

salient



AGM

Nothing slacks me off more than having to attend the scores of AGMs that crop up at the beginning of each year. Last Tuesday I went to one of the worst. Due to begin at 7.00 it finally got the requisite quorum of 50 financial members at 7.30 - but only just; the first quorum count came eleven minutes after the meeting began. There were 51 students present. The meeting, as you can guess if you were one of the few hundred who endured some part of the three and a half hour marathon, was the AGM of the Students' Association. You ended up with a feeling near to contempt for the 6000 students who had so sheepishly forked out \$19 at enrolment and couldn't bother to come along and watch it rise to \$24. But most of the student hacks there were politic enough to realise that it never pays to alienate the masses, and quickly passed a motion of censure in the association secretary, Richard Moore, for alleged incompetence as regards publicity for the meeting, and the lateness

of the 1970 annual report and accounts. Not that he took it personally. But three hours later while motions of no confidence were being aimed at the chairman and the whole exec, the meeting collapsed.

They've decided to reconvene the AGM tonight, and probably someone is eagerly reading this to obtain a critical analysis of what happened at the last one. Stiff cheese! If you weren't there you will have to go along tonight to find out what it was like. If you were, then like me you probably want to forget it. Which isn't a bad piece of advice. Anyone who has a real interest in the affairs of the association doesn't sit round waiting to read about it in Salient: if you profess to be interested then turn up. As far as this association is concerned, you're going to have to realise that if you aren't interested or competent enough to manage your own affairs, then you deserve the mismanagement you are getting.

CAPPING WEEK

Despite shit being thrown from certain quarters, Procesh is on in a big way. Capping week should be a ball for all students.

For a change it is being organised. A committee of ten is being led by well known teetotaler Graham Kershaw. New ideas and improvements have been put forward and the committee is enthusiastic about capping week's success. This success will, however, depend on participation by students.

So GET INVOLVED in Capping Week. You just might enjoy yourselves. After all that is the idea of the whole thing.

In the past Capping has been dominated by a hard core of shabby law students and Weir House types. This year, activities are being planned so that all students will be able to participate and enjoy themselves.

The emphasis will be on the whole week of Capping not just Procesh day which will be on 5th May. The excuse for the acts of vulgar exhibitionism that

accompany Procesh is that we collect for charity. Last year over \$1200 was collected, this year we want to get more (this also helps to offset public outrage). There will also be an afternoon at Varsity for orphans and underprivileged children. Any other ideas along these lines would be most welcome. Here's your chance to do something worthwhile.

Procesh day itself will be a good day for all students, male and female, to get involved. The standard of floats will be greatly improved. There will be no guys just sinking piss on the back of trucks. After the procession, there will be a drink and dance at a city establishment. There will be no drinking at pubs this year. It is hoped to run the drinking horn and pie eating contest there as well, and perhaps announce the winners of the Miss Vic. contest. Providing things don't get too out of hand the dancing will continue on into the evening. If students co-operate this should be a great show.

The week's activities will include:

Capping Ball: Friday 30th April
Only \$6.00 double. Tickets soon.

Miss Vic. Contest: Sponsors and their chicks contact Pete Cooney, Phone 43-068. Great prizes both for sponsors and entrants.

Charity Collection alongside Procesh: Collectors get free tickets to the after-match function. Contact Lynda Christian, or Sarah Broadshaw, Phone 557-55.

Orphans Tea Party: At Varsity, organised by vivacious Louis Ongley and friends. Phone 879-173

Treasure Hunt: Monday 3rd May, notify Brian Boyer, C/Studass, before you hi-jack that elephant.

Floats: All materials and trucks provided; good prizes. Contact John Delany, Phone 792-025.

Stunts: Must be approved. See John Cullinane for forms; 797-527.

Rugby Match between guys and chicks for the coveted Patricia Bartlett Cups.

Bike Race around the pubs, on Procesh day; see Tom Montague, 59-560.

Shit eating contest yet to be approved.
Any other ideas?

Public Relations man is Bernie Hill. He would like to meet some arty girls with a view to getting some posters done.

And then there's **Cappcade:**
A good chance to take part in Capping and earn a few bucks on the side. Selling in Wellington 29 and 30 April and out of town 6 and 7 May. Forms will soon be available in Students Assn. Office.

METAL CONTRACTORS AGREE TO ECOLOGY ACTION PROPOSALS

The first confrontation between private industry and VUW environmental activists occurred last weekend.

News of the despoilation of Fitzroy Bay appeared in the 'Evening Post' on Friday 2 April. A photograph showed how 10,000 cubic yards of gravel had been removed from this lonely beach, which lies between Baring Head and Pencarrow, South of Eastbourne. Some gravel had been shifted illegally, from below the high water mark. Ecology Action feared that destruction of the storm beach would lead to massive and unsightly erosion of the unstable greywacke cliffs.

A gravel barrier extends across the mouth of Gollans Valley, behind the beach. The contrac-

sponsored by
Anarchist Congress.

General Meeting

union hall 7.00pm.

Tonight

Victoria University of Wellington Students Association

re-convened A.G.M.

tors had excavated great pits in this barrier, and if continued, this would have led to a lowering of the level of the lagoon which fills the valley. The lagoon is designated a Wildlife Refuge, and is one of the few places around Wellington still with good numbers of ducks and Black Swans.

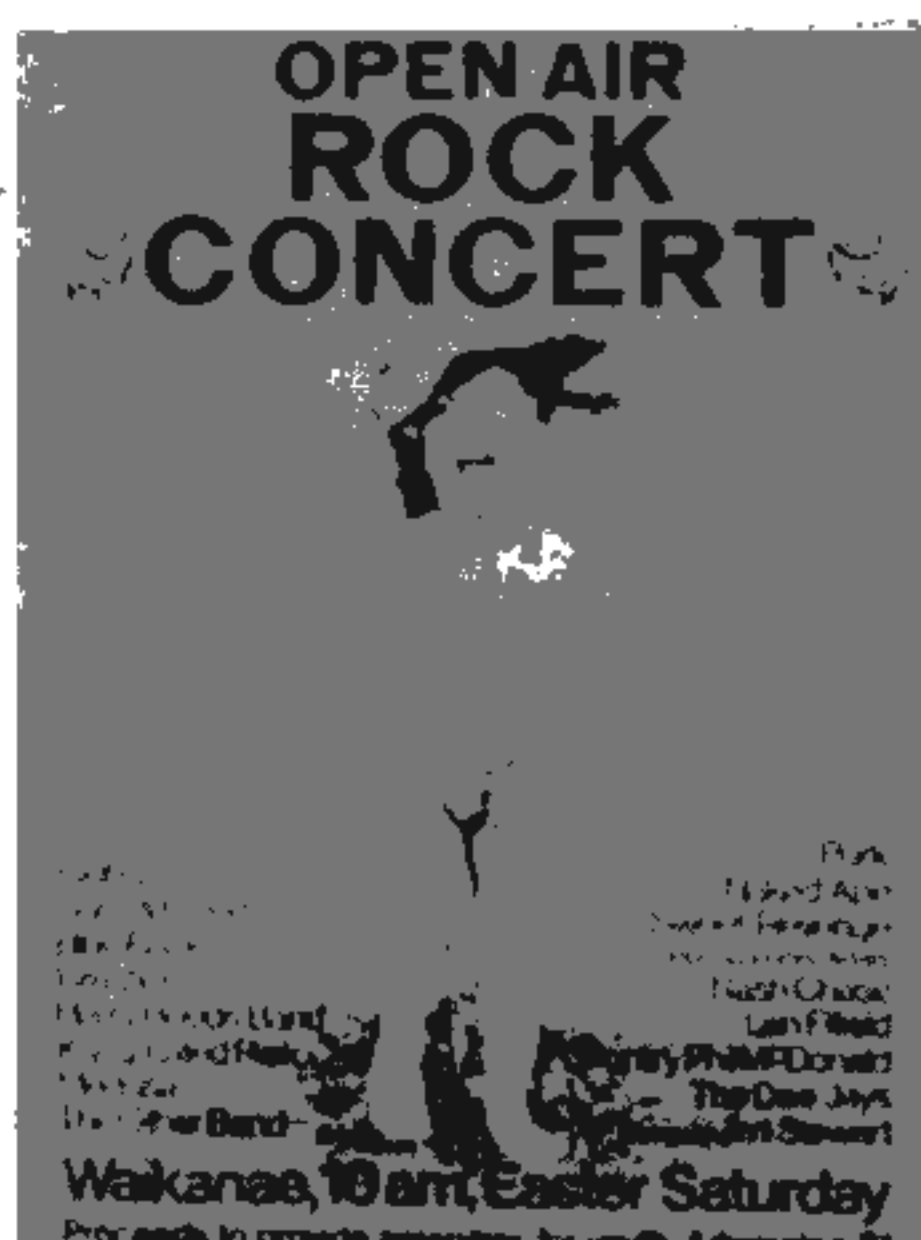
Immediate direct action was organised against the companies concerned, the Fitzroy Bay Sand Co. and Horokiwi Quarries Ltd. The Hutt Valley Drainage Board's Pencarrow Road was picketted on Saturday morning by about 20 members of Ecology Action. Trucks going to the beach were to be turned back, and northbound trucks stopped, and forced to take their loads back to the beach.

Contrary to information received, no trucks were operating, except for a Drainage Board vehicle. But the protest was a major success, and the issue featured as the main national news item in Saturday's 'Post', and was also covered by radio and T.V.

On Sunday the heads of the Fitzroy Bay Sand Co. and Horokiwi Quarries contacted Sandy Bartle, to invite representatives from Ecology Action

to inspect the site. As anticipated, the contractors were extremely conciliatory, and after discussions in the presence of a 'Post' reporter on Sunday afternoon, they agreed to the following conditions:

1. No gravel would be removed from below the high tide mark, and any holes dug into the sand for exploratory purposes would be filled in again.
2. No more gravel would be excavated from below the water table under the barrier which fronts the lagoon.
3. The working face will be extended into the gravel barrier fronting the lagoon by a maximum of 10 feet during 1971.
4. The companies will advise Ecology Action of any major extensions to the Fitzroy Bay operations.
5. The contractors will abide by any reasonable recommendations arising from a scientific survey of water table levels, beach accretion rates, and the alluvial structure, the survey to be organised by Ecology Action.



RIP-OFF CONCERT

This is going to be a happy Easter for some charity. A local Jaycee Chapter has turned its resources over to the organising of a rock concert this Saturday. At a dollar a time, anyone can go and groove all day to a selection of some of the finest plastic around: another tired example of the fact that there's nothing as good as youth culture, except the price you pay for it. But some charity is going to be richer, so who can complain.

Not the Jaycees. They had found a poster that was daring,

but in the nicest possible way - just some innocent little kid who'd just found out what cunt power was all about. Then they had to find security guards: First, they knew that left alone youth becomes destructive, aggressive, and non-profitable; and Second, that the presence of the local constabulary is more likely to provoke than prevent violence. Answer: another Alamo. They might not have anyone of the calibre of a Mick Jagger, but then the people they chose weren't Hells Angels either. They were the PYM. It says something for their knowledge of reality that they would imagine that there was enough respect for the PYM around to ensure that their little money-fucker was a success. But they needn't worry. Someone will step into the breach and keep an eye on things. (For a dollar, it may be worth it to watch a whole group of people being free - or just plastic.) Happy Easter, Mr. Jaycee man.

BROWN IS BEAUTIFUL. IS IT?

The ideas put forward by the panel of speakers at the Brown Power meeting last Tuesday made the situation (if there is

one) in New Zealand - between Maoris and Pakehas - seem a dangerous, explosive one. How true is this?

We were told that urbanized young Maoris are becoming disturbed and aggressive because they are retaliating against the things done by our society to them. We give them no right or chance for self determination, so they were becoming frustrated and turning into dropouts and their lives becoming ruined.

There is no Maori member in Parliament (or so we were told). The Minister of Maori Affairs is a Pakeha (but a very good one - we are assured). But he is still essentially an outsider.

The Maoris feel downgraded and deprived, both economically and culturally. We must listen and share with what Maoris are trying to do and say - remembering that they are not given much opportunity to say or do anything.

Legislation is needed and this has to be got at a high level: therefore we Pakehas must fight for this, because Maoris find this nearly impossible. It would be very nice to put Maoris in these important positions, the meeting was told, but it wouldn't do any

comment

r. macrae

n.y.c.

The apparent intent of the following is to present an account of a much feted event - 'New Zealand's Fully Representative Youth Congress 1971'. The latest motive is to provide a publicity fillip for a somewhat tottering organisation which is attempting to shake the youth of the country into a clamour for application forms.

Briefly I will describe the framework for those who have not yawned or flipped over the page, groaning 'another bloody crapped out middle-class conference.' The organising bureaucracy is basically oligarchic, being composed of the World Youth Assembly delegates chosen for their superb representativeness by the National Youth Council. That is, for being bright well known young-man-about-campus, Guy Salmon (student)

Anna Smith (ditto) Mana Cracknell (ditto) Eleanor Doig (student teacher) and myself, (ditto). Get it? Appointed to have the impartiality and know-how to elect 150 representatives of 16-24 year old Kiwis to come, rap and vote. The National Youth Council will supply the \$6000 required and so has us hung by a rather delicate part.

