SLUM CLEAN-UP NEEDED IN CITY

These photos were taken at a flat in central Wellington. In the three years that the present tenants have been in it, the landlord has done no repairs. Bad enough when they moved in, the place is now a hazard despite the tenants' efforts to maintain and keep it clean. Their children's legs are covered with supporting improprieties, a direct result of the squashed living conditions. They've seen the doctor, but there won't be much of a cure until the surroundings are fixed.

The kitchen floor is below ground level. Nice find easy access through holes in the floor and off the wall. Cupboard doors are broken, neither disengaged nor flyproofed. The hot water is inadequate for the needs of the family. Vermin infest the house and its surroundings. Rats, mice and rat-chewed rubbish are strewn around the back yard. At night when you turn the lights on, say the tenants, you can hear rats all over the place. They've even seen them on the bed.

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There's no fire escape.

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Illegal roofs - no boarding, horseboards missing.

The only entrance. The doors have been broken. And the stairs don't work.

Once a window, now inadequately boarded and wired up.

The taxpayers' money...

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SALIENT
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Women's Day forum ends in chaos

International Women's Day, March 8, was marked by a forum in the Union Hall on submissions being made to the Parliamentary Select Committee on Women's Rights. Poorly advertised and poorly presented, the forum failed to attract much of an audience and confirmed the lack of dynamic leadership in the fight against sexual discrimination. Guest speakers delivered stertopyed speeches which evoked no apparent enthusiasm.

The first speaker, Dorothy Jellicch, M.P., outlined the fields which the Select Committee's report would cover. Education, law, commerce, public service and even the armed forces were of relevance in examining the role of women, for in each of these fields there was some form of discrimination to be found. A huge amount of evidence was being brought forward with the intention of producing new legislation from it. However, she said, no amount of legislation was going to change peoples' attitudes. Only education would do that.

Sonja Davies discussed the problems of pre-school care for children. She pointed out that there were about 15,000,000 pre-school children in New Zealand of whom only 2,282 were in childcare centres. If mothers decided that they want to work, then care should be provided for their children, and the responsibility for paying for this lies with the state.

For the Wellington branch of the National Organization of Women, Mary Sin-

The Vice Squad Strikes!

An early morning raid on a city flat by the Wellington Vice Squad resulted in two smashed-in doors and the police removing $50 worth of stolen goods. The police have no leads on the whereabouts of the owner.

Head of the Drug Investigation Bureau, and one of the three of his crew, roused a Hooper Street flat at 1.15 last Thursday morning with a search warrant made out for burglary.

The problem of two locked bedroom doors (one was occupied) was solved with a couple of hefty kicks. The girl asleep in one of the locked bedrooms was not given time to get up and open the door. After a two hour search, and a number of sarcastic comments from members of the flat, one of the men was given the job of unlocking the door. The girl inside was then roused.

The problem of the other flat was solved in a similar way and the police were able to search the flat for contraband.

The police then went to a second flat in the same building where they found a number of drugs and a large number of stolen goods.

Sonja Davies talked about women in Australia, but made no mention of Aboriginal women.

Mihaka who illustrated his obsession with racism in an emotional and sometimes illogical series of provocations and abuses to the panel.

"I've done a lot of personal study and research into the situation of women throughout the world. Sonja Davies has talked about women in Australia, but made no mention of Aboriginal women."

Dun Mahika

Before we get down to work we have to work out, we must get to work out "

Kay Googler replied that there need be no contradiction between liberation move-

ments. She also pointed out that the most oppressed people rarely speak up. It was the job of the audience to clarify Dun's remarks by pointing out that the 'middle-class polka dot women' is ignoring oppressed Maori women.

"Are any Maori women invited to speak today?"

Sonja Davies then stated that she was part Maori, "and proud of it!" to which Dun retorted, "Yes, it's very fashionable to say 'I'm part Maori' or 'I know Maori' but there are a lot of Judas among Maori."

Dun's remarks had some validity but he played into the hands of the sexist males in the audience who used his opposition to express their own antagonism to Women's Liberation by clapping and jeering. Also, his behavior could only have reinforced the prejudices of any women liberationists present who believe that it is men, and not the social system who are the enemy.

After many failed attempts to intervene in his inextinguishable supply of arguments, the women retaliated and the meeting disbanded with Dun's voice penetrating the hall. 'Whities' middle-class whites!'
STUDENTS HAVE NO SAY ON HOLIDAYS

Keen students making their way through the 1974 University Calendar may well have discovered to their surprise that the August holidays were only two weeks long. They might also have noticed other changes in the university year, and wondered why this was the first time they had heard of them.

Changes to university dates were discussed at Professorial Board meetings in February and March last year when the Board recommended a similar calendar for 1974 as 1973, except for the increase to 26 teaching weeks. Discussion of the matter was recommenced late in 1972 and by the end of March the Committee on Examining outlined the basis of the present 1974 calendar. Final approval came from the July Council meeting.

Whether about this is not so much the plan itself but the fact that so little of it got to students despite the stated need for discussion. Neither the University newsletter nor student representatives mentioned the matter. While the first omission is regrettable, the newsletter has no responsibility to students. It is a different matter with student representatives.

The removal of one week of the August vacations will make a big difference to those students who require this vacation to gain funds for the last term. It also makes an appreciable difference to university hostels who use vacation conference earnings to keep student fees down.

In view of these two considerations alone – and there are others – this issue would have been of considerable interest to students. There is probably little chance that student opinion would have made much difference to the eventual decision but it would still have maintained the credibility of student representatives on the Prof. Board and other committees if they had bothered to tell students what was going on.

From various references contained in the council minutes (which are freely available to the public from the University office) it appears that serious consideration is being given to introducing a two semester system with two weeks holidays in April and August and a longer examination and enrolment period in June. July for 1973. Would it be asking too much of student representatives to tell students something about this, or will first notice of the decision come in the 1975 Calendar?

–Anthony Ward

Salient Notes

If you were walking through Kelburn Park last Thursday afternoon you may have noticed a fist full of man on the far side of the field. Wellington cricket at last gone muffin or was it just a group of re-Evening Post sellers initiating with their catches (or lack of) who had discovered the annual cricket match against the Victoria Executive and NZUSA, eventually winning by a number of runs according to the score. The newspaper buyers had bought first in the dust, dentity motive. sun, hands up by an unabashed half four they were expecting to gain money and did not matter so much to them as there were no shareholders. (Irish at it with New Zealand Forest Products matched with their disregard, salience, technique and worry away as they but their cricket). In a match of quick scoring there were no really high scores but in the Salient spring two between stood out. Neil Pearse's long knock of 26 scored with a combination ranging from the most aggressive to the most necessary sort of play to keep the score. Bob Mclaren drove the croquet, baseball and softball slams entertained and top scored for the match while Warwick Dunn knocked out fast bowler Don Canon out of the attack (had the runs at the minute) with a mighty six into the corner which also threatened to end the game until a new ball was found. At 3.18-0 and Tom Forster 20 not out Salient declared the very soon elected and appointed representatives who were immediately in trouble against the fast medium attack of Roger Stone and Tom Ward respectively. The first five wickets fell for 16 runs. Their follow on mandate issuing from President Peter Wilson who scored 27 with some beautiful drives to the boundary.

A 32 run final wicket partnership saw them up to 169 when the last wicket fell and someone declared himself the winner. Bruce Kirkland batted twice due to the politicians having only nine players and scored 23 runs after taking 15 overs. After a weary day of an unimportant clean finish the players had their calculated subsuniform and took part in a very friendly game of scrummage and mentoral rounds, famous last words, and of course jumping on the backs of Jim Cairns-Constable who regards all men equally.

The Salient/Salient workers (friendship first, competition second) went back to their rooms and proved out this week's Salient and the staff meeting Wednesday go ahead, go out of it?

