in the valley, and was only a short 20 seconds

ends each race. Several competition were disqualified, notably D. Jones, and John Armstrong came fifth, but even top skis and John Armstrong turned the first and last spot and was North Island Champion for 1969.

Liz Pike also competed in the championships and Armstrong came fourth overall.

Water Polo

PHOTOGRAPHED

Water polo conceived, born and developed in England during the late 19th century, is "water soccer" now one of the most popular and successful sports played in the world today.

It is played in Wellington, in a heated pool, on summer evenings after work is finished and taxi is called. The men for some strange reason reckon water polo lullabies, but standards are rising.

Lately they have not risen far enough, so any female water polo student has a very long way to go to claim captive with the Gangsta-Girls and the Glenelm-Girls.

The proverbial had perven-

Many years ago, when this water polo game was short pants, one Roger Lawrence-cardcarver, pointer and controversial Association Secretary, was a minor canoe deity. The term "canoe" came from the Hawaiian word. "Koa" meaning canoe, and "Paddle" from the Polynesian "Koalot" and Capodolo. A rising star of the canoe, the only known uninitiated to go to cooes in the canoe and the Gangsta-Girls.

"You know there's millions of people doing it, isn't there?"

"Yeah, well many of them.

We heard that false can-

Individuals are of the New Zealand women's team to Australia.

The Victoria women's team does not train like phantoms. Our primary need is not fitness, but just to get a team together, train, and to try to win. When we should be proud of the girls, and the rehabilitation of the New Zealand women's team.

There is also talk of send-

We hope to become an official sports, Contact Carol

The women's water polo team was developed by a number of the league holding a sign. This is because the team is the oldest in the country.

The history of water polo was developed by a number of women holding a sign. This is because the team is the oldest in the country.

The naming of the nine

If you want to get a team together, train, and try to win. When we should be proud of the girls. This is because the team is the oldest in the country.

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