Selection is to be based on initial scrutiny of written applications (sent to box 11.140, Manners Street) and subsequent interviewing of the luck survivors by the above-named five, jointly with committees of "youth organisers" in local centres, in a safari-type expedition around the country in May. Criteria for selection are an amalgam of occupational representativity, involvement in "social issues" (or activism - dirty word) ability to act as a spokesman for groups, leadership (defined freely) and preparedness to DO something about the decisions spewed out by the conference. The creation of some kind of movement arising out of the happenings is the explicit if overly imaginative end of it all. Matter for debate has been defined under broad non-limiting topics, probably enabling every Jack and Jane to ride his own band-wagon at some stage.

The site is the City Mission campsite in Otaki familiar to most students, which has the kind of natural environment which it is hoped will relax the uptight atmosphere of most quasi-political meetings.

The date is the July-August holidays, 1971 when it is expected most candidates will be able to crawl out of their social igloos to discuss affairs of National Consequence. Anyone is free to apply.

Those who feel a strong emotional bond with NZUSA must be notified that the handful of student officers who are your national representatives have taken the brave stand of opposing Huihuinga Tamariki in the WYC for manifold and mysterious reasons. These may or may not include organisational jealousy by a status conscious secretariat, personal rivalries with a rising star on the horizon of youth politics, disinclination to scrounge for voluminous finances, abstruse theories of Social Change (quote Mike Law - "It simply does not conform with my private theories about how society works"), and genuine scepticism about the ability of such a conception to produce anything but a hotch-potch of mediocre (read "non-radical") ideas for you to judge. In many ways the organising of this scene has been more of a series of political intrigues and power hassles than the administrative business foreseen. Support had erupted from some surprising and varied sources, including several Polynesian groups, trade unions, school bodies, and even some of the humbler (or is it softer headed?) radicals.

Whether or not this baby miscarries is dependent upon who wishes to nourish it; if there is no support it will die peacefully and mercifully; if it is no more than a bourgeois romance that young human New Zealanders are capable or desirous of getting together to form a Youth Platform; if in fact the idea of a Youth Platform makes sense in our tiny divided islands; if the shortcomings in the present conception are seen as incurably rank, or if politics are to be lived, rather than organised, then arseholes to the Generation Gap, and nuts to youthful idealism.

a. browne

Denis Phelps's swansong in the last issue of Salient shows how little knowledge of some aspects of last year's issues Denis has.

Some of his sweeping opinions must be refuted.

Denis chose to deal first with exclusion; probably because this was the first big issue of 1970. After the early hoo-ha died down, the Council's special committee to hear appeals of which I was a member began the valuable procedure of granting students an interview at the hearing of their appeals, something which has since proved to be of tremendous benefit to students appealing against exclusion.

To say that the new exclusion regulations are tougher than before is only half correct: to say that the end result of the exclusion affair was a disaster for students is totally incorrect.

It is true that the university has new exclusion regulations. However, whether or not these are due to the highlighting of exclusions in 1970 is open to conjecture. I feel that some elements of the university hierarchy would have been demanding them in any case. The new exclusion regulations were drawn up by a committee of five Professors and two students under the chairmanship of the late Prof. Sidebotham, who it could be said was on the side of the students.

Whilst the new regulations are slightly tougher for full time students (meaning an average 2 1/2 - 3 units in every two years after the first two), Denis has failed to mention that part-time students who previously had to pass the same two units in two years are now completely exempt from the exclusion regulations for the first two years. Another point missed is that a student may now, with the permission of the Dean of his faculty, withdraw from his units at any time up to

finals and not have them counted as an academic year for exclusion purposes.

As one of the two students on the Exclusion Review Committee I am finding the job of hearing appeals somewhat time consuming, but certainly not embarrassing and nobody has approached me to press for special favours.

It seems to me that the present arrangements for dealing with appeals against exclusion is working well and certainly to the advantage of students compared with the previous set-up.

Although the final figures for appeals against exclusion this year are not yet available, since the E.R.C. has not finished dealing with appeals, of all the appeals made this year only about forty have been turned down.

An important feature of the new procedure is the personal interview granted to students by the Review Committee. Many students have been re-admitted on the basis of information given in the interview. Many of these students would not have been re-admitted purely on the papers dealing with the case and the student's own letter of appeal. To reverse what Denis said, much has been gained and comparatively little lost from the exclusions now. To say that ordinary students had suffered heavily is utter crap.

On the issue (issue?) of student representation I find myself somewhat in agreement with Denis Phelps.

Certainly there is a general lack of interest in many of the student representative positions on University Bodies. This, I feel, is because many of the positions are not worth having. When the student representative thing was thrashed out by the original Joint Committee, a body which has now become used a useful recipient of buck-passing, positions were created for student representatives on a vast collection of standing committees of the Council and Professorial Board. These positions were merely a sop to student demands for effective representation. The student rep positions on such committees as Teaching Aids Committee, Purchase of Works of Art Committee and the Committee on Interdisciplinary Activities are not essential.

The main problem with student representatives is the lack of communication between student reps, in particular between those on the two important bodies, the Council and the Professorial Board, and the other reps. Subsequently the former are not adequately informed as to what is happening within other areas of the University Administration, particularly the Faculties. Communication between the student reps and the student body is almost non-existent. Probably because the student body is so apathetic it does not care what the University Administration is doing, and because of this the students on such bodies as Council and Professorial Board do not bother to try and inform them. Vicious circle?

It is often disheartening to feel that your efforts have achieved something for students and then find that the student body is completely oblivious to this.

Mr. Phelps's criticisms of SALIENT 1970 are colored by the well known mutual animosity and contempt between Mr. Phelps and David Harcourt. As a member of the staff of SALIENT 1970, I would say that it was a privilege to have been associated with David Harcourt and SALIENT 1970. Certainly there were arguments within the staff but these were generally overshadowed by a sort of professional involvement that was felt by those who helped produce some of the best issues of SALIENT in its 30 odd year history.

The idea that SALIENT must as a student newspaper be essentially a very amateur and therefore low standard newspaper is ridiculous. A student newspaper should be the best newspaper that students can produce, given the time and conditions available for this.

One final point Denis.

If tomorrow they (NZUSA) decided to blow a hundred thousand dollars then it would be Victoria, Auckland, Waikato, etc., deciding to blow a hundred thousand dollars. Victoria doesn't as much "belong" to NZUSA as NZUSA consists of Victoria and the rest. NZUSA is what we help to make it.

good because they still won't be listened to - there seems to be quite a pessemistic outlook on the part of this noble race.

Europeans should at least try to learn the Maori language - the hope was expressed that this might stop the NZBC announcers from pronouncing place names incorrectly.

But Maori isn't taught in most Maori homes - shouldn't Maori parents do something too, like keeping the language in the home.

There is a similarity between the crisis the Maoris are going through and the one we 3rd and 4th generation New Zealanders are going through. This is a crisis of identity - but at least the Maoris had a particular identity and culture once - particular to New Zealand. We don't. We feel that the English way of life is superior and tend to look down on the Maoris or any other nationality. To close the meeting there was a short lecture from our esteemed Maori lecturer. He said: "You third and fourth generation New Zealanders who haven't learnt or attempted to learn a Polynesian or Pacific language - you are under privileged. Those people of mixed decent who have learnt their language and the English one - you are GAS"

PEOPLE

People interested in forming a colony or commune, or a place where they can go and live and create (if there are such people) contact me. I have a spare 70 acres of land on an off-shore island. I won't give the land away, or sell it, but I won't charge for its use. Just let's do something with it - not let it be there idle. Do we have to live the way society dictates, or can we really live and enjoy life for what it's supposed to be.

T. Auckram,
69 Wood Bay Rd.,
Titirangi,
Auckland.

LABOUR CLUB A.G.M.

You would expect a Labour Club A.G.M. to stimulate in the indifferent onlooker, the sort of frustration felt by Norman Quirk trying to touch his toes; however the A.G.M. on Wednesday March 31st was of slightly higher than expected quality. The fact that item eleven on the agenda, "Dissipation of Liquid Assets" was moved to items 1(a), 2(a), right through to 10(a), no doubt had something to do with the improvement.

Apologies, minutes, and club accounts, are always a slow and deliberate start, but by "The Election of Officers" notable Party up and comings were on the way down.

As an indication of good pre-organisation all officers, bar president McKay, were unanimous. It may be noted that Anarchist Lion, Simon Arnold (in deteriorating condition) was making so much noise by 8.45 that his presence was realised by the meeting, which, as a sign of ultimate distaste, elected him to the committee, a move that one could safely say, was not planned by the club hierarchy.

By the time resolutions for setting up of (etc. etc...) a National Labour magazine were above ground, the Anarchist conspiracy was going well. A number of noted party loyal



Some ragers enjoying last Friday's 'Hour of Rage'.

were rather shamefully stoned, to the extent of wasting the working man's beer over each other to the delighted uproar of those present. And the same two - indicating to some extent the beast lurking in the Party's echelons put the notion "that the words 'rape' and 'virginity' be struck from all copies of the club's bulletin."

By this stage, chairman McKay, who was missing out on the grog in his occupation with order, was getting amusingly ropeable; in the battle between chair and floor, the chair was making heavy going of the anarchist trends in party ranks.

At 9.30 the keg was drained, an event followed by the familiar alcoholic withdrawal into silence.

The meeting returned rapidly to the chairman's control and with dreaded bureaucratic rumble, stuffed itself to death.

"LOVES LABOURS LOST."

The A.G.M. of the V.U.W. Labour Party Branch and Labour Club.

Anyone with a sense of the bizarre, a liking for beer and buns, who enjoys listening to a certain Mr. S. Arnold go on ad nauseam about very little in particular (but in a most entertaining manner of course), - then such a person would undoubtedly have found this A.G.M. exactly to his liking. For at least two hours one participated in an orgy of humour, shouting, colourful language (the editor of Salient favoured us with the utterance of a fuck or two and "eat shit"), uproar, anarchical belches, a spectacular extravaganza (otherwise described as flinging beer over another bod). In addition there was the usual lengthy debate on the standing orders of the Student Association and a motion "that all references to virginity and rape be removed from the last edition of the V.U.W. Labour Club Bulletin" (alas, this motion was lost).

But please don't get a false impression! In the meantime the retiring President's (Mr. D. Butcher) report was received with acclamation, a new Committee was elected (including McKay, President, Haydon, V.P. and Franks, re-elected editor of the Bulletin); the meeting also discussed the possibility of extending the nature, scope and circulation of the Bulletin (i.e. out circulating and out socialising "Socialist Action"). Finally

those still in attendance listened attentively to the N.Z.L.P. Public Relations Man (Peter Debreceny).

It should be obvious then, that this is a dynamic, action-packed political club that demands your support. If the A.G.M. is any indication then all needs are catered for (well, almost): the new committee meets on Monday to plan another dynamic year's programme.

LETTER: WOMEN'S LIB.

C. Wren in her article of Women's Lib. voices once again, a criticism that one finds constantly being made by the WLF - that of the non-participation and non-assertion of female students in group discussions and student affairs due to a fear of being labelled unfeminine by the male egoists. I would agree with this. However, it always occurs to me to ask where the WLF is on these occasions. C. Wren specifically mentions the Baxter/Ritchie discussion but did she or any member of the WLF speak at the discussion? The same goes for SRC and Forum. During the recent Women's Vice-President elections there was no WLF candidate. Why don't the members of WLF get off their backsides and do something other than write cute little articles and hold ineffective meetings. Maybe they're afraid of being labelled unfeminine.

Jillian Harvey.

LETTER: LIBRARY

When you can't find a seat in the library at 11 a.m. (even on the change of the hour) and the closed reserve queue is so long that by the time you've finally got the book you want the two hours you'd planned on having to read it are gone; it makes you wonder if a so-called education is worth the battle.

Penny Wisheart.

THE GRAND HOTEL

Willis Street
THE 'INN' PLACE FOR STUDENTS

Agenda of the reconvened Annual General Meeting to be held in the Union Hall on Wednesday 7 April 1971 at 7 p.m.

AGENDA

1. Apologies
2. Minutes
3. Matters arising from the minutes
4. Annual Report and Accounts
Moved
"THAT the 1970 Annual Report and Accounts do be accepted"
5. Appointment of Auditor
Moved Collins
"THAT Mr. D.J.D. MacDonald be appointed as the Association's Auditor for 1971"
6. Appointment of Trustees
Moved Moore
"THAT Mr. G. Langford and Mr. P.M. McCaw be appointed Trustees to the Union Extension Trust for a term of five years, commencing 12 April 1971"
7. Moved Smith
"THAT Schedule 3 C (Publications Board be amended by the insertion of the following section
"All profits from the publications described in Section 2 (a) of this schedule shall be paid into the Publications Board General Account and administered by the Publications Board"
8. General

31 March 1971

Richard Moore
Secretary.



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HOURS: Daily 10 a.m. — 3 p.m.

Bank of New Zealand

From the paper "A Survey of New Zealand's Relations with Southern Africa" by M.P.K. Sorrenson, Auckland University, presented to the New Zealand Race Relations Council, February 1971.