VUM DRAMA SOCIETY PRESENTS
A Day in the Death of Joe Egg
A black comedy by Peter Nichols
March 12 – 16 8pm
Concert Room, Music Department
Victoria University
Students $1

SHARPEVILLE DAY
Activities?
Planning meeting for interested parties
8pm Union Hall
Thursday March 21
Remember Sharpeville Day March 21

UNIVERSITY
BOOK CENTRE
15 MOUNT ST. PH. 48911

STAFF MEETING
ALL INTERESTED PEOPLE WELCOME

SALIENT OFFICE
7 P.M. WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13
Seed monopoly will push food prices up

The supply of seeds, insecticides and other horticultural requirements of orchardists, market gardeners and farmers has recently passed into the hands of a major Auckland company, Arthur Yates and Co Ltd. That the horticultural industry is now controlled by this one company poses a threat to the consumer. The company's ability to regulate the prices of horticultural goods to food producers means it also indirectly regulates the price of food. As primary producers pass on costs to the consumer, this monopoly situation threatens the maintenance of stable food prices. The firm recently finalised negotiations with two Wellington firms to give the Auckland company almost complete dominance of the horticultural industry in New Zealand. Arthur Yates has acquired the share capital of F. Cooper Ltd, and also of Webbing and Stewart, both private companies with valuable expertise in the industry. Cooper Ltd, once second largest to Yates has a complementary business in farm, vegetable and flower seed growing. Also significant is its interest in the supply of pet foods, insecticides, and sprays. Now this company will have prices and policies dictated to it by Yates. Webbing and Stewart is of value to Yates as a major supplier of vegetable seed to market gardens. The phenomenon of one company controlling supply, marketing and distribution is seen with this purchase by Yates. By taking over these two companies Yates will now control 95 per cent of the commercial and retail packet seed market in New Zealand. Watch out farmers, market gardeners and home garden enthusiasts! This is more significant than it might seem for the costs of fruit, vegetables and grain will now be indirectly governed by the activities of one major company. Any manipulation of prices is a serious matter for the ability of the company to manipulate output and price is ever present. But the control of output and price of primary products is a more serious matter still.

The total horticultural industry in New Zealand is worth about $30 million dollars a year. The direct value of this, all but five per cent now passes into the hands of the Yates organisation. The two remaining competitors are so small as to be insignificant. They will not be able to compete with the large company and so will not act as a check to Yates' profit margin.

The Government has failed in its duty here. It has not sought to safeguard the consumer's interest by maintaining a measure of competition which would go some way towards keeping food prices down in the long term. Labour has proclaimed itself a firm opponent of the instigators of food price rises and of monopoly business arrangements where price manipulations can occur. The Government makes much noise about its proposed Anti-monopoly Bill, but would not act when it had the chance before the election occurred.

Arthur Yates gives as the reason for this double takeover the ability of the enlarged company to produce at a higher level of efficiency. This also signifies that there are no checks to prices affecting the horticultural industry. Yet this also signifies that there are no checks to prices affecting the business machinations of major firms. The same result could have been achieved by a cooperative effort of the three companies.

If the industry so closely associated with primary production, with the production of our food, was not in the hands of one organisation the consumer might be less threatened by, or at least more aware of, the manipulations of prices affecting the cost of food.

---

Brendan Smith

Staff crisis at Porirua hospital

from the New Zealand Medical Association, Wellington 13.2.74.

Staffing situation at Porirua Mental Hospital. The following is an excerpt from the minutes of the Wellington Hospital Staff Meeting in December.

MEDICAL STAFFING: PORIRUA HOSPITAL

Dr John Hall spoke of the staffing situation at the hospital and stated that at the present time there were five full-time doctors and nursing staff to two whole-time equivalents. He himself at the present time (3/10ths) is the only member of the staff who is a specialist in psychiatry. He stated that this staffing situation was not new in that their understaffing had been a feature for many years. There was a need for doctors at all levels at the hospital and they were satisfied with the position. At the present time they hoped that variable amount was determined for the hospital and the staff group. Those working there were struggling against odds and I would be hard to improve the situation.

Dr McLaughlin commented on the urgent need for a restructuring of the national psychiatric services with the increasing numbers of patients. He stated that the College of Psychiatrists would have much to offer.

Medical members of the Psychiatric Unit at Wellington Hospital would be prepared to assist but they would deplore the Unit if any position may be impaired because of lack of staffing. This Unit must not be allowed to run down from the current level.

Mr Elliot stated that he hoped to meet the junior staff of this hospital with a view to some way of persuading them to place their cases in the Unit.

A further suggestion was that future appointments of psychiatric staff should not be as a special hospital but should be to the Board of the institutions. Of course, there is the international problem of a short shortage of awareness of training. By N.H.O. standards, Porirua Hospital should have 22 medical specialists.

It was moved by Dr J.A.M. Price, seconded by Dr J.B. McIlroy, that the members of this association view with concern the staffing situation at Porirua Hospital and that an active programme to improve the situation should be implemented.

This scandalous neglect of patients in Porirua has gone on for many years. The present Government disallowed the inquiry into psychiatric services because they had a better plan of their own for immediate action. One year later, things are worse than ever.

Kirk's Hobbitzes no solution

In October last year Norm Kirk announced that the Labour Government intended to provide Crown land for young people and others who were sick of society and wanted a chance to make a new life for themselves. The proposal met a mixed reception. Many lept at the chance, and are presently negotiating terms for settlement. Others were critical. The President of Victoria University of Wellington Student's Association, Peter Wilson, said that it was a pity that Mr Kirk's proposal to establish Israeli-type kibbutzim of Crown land had come too late in the year to be discussed at any in-campus student meetings.

Nevertheless Mr Kirk's proposal, though it has not been enough to cause some interesting implications.

In the place he has clearly demonstrated that there is very little that is 'anti-establishment' in 'taking to the land', contrary to what some people may have been duped into believing. Mr Kirk has shown that this type of protest is not unchallenging to the status quo that ever he can support it.

In the second place, his proposal does nothing in terms of going to the root causes of dissatisfaction in this society. It only caters to a misjudged response to that dissatisfaction, that is, 'taking to the land'.

The proposal therefore conveniently disguises the fact that it is social relations in the factory, the school, the family and society at large which produces alienated people. This alienation can only be fought at the places where it is generated - not on a piece of Crown land.

The latter 'solution' is no solution at all and could only exist for as long as it is denied to the many. It is therefore an elitist propaganda exercise which would have done the Values Party proud," he said.

Peter Wilson went on to say that he considered it fatuous for Mr Kirk to pretend that young people in New Zealand were special in feeling 'left out' in society.

"The great majority of people in this society who feel 'left out' in the workplace and denied the power to control the conditions of their work," he said.

"For those who like diversions there may be something attractive in Mr Kirk's proposal. But for those who want to tackle the problems of this society at their source his proposal should be seen as an encouragement to stay right in the heart of society, if only because this is the very place where Mr Kirk does not wish to see young people tackling social problems."
Farce and fear at Landlords’ meeting

by Roger Steele

“You can’t come in here, you’re from the Tenants Protection Association,” etc., the greeting which Grab (our photographer) and I received when we fronted up to the Landlords’ Association annual general meeting last week. We had to say we were there as journalists, which caused a disgruntled “oh well, I suppose you’ve got a right to be here.” All the other media were welcomed. The Landlords’ Association is after all the publicity it can get, but preferably good publicity. We were the only ones asked to show our press cards.

The first part of the meeting was formal. The only apology was from Ken Comber, M.P., which seemed appropriate. The presidents report included a couple of pathetic touches. Landlords’ fears that the proposed spontaneous fund would be used by the government to compete with the landlord. It’s quite encouraging that landlords are trembling about Labour’s intentions, even though the T.P.A. is singularly unimpressed with Labour’s performance in housing. President Rippin also noted plaintively that the current Appeal Bill does not contain any of the Landlords’ Association’s submissions.

A member of the Christchurch Landlord’s Association had come up specially for the meeting. He presented a report that largely dealt with rent books, which his association is publishing: “We found it easier to clear up any misunderstandings rather than have a head-on collision with the T.P.A.” The rent books were the landlords’ latest move to improve their image, he said. “We want to get in first before the T.P.A.” He was ratified. At least a couple of other speakers mentioned the T.P.A. and one speaker admitted the Landlords’ Association was set up to counter the T.P.A.

Election of officers came next. It was a farce from first to last. “Well,” said Pat Rippin, “I’d like to call for nominations for the position of president.” A voice nominated Rippin for re-election. There was a silence for three seconds. “Well,” said Rippin, “if there are no further nominations, I’ll declare nominations closed.” This was greeted with friendly derision. Pat got flustered. “I’m quite willing to stand down. I’ve got a lot of work to do. Are there any further nominations?” More laughter. Silence. Rippin re-elected.

The same with the position of secretary and treasurer. Then came elections for the committee of seven. Nominations flooded in, with the help of Pat’s frequent “Don’t be afraid to stand up and nominate yourself.”

He added that last year the press had claimed the 1973 landlord’s elections were a farce and he didn’t want anyone saying that again, looking pointedly in my direction.

Despite his good intentions, chaos took over and a jack-up ensued. After about twenty nominations a member noticed that few of the old committee were being nominated, so he nominated the lot. Soon the number was up to twelve, and someone else suggested that they elect the lot and be done with it. It was eventually pointed out that, to do this, a change in the constitution would have to be made. A great idea thought the meeting, until it was pointed out that 14 days notice has to be given before an A.G.M. involving constitutional change.

“Well,” said Pat, “We’ll elect the old seven, cognisant the new five and next year we’ll announce the constitutional change in good time.”

Landlords aren’t dumb — well, not all of them — and after many more minutes of procedural chaos it was pointed out that people were being told to call for nominations for the position of president.”

Eventually, the highlight of the evening came — Muldoon spoke. Publicity for him, publicity for the landlords — what a publicity coup (Strangely, the next day’s papers reported only Muldoon’s remarks and neglected to mention the shambles passing for democracy in the elections. Someone protecting somebody here? Muldoon mustered on about Labour’s failings, accreditation them with stealthily introducing a capital gains tax by giving it another name and sneaking it into section 88A of the Land and Income Tax Act.

In fact, as any lawyer will tell you, section 88A is nowhere near to being a capital gains tax, and anybody who thinks the capital gains tax.

Panthers up against Wall

Dr Gerald Wall M.P. caused a furor recently when he called in the police to a hearing of the Social Services Committee. He wanted them to remove members of the Pansy Society who had protected the removal of certain sections of the submissions of the Auckland Committee on Race and Discrimination (ACORD). Here are the statements not received by Dr Wall’s committee.

“This society has more institutionalised criminals per head of population than most other western societies for one reason and one reason only: our police, welfare, judicial and penal systems have been over the past 50 years and are still today creating criminals out of young children.”

“Worse still, we are creating Maori criminals in hugely disproportionate numbers.”

” ... the Department of Social Welfare deliberately chose an all-Pakeha Committee to consider its new Bill. ACORD cannot condemn the Department too strongly for this. It is a clear example of institutional racism; that is, the deliberate exclusion of the Maori people from decision-making and policy-making on issues which directly affect them and their children. It is a clear example of that Pakeha arrogance which so often leads us to believe that we have all the answers and that we can speak on their behalf. It is a clear denial of multi-culturalism, a concept about which this government has talked so much. Because of this, many in New Zealand feel it is just as important to learn from the experiences of the children of this country.”

We denounce this arrogant attitude of the politicians who, as they should remember, are nothing more or less than civil servants: and we denounce the Department of Social Welfare for this deliberate neglect of defendants in the children and young persons court.”

[Referring to a lawyer being attached to the Children’s Court] “... the custody of the gesture can best be seen in the attitude taken by Mr T G... Maxwell S.M. during Kaha W’s case in the Ohakune childrens court. The statement he issued upon refusing the Minister of Justice’s request that an ‘amicus curiae’ attend that hearing on behalf of Dr Finlay led to the belief that magistrates at present have no use for such lawyers and there is no reason to expect them to change their attitude in the future.”

Panthers up against Wall

Dr Gerald Wall M.P. caused a furor recently when he called in the police to a hearing of the Social Services Committee. He wanted them to remove members of the Pansy Society who had protected the removal of certain sections of the submissions of the Auckland Committee on Race and Discrimination (ACORD). Here are the statements not received by Dr Wall’s committee.

“This society has more institutionalised criminals per head of population than most other western societies for one reason and one reason only: our police, welfare, judicial and penal systems have been over the past 50 years and are still today creating criminals out of young children.”

“Worse still, we are creating Maori criminals in hugely disproportionate numbers.”

” ... the Department of Social Welfare deliberately chose an all-Pakeha Committee to consider its new Bill. ACORD cannot condemn the Department too strongly for this. It is a clear example of institutional racism; that is, the deliberate exclusion of the Maori people from decision-making and policy-making on issues which directly affect them and their children. It is a clear example of that Pakeha arrogance which so often leads us to believe that we have all the answers and that we can speak on their behalf. It is a clear denial of multi-culturalism, a concept about which this government has talked so much. Because of this, many in New Zealand feel it is just as important to learn from the experiences of the children of this country.”

We denounce this arrogant attitude of the politicians who, as they should remember, are nothing more or less than civil servants: and we denounce the Department of Social Welfare for this deliberate neglect of defendants in the children and young persons court.”

[Referring to a lawyer being attached to the Children’s Court] “... the custody of the gesture can best be seen in the attitude taken by Mr T G... Maxwell S.M. during Kaha W’s case in the Ohakune childrens court. The statement he issued upon refusing the Minister of Justice’s request that an ‘amicus curiae’ attend that hearing on behalf of Dr Finlay led to the belief that magistrates at present have no use for such lawyers and there is no reason to expect them to change their attitude in the future.”

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BANK OF NEW ZEALAND
Solzhenitsyn: The new Mickey Mouse of the Bourgeoisie

by Terry Auld

On February 13, less than 24 hours after secret police had arrested him in his wife’s flat in Moscow, Soviet novelist Alexander Solzhenitsyn was deported to the West. Since then he has become the darling of the bourgeois press, ranging from Newsweek to Soviet Union. The latter, with unconscious irony, found it "noteworthy that Solzhenitsyn is the first formal exile from the Soviet Union since Leon Trotsky." (Socialist Action, 1/3/74)

The seriousness with which the Soviet authorities had viewed his activities was reflected in the fact that Solzhenitsyn’s exile had been authorized by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet. Soviet Foreign Minister, Andrei Gromyko, found time while selling out the Arab people to call Solzhenitsyn "a poison drink" which the Soviet Union could do without.

The Soviet response was twofold: prune and prune. On the one hand, it underlined the fact that Solzhenitsyn’s heart belonged to the Western capitalists, he being found to have held Western imperialism preferable to Soviet reality which marks its exploitive class relations under a mask of “Marxist” rhetoric.

On the other hand, the Soviet leaders hoped that Solzhenitsyn’s enforced exile would lessen his potential for martyrdom while ridiculing them of a thorn. A Soviet journalist crowed: “Solzhenitsyn is now a spent cartridge. Solzhenitsyn in the West is not Solzhenitsyn in the USSR. How long will his name be in the spotlight of newspapers? One month? Three?” (News from the USSR, 25/2/74)

There is probably no more revealing illustration of the ideological deterioration of Soviet society than the fact that Solzhenitsyn, one of the USSR’s most gifted writers, is a reactionary and self-promoting anti-communist. But it will not do, to brand Solzhenitsyn, nuclear physicist Andrei Sakharov and other Soviet dissidents as CIA agents or as bearers of an alien ideology without roots in the Soviet Union, as have Soviet apologists.

Nor will it do, as the Trotskyists have with that predictable knee-jerk “anti-Stalinism”, to hail Solzhenitsyn’s “firm commitment to socialism” or to see the dissipidents as “the socialist opposition in the Soviet Union”. Nor will it do to paint most of them as remaining “socialists at the same time as they criticise the regime and its policies.” (Socialist Action, 1/3/74)

The transparency of these absurdities is demonstrated by Solzhenitsyn’s own statements. While Sakharov and the Medvedevs could be fairly called bourgeois democrats, Solzhenitsyn is more at one with fascists.

In his Nobel Prize lecture, written in 1970 but undelivered, Solzhenitsyn shows that when it comes to choosing between supporting the people of the Third World in their struggle for national liberation or supporting imperialism, he lines up with the latter. While the US was trying to bomb Indochina out of existence, Solzhenitsyn condemned patriotic and revolutionary movements which are “announcing their determination to shake and destroy capitalism.”