Economic Relations:

New Zealand's trade with southern Africa is of little economic value and amounts to less than 1% of our imports and exports respectively. In the 1969-70 year New Zealand's trade was as follows: (1)

(S.N.Z.)		
Territory	Exports	Imports
Republic of South Africa	3,111,639	3,941,408
South West Africa (Namibia)	168	575
Botswana	nil	nil
Lesotho	nil	nil
Swaziland	nil	nil
Rhodesia	nil	nil
Mozambique	610,000	53,259
Angola	3,4222	nil

Trade with the territories other than Rhodesia and South Africa requires no further comment. So far as Rhodesia is concerned, trade has ceased following the imposition of sanctions. In the last full year of trade, 1964-65, New Zealand's imports from Rhodesia were worth \$577,000 and her exports \$217,000. The largest import was tobacco worth \$568,000.⁽²⁾ In 1965, following the unilateral declaration of independence, New Zealand withdrew British Preferential tariff rates from Rhodesia, excluded her from the sterling area and imposed sanctions on tobacco. Nevertheless tobacco imports from Rhodesia jumped to \$996,000 for the 1965-66 trade year, possible because of heavy importing in the latter half of 1965 in anticipation of sanctions.⁽³⁾ No imports were recorded for 1966/67. In 1966 New Zealand applied selective sanctions on trade with Rhodesia, in accordance with the Security Council resolution of 16 December. Then in 1968 New Zealand applied total sanctions to all economic dealings with Rhodesia as a result of the Security Council resolution of 29 May.

Though there is no direct evidence that New Zealand traders have breached the sanctions against Rhodesia, there is the curious business of tobacco imports from South Africa. New Zealand imports of tobacco from South Africa rose from \$104,000 in 1964/65, the last year before U.D.I., to a peak of \$655,000 in 1967/68, and fell back to \$332,000 in 1969/70. It is possible, though unlikely, that this was Rhodesian tobacco simply re-exported through South Africa. Probably it was South African grown tobacco which the South Africans were able to export in large quantities (New Zealand is not of course the only buyer) because they have used Rhodesian tobacco for domestic consumption. If this explanation is correct, then New Zealand tobacco importers have been aiding and abetting the South Africans in their defiance of U.N. sanctions against Rhodesia.

Though New Zealand's trade with South Africa is much larger than the trade with other territories in southern Africa, it is insignificant in terms of total trade. In 1967/68 New Zealand imports from and exports to South Africa were both nearly \$2 million of a total trade of about \$750 million.⁽⁴⁾ New Zealand is equally unimportant to South Africa, having accounted for only 0.1% of her total external trade in 1968. New Zealand's trade with South Africa hardly exceeds that with the Commonwealth territories of East or West Africa; we import almost as much from Ghana as we do from South Africa. In the long term New Zealand has better prospects for expanding trade with the tropical African countries than she does with South Africa; and of course there are even better trade prospects in Europe, Asia and the Americas. South Africa is about 19th in order of significance of countries from which we import, and about 18th on the list to which we export. Despite trade missions to South Africa sponsored by the Manufacturers' Federation in 1968 and 1969, there appears little prospect of substantially increased trade. 'Given the strength of domestic industry in South Africa and the novelty to New Zealand of manufactured exports, it is difficult to see New Zealand gaining more than the fringe of a relatively small market.'⁽⁵⁾ In any case with their high labour costs, New Zealand manufacturers could scarcely compete with South African manufacturers who employ cheap, non-union African labour. The conditions are much the same in agriculture where New Zealand's prospects are equally dim. Here the most we can hope for is an occasional windfall in dairy produce or meat arising from a drought in South Africa. In other words the South African market is scarcely worth cultivating; it would not cost New Zealand much to abandon it, as she may well be forced to do if compulsory U.N. sanctions are ever applied to South Africa.

If compulsory economic sanctions are still a

somewhat remote prospect, it is worth recalling that the General Assembly has on numerous occasions called for voluntary sanctions. New Zealand has always ignored the request. The latest resolution of the Special Political Committee of 17 November 1970 calls on Members to terminate all military, economic, technical and other co-operation with South Africa; to end tariff and other preferences to South African exports and facilities for investment in South Africa; and to ensure that companies registered in their countries and their nationals comply with U.N. resolutions on this question. New Zealand abstained on this resolution and may well intend to ignore it. But she could be brought to book by the Special Political Committee which instructed the Special Committee on Apartheid to prepare reports on continued collaboration by governments or companies and individuals with South Africa.

There are a number of areas of collaboration between New Zealand and South Africa which, if continued, could infringe the terms of this resolution. The recent sale of a trainer aircraft to a South African buyer is a case in point. Then there are the tariff preferences which New Zealand grants South Africa, some of which give her significant advantages over more important trading partners. The preferences derive originally from the 1906 trade agreement though the rates now in force were negotiated in 1947 and incorporated in the 1948 GATT agreements. New Zealand admits a variety of South African fresh and dried fruits free of duty and various other products at tariffs lower than or equal to the British Preferential tariff. In return South Africa admits free of duty New Zealand casein, hops, rennet, seeds and raw wool, and at a low tariff certain other products like butter, cheese and meat.

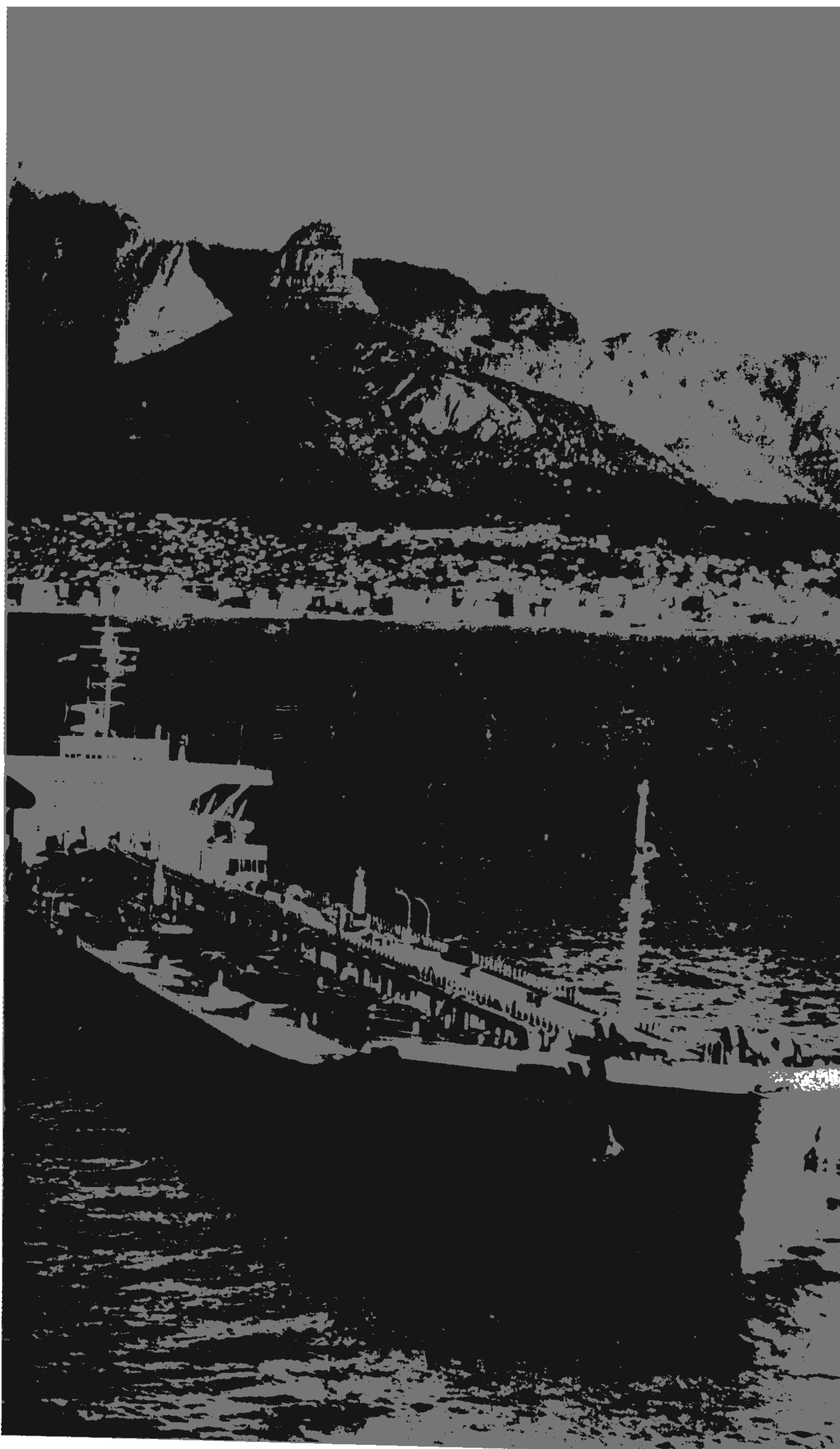
Some of the tariff concessions allowed to South Africa give her the same or better rates than Commonwealth countries, though South Africa is no longer a member of the Commonwealth. Nearly all of the preferences put her on more favourable rates than are allowed to Japan, America and the European Economic Community, all of them far more important trading partners whose goodwill is likely to be badly needed in the difficult years ahead for New Zealand's trade. The preferences, according to the latest tariff schedule, include:

oranges
all British sources and South Africa free;
all other sources 24.6c per 100lb.
grapes
Australia and South Africa free; all
other sources 49.8c to \$1.66c per 100lbs.
stone fruits
Australia and South Africa free; British
Preference (B.P.) \$1.68 per 100lbs.
dried fruits
(raisins)
B.P. and South Africa free; others Most
Favoured Nation (M.F.N.) 37.2c per 100lbs.
dried fruits
(sultanas)
B.P. and South Africa free; M.F.N. 83c
per 100lbs.
wines
(sparkling)
South Africa \$1.42 per gall; B.P. \$1.50;
M.F.N. \$1.95.
wines (others,
less than 25%
proof spirit)
B.P. 90c; Australia and South Africa
\$1.12; M.F.N. \$1.20.
wines (others,
25-40% proof)
B.P. \$1.10; Australia and South Africa
\$1.32; M.F.N. \$1.40.
spirits
B.P. \$1.10p; Australia and South Africa
\$1.32; M.F.N. \$1.60.

Of these concessions probably the most significant is the preference granted to South African sparkling wines which are allowed in at a lower tariff than all other sparkling wines. Imports of these from South Africa have risen sharply - from \$100,334 worth in 1967/68 to \$153,029 in 1969/70. Such a tariff concession to South Africa and the corresponding discrimination against sparkling wines from France, Germany and Italy seem inexplicable in view of the urgent need for New Zealand to conciliate the E.E.C. countries now that negotiations have started for Britain's entry to the Community.

The Special Political Committee resolution of 17 November 1970 called on Members to desist from economic, technical and other co-operation with South Africa, and referred to an earlier resolution which had called on Members to prohibit financial and economic interests under their jurisdiction from co-operating with the Government of South Africa or companies registered in South Africa. There are a number of ways in which New Zealand activities have been at odds with these resolutions. For instance, the Department of Industries and Commerce provided technical assistance for and sent an adviser with the two Manufacturers' Federation missions to South Africa. The department also issued a Handbook⁽⁶⁾ for members of the 1969 mission, drawn up with the help of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. This advised members of the mission not to become involved in

S.A./N.Z.
TRADE



controversy on apartheid, since this might 'prove counter-productive' because race matters aroused 'deep feelings' in South Africa (7). the implication being that if New Zealand businessmen opposed apartheid they were to keep their mouths shut lest they spoil their chances of doing good business by upsetting the white South Africans. Though the booklet also pointed out that officially New Zealand had voiced opposition to apartheid and had applied the U.N. embargo on arms to South Africa, it went to some trouble to emphasise that no other trade boycott existed, despite U.N. calls for a total embargo. It reminded members of 'African criticisms of those Western countries, including New Zealand, which have ignored these calls, [which] should be borne in mind during the East African leg of the tour in particular.' (8) Since the mission was going on to East Africa the members were likely to have to fend off some difficult questions on their doings in the Republic. But the tendentious material in the Handbook shows the extent to which government was prepared to encourage businessmen to do business with South Africa despite apartheid, and despite U.N. resolutions on the subject.

There have been other instances of government collaboration. Perhaps the most notable is the recent direct grant by the government to the so-called 'International' Wool Secretariat, a body composed of the New Zealand, Australian and South African Wool Boards. Hitherto, the New Zealand Wool Board had found its own contribution - taken from a direct levy on wool producers. But now the government has levied the taxpayer to promote the marketing of South African as well as New Zealand wool. Since the South African wool is produced with the aid of forced labour - often, indeed, assigned prison labour - the situation cannot be accepted with equanimity by New Zealand taxpayers - and unionists.

Several other New Zealand Producer Boards have recently been co-operating with their South African counterparts in the marketing of produce. These include the Dairy Board and the Apple and Pear Board. The latter has been involved in joint-advertising campaigns, including the advertising of New Zealand, Tasmanian and 'Cape' apples on London buses. Such economic collaboration is likely, sooner or later, to earn New Zealand the condemnation of the U.N.