When he nominated Andrei Sakharov for the Nobel Peace prize Solzhenitsyn attacked liberals in the West as having “two moral standards”. To make his case, he used Pentagon-created slanders against the Vietnamese people. According to him, “The bestial mass killings in Hue, though reliably proved, were only lightly noticed and almost immediately forgiven because the sympathy of society was on the other side.” The “mass killings” in Hue by the NFL during the Tet Offensive of 1968 were manufactured by the Pentagon following the exposure of the My Lai massacres. They were “reliably proved” to nobody except apologists for US aggression in Indochina. Solzhenitsyn attacked Ramsey Clarke for not having recognised that US prisoners-of-war in the Democratic Republic of Vietnam “had been subjected to torture”. This too is nothing more than a manufactured lie of the Nixon administration.

With incredible arrogance, Solzhenitsyn asserted: “Could, say, the Republic of South Africa, without being penalised, ever be expected to detain and torture a black leader for four years as General Grigorenko has been?” The storm of world
wide rage would have long ago swept the room from their midst. It is
comparable with that about Solzhenitsyn's exile has accompanied the jailing
of Alexei Lozenga, black South African writer, or the shooting down of black
workers in South Africa.

His state of exile in, an open
letter to Soviet leaders characterized by Time as "apocalyptic," revealed Solz-
henitsyn as an alienated intellectual with a deep contempt for the people.
In prattling about the "decline of the West," Solzhenitsyn portrayed Western demo-
cracy as a system in which "politicians, and indeed the entire country, near-
ly kill themselves over an election, trying to gain a narrow majority." (Time 1
17/74.) This encapsulates the illusion of bourgeois democracy. Far from being a
competition to "gratify the masses," elections in the capitalist countries decide which section of
the capitalist class will loot the

In a distaste against workers who could have been written by Heath or Muldoon or Heath, Solzhenitsyn claimed that "there are examples today of groups of workers who have learned to
grab as much as they can for themselves whenever their country is going through a
crisis, even if they ran the risk of being caught in the process." (ibid) The "greedy" workers have been invoked by the homes in order to they are the most living conditions ever since the beginning of

It is no wonder the Solzhenitsyn is more famous than Mickey Mouse. The US, Britain, the US, Britain, and the self-appointed hangover of the old ruling classes in the
USSR. He is no dissident who has "per-
suaded brokers officials to cut his prices, he is no result of an alleged "Stalinist" terror, as Socialists. Action and the rag-bag of bourgeois intellectuals who have been the side would have us believe. Solzhenitsyn never

The same cannot be said for other prominent Soviet dissidents. In an inter-
view with a Soviet Union, Solzhenitsyn criticized strongly the Soviet bureaucracy's elaborate system of special privileges and its alienation from the people which it has led to what he called "private capitalisms" in the development of capitalism as it already existed in the
the United States and other Western
countries.

Social ownership by the whole people has
degraded into ownership by a privileged stratum and few owners. This privileged stratum - what Charles
tisgetel has called a "state bourgeoisie" (see "On the Transformation to
Socialism," available from The Paper Book, controls the means of production and determines how the fruits of production are to be used. Whatever may be the legal forms, this is the real content of how the relations of production, of class ownership in the Soviet Union

The privileged stratum live in bigger and better flats. They shop in stores which offer a greater variety of goods than the best stores open to the public. In the interview mentioned above, Sakharov cited, "a network of hidden distributors, whose merchandise is both better and cheaper." There the privileged buy at 25 to 35 percent discount. The state sends their
children to the best universities.

In June 1972 an anonymous "Citizens' Committee" circulated in Moscow a leaf-
let which charged that the national wealth and the selling price of tourists' trips to the USSR.

The list goes from issues of State

number of drug addicts" are proscribed as no more than "illness in the move-
ment." No news, please, either, on occupational injuries.

Ultimately, the censor regards military topics as sensitive. There are no stories about "bad morale in the ranks, bad relations between officers and men, or large scale disturbance among military personnel due to material conditions and the feeding of the men.

Most Soviet journalists seem to accept restrictions of this kind without evident discontent. As in China they seem to regard their job as being to support and sometimes to improve the status quo. What sentiments that a low-rank parap-
tich like Petraí Barletti would readily agree with. For the Watergate process it must seem strange to a Western public that the general welfare can be best served by suppressing such signs of official error and incompetence. Write Pravda and complain.

number of drug addicts" are proscribed as 1/20.

and the present movement to:

CENSORSHIP IN THE SOVIET PRESS

by Gordon Campbell

Recently a list of topics forbidden in Soviet newspapers became known in the West. The list was released to the Washington Post through the Soviet Embassy in Washington. Included in the list would be an article like this since the official censors publication of "information about the organs of Soviet censorship which discloses the character, organisational structure and working methods of these organs." The censor also forbids reports on

prisoners, low morale in the Army, or the actual number of the people who are involved in the crime in Soviet society, or statements about the Army's activities are considered as amateurs.

Airplane crashes are not reported, unless they are considered as major events. Floods, earthquakes and other natural disasters also pass unnoticed in the press.

The censor also forbids stories on "the number of uncared for children" and "the number of people engaged in vagrancy or begging." Stories on "the
The submissions of the Maori Organisation on Human Rights to the Education Development Conference

New Zealanders, Maori and Pakeha, learn their history and their understanding of society in schools which teach from the point of view of the dominant white culture. This creates ignorance and intolerance on both sides. Pakehas learn no respect for Maori culture past or present and many of them end up racist. Maoris learn little that gives them identity and pride in their race, and many of them end up knowing neither their history nor their rights.

Over the next few weeks we will be reporting the full submissions of the Maori Organisation on Human Rights to the Educational Development Conference. The submissions were written in support of the NZ Race Relations Conciliator’s emphasis on the need “to play a positive role” in promoting racial harmony, going beyond the “purely negative terms” of the 1971 NZ Race Relations Act... to implement the UNO International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination. Secondly, they support the NZ Maori Council’s emphasis, in its submissions to the Minister of Education, on the priority need for NZ’s education system to put a positive evaluation on Maori identity. And thirdly, they support the repeated call from Maoris for the re-writing (and teaching) of NZ history to set the record straight on Maori-Pakeha relationships.

We make the following submissions:

A) That the prime responsibility for promoting positive evaluation of Maori identity by adopting the “immediate and effective measures” referred to in Article 7 of the Convention rests with the NZ government’s education system which has the capacity to act on a country-wide scale —

a) because, without such basic comprehensive measures in the education system, the efforts of Race Relations officers of Community Relations Councils (as in Britain — see page 9 of the Conciliator’s Report) will be powerless to correct the negative situation in NZ which corresponds to that recorded by the UK Race Relations Board where “most victims of racial discrimination do not complain” (see p 5 of the Report)

b) because the climate in which victims of racial discrimination do not complain (and non-victims hasten to deny the existence of racial discrimination) is the product of institutional racism as defined by the Race Relations Conciliator and buttressed by biased teaching of history to justify the actions of the dominant culture.

c) because, while NZ governments have always discriminated between Maori and Pakeha, this discrimination is still justified as “in favour of the Maori” (cf. MP for Rangiora, Hannan, 2.7.69) — so that when official statistics record racial inequality to Maori disadvantage this is explained by a negative evaluation of Maori identity, indicating alleged Maori backwardness or inferiority rather than any mistakes in the policies of “benevolent” Pakeha paternalism

d) because this bias in favour of the dominant culture is reflected in news media reporting and selection of news, and accordingly intensified through such avenues educating public opinion outside the education system so that, as a result, the vicious circle of unconscious prejudice and stereotyping will continue until a conscious effort is made by the NZ government and its education system to provide New Zealanders with the full facts and lessons of our country’s history.

B) That this calls for the education system to take conscious positive compensatory measures under Section 9 of the Race Relations Act. (See Page 6 of the Report) to correct the effects of a century of defamatory stereotyping in history books and social studies and restore a positive evaluation of Maori identity — for example:

a) by stressing the positive and equal achievements of the Maori before they were excluded from Pakeha

Education must compensate for a century of defamation

A few Maori leaders, like Ngata and Beech, have achieved many pakeha. But many more great leaders are disregarded or ignored.

Parliamentary democracy in the 1850s — at a time when the populations were roughly equal but more Maoris were literate in their own language than Pakehas; when Maoris were running their own schooemakers, flour-mills and schools, supplying most of the foodstuffs for the European population, running half the export trade and paying half the customs revenue... etc.

b) by reminding New Zealanders that the Maori King Movement in the late 1850s was the Maori answer to their exclusion from Parliament and from having any say in NZ legislation which from the 1860s aimed to Europanise the Maori people, their lands and their schools. (The NZ Maori Council’s submissions remind the Minister of Education that urban gangs such as Stormtroopers, Niggis, Mongrels, Panthers, Kelston Sharks are likewise the product of the education system — “Maoridom’s most dramatic form of social protest against an education system that has failed them”)

c) by reminding New Zealanders that Pakeha Parliamentary democracy failed the Maori when its Parliaments (and other institutions) exercise their rights under Article 1 of the Treaty of Waitangi but failed to legislate for the ratification of Articles 2 and 3 of the Treaty guaranteeing Maori rights, and that this failure on the part of NZ’s Parliamentary democracy is still the root cause of disproportionate Maori poverty today.

That such compensatory stress is urgently needed if, from February 6, 1974 Waitangi Day to become New Zealand Day in fact and not a hollow mockery (a day of mourning for some, a day of reckoning for others, a holiday for the rest).

Without such compensatory stress the communication gap between those on the receiving end of racial discrimination and those who are not (and who consequently do not understand its existence or its meaning can only widen dangerously. And it will be impossible to heed the final warning of the Conciliator’s Report) “It is important that any tendency on the part of the news media to present news in such a way that ethnic groups are associated with bad news should be checked.

d) That such compensatory measures by the education
system under Section 9 of the Race Relations Act should aim to change attitudes in a limited period. The Conciliator's report describes the terms of the Act as "purely negative", concerned with behaviour and not with attitudes or with feelings, aiming "not to end prejudice"... (our italics - MOOR). To date NZ government discrimination "in favour of the Maori" has failed to restore equity between Maori and Pakeha. There is cause for alarm rather than congratulation, therefore, in the Conciliator's approval for the Act's departure from the terms of the International Convention (see p.6 of the Report) where he deals with "discrimination in favour" of persons on a racial basis "where these persons need such assistance in order to achieve an equal place with other members of the community" (p. Section 9: Measures to Ensure Equality) and continues: "This principle is now a permanent feature of our law, whereas the convention, which is strangely lacking in respect for minority cultures, provides only for special measures for a limited period.

If Measures to Ensure Equality do not achieve equality in a limited period, then they will simply perpetuate the paternalistic "assistance" which prevents a minority culture from achieving equal status and standing on its own feet.

The NZ Act's permanent provision for such paternalism reflects an attitude strangely lacking in respect for Maori ability—and particularly for the capacity shown by the Maori to run their own affairs and survive all attempts to Europeanise or destroy them, relying on their own strength and existence from Kotahitanga and Kiingitanga to Ringatu, Rataana, Nga Tamatoa (like the Polynesian Panthers) today. Such movements like the flourishing Maori community and schools under Te Whiti O Rongomai at Parahaka (tailed and destroyed by Pakeha Armed Constabulary in 1881—See Cowan, NZ Wars, Vol 2 pp 476—85, 537) rarely receive positive emphasis in NZ school history books.

Under Section 9 of the Act they should now receive compensatory emphasis so that mana maori stands equal with mana pakeha, so that New Zealanders respect Tawhiao, Te Ua, Te Kooti, Te Whiti, Rataana at much as they have been taught to respect Sir Aparana Ngaru, Sir Maui Pomare, Sir Peter Buck.

These knighted members of the Young Maori Party received Pakeha honours and demonstrated that the Maori at the equal of the Pakeha. Sir Maui Pomare, a child of Parahaka, because NZ's Minister of Health in 1924-25. But they also demonstrated that to achieve mana pakeha is not enough. (C. Henderson, Rangatira p 15 16.)

If it had been enough, then Pakeha cabinet ministers would have done as much as Maori cabinet ministers to change Crown policy towards Maori land. If it had been enough, it would be NZ government departments that took steps to close their statistical gap between Maori and Pakeha—to raise the percentage of Maoris at universities (still less than 2%) and lower the percentage in penal institutions (still from 30 to 90%). In 1972/3 five out of six Paremoremo D Block were Polynesians.

Instead the main positive impetus still comes from Maori, including today particularly Maori youth such as Nga Tamatoa, Te Huiaa Rangatahi o Aotearoa, Te Reo Maori. Their 1972 petition to restore the Maori language to schools achieved more than the Conciliator Report a decade earlier. In 1972 the Nelson Race Relations Action Group, headed by the chairman and secretary of the Nelson Maori Committee, proved that the "Maori crime rate" could be dramatically lowered by providing legal representation (government had already diagnosed the need); in 1973 Nga Tamatoa Tuatara was still taking more direct action than government to fill this need.

One example to illustrate how negative the effects of paternalistic government "assistance" can be: In 1970 government spent over $3000 on each individual Maori offender imprisoned in some gaols, but only $2892 on its subsidy to the NZ Maori Council for the whole of its nationwide work under the 1961 Maori Social and Economic Advancement Amendment Act and the 1962 Maori Welfare Act.

(The figure of $3000 was quoted, with additional costs to the family of the offender and to society generally, by the Secretary of Justice, Mr Mussen. The figure of $2892 was quoted by the Secretary of the NZ Maori Council.)

The negative results and confusion generated by such "permanent" paternalism to date are especially evident in government policies on the status of the Maori language and education and in government control, through its Maori Trustee and Maori Affairs Department, etc., of Maori Lands and Maori Monies.

Confusion is compounded by the fact that in 1973—like Sir George Grey and many more in the 19th century—NZ officials and ministers of the Crown continue to appear primarily concerned to deny the existence of racial discrimination. This year the Ministers of Justice, of Education, of Immigration have all publicly made such denials—which can only encourage racial prejudice perpetuating the vicious circle of racial discrimination because the NZ public is left with the impression that since there is no discrimination, then Maoris, Polynesians, Islanders deserve higher offending rates, expenditure rates and the assessment that their immigration should allegedly be restricted because they cannot "adapt" and make their way in a Pakeha/European environment.

Next instalment: "What puts a positive evaluation on Maori identity?"
Students take offensive

The last several weeks have seen a steady rise in the number of disturbances on a variety of issues across the nation. Focusing on the impeachment of President Nixon, 200 people at the University of California in Santa Cruz picketed an address by Vice-President Gerald Ford. And in New York, 250 students marched and burned an effigy of Nixon. A White House representative who spoke to a still-loyal Republican club in Queens on Feb 23, was met by 250 demonstrators outside his house.

Rallies and actions in several cities also sought to connect the issues of educational reform with the radical Student Union, which blocked the registration efforts of an executive of Standard Oil of California.

The 300 demonstrators demanded that Standard Oil "reform the prices you ask," in a reference to large-scale layoffs at Standard Oil refineries and other facilities. A company spokesman explained that the reactor's visit had been called off "due to lack of interest.

An EKXON recruiter at the San Annotarum campus of Michigan University was met by 100 students protesting his presence last Feb 5. On Feb 14, recruiters were targets of protests in Ann Arbor. Over 300 Berkeley students at the University of California staged an action to block an EKXON recruiter there. A Marine Corps recruiter at Boston University and the student union at City State University were all targets of protest in the last several weeks.

Rising prices in the prices of food and gasoline provoked actions of students on several campuses. Students at San Antonio College in California and 15 independent gas station owners gathered at the University of California on Feb 6 to register their objection to the price increases and to make a statement to their Congressmen. They were supported by the Kent State University in Ohio rallied to support the demands made by the Council of Independent Truckers for a 10-cent-per-gallon increase in diesel tax prices. They had previously joined the truckers picketing in Akron.