There is a large number of British firms with branches or subsidiaries in New Zealand which also have similar interests in South Africa. Most of these firms have already been identified by such organisations as the Anti-Apartheid Movement (London) and are being subjected to various forms of pressure.(9) Some of the New Zealand subsidiaries like Rothmans (N.Z.) Ltd and Caltex Oil (N.Z.) Ltd have already been called to account, though more for the way in which they have used business resources to promote continued sporting exchanges on an apartheid basis.(10) There are also some New Zealand based companies with branches or subsidiaries in South Africa. These include the South British Insurance Company, which has long-established branches in South Africa. Others, like the New Zealand Insurance Company and Crown Lynn Potteries, have recently established branches there. Such companies, it seems have no compunction in making use of the ready supplies of regimented African labour. But few other companies are likely to follow suit; it is known that some businessmen have refused to take advantage of the apartheid labour system.

To sum up, one can suggest that New Zealand's trading relationship with South Africa, though insignificant in terms of total trade, has some dangerous implications. Our willingness to defy U.N. resolutions on economic sanctions, even though these are not yet obligatory; our continuation of special tariff preferences; our readiness to co-operate on a governmental or producer board level; and the willingness of some New Zealand companies to exploit African labour - all these factors help to underline the lukewarm opposition to apartheid that has also been evident in our performance in the U.N. and the Commonwealth.

(1) I am grateful to the Department of Industries and Commerce for these and other statistics. Unless otherwise indicated, statistics used below were supplied by the Department.

(2) New Zealand Official Year Book, 1967, pp.642, 665, 667. This tobacco figure is for the defunct 'Rhodesian Federation' but most came from Southern Rhodesia.

(3) *ibid.*, 1968, p.663.

(4) This paragraph is based on C. Gillion and J. Suckling, 'New Zealand's Trade with South Africa', a paper delivered before the N.Z. Institute of International Affairs, July 1969.

(5) *ibid.*, p.9.

(6) 'Handbook for the New Zealand Manufacturers Federation Trade Mission to South Africa', Department of Industries and Commerce, August 1969.

(7) *ibid.*, pp.10, 34.

(8) *ibid.*, p.36.

(9) See, The Anti-Apartheid Movement, 'List of British Firms with subsidiary/Associate Companies situated in South Africa'. The list has been compiled from "Who Owns Whom" (U.K. edition), 1968.

(10) For instance by P.J. Sojjak in "Focus", Aug-Sept 1970.

The core of the Arab-Israeli conflict is the Palestinian problem. There can be no peace in the Middle East until the rights of all peoples in the region are respected by their adversaries. Many solutions to the conflict have been advanced and, in this article, I propose to examine four of these which more or less cover the range proposed by Arabs and Israelis.

* * *

SOLUTION 1: DESTRUCTION OF ISRAEL

This solution is proposed by Al-Fatah and other associated Palestinian organisations. It calls for the conduct of a violent struggle against Israel, with the object of destroying her independence. Only when Israel ceases to exist as an independent state - so Al-Fatah argues - can the Palestinian problem be really solved.

ADVANTAGES:

- a) The destruction of Israel appears to many Arabs as a just solution to the conflict.
- b) The demands of the Palestinian Arabs are fully satisfied.

DISADVANTAGES:

- 1.) This solution cannot possibly be acceptable to the Israelis and to propose such a solution means in effect to conduct a protracted conflict against Israel.
- 2.) Protracted conflict causes more suffering to Arabs than to Israelis because it postpones indefinitely the solution of the Palestinian problem and it further postpones the settlement of the human problem of the Palestinian refugees, who have been awaiting a solution of the conflict since 1948. It has also caused suffering to the Arab civilian population along the cease-fire lines of the Jordan Valley and the Suez Canal (for example, the Egyptian government evacuated more than half a million people from Port Said, Suez and other towns when it began its 'war of attrition' against Israel along the Canal).
- 3.) This solution increases mutual intransigence and aids the extremists on both sides. It obliges Arab Governments to refuse any negotiations with Israel on the solution of the Palestinian problem, and persuades Israelis that they have no alternative but to remain at the present cease-fire line which they consider best assures their security, their survival and their independence as long as the protracted conflict lasts.

IS THIS SOLUTION POSSIBLE?

This solution could be a realistic objective if it were conceivable that the Arabs could destroy Israel's military capability, her economy and her morale. But the Six-Day War has shown that the destruction of Israel by military force is not a realistic objective. Since the war, the Israelis have doubled their defence effort and her army is now stronger than it was in 1967. The actions of the Palestinian guerillas are so small that they cannot substantially affect the military balance of power.

Israel's economy is prospering: G.N.P. rose by 12% in 1968, tourism rose by 48% in 1968, immigration rose by 70% in 1968. These figures seem to show that the protracted conflict increases the rate of Israel's technological development.

CONCLUSION

The destruction of Israel by sheer military force is not a realistic objective, neither at present, nor in the foreseeable future.

Israel's economic and technological potential is growing, not diminishing. Protracted conflict appears to increase the rate of development rather than retard it. The Israeli nation can withstand protracted conflict indefinitely, because Israelis prefer their independence to any other form of existence, and the losses they incur are small compared with the persecution they suffered in the past.



SOLUTION 2: A PALESTINE WITH AN ISRAELI MINORITY:

This solution is proposed by some of the Palestinian organisations because they are in a dilemma as to what to do with the 2½ million Israelis should Israel's independence be destroyed. Essentially this is a proposal to establish a binational state "in which Arabs, Jews and Christians will live together in equality". The outlines of this solution, based on the Palestinian Charter (published by the Palestinian Liberation Organisation), is as follows:

- a) Palestine will be an Arab state.
- b) Israelis are not a nation, but rather Palestinians belonging to the Jewish religion.
- c) The majority of Israelis must be 'expelled' "as foreigners" so that the remainder will constitute a minority within Palestine.

ADVANTAGES:

- 1.) To many Arabs this appears as a just and honourable solution.
- 2.) It gives full satisfaction to the Palestinian Arabs.
- 3.) It recognises the possibility that Israelis and Arabs can live together peacefully, although it does so by denying that Israelis are a nation.

DISADVANTAGES:

- 1.) Israelis consider this a racist solution since it attempts to define them as a Non-Nation and to reduce them forcibly to a minority status.
- 2.) This solution clearly favours the national aspirations of the Palestinians while denying any such aspirations to Israelis.

IS THIS SOLUTION POSSIBLE?

This solution could become possible if there were any change of Palestinians and Israelis becoming one nation. However, there exist so many disparities that this solution is unrealistic.

Israelis and Palestinians are totally different nations with great differences as regards political habits and principal cultural ties (Israeli with the Jewish people and western civilisation; the Palestinians with Arab countries and Moslem civilisation). As regards technological development, as measured for example, by consumption of electricity per capita; by newspaper circulation, and by the relative number of doctors, Israel surpasses Jordan, and even the U.A.R. To impose upon such vast differences a so-called "supra-national Palestine" is to obscure the reality of two different nations by the myth of a non-existing entity.

No nation can be expected of its own free will to abandon its independence and agree to become a minority in another nation with which it has extremely little in common. Moreover, the record of all independent Arab states regarding larger minorities indicates a persistence of Arab nationalism at the expense of any binational concept. (N.B. The cases of the 2 million Kurds in Iraq, and the 4 million African Southern Sudanese.)

CONCLUSION:

Palestinian Arabs will not live in a binational Palestine where Israelis maintain their economic and technological advances. The Israelis will not give up their independence just to live as a minority in Palestine, in a style chosen by the Palestinian Arabs. It is quite obvious, therefore, that this solution engenders more conflict, instead of resolving the conflict.

SOLUTION 3: AN ISRAEL WITH A PALESTINIAN MINORITY

This solution is an Israel reversal of the Arab proposal to establish a binational Palestine and calls for the annexation by Israel of all the territories occupied in the Six-Day War. What this in effect means is that the large number of Palestinian Arabs who would thus be incorporated in Israel, would turn Israel into a binational state, in which the Palestinians would be in a minority status.

Palestine:

**ADVANTAGES:**

- 1.) It preserves the independence of Israel with the most convenient strategic frontiers.
- 2.) It may give at least one million Palestinians an autonomy of some sort. At present the Palestinians do not even have that.

DISADVANTAGES:

- 1.) Palestinians, like the Jews, would not like to become a national minority.
- 2.) This is an Israeli solution to the Palestinian problem. But a solution to this problem to be acceptable to the Arabs, must also be an Arab solution.
- 3.) This solution establishes a binational State in which Israelis will be the predominant nation. This will lead to internal conflict.

IS THIS SOLUTION POSSIBLE?

If Israel so wishes this solution can be imposed. Its imposition can be guaranteed by military force, but this does not mean that the conflict will be resolved.

TO SUM UP:

This solution can be enforced but it is not acceptable to the majority of Palestinians nor to Arab governments. In effect, this is a solution which assures a protracted conflict both between Israel and the Arab States and between Israel and the Palestinians.

**SOLUTION 4:
ISRAEL AND THE PALESTINIANS
ARE SEPARATE NATIONS:**

Any enduring solution of the conflict must be based on the recognition of the separate national identities of Israel and of the Palestinian Arabs:

- a) Israel is an independent nation which will resist all attempts to deprive it of its independence.
- b) The Palestinians are a nation and are entitled to live as they choose.

Therefore, the solution of the Palestinian problem should consist of the following steps:

- a) Palestinians should evolve a political framework which is both representative and authoritative.
- b) Palestinians should seek their national and political fulfillment within an Arab context and not by seeking the destruction of Israel.
- c) This implies that Palestinians must be persuaded to accept and recognise the existence and independence of Israel as a necessary step towards the settlement of the Palestinian problem.

ADVANTAGES:

- 1.) This is a solution which seeks to resolve the conflict instead of prolonging it.
- 2.) It enables Israelis and Palestinians to maintain their separate identities.
- 3.) It is a solution based on mutual recognition of each other's different reality and should enable Israelis and Palestinians to replace a relationship based on conflict by a relationship based on co-existence and co-operation.
- 4.) It is a solution which will at last settle the refugee problem.

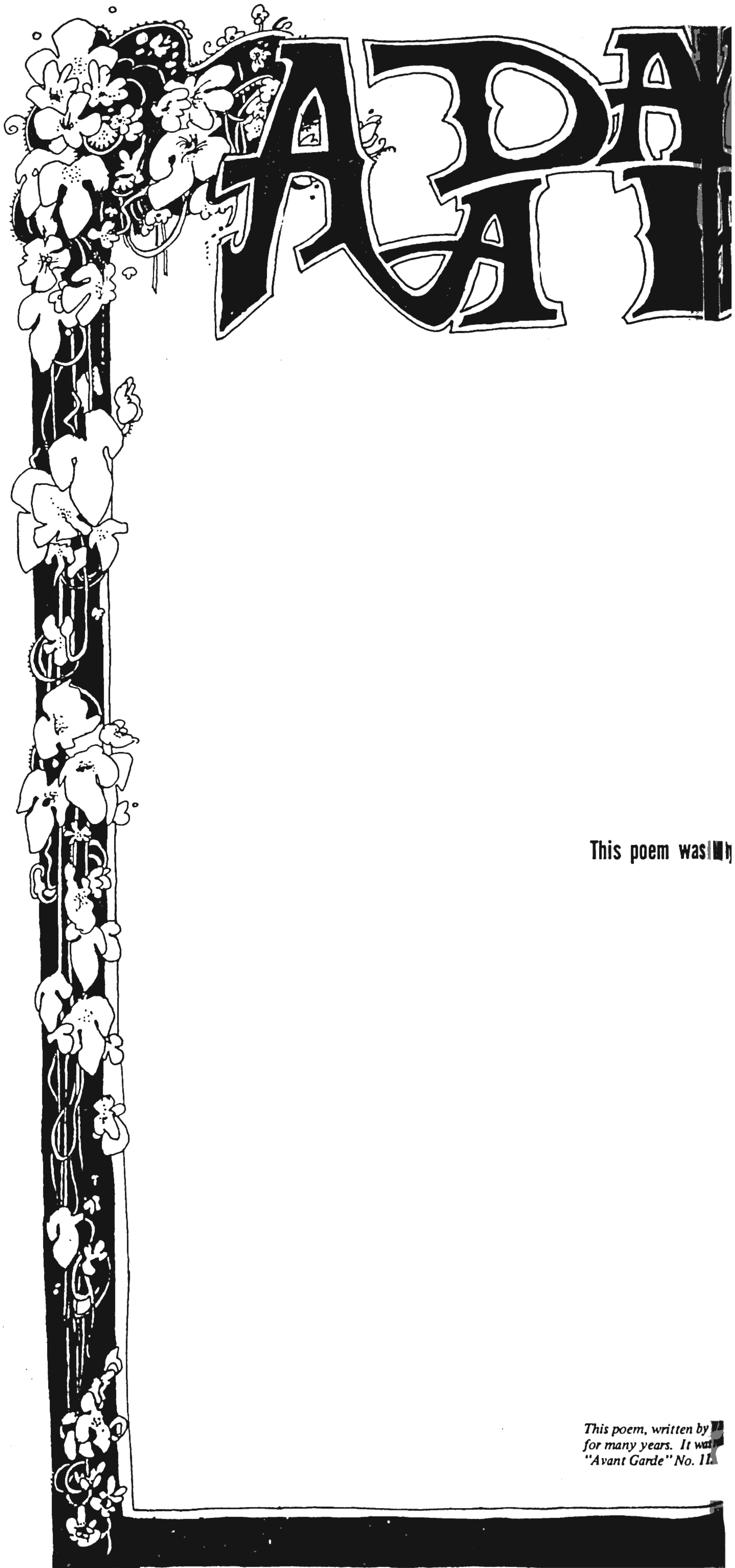
DISADVANTAGES:

- 1.) Arab public opinion is strongly against such a solution.
- 2.) The Palestinians are still fragmented. Extremist organisations, who oppose any solution based on mutual recognition, may sabotage any attempt to resolve the conflict along these lines.