Two appeals to the faculty at the University of California, called by the Attica Brigade, a radical Panthers' group, failed. The 600 members of the group who gathered at the University of California, called by the Attica Brigade, a radical Panthers' group, failed. The 600 members of the group who gathered at the University of California, called by the Attica Brigade, a radical Panthers' group, failed. The 600 members of the group who gathered at the University of California, called by the Attica Brigade, a radical Panthers' group, failed. The 600 members of the group who gathered at the University of California, called by the Attica Brigade, a radical Panthers' group, failed. The 600 members of the group who gathered at the University of California, called by the Attica Brigade, a radical Panthers' group, failed.

The 300 demonstrators demanded that EKXON file charges against its workers for workers' rights violations, and to stop the sale of "dirty" oil. They were joined by the Kent State University in Ohio rallied to support the demands made by the Council of Independent Truckers for a 10-cent-per-gallon increase in diesel tax prices. They had previously joined the truckers picketing in Akron.

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The students at San Antonio College in California and 15 independent gas station owners gathered at the University of California on Feb 6 to register their objection to the price increases and to make a statement to their Congressmen. They were supported by the Kent State University in Ohio rally...
The President of the Life Offices Association and the President of the Auckland Stock Exchange [The Dominion, 20.10.17] quoted whether the fund 'would be in the best interests of the nation'. They agreed that such a massive accretion of capital in one part of the body (the Corporation) would not be good for the economy because of the control of industry and development which would flow from the control of this investment.

But if the control of this investment potential is not channelled into state-owned banks in the fund, where could the money go, and who would control it? The answer is of course that those who control most of it now would still control it.

That is, the insurance companies, the trading banks and financial houses.

Generally speaking three institutions can be summed up in two words: 'foreign controlled'. In short then, the argument of the President of the Life Offices Association and the President of the Auckland Stock Exchange, is that it is better for NZ if foreigners control investment in our economy than that we control it. One might well ask, 'what manner of men are these?'

The objective to foreign control of investment is two fold: (i) selective investment for the purpose of maximising profits is unlikely to mean investment in particular areas of the economy which the Government may wish to stimulate and develop, and thus to so frustrate Government policies such as diversification of industry and regional development; (ii) the profits reaped by foreign investment are largely channelled away overseas - further draining our overseas reserves - rather than being ploughed back into the economy.

Both the Government and the insurance companies have avoided mentioning that the real issue is foreign control. The insurance companies have avoided it because they don't want to remind people that only the Government Life is a New Zealand owned. The position with the trading banks and financial houses is the same - they don't want to remind people that only the NZL and NZL Finance Ltd, are New Zealand owned.

To give an example of the scale involved, the AMP, which is the largest Insurance company in New Zealand with its headquarters in Australia, was reputed about a million dollars a week in 1972. To give an example of the effect, the National Motorists, as a result of policy laid down in its Melbourne HQ, refused to issue a life policy to a half-Maori student (in Auckland) in 1971. The policy referred to racial reasons [The Press 18.12.17].

The Government has probably avoided naming the real issue of foreign control of investment because it doesn't want to alarm the electorate by appearing too parochial, or too radical. Obviously 'superannuation for all' is a more palatable rallying cry than 'check foreign control of investment'. It is completely opposite to the last election cry: Labour's virtually 'doctor's mandate' to restore stability to the economy was that the real meaning of these taxes were explained - the electorate would thoroughly approve of them.

The real effect of the Universal Superannuation Fund therefore will not only provide larger and more widespread retirement of benefits, but will be a sub-effect. The real effect will be to create a vast capital reserve whose investment will be under Government control. As long as Labour ruled that investment will tend to be selective, from the point of view of maximum development, rather than of maximum profit.

It will probably be applied to encourage diversification in NZ manufacturing, encourage further diversification in farming, and other regional development. Overseas investment may not always be most profitable in the short term, but in the long run no amount of diversification cannot help but be in the national interest.

The Government has been very busy, and it has taken many steps on the same pattern, misconstrued enough on the surface; but, in the end, all playing a part in breaking the foreign strangle hold on the NZ economy. The NZ Shipping Corporation is an obvious example. Shipowners which were not profitable for P & O or the NZNS Co. may be profitable enough for us in new markets for NZ, or at the destination.

A new division has been created in the Justice Department, the 'Commercial Affairs' Division, which contains the merged functions of the Companies Office and the Commercial Commissioner. The role of the Companies Office has been changed. It contains (and always did contain) a list of all companies registered to trade in New Zealand.

As a result of this legislation, the Companies Office has to enforce the deposit of register information. The lists of shareholders in some companies were 70 years out of date.

But a statutory amendment has given the companies licences to dematerialise, that is, to hold information in the form of computer records. The information has, in the past, been an almost voluntary business. The Companies Office has no power to enforce the deposit of up-to-date information. The lists of shareholders in some companies were 70 years out of date.

It is becoming clear that Labour has a logically cohesive economic policy, that is in the interior at least Labour belief in the need to diversify, particularly into manufacturing industries in NZ, and that it is hostile to foreign control. It is also clear that Labour is purposefully and quietly about laying the groundwork for this economic achievement.

The logical step would be, which may not eventuate 'to sell off the Superannuation Fund' and set up a new fund to reduce the control of foreign capital. As the President stated it is faced as a 25% shareholding in a company. But contrast a company deemed to have foreign control in the USA if it has a 10% foreign shareholding. It is clear that three figures of 10% was not arrived at without good reason, and that almost a third of foreign control. It doesn't take much of a block of shares to control some companies.

Not only does Labour appear to have a logical and well developed economic policy, but a Government with little recent practice in go---coupons. They are not even a type of government of great deal of political skill. They have not set up their own political and foreign policy unit. None of their measures, taken alone, is really sufficient to support a vision of a socialist inspired attack on foreign capital. Yet the total effect will be more than an attack in many areas it may be a victory.
Don't say Class Conflict, say Industrial Relations

One part of the University which students don't hear very much about is the Industrial Relations Centre. And among those who have heard it, fewer people know what it does or why it exists. For this reason it is planned to run a series of articles in Salient, examining the activities of the centre, and its role in Industrial Relations. It is also intended to have a look at the whole Industrial Relations field in an attempt to counter some of the myths which are typically propagated by the daily newspapers and such other right wing groups. From the point of view of the University, the Industrial Relations Centre is merely an appendage of the Economics Department which specialises in the teaching of Labour Economics. The centre's purpose is to educate trade unions and management and how to promote good industrial relations. The centre has four staff members, who, in their role as University teachers, do the equivalent workload of about one and a half ordinary University staff. The rest of their time is spent fulfilling the role set out for them by the National Development Conference back in 1969. Good industrial relations are seen to be vital to the continued growth in productivity in the economy. The University does not get a very good return in terms of the amount of teaching done, from the money that it puts into the IRC. The most recent annual report of the Industrial Relations Centre stated that a mere $15,000 of the Centre's financing came from outside the University which is rather less than the five-eighths which you would expect to be coming from beyond the University on the basis of teaching returns. Perhaps that is why Departments like Anthropology cannot afford sufficient staff and have to restrict entry to classes. It is also interesting to look at these outside sources of funds to see where it is that they come from. There is a sizeable contribution from the Department of Labour, and predictably, healthy contributions from various business organisations. However, there are also contributions from various trade union organisations. Thus all these groups are paying money out for research into the causes of industrial conflict - paying so that industrial conflict may be minimised in New Zealand. But what is all this stuff about "industrial conflict"? This is a topic that will be dealt with in greater detail in a later article in this series, but it is necessary to make a few introductory comments on the subject now. As we interpret it, industrial conflict is merely a manifestation of class struggle. That the IRC accepts this interpretation of industrial conflict is unlikely, but certainly much of the industrial relations theory that they reach is consistent with such an interpretation, but told from the point of view of the bosses.

What they are doing is adopting the usual "double-talk" practiced by so many social scientists in our form of capitalist society - subtly rephrasing reality through their ideological faith in the inevitability of the present capitalist order of society.

When one does believe that industrial conflict is a manifestation of class struggle, however, the role of IRC in New Zealand society becomes much clearer. It may be noted that the Centre's present claim is to say that only the way to resolve industrial conflict is through the termination of class struggle by the completion of a socialist revolution. Instead, they advocate all the processes of what is sometimes termed "class collaboration". Essentially they are advocating all the processes of social democracy to eliminate a few of the causes of the capitalist system, while allowing the system to entrench itself in power. But this will be a topic for a later article.