IS THIS SOLUTION POSSIBLE?

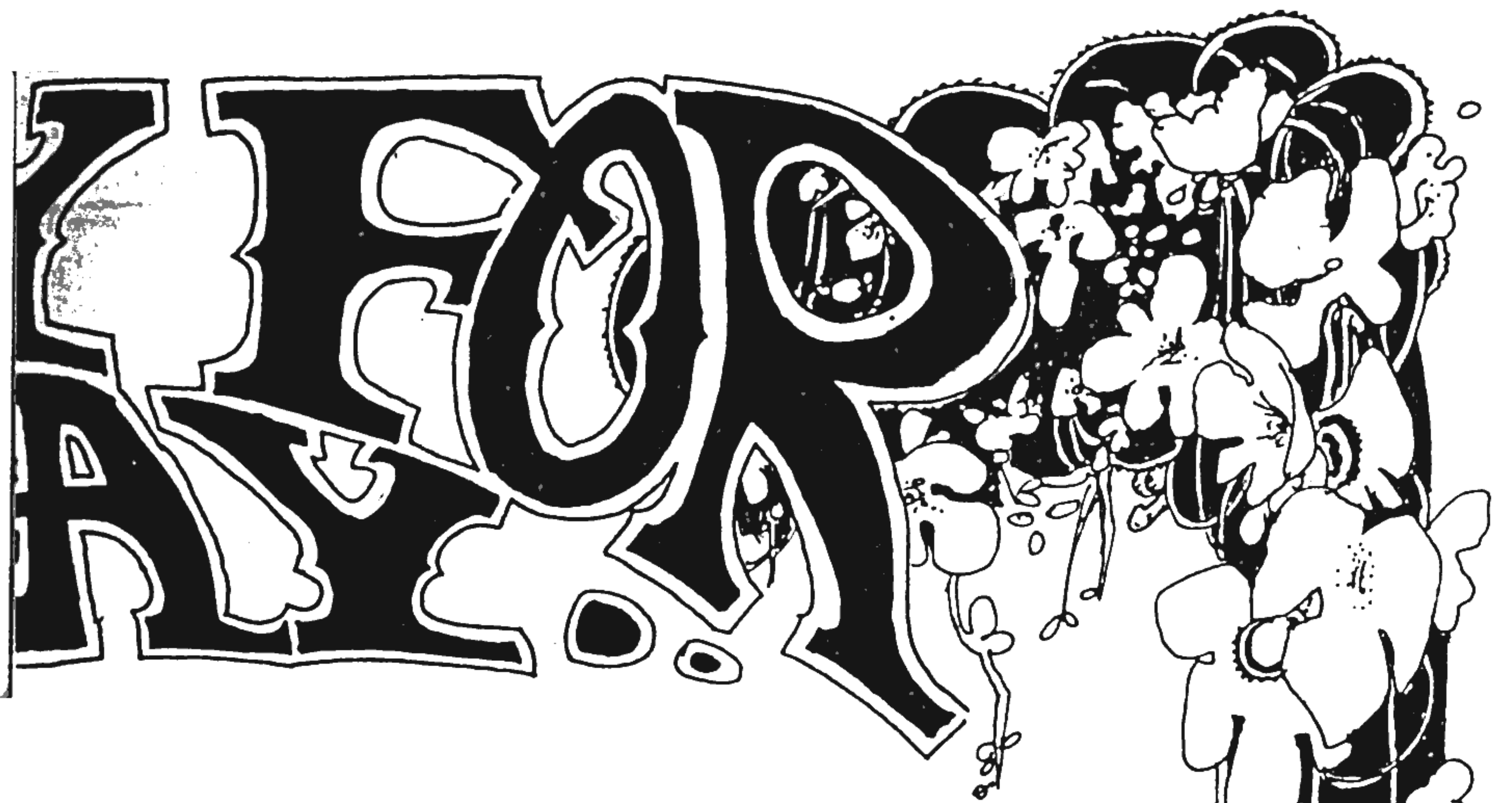
It requires the fulfillment of many conditions, each of which is extremely difficult to implement. When and if these difficulties are overcome, this is the only solution which may really resolve the conflict and settle the Palestinian problem on a durable basis.

4 Solutions



This poem was

This poem, written by
for many years. It was
"Avant Garde" No. 11



by the printers.

about 1931, was suppressed
shed for the first time in

R-ABBOTT-MERLIN P.

The Association Executive by a majority decision last night elected to print and publish the following poem in the name of the Association, after the management of the Wanganui Chronicle, the firm responsible for the printing of "Salient", rejected it as the centre-spread in the issue of 7th April.

*He put down his glass and stretched his bare arms along
The back of my sofa. The afternoon sunlight struck
The blond hairs on the wrist near my head. His chin was strong,
His mouth sucky. I could hardly believe my luck.*

*It was a spring day, a day, a day for a lay, when the air
Smelled like a locker-room, a day to blow or get blown;
Returning from lunch I turned my corner and there
On a near-by stoop I saw him standing alone.*

*I glanced as I advanced. The clean white T-shirt outlined
A forceful torso? the light-blue denims divulged
Much. I observed the snug curves where they hugged the behind,
I watched the crotch where the cloth intriguingly bulged.*

*Our eyes met. I felt sick. My knees turned weak.
I couldn't move. I didn't know what to say.
In a blur I heard words, myself like a stranger speak
"Will you come to my room?" Then a husky voice "O.K."*

*I produced some beer and we talked. Like a little boy
He told me his story. Present address: next door.
Half Polish, half Irish. The youngest. From Illinois
Profession: mechanic. Name: Bud. Age: twenty-four.*

*And here he was, sitting beside me, legs apart.
I could bear it no longer. I touched the inside of his thigh.
His reply was to move it closer. I trembled, my heart
Thumped and jumped as my fingers went to his fly.*

*I opened a gap in the flap. I went in there.
I sought for a slit in the gripper shorts that had charge
Of the basket I asked for. I came to warm flesh, then to hair.
I went on. I found what I hoped. I groped. It was large.*

*He responded to my fondling in a charming, disarming way:
Without a word he unbuckled his belt while I felt,
And lolled back, stretching his legs. His pants fell away.
Carefully drawing it out, I beheld what I held.*

*The circumcised head was a work of mastercraft
With perfectly bevelled rim, of unusual weight
And the friendliest red. Even relaxed, the shaft
Was of noble dimensions with the wrinkles that indicate*

*Singular powers of extension. For a second or two
It lay there inert, then it suddenly stirred in my hand,
Then paused as if frightened or doubtful of what to do,
And then with a violent jerk began to expand.*

*By soundless bounds it extended and distended, by quick
Great leaps it rose, it flushed, it rushed to its full size,
Nearly nine inches long and three inches thick,
A royal column, ineffably solemn and wise.*

*I tested its length and strength with a manual squeeze,
I bunched my fingers and twirled them about the knob,
I stroked it from top to bottom. I got on my knees,
I lowered my head. I opened my mouth for the job.*

*But he pushed me gently away. He bent down. He unlaced
His shoes. He removed his socks. Stood up. Shed
His pants altogether. Muscles in arms and waist
rippled as he whipped his T-shirt over his head.*

*I scanned his tan, enjoyed the contrast of brown
Trunk against white shorts taut around small
Hips. With a dig and a wriggle he peeled them down.
I tore off my clothes. He faced me, smiling. I saw all.*

*The gorgeous organ stood stiffly and straightly out
With a slight flare upwards. At each beat of his heart it threw
An odd little nod my way. From the slot of the spout
Exuded a drop of transparent viscous goo.*

*The lair of hair was fair, the grove of a young man,
A tangle of curls and whorls, luxuriant but couth.
Except for a spur of golden hair, that fan
To the neat navel, the rest of the belly was smooth.*

*Well, hung, slung from the fork of the muscular legs,
The firm vase of his sperm like a bulging pear,
Cradling its handsome glands, two herculean eggs,
Swung as he came towards me, shameless, bare.*

*We aligned mouths. We entwined. All act was clutch,
All fact, contact, the attack and the interlock
Of tongues, the charms of arms. I shook at the touch
Of his fresh flesh, I rocked at the shock of his cock.*

*Straddling my legs a little I inserted his divine
Person between and closed on it tight as I could.
The upright warmth of his belly lay all along mine.
Nude, glued together, for a minute we stood.*

*I stroked the lobes of his ears, the back of his head
And the broad shoulders. I took bold hold of the compact
Globes of his bottom. We tottered. He fell on the bed.
Lips parted, eyes closed, he lay there, ripe for the act.*

*Mad to be had, to be felt and smelled. My lips
Explored the adorable masculine tits. My eyes
Assessed the chest. I caressed the athletic hips
And the slim limbs. I approved the grooves of the thighs.*

*I hugged, I snuggled into an armpit, I sniffed
The subtle whiff of its tuft, I lapped up the taste
Of its hot hollow. My fingers began to drift
On a trek of inspection, a leisurely tour of the waist.*

*Downward in narrowing circles they playfully strayed,
Encroached on his privates like poachers, approached the price
But teasingly swerved, retreated from meeting. It betrayed
Its pleading need by a pretty imploring kick.*

*"Shall I rim you?" I whispered. He shifted his limbs in assent,
Turned on his side and opened his legs, let me pass
To the dark parts behind. I kissed as I went
The great thick cord that ran back from his balls to his arse.*

*Prying the buttocks aside, I nosed my way in
Down the shaggy slopes. I came to the puckered goal.
It was quick to my licking. He pressed his crotch to my chin.
His thighs squirmed as my tongue wormed in his hole.*

*His sensations yearned for consummation. He untucked
His legs and lay panting, hot as a teen-age boy,
Naked, enlarged, charged, aching to get sucked,
Clawing the sheet, all his pores open to joy.*

*I inspected his erection. I surveyed his parts with a stare
From scrotum level. Sighting along the underside
Of his cock I looked through the forest of pubic hair
To the range of the chest beyond, rising lofty and wide.*

*I admired the texture, the delicate wrinkles and the neat
Sutures of the capacious bag. I adored the grace
Of the male genitalia. I raised the delicious meat
Up to my mouth, brought the face of its hard-on to my face.*

*Slipping my lips round the Byzantine dome of the head
With the tip of my tongue I caressed the sensitive groove.
He thrilled to the thrill. "That's lovely!" he hoarsely said.
"Go on! Go on!" Very slowly I started to move.*

*Gently, intently, I slid to the massive base
Of his tower of power, paused there a moment down
In the warm moist thicket, then began to retrace
Inch by inch the smooth way to the throbbing crown.*

*Indwelling excitements swelled at delights to come
As I descended and ascended those thick distended walls,
I grasped his root between left forefinger and thumb
And with my right hand tickled his heavy, voluminous balls.*

*I plunged with a rhythmical lunge, steady and slow,
And at every stroke made a corkscrew roll with my tongue.
His soul reeled in the feeling. He whimpered "Oh!"
As I tongued and squeezed and rolled and tickled and swung.*

*Then I pressed on the spot where the groin is joined to the cock,
Slipped a finger into his arse and massaged him from inside.
The secret sluices of his juices began to unlock.
He melted into what he felt. "O Jesus!" he cried.*

*Waves of immeasurable pleasures mounted his member in quick
Spasms. I lay still in the notch of his crotch inhaling his sweat.
His ring convulsed around my finger. Into me, rich and thick,
His hot spunk spouted in gouts, spurted in jet after jet.*



Lion with everything
with chips, salami, sals,
gherkins, birds,
Beatles, poker...
you name it

and **Brown is mighty**



VICTORIA UNIVERSITY OF WELLINGTON - HALLS OF RESIDENCE FOUNDATION, INC.
Everton Hall - Helen Lowry Hall - Newman Hall - Trinity College - Victoria House

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 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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Victoria University has offered the services of a creche to its student-parents from 1967. Since then, the struggle to be incorporated into the university system has succeeded. From small beginnings as a voluntary-provisionally licensed creche in Plunket rooms, then in a private house, it progressed after a year's break (due to inadequate facilities) to being conducted in 1969 in the Boyd Wilson Pavilion. Now the bright, established creche is situated on Fairlie Tee., within easy walking distance of the campus. The success of the creche can be determined by the 100% pass rate of the parents using it. Yet the increasing number of parents needing to use the facilities in itself poses a problem. 67 Fairlie Tee is not big enough to cater for the children needing the service. The age range of the children requires that sleeping rooms be provided for infants, separate from the more boisterously creative activities of the 3 to 4 year olds. It is difficult to continue such a large scale operation without at least three full time, qualified supervisors, which raises the problem of how the wages of these persons can be met. At present the University pays the wages of one of the supervisors, \$40.00 per week.

An emergency meeting to confront these issues was called by the Creche Association last Thursday week. Mrs. Glenis Bush, who has been involved with the creche since its inception, reported back the key factors to be taken into account. The function of the Creche was to provide a service whereby student-parents can attend university with the minimum strain upon their parental obligations. Basically, the Association wanted to operate a creche within a set budget with the University Council's help. Little assistance was forthcoming from the Child Welfare Department, as they are rarely involved with child care centres of a creche nature. Mrs. Bush commended the University Council for the co-operation it had shown in acknowledging its responsibility to help in providing such a service, and its generous provision of the house, and equipment. So the immediate problem was to devise a fair fee contribution towards the service by those student-parents using it. At present the enrolment fee is \$35.00 per child, a year, with some reduction in the additional cost for more than one child. The fee contributes towards meeting some of the cost of running the Creche, yet it is still quite inadequate, even though the sum is considerably for many students.

The \$35.00 fee entitles each student-parent to use the Creche for five hours a week, which means that this caters for three hours of lectures, one tutorial, leaving one hour free per week to use the library. Any student-parent doing more than one stage I unit must therefore pay extra for the additional time required. To take a typical case of a person doing a Science degree: For the first term the fee covers 10 weeks at \$1.00 per week, the second term of 12 weeks, and the third term of 13 weeks (including examinations) also at \$1.00 per week. But a science unit requires a student to do lab work, and for a student doing one Stage II and one Stage I, a total of 15 hours is worked. Therefore, the student has to pay another 15c per hour for the extra 10 hours. Thus the total amount paid per year is actually \$82.50. This in turn is in addition to \$100 subject fees, (as many part-time students have already used up their Fees and Allowance bursary), \$19.00 Students' Association Fee, and at least \$40.00 for text books, a total of \$241.50. Government assistance, through the family benefit is only \$1.50 each week which in this case does not even cover the weekly expense of using the Creche.

Of the 70 student-parents enrolled, there are many different factors contributing towards their individual reasons for needing to use the Creche. There are full-time male student-parents who make use of the facilities for their children during lectures and

CRECHE



tutorials, while their wives are working full or part time to provide income for the family unit. Other cases involve parent-students who are both earning part-time, and who have to make a decision at the beginning of the academic year as to whether they can both afford to go to university, or only one of them. Solo parents find the fee a particularly heavy burden, but the service is so necessary for their continuing their studies, they have little option. Mrs. Bush felt that a fee could be decided upon that took these considerations into account. She also was interested in following up an idea that the Social Science faculties such as Education, Psychology, and Sociology could use the Creche for case studies and observation purposes, so that the Creche could contribute to the academic side of the university as well.

An informal discussion with Mr. I.H. Boyd, the Director of Student Welfare Services, revealed nothing new about the financial state of the University. There is wide spread difficulty in meeting costs, and it is mooted that there is to be an increase in the Students' Association fee as one measure to compensate for them. The new and expanding creche service seems to be caught by the squeeze on financial resources. Mr. Boyd was sympathetic to the Creche's aims and problems, and suggested that discussions immediately ensue with the University Council, with a view to setting up a permanent committee on the subject.

All this uncertainty and difficulty in New Zealand, a society supposedly founded upon the Welfare State principle. There is thought to be an evolution away from social reform and charity attitudes towards a social planning and social welfare orientation. There are of course different ways of perceiving how such activities should be undertaken, and C.A. Oram divides these attitudes into three groups. Firstly, there is the notion that no drastic change is necessary in the economic system, but the State should interfere to modify and supplement social welfare operations. The second viewpoint ascribes no serious faults to the economic system. The Government's main concern should be to see that every facility operating is encouraged to continue its good work. The underlying assumption is that people generally are able to make provision for their own welfare - the number requiring and deserving assistance is small, so it can mainly be left to voluntary bodies. Finally there is the attitude that social work can be regarded as charitable activity, rather than as recognising it as a public service, directed for the welfare of the whole community. New Zealand's Welfare State was originally founded on the first ideal expressed above, yet subsequent governments' inaction in certain areas, has favoured a policy-rationalisation wavering between the second and third ideals.

The United Nations has shown a concern about the pursuit of social welfare planning by governments. At a U.N.S.E.C. Conference back in 1965, the final report outlined guidelines for governments establishing or extending their social welfare services for the family, children, and youth. The planning of social programmes needs to be integrated, in order that overlapping and duplication of services is avoided. The government must be geared towards being receptive of, and responsive to, changing human needs and social conditions, and set up a balanced network of social services towards this end. Ultimate responsibility for the welfare services needs to be at government level, with planning councils functioning to plan and co-ordinate the services. This would ensure that the level of competence achieved by the welfare services is of an even quality throughout the different agencies, and that there is an adequate approach to the problems the welfare services are meant to help to resolve.

Where voluntary organisations are useful is that they highlight the needs that are not being catered for

by the existing welfare services. But an over reliance on such organisations to solve problems has very real disadvantages. Their activities are often thin, and unevenly spread throughout the country, with a city orientated bias. Limited financial resources make it difficult to maintain standards. There is an uncertainty as to how to fulfil their role adequately, and in some cases a voluntary organisation can overlap a service already available. If public funds are used to assist such organisations, then there should be some way that the community can be ensured that the service provided will be a viable one.

The growth of such voluntary organisations, and the innumerable appeals, collection days and such that wind on through the year, shows the extent to which the Government has allowed the above mentioned difficulties, outlined by the U.N., to eventuate. The Government has also managed to 'neatly' side-step its obligations towards such ventures as university creches, (or for that matter, creches of any kind) by having related organisations such as kindergartens and play centres being administered by the Education Department. A recent phenomenon, the creche (which is designed along the lines of a play centre, rather than having obvious educational leanings), falls neither under the category of education, nor precisely into the child-welfare slot. A child in a creche at a university is not deprived, in fact its presence there indicates intelligent parents with a concern for their child's welfare. So none of the \$1,165,042 grant to the Free Kindergarten Associations, the \$59,190 grant to the N.Z. Federation of Play Centres, and the \$300 to the N.Z. Free Kindergarten Federation will filter through to assist with the creches being expanded at Victoria, Auckland, Otago, and Canterbury Universities - nor will these funds be used to promote creches in places of work for those women entering the work force.

In pursuing this policy, the Government is 'cutting off its nose to spite its face'. New Zealand suffers from a shortage of skilled manpower, with the result that there is an increasing number of women entering into the work force on a full or part-time basis to fill the gaps in occupations not determined solely by sex. As it is to the advantage of any community to have a skilled and educated work force, it would be economically advantageous for the Government to take a more active role in the establishing and administering of centres such as university creches to promote higher educational attainment among women. So that women are able to contribute more meaningfully towards their community, instead of being restricted to being population-producing units, steps will have to be taken to provide creches at places of work. Where the place of employment is large scale such as a factory, or a company, it could be operated on the premises, but in smaller scale work places the creche could be operated for a group of small businesses (imagine the Cuba Mall shop assistants having their children catered for in a Display Centre creche, for example). To prevent the system being abused, creches for working mothers would probably not cater for infants under 2 years.

However, the issue as it stands as to who should be responsible for the provision and maintenance of welfare services for the community must rest historically, economically, and logically with the Government. Some financial contribution is necessary from those using the facilities provided. But the responsibility for maintaining a permanent service in some areas (and university creches is only one example), is at present unfairly placed on people who have a social conscience, and the ability to succeed in stimulating a response of a voluntary nature from other people in similar circumstances. For a permanent and stable overall welfare service to exist, the Government should re-examine its ability to cater for the social needs of the community it has been elected to serve. Its present failure is another indictment against the validity of its being in office.

MAGASINES

ARGOT
24



I might as well start at home, not only because *Argot* is the last magazine published, but also because it is the worst. Everything about it is wrong. The headings jig up and down like the dance of death, page numbers are missing, bleed photos have white borders around. As for the contents, we return once again to schoolboy first attempts. S. Jane Leeburn cannot even write in sentences. Mere romantic nonsense - 'why was, these beautiful spirals / Vanished, sounded Olaf as the' - typical big-schoolgirl-hero-type image. What does it mean? Where is its moral message? It has not even a rhyme-scheme to recommend it. Of course Dennis List's mumbo-jumbo is here again - 'Yap yap yap yap he said to me / (not seeing my armband VPDT)' - fitting words to describe the whole collection. The intellectual bogus edification in the editorial does much to enlighten us as to the nature of the editor. He tells us, using the royal 'we' of course, "that liking a poem need have nothing to do with comprehension. List's absurd universe strikes some sympathetic chords in our nature." These poems are chosen because they have no meaning; they are chosen because the poets are the buddies of the editor; they are chosen because they sound as though they should make sense; they are not chosen because they have good rhythms or rhymes or poetic devices; and most important they are not chosen to bring the enlightened words of some new morality to a country that is sick of free-love, drugs, booze, atheistic filth and lies. I may fittingly quote from the only poem that shows a fitting respect for a healthy moral atmosphere, Warwick Harvey's 'Letter from a New Zealand Farmer' - 'I sometimes wonder / what the country / is coming to.'



The next magazine that appears before me for consideration is better in every way. Apart from a few minor blemishes, like using different sized types for two adjacent poems by Kendrick Smithyman, the layout is expert. The contributions too are of a much higher standard. For a start, they are by well-known writers - Keith Sinclair, Kendrick Smithyman, Denis Glover, and James K. Baxter. Even some overseas names, if you are impressed. And look at the number of editors. A magazine with such a list of celebrities cannot fail to make an impact. I mean, after all, these are the **creators** of good taste. I did not even need to read beyond the title page to know that it was good.

However, there were some names which I was not sure about, so I read their work to see whether it measured up at all to the standard I knew the others had maintained. It was there I got a shock and *Edge* slithered down in my estimation. On page 23, in a poem written by Gary Langford, one of the editors, and a person who revelled in bad taste with a low-class story in *Argot*, has perpetuated his bowel humour with the use of the words 'ass' and 'pee'. And on page 35, the last page I read before my disgust got the better of me, Ronald L. Johnson used the word 'f**k'!! Enough! Enough!

Compare either with any *Landfall*. Well, with this *Landfall* in front of me. *Landfall* 96. Everything is perfect good taste. Good writing - not that I like half the poems, but then I don't usually like poetry

anyway - not that I can understand half the poems, but then that is my fault - the magazine cannot afford to please everyone. The point I am getting at is that if offends nobody, so there is not really any criticism of it anyone can make. In fact I do not need to specify any *Landfall* - they all maintain the same standard.

There is only one poetry magazine in New Zealand that is any better. This is *Freed*, I breathed a sigh of relief when I came to *Freed*. I threw up my hands with joy. There is no bad language, no vulgarity, no rude drawings, no spelling mistakes. In fact the magazine is perfect in every way. There are no articles, no stories, no poems. Just what we wanted. There is nothing. Everybody can participate. Everyone can enjoy it. No need at all to be intellectual. I wish other magazines would take the hint.

Freed IV, the Auckland University poetry magazine, has contributed the most of any literary magazine in the country to the regeneration of body and soul. I wish all other poetry magazines would take the hint.

John Hales



BOOKS g.craig

Marcel Duchamp (or the Castle of Purity)
Octavio Paz.

Cape Gohard Press
London 1970.

Before reading Octavio Paz I had looked upon Duchamp, much the same as Picasso, as being a unique person in 20th Century art. I felt that he was in a vessel of his own; in which others riding would swamp his genius. However Paz, in an erudite manner, has shown Duchamp is THE major link between the retinal imagery of the Renaissance and the ideology of art today. Len Lye, a leading kinetic artist in New York, wrote in a letter to a young Wellington artist, D. Litchfield, of his affinity to Duchamp in that he felt ideas in art had become more important than form.

Duchamp is a painter of ideas - not pictures; his art is not a manual or visual art. It shows a fascination with language, the language of sound, of lies. He has been gradually drawn into the cult of the machine (the movement of the body = the movement of the machine). He does not attempt an illusion of movement but a decomposition of movement via static representation. He views productive machines as equally destructive. The machines which interest Duchamp are anti-machines. Via machinery, Duchamp turns the traditional nude into a plastic creation, a meditation on painting and movement, the criticism and culminating point of Cubism, the end of Duchamp as a pictorial artist, a criticism of the myth of the nude and the autobiography.

Gradually as the human figure disappears from Duchamp's art the object is replaced by the idea. Painting becomes philosophy, its beauty is not anthropomorphic, it is free from the notion of beauty, humanity is not corporeal. It is the disorientation of reason, getting rid of the idea of objects being similar. Art becomes a system of Prime Wards, divisible only by themselves and by their unity. Duchamp's "Ready Mades" became a criticism of taste, an attack on the notion of a work of art, it is a criticism of "retinal" art. Duchamp is the transition from worshipping the object to worshipping the gesture. Aristotle gives reason for art as imitation - Duchamp's reason is to criticize Aristotle. In the "Sutra of Perfect Wisdom" it is stated that each one of us has to endeavour to reach the state of being a Bodhisattva knowing that Bodhisattva is an empty name. Duchamp's beauty is indifference, therefore freedom.

Half of Paz's book is devoted to "La Mariee mise a nu par ses Celibatataires, meme." Paz gives a detailed description and analysis. Briefly, he states that the work is making fun of traditional mythology. He reduces the cult of Goddesses (religious and modern) (virgin and romantic) to a mechanical nature; desire becomes an internal combustion engine; love becomes petrol; semen is gunpowder. It is a comic and infernal portrayal of modern love, of what modern man has

made of love; the body is erotic because it is sacred. When religion, according to Paz, is separated from eroticism it becomes a system of arid moral precepts; as has happened to Christianity. Accordingly Duchamp became intensely involved with the ideas of Tantra. Myth to Duchamp becomes a tool with which to deny criticism and criticism to deny the myth. Et-qui-libre? Equilibre. Criticism becomes an idea which ceaselessly destroys and renews itself.