One question not yet considered in this series of whether not students can do anything about the Centre. At the beginning of 1973, the University Council invited the Students' Association to appoint a representative to the Committee of Council responsible for the IRC. The person who was elected was Peter Franks, who intended to expose the Industrial Relations Centre for what it is. He was, however, considered to be unsuitable for the position, and therefore was not allowed to take up position as student representative on the committee. In his place, an Economics Honours student was appointed to the committee by the IRC (the we presume, doing a relevant Honours paper in industrial relations). It is to be presumed that the University will not allow such dangerous abuses of democracy (i.e. elections, particularly of such as Peter Franks) to occur again. The Industrial Relations Centre seems ready to continue unperturbed.

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Rat Recipes

Rat pie:
Take four medium-sized rats and lay them on the chopping board. Have the butcher ensure the chops are freshly sharpened, raise it as high above the first rat as you can. Make sure that the rat's neck is well exposed, then bring the chopping down with as much force as possible onto the neck or head of the rat. Then cook it in a pan.

Rat soufflé:
Make sure that the rat's squeals are not audible from the street, particularly in areas where the Anti-Soufflé League and similar good-doers are out to prevent such pleasures of the table. Anyway, cut the rat down and lay it on the chopping board. Raise the chops high above your head, with the steel glinting in the setting sun, and then bring it down - "wah!" - with a vivid crunch, straight across the timid neck of the terrified rat, and make it into a soufflé.

Bits of rat hidden under a chair:
This isn't so much a recipe as a bit of advice for the skittish, scared of numbers of the Anti-Soufflé League or its simpering lackeys breaking into your Rat. Your wife or a friend's should be enough to make even the most infatuated members of the League in conversation, perhaps turning the chat to the price of corn and the terrible things needed in all kinds of situations on personal property, and rats attacking small babies (this always takes the steam out of things, you should have heard our rat-bits safely out of sight). Incidentally do make sure that your current copy of The Rat Gazette has been left lying around otherwise all will be in vain, and the hairing hounds of the culinary killjow will be unfurling upon the thing you cherish, your chopping-board, the chopper caught in the blood-red glare of the fading sun. Bring it down - crunch! The slight silencing of any normal columns under the keen metal! The last squeal and the death waltzes of the helpless rat!
He Never Once Lost His Way

I rwalk in my thoughts the streets of completed pulley and pulling him in the morning, staggering home from a frantic party, feeling the universe against him, dying for a woman to heal the bone's rage.

No money but he didn't care, the road unending back into darkness and houses tight as mausoleums. Cops in black cars stopped him frequently, asked where he was going, how much money he had. (It isn't safe if you aren't caucasian, your dark skin reminds the cops of middle of night's terrors — you may be on your way to rape your virginal wives and daughters.) Lied to them, said he was going to visit a friend, they left him alone to his silent rage and a cold room waiting where darkness was. He never once lost his way.

I retrace those streets, searching for that youth to ask that he save me with his compass of anger. I have never searched for that youth...

ALBERT WENDT

Example: The first issue includes articles on the predominantly mono-cultural because of the linguistic shortage as it affects Polynesians, and extracts from the press reflecting some of the problems which concern Polynesians. But although "Rongo" outlines some of the problems Polynesians face, it provides little analysis as to why these problems exist. For instance, the composition of the people in NZ. papers are Maori and Polynesian — yet offers no explanation of this. "Rongo" informs the reader why Polynesians' papers are Maori and says nothing about Polynesians' composition in NZ. papers. The newsmaker for the Taiho people of Auckland, the Maori Artists Conference, the Maori Teachers' Association, the New Zealand Language and Maori Affairs. "Rongo" encompasses the national scene: it is not directed at the people of Maori language, and its articles are of educational value. It is fulfilling the need for a medium to encourage and sustain culture. "Rongo" is rich in content; its articles are of educational value. It is fulfilling the need for a medium to encourage and sustain culture. "Rongo" is taking its place.
No Pigginisation for Maori

Dear Sir,

I would like to make one or two comments on two passages from John Brook-White's letter in the July issue, and on one passage from Hemi Potinsa's reply to it. The passages are these:

1) "He goes on about piggin English. This does not seem to have any relevance, surely nothing that a Maori in New Zealand can cry wolf about. At any rate his theory about the creation of piggin English in Maori is amusing in its naivete."

2) "Maori has no similar source. It cannot reach back to its roots and come up with a phrase for "computer-assisted systems engineering" which would mean to Maori people "piggin English words. It isn't getting dangerously near piggin in any other language is it".

3) "Somewhere and somewhere I have felt that new words come into a language in order to inculcate into the minds of my people and children that our Maori language is a language all, but it piggin language, hence my reaction to "defense." - [Postscript]"

I find both of Mr. White's (it's usefulness for hierarchy) clearly wants to have his cake and eat most of it up at the same time. This phrase isn't there, this getting dangerously near piggin seems to me (so he intended it be) dangerously near saying that Maori is a piggin language. It's rather like saying "no no no it's not a piggin language". What a strange thing it is to be doing under the language isn't it.

I am absolutely right in his writing that there are those who have indeed been trying to inculcate the notion that Maori is a decadent language, too. For example this passage from page 42 of Maori Children and their Environment, a report issued by the Department of Education: "The four shades of meaning of words are often blamed for Maori children, perhaps because their homogenous language in no way expresses for a group of all meanings. However, the "hau" (a word for 'polite', 'highway', 'track', "motorway"). Their vocabulary is expressed in the words "papa" (to express ideas. They are used to getting by with a minimum of words and they are lost when they have a more complex or abstract actual reality. There is also a cultural factor which is the difference in humour in Maori and Pakeha. Man}, many Pakeha probably think that we are full of rarely expressed ideas in semantics, that is subtleties of human activities and relationships. Thus, semantics is important for Pakeha, but not so much in Maori.

Note how the writer has effected a seemingly easy transition from the loss of "piggin" meaning to "highway" meaning for Maori children, through to making expressions, this phrase "loss in expressing "anything more complex than actual reality", then to "a cultural factor", and finally the importance of particular words and their expression in general with the statement that "semantics is important for Pakeha, but not so much in Maori."

Now since the word semantics means "meaning" (a word that is much used these days) this paragraph in no way expresses that meaning is not important for Maori.

And this, it seems to me, is a very close indeed to saying that the Maori language should be no exactly how shall we put it? not exactly very useful for Maori, thus this does not in any way show that Maori language is continuing to be misunderstood (the whole of the quoted paragraph above) as Dr. White points out you could take a look at my forthcoming article entitled "Maori children and Buroin: a linguistic awareness" in Education.

We are dealing here in effect with a large set of terms, each carrying its own connotations, vaguely defined though these may be. You speak of the "highway" language (in fact there is no such thing), or "not language at all" (dotted), or a "piggin", or "a developed language" (("vocabulary", or a "kata" language) or "verbal", or a "kind of a "pata" language, or "standard English") you can ask a look at my forthcoming article entitled "Maori children and Buroin: a linguistic awareness" in Education.

Salient News...

Dear Sir,

Looking through last year's Salients I could not help being impressed with your continued support of causes banned or suppressed by the papers, issues such as Zimbabwe, facts of the Vietnam war, etc. I feel you have pushed it too far, and Veysseer's, Rich, to not mention your unique [like], of your efforts. I hope your perseverance will not be in vain.

Even your ideology makes some sense after churning through a constant stream of pedestrian commentaries in 30 consecutive Salients (all in one setting, please). Like, it takes a while for that stuff to get through the preconceived notions gained from an unquestioning intake of my hometowns' "Daily News" for the last 15 years.

I am dismayed at the attitude you show towards religious groups on campus. Who I'd certainly like to know your reasons for this. What are they to you?

Yours,
Steven

Union Fees for what?

Dear Sir,

In the only issue of 'Salient' last year which had any meat in it some foreign students (kow students) are too supine to complain about anything. They must have had a great deal of attention from all the Unions and official and auxiliary staff getting something or other in the form of cash. I don't think that the situation will be changed.