Duchamp's influence on later modern art has not been direct; abstract expressionism was too retinal. However Duchamp's ideas have had an influence on the mental acrobatics of such artists as Rauschenburg and Johns in Painting, Cage in Music and Cunningham in Dance. The history of art from the Renaissance has seen the gradual transformation of the retinal work of art into an artistic object (Duchamp's ready mades - today's multiples). Duchamp's purpose has always been to reconcile art and life, work and spectator. His only recent occupation has been chess; Duchamp has produced little actual modern art but the ideas of modern art.

Octavia Paz has written a valuable critical book on Duchamp in that he has revealed the reason behind the work rather than explained the work. He has managed to give the viewer of Duchamp a new "raison d'être" rarely obtained via the medium of books on modern art; so often of the coffee table variety. In paperback form, so suitable to the student budget, he has proven Duchamp to be like the cynic philosopher Diogenes and those few who have dared to be free; a clown. The insane wisdom of artistic activity is not the finished work but freedom. Duchamp's wisdom and freedom, void and indifference resolve themselves into the key word: Purity.

Lhupert

Three for Tomorrow
Robert Silverberg

Gollancz

"How is our future society to protect itself from the horrors, psychological even more than technological, which man is creating by his own ingenuity and increasing mastery of scientific phenomena?"

This passage is from an essay written by Arthur C. Clarke and sent to three well-known science fiction writers, Robert Silverberg, Roger Zelazny and James Blish, who were each instructed to write a novella on this theme.

Each of the writers has received the Hugo award, Silverberg in 1956, Zelazny in 1968 for "Lord of Night" and James Blish in 1959 for "A Case of Conscience".

Silverberg is mostly known for his short stories. In this one he shows his originality in dealing with the theme. A light story and slightly amusing, the consequences of which do not become apparent immediately but tend to create thought afterwards.

His story is about someone facing San Francisco's water supply with a number of amnesiac drugs causing people to forget all or part of their past lives.

Silverberg uses five main characters: an artist, a doctor, a self-induced guilt-ridden depressive, a militant fanatic (shades of Dr. Strangelove) and a stock broker. With these he first presents life as it was before the disaster showing clearly and simply the complexities of a society which could be our own. Silverberg helps create confusion by jumping from character to character portraying them individually.

He uses the same technique when the disaster has struck and creates more confusion. He shows the panic of the people who can't remember their foul deeds and cheating ways, the relief of people who didn't really want to remember what they have done, and the formation of a religion preaching the present and ignoring the past and future. Nearing the conclusion he shows the gradual reorientation of society and its struggles in trying to get back to where it was. The way people accept their different situations and make the present situation real and the past forgotten is beautifully shown. As the routine of everyday life slowly finds a norm you cannot help thinking whether these people would be better off forgetting the past entirely.

Despite jumping between characters the story is written in a free-flowing style which is easy to follow. The tale puts the reader in to a good mood, though a suicide and suicide figures of the disaster are quoted and with the authorities desperately trying to organise the people, the author fails wonderfully in sobering you up.

Zelazny's "The Eve of Rumoko" is about a man who has divorced himself entirely from the computer-controlled and recorded society in which he lives. He has also gained the art of manipulating the computer and feeding it false information.

In the story he is concerned with foiling of saboteurs on a project that hopes to end the population crisis on earth by creating new land masses. Through a complicated series of events containing the usual science fiction gimmicks and methods, he succeeds in quashing the attempted sabotage only to find out that the project following its original course, killed a close love of his as well as

several hundreds of others. He then makes a decision, that possibly involves the murder of thousands of people and leaves the reader with the opinion that it was almost inevitable.

This is more serious than the Silverberg's and possibly more provoking. Zelazny uses the same stop-start techniques that Silverberg used, but only in the form of time-hops, giving background and development to the main character.

I feel Zelazny could have turned it into a complete novel. I could not help thinking that it was condensed and this troubled me when the god-like decision of destroying the god-like result was made by the hero without weighing up the situation. It seems that the end was decided before the story was written and that the flow of the tale was disrupted with the decision.

James Blish launches the reader straight into a hard and ugly world, full of pollution and misery, all of which Blish bases on the present world's foreseen troubles and its attitude toward them. Garbage reaches an over-flooding point and natural catastrophes take place when newer ideas are tried out on how to dump it.

The characters are developed through the eyes of the main character as the story progresses. A chance of escape is given but is turned down for relief from life's foul ways by death or a remote alternative, which appears in such a surprising way that to some it would not even exist.

The final phase of the story digs deeper than the "couldn't do anything about it anyway" feelings and start to show the little things such as saving cats, saying "I love you" and meaning it matters, and not the once important things as "So you see the Secretary and I were both right," and the answer, "How nice for both of you." The last to quote portrays perfectly what the author is trying to say.

In relation to each other the stories form an interesting circle - the first starting at more or less oblivion and beautiful itself; the second sobering you up and making you pay more attention to circumstance and detail, leading you to a powerful and thought provoking decision. The third introduces the despair and the disease of a self-destructed society and then introduces the only escape in death and oblivion.

BRIDGE

In bidding
W N E S
1S - ?
S: XX
H: AXXX
D: AQJXXX
C: X.

Our expert panel are unanimous in bidding 2D on the first round. Two hearts they raise to four, and two no trump to three no trump.

The problem rebids for East are two spades and 3 clubs.

Simon Arnold. Over 2S I should bid 3D, considering the bid as constructive. Partner would probably give me three no trumps on KX of diamonds and something useful in the side suits. Over 3C I would bid 3H as fourth suit forcing, hoping for 3NT from partner.

Charlie Cahn. 2S I would pass. There is a good chance of making, and the time to stop on a misfit is at the two level. I should respond 3H to 3C as fourth suit forcing, to get 3NT played from the right hand.

Chas Flude. 3D over 2S is a constructive bid. I don't like to pass without making a further try. Over 3C I don't like 3D, it sounds too weak. I think a fourth suit bid of 4 hearts best over 3C.

Ross Qualye. I pass two spades. We should at least make them, and a further try may get us into a mess with a misfit. Over 3C I try for game with 3 hearts. I don't want to play no trumps from my hand.

After the bidding sequence

	W	N	E	S
1H	-	-	2C	-
2D	-	-	2S	-
3NT	-	-	-	-

West plays in 3 NT.

	W	E
S:	AQ	J103
H:	A8532	QJ
D:	A9743	QJ
C:	K	AJ10985

East's bid of 2S was a use of the Fourth suit forcing convention, and asks West to bid no trumps with a stop in the suit.

North leads the 7S, East and South follow with low cards and the QS wins. Evidently the club suit must be established. The danger is that in order to force out the queen of clubs and get back to dummy to run the club, you must lose the lead twice, once in clubs, and once in a red suit, which gives N-S time to get their spades going. However, there is a cunning play by which West may make certain of his contract; by overtaking his king of clubs with the ace, leading the knave of clubs and discarding the ace of spades from hand.

Now if North-South clear spades, Declarer is in dummy to run his clubs for nine tricks, while the lead of a red suit establishes a ninth trick and an entry to dummy at the same time. A club return gives declarer ample time to get his ninth trick from hearts or diamonds.

This play is less easy to see if West has KX of clubs and one fewer diamond, when the temptation is to take a finesse in clubs. However, at rubber bridge this would be bad play, as the play of king followed by a small one to the ace and the discard of the ace of spades on the jack of clubs makes the contract certain.

Next week our expert panel will discuss how they would play this hand at match-point pairs.

	W	E
AQ	-	J10X
A8532	-	QJ
A743	-	QJ
KX	-	AJ10985

on the same bidding and lead.

NEW ZEALAND

CLARION

Vol. 20, No. 3

Organ of the Wellington, Nelson, Westland and Marlborough Local Bodies, Other Labourers and Related Trades Industrial Union of Workers.

DECEMBER. 1970

WOMEN BASHERS WORST BASTARDS

A human person born outside wedlock is a bastard. No blame is attached to the offspring of pre-marital sexual relations, they are not responsible for their existence. Many Dukes, Earls, and those classed as "noble" are in this category.

There still remains some of the snobbery obliquely attached to the term "bastard." To apply it to a person can land one in serious trouble. Indeed, so great has this attitude been ingrained in our social structure that the term is usually applied to those responsible for some reprehensible or despicable action.

Having said so much, let us come to those persons who are worse than the greatest bastards guilty of the most heinous offence against fellow men.

Almost every week a case comes before the courts in which it is disclosed that some inhuman Monster brutally bashes a woman. Not so disclosed that some inhuman monster brutally bashes a woman. Not so hitting a pregnant woman and kicking her when she was on the ground; felt that the charge was a reflection on his dignity and claimed that he had only "hit her and kicked her when she was standing."

Nowhere else in the animal kingdom do males molest females. These bashers are lower than apes. Disease ridden wolves would shun their company. Snakes would scuttle to their holes lest the shadow of such a brute fell on them. Pigs would sink themselves in filth; cover their eyes in it rather than gaze on them. Women-bashers have the mean, cowardly spirits of coyotes (apologies to the coyotes) accidentally encased in a human form. Their breath pollutes the air; their very presence desecrates the earth.

How can anyone justify associating with such animated garbage? A woman-basher is worse than a scab. A scab steals the food from

strikers and their families fighting against some social or economic injustice, but a woman-basher, whilst having the mentality of a scab, goes further; he shows himself devoid of all manhood, attacks a weak and helpless unit of that sex on which all mankind relies for its existence, one of whom, unfortunately, gave him the right to exist.

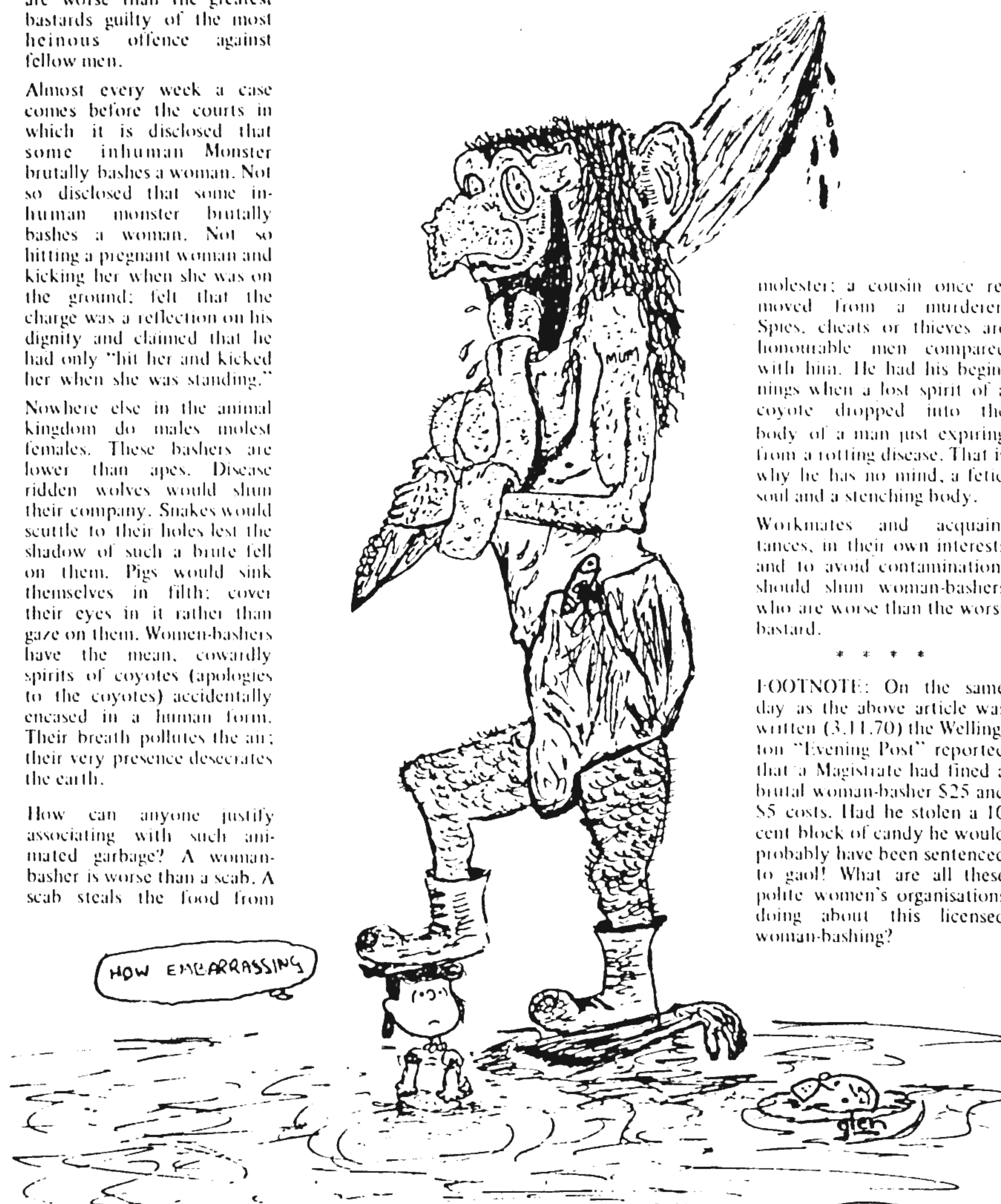
A woman-basher is half brother to a rapist or child

molester; a cousin once removed from a murderer. Spies, cheats or thieves are honourable men compared with him. He had his beginnings when a lost spirit of a coyote dropped into the body of a man just expiring from a rotting disease. That is why he has no mind, a fetid soul and a stenching body.