Student union fees are now increased to an all-time high of 52.50 $ this year.

I think it is a scandal that poor student fund (that is the majority) are blackmailed into having to go to the upper storey's cafeteria to get a decent balanced meal at a cost of $1.10, without sweat (or else)

This compares with 50c a Wellington Polytechnic where the meals are not heroic but at least contain some vegetable or something.

Congratulations to your new "marketing manager"! (Someone's idea of a catchy title appears in the Handbook for 1974.

Even a School Certificate student knows that the human being needs vitamin in a decent balanced meal. About 90% of students are forced to patronize the lower canteen. When I had my 1 meal on the upper story's cafeteria (which to me is the most expensive in the city) I saw the House Manager and one of his cronies eating right out of their pockets. They were so hungry it was pitiful to see.

Dameon O'Connell

Dear Sir,

I think you're right in your reaction (Chuck Wagon's an unkindly name if I ever heard one) about "towards the end" of "Wake of the Flood". I think it's, in fact, it's in Grateful Dead's best turf. I think it's very good.

Django Mainstream

Dear Sir,

I think your recent review (Chuck Wagon is an unkindly name if I ever heard one) about "Towards the End" of "Wake of the Flood". I think it's, in fact, it's in Grateful Dead's best turf. I think it's very good.

Django Mainstream

Salient March 15 Page 14

Oiling the Wheels of Profit

Dear Sir,

Isn't it funny how the fuel crisis has still not been headline news or even news material. Maybe because the fuel crisis is really a jack-up because the Arabs are sort of a threat? We've had huge reports of "Arab blackmail". Now quietly tucked away in a few column inches is more necessary material. Royal Dutch Shell increased their profit 15% (March 2, Dominion). So such a jolt at a few petrol stations that Hollands and Sweden have lifted their rationing. Definitely not as sore as some Arabs blackmailing us poor wretches.

Yours sincerely,
Richard Thompson.

Racial Stereotyping

Dear Roger,

You obviously don't watch TV. In your article on racist stereotypes you missed the most blatant example around. I refer to the Lever and Liptons advertisements. Trendy, young whites guile Lumen and Farmo and rat hagik. The latter is provided by onboard maori who appear to be too busy to do any of the talking. The advertising industry's message is obvious: happiness is Lumen and Farmo having workers at your party and being white.

Don Carson
Dear Sir,

Dear Sir, I am a student publication worthy of those is meant to represent. I can not have all the way down from Auckland.

Shore-born but not-forgotten

Zeffirelli's Home Brew

Dear Sirs and Madames: Errol Morris of the June 1978 issue of "Brother Sun, Sister Moon" was Zeffirelli advocating the removal of the enemy's bloody noses and the lovely Francisch icon and the rich decadence of the lusty in order to give you the word last this year, brother Dave. You can have a show as long as you like when Innocent is more Francisco, Maybe Innocent these types are more like Francisco in Francisco's god-giving way of coping out.

Inevitably the Francisco get sucked into the movies in a way that makes it possible, for us, to imagine we have found a way to give us the blues. They're all so much in love that Innocent is more Francisco, Maybe Innocent these types are more like Francisco in Francisco's god-giving way of coping out.

Then we heard that the "supersonic, motorized, King Kong" of the movies was to be "first seen in New Zealand. So we went over to his trailer to check out his new album and as much on the strength of the genially inspired music therein, as the attention of "vandallyumpoet" to show the live performance would be worthwhile.

The sense of the concert was at Western Springs and the stadium filled quickly as the start of the show drew nearer. The Queen City atmosphere was electric, from the enthusiastic guitarist to the back-spring-hipped hippies to the Jesus Freaks and bikers, but all acclimated as soon as Elton John entered the stage. The huge crowd rose to its feet as he sat down at the piano dressed in what ever one later called a "technicolor chicken-man suit" but which at the time brought to mind the garb a dandy wish doctor dressed as a bird of paradise.

Elton John and his four-man band began with "Your Song" and "Dancing in the Dark", the crowds swooned nostalgically as they sang along to their own words. Elton John's long-suffering "half-arsed" guitarist, "Your Song" to the audience 'I've ever played to'. This is a truly precious thing that has when he introduced another, saying later in the show as a "hot, tricky call" (as he seemed to sum up the slightly over emotional mood. Others must have shared his feeling for the end of the show when Elton asked the audience if they wanted a fast or a slow number on the string synthesizer to the former. Elton John's back-up band was really outstanding, Errol Morris of the June 1978 issue of "Brother Sun, Sister Moon" was Zeffirelli advocating the removal of the enemy's bloody noses and the lovely Francisco icon and the rich decadence of the lusty in order to give you the word last this year, brother Dave. You can have a show as long as you like when Innocent is more Francisco, Maybe Innocent these types are more like Francisco in Francisco's god-giving way of coping out.

The peace and intensity of the music rose and rose as the audience reaction became more and more fervent.

The state's exit was followed by a call for an encore as hysterical and ecstatic as the music itself. My heart sank as I was deprived, of a moment later Elton came back on stage having changed into a silver late suit with a tassel (Davy Jones Lookalike, complete with a black and white top hat). The atmosphere was almost mock-seriousness: "Nothing moved except Elton John. With the larger re- group on organ, the band broke into 'Crocodile Rock' which is almost the archetype of the 70's rock'n roll album at which time the audience reaction was no better. The warm Auckland night was swimming with the mad marriage between audience and performer, the to-and-fro between audience and performer every present. Elton's triumphant jump onto his piano seemed like a 'King of the Castle' gesture both unappreciable and unassailable. Their audience reaction it seemed the most natural, obvious.

The band simply had to come back for one more encore. Elton John, in a new costume, another costume, outshone his audience with his electrically sophisticated, which up electric guitar.

"Saturday Night All Rights For Fighting" brought in the show's thirteenth close with the star singing with the audience "Saturday, Saturday, Saturday All Rights For Fighting" was nothing more than a given show was over Walking back among the crowd through a veritable curtain of sound a magical moment over a river of empty cans, I felt dearly and deeply awed by the whole spectacle. Much later that night as we circled through the streets of Auckland, the man who sat on the local radio station was gibbering boasting about the huge crowd which apparently had brought in a new level of 1000. The atmosphere was as electric as he looked with an impression given by a fellow announced the concert: "He said he looked like the Pope". Interesting, Interesting.

Baron Von Tollbooth: Grace Sliek and Paul Von Tollbooth's First Recording Reviewed by Phil O'Dea

Perhaps it's another impending winter and the after Christmas blues, but very little seems to be happening at the moment. Most potent progressive bands are currently in hibernation and seem to have quietly sunk into morose torpor; whole pop with the exception of "Amanda's Arms", seems to have run out of any new direction and the usual sub-derivative lyrics. In the midst of this gloom, however, there are a few bright spots in the Gladys Sliek's third album toghether takes out the lead. The second track on the album, "Broken Arrows" is one of the band's best. The record is a very ambitious album which sounds potentiality of every single track. There are many heavier and heavy, David Grasso, Jerry Garcia, John Barleycorn, The Byrds, The Who, etc. There are various Airplane offspring.

In the next song, however, we get a slight lift. Previous efforts by Karrin and Sliek to sing rock and metal to a fair degree. For those who are familiar with the band and their style, this is a surprising track on the album, "Broken Arrows" and "Music Is The Answer" both contain some of the most appealing and interesting rhythms and style of songs and arrangements.

Musically there are other tracks stand out. "Broken Arrows" and "Music Is The Answer" both contain some of the most appealing and interesting rhythms and style of songs and arrangements.

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There's the whistle, and that's the end of the first half with the score tied, Ducks 7, Sharks 7.

It's a fumble! Number 69 Freekowiski scoops it up and heads toward the sideline!

Suddenly he is confronted with a wall of tacklers! He fakes a lateral pass and cuts back in! What a move! Everyone is completely fooled!!

He slips a tackle! He stiffarms another would-be tackler! But he's trapped behind his own line of scrimmage!

There's only one thing he can do! He backsteps and dropkicks a field goal from the fifty yard line!

...and now back to the game!

It's those halftime shows that get to me...