Workmates and acquaintances, in their own interests and to avoid contamination, should shun woman-bashers who are worse than the worst bastard.

* * * *

FOOTNOTE: On the same day as the above article was written (3.11.70) the Wellington "Evening Post" reported that a Magistrate had fined a brutal woman-basher \$25 and \$5 costs. Had he stolen a 10 cent block of candy he would probably have been sentenced to gaol! What are all these polite women's organisations doing about this licensed woman-bashing?



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SPORT

RELEGATION:



Riley

The University Senior Cricket team now faces automatic demotion to the second grade after its poor showing in Saturday's crucial match against Onslow.

On the first day of the game, (Saturday 13th), University had made 132 for 5 (decl.) and Onslow 122 for 3 (dec.). Prior to this Onslow were one Championship (bonus) point behind University who were then in a position third from the bottom team, Tawa.

When Kit Bond (acting captain for that day, Wilf Haskell having collapsed with the flu) declared for 132 runs this meant Onslow got one bowling bonus point, and that University failed to win a bonus batting point. (Won if a side makes 150 runs in 45 overs.)

Therefore when light stopped play Onslow had won an extra point, so, they were then equal on the Championship table with University.

For the second day's play (Saturday 20th March) "Bags" Murray also fell ill and he too was unavailable; consequently University played with only ten men.

After a good start, in which Jim Riley (a Wellington and Canterbury Plunket Shield batsman) scored 41 and Richard Priest made 33, University collapsed with a total of 128. Onslow then needed only 137 for victory in even time. Their batting performance was such that the result was never in doubt, and Onslow won outright with 40 minutes to spare, losing only two wickets.

Going into the final day's play bottom of the competition, Tawa beat a weakened Wellington and College Old Boys side outright to move ahead of Varsity. Consequently University finished last in the competition and they are expecting relegation. (Ironically, previous to this match, Tawa had been beaten outright by both Onslow and V.U.W.)

The future of the University senior team has been placed in jeopardy for a number of reasons:

(i) In the vital game against Onslow the unavailability of key players such as Haskell (who in the previous game had captured 14 wickets and made 50 runs), Murray, and opening bowler Rob Carnahan, must have played a large part in University's defeat.

(ii) Throughout the season other players went away infrequently to play in more important fixtures. Jim Riley for example, was playing Plunket Shield cricket, and was Captain of a N.Z. under 23 team. "Bags" Murray was also playing Plunket Shield cricket, and was a member of the N.Z. test team. Rick Priest's absence over vac. was yet another weakening factor, and it can be seen that though the bowling was always reasonable, the batting was, at times, unavoidably suspect. No other batsmen apart from Haskell, Murray and Riley averaged more than 12 or 15 this year.

(iii) This situation, coupled with the departures of a number of players out of the district and overseas, could not be remedied because of the lack of depth within the club. Though the club supported five teams in this year's competition, there simply was not a core of talented younger players developing who could step in to those positions left open occasionally in the top team.

This is a major handicap to the progress of the club and because of its lack of depth the future looks far from bright.

University have been an active part of the Wellington cricket scene for many years - only four years ago they won the Wellington senior cricket championship - and there will be regret at their relegation.

"Where do we go from here", is the question those in the University cricket club will surely be asking themselves now. Some like Jim Riley, will ditch the club in its time of need and move on. (Riley himself has said "I expect they'll lose a few players.") Still this is quite understandable - Riley is a talented player and it is in his own interests not to disrupt his career. Nevertheless, disloyalty has never been a characteristic much flaunted in cricket.

Despite the successes of the Midland, St. Pat's O.B., Wellington and Wellington College O.B. Clubs, who all amalgamated last year, (so that this season Midland - St. Pat's and Wellington - W.C.O.B. won six championships between them) I don't feel that any merger is yet the answer for the University Club.

Amalgamation does lead to a loss of tradition and identity, and parochial as it may seem, I feel that tradition and identity are two of the game's earliest and most basic features.

If the club can draw on the resources of the university, then I am positive it can regain its former prestigious position. Surely now the time has come when

(i) Exec must get behind the clubs and aid it financially, enabling it to develop facilities etc. to attract more players, and
(ii) the Club becomes more active on campus, and tries to attract more young blood to build up its teams once more.

If these two suggestions are not implemented, then I fear amalgamation is the only answer to the troubles of the V.U.W. Cricket Club.



GYM'N ALL THAT.

BALLROOM DANCE.

To those of you who have endured tramping around a dance floor wondering how others can enjoy the experience and move gracefully to boot, the realisation dawns that ballroom dancing is somewhat skilful. It is our ambition to point you towards deciphering not only which is your left foot but also which rhythm is the Creep.

MODERN DANCE.

Modern Dance is becoming more accepted as an art form. It can be seen as a revolt against the dominance of the Victorian era. Ballet was thought to be too formal and it had never really been accepted in America or Germany. In America at the turn of the century Isadora Duncan created a new form of expression which allowed a much wider freedom in dance movements. This was the start of a new type of dance eventually to become known as Modern Dance.

Mary Wigman did for Germany what Isadora had begun in America. She accepted Isadora's ideas but added a strength of her own to them and gave them the direction and form they were lacking. Of the many dancers that came from both these countries perhaps one of the best known is Martha Graham. She had this to say about Modern Dance: "Dancing is no longer pretty but it is real; we have stripped it of its padding."

Modern Dance is the essence of expression through movement and many similarities can be seen between dance and modern abstract art.

Dance is entirely dependent on you and your individual abilities. Your movement ability need not be that of the athletic champion or the prima donna, but your very own.

Dance may express nothing but be accepted for its flow, tranquility or strength or on the other hand it may express an abstract quality or an interpretation of concrete experience. Dance is self-expression and anyone who enjoys movement can dance.

Ballroom Dancing Classes
Monday 11-12 am
Tuesday 5-6 pm
Wednesday Latin American 4-5 pm

Modern Dance
Tuesday 7-9 pm
Thursday 1-2 pm

MARIJUANA RESEARCH

A committee of the Medical Research Council of New Zealand is preparing a report on requirements for research within New Zealand into the use of marijuana in this country.

Reports have already been prepared by the committee on pharmacological, toxicological and psychiatric aspects of marijuana usage.

Written submissions are now invited on the sociological implications of marijuana use, with comments on the need seen for research in this area and the type of research envisaged.

Submissions should be forwarded by April 23 to

The Scientific Secretary,

MEDICAL RESEARCH COUNCIL
OF NEW ZEALAND

P.O. Box 5135, Wellington.

SEX LECTURES

"The Biology of Sex" Wednesday 14th April
Dr. E. Geiringer Union Hall 1-2 p.m.

"Contraception" Friday 16th April
Dr. M.J. Sparrow Union Hall 12-2 p.m.
(Student Health Service)

"A Quarter Million Teenagers" (Film) Wednesday 21st April
"Public Attitudes Towards V.D." Memorial Theatre 1-2 p.m.
Mr. H. Gowland.

"Homosexuality" Friday 23rd April
Professor S.H. Robb Union Hall 12-2 p.m.
(Sociology Dept.)
Dr. J. Hardwick-Smith
(Student Health Service)
Rev. Iain B. Tennent
Mr. Roger Clark

"Masculinity and Femininity" Wednesday 28th April
Professor A.S.W. Taylor Union Hall 12.30-1.30 p.m.
(Psychology Dept.)

"Unwanted Pregnancies" Friday 30th April
Dr. C. Shand 12-2 p.m.
Dr. A.M. Rutherford.

(SRC Education Committee)

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YOGA.

Yoga is a sanskrit word which means union: a union involving the techniques of self-discipline and mental concentration. A yogi is the person who practises such techniques.

The easiest approach to yoga is through the physical channel and we use this as a starting point for the union of the physical, mental and spiritual facets of the individual. A complete system of yoga is not practical for the general public since it forces a person to lead the life of a recluse so that he may devote much of his time to meditation.

Sir Aurobindo, one of the most famous Indian yogis, wrote this of meditation: "Trance is a way of escape - the body is made quiet, the physical mind is in a state of torpor, the inner consciousness is left free to go on with its experience. the disadvantage is that trance becomes indispensable and that the problem of waking consciousness is not solved, it remains imperfect."

Through yoga one can gain the mental quiet which allows a greater ability to concentrate at will and a greater sense of inner peace. The result is a better understanding of oneself.

Here at University the valuable gain from a yoga class is the wonderful feeling of relaxation coupled with a feeling of extreme well-being. Breathing is very important and rhythmic control of the breath helps lead towards mental quiet and thence meditation.

Yoga classes: Gymnasium
Monday 2-3
Tuesday 4-5
Thursday 12-1

Lynda Rigler.

FINAL TRIALS.

Saturday 27th March 1971 saw a further series of trials to help guide the selectors in choosing the Senior, Junior 1st and Under-18 squads. While the numbers of players presenting themselves for these trials must be a cause of satisfaction to the club it is difficult to ensure that every candidate for a position is treated fairly. Some players, particularly those who have had only one spell on a Saturday, are perhaps entitled to feel disappointed when their names are not included in the squad they strove to make. They should remember that no selector is infallible and that those players who have made the higher graded squad can play themselves out of a side just as easily as they played themselves in.

So let all be reminded that the player who does his best in the trials and continues to do so in whichever team he finds himself is the player who ultimately attains the position he desires. The player who shines in trial matches often finds his position threatened by someone who dedicates himself to his training and to his team, and after all when the "crunch" comes during vital games later in the season the team is always



thankful for dedication rather than glamour.

The Committee and the coaches are aware of those who have regularly attended pre-season training organised by the club and of those who were infrequent attenders. Some of the latter who have made sides they sought will feel the hot breath of competition from the fitter players who have dedicated themselves to a regular training programme.

In the early trial game a shadow Senior First side managed to overcome an energetic combination of all-comers: not without some difficulty. Players who caught the eye in the First side, apart from the members of a generally hard-working pack ably led by Kerry McDonald, were Wiggins at fullback (who is showing signs of producing the form which earned him representative status in the 2nd division last year), and Wallis who gave everyone a demonstration of how tries could and should be scored by aggressive wing three quarter play. Gowland, the former Plunket Shield opening bowler, looks to have a promising future in Senior Rugby, and Barlow at halfback was the shrewd tactician, judiciously feeding his back line and nursing his forwards.

The all-comers side was subject to many changes in order to give all players an opportunity, and admiration must be expressed for the energetic approach of all forwards who wore the multi-coloured jerseys sported by this team. It would not really be fair to name any particular forward as each and every one of them gave of their best. In the backs P. Mora and Kennedy combined well, the former thrusting his way with characteristic aggression into the Senior 1st side for the first competition game on Saturday 3rd April. Grayson showed great promise at fullback, displaying great courage time and time again. The Junior 1st and under 19 trials produced a plethora of excellent young footballers of whom more will be written next week after the final Junior trials and the under 19 grading games. Strong lower grade teams are the foundation of any club and during the season more will be written about such sides.

EASTER TOURNAMENT TEAMS 1971.

The Rugby Senior "A" squad will be travelled to Hamilton to fight in the inter universities tournament which will be held there over Easter.

CRICKET:

J. Flucker
T. Druce
P. Bevan
R. Priest
R. Deyell
J. Greenwood
T. Shand
P. Reid
I. Storkey
N. Thorne
M. Browne
N. Kenning

G. Keene
N. Iwikau
D. Beagle
P. Wilson
W. Anderson

ROWING:

M. Hawkins
K. Sutton
D. Graham
G. O'Halloran
D. Cochrane
P. Bradshaw
A. Tuckey
H. Tuckey
A. Thompson
G. Fellows
G. Horan
E. Cairns
C. Fisk
S. Gibbons

MENS TENNIS:

W. Watson
T. Smythe
M. Skilton
T. Hooper

WOMENS TENNIS:

D. St. John
C. Robertso
P. Gordon

YACHTING:

C. Gilbert
G. Coleman
P. Taylor
R. Dykes

SWIMMING:

I. Trousdell
G. Stevens
M. Reynolds
N. Hope
L. Smith
V. Pickett
W. Dewe
R. Cairns
M. McKinley
B. Britten
M. Hayman
P. Kent

Women:

C. Spoor
K. Burns
A. Laking
D. Meggett
W. Ellingham
J. Jones

UNDERWATER:

D. Flaws
M. Bull
(Two to be included)

SNOOKER:

W. Marshall
E. McPhee
M. Chong

VOLLEYBALL:

E. Ridwear
J. Davidson
H. Lee
W. Wilson
D. Giese
G. Peat
A. Chou

ATHLETICS:

C. Banks
B. Batten
R. Barker
E. Cairns
I. Finlayson
I. Hunt
P. Kear
F. Nolan
B. O'Donnell
D. Robinson
W. Stevens
G. Sutherland

Women:
M. Belsey

303 RIFLES:

N. Wynn
M. Apthorp
G. Adlam
K. McGregor
J. McKinley
J. Whiteman

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