

# SALIENT

Victoria University Student Newspaper

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The Minister of Education told the Press Association that the student allowances and the standard tertiary bursary were a "substantial increased cost to the Government"

"Parent support of students in higher education was also becoming less and less significant, and hopefully would disappear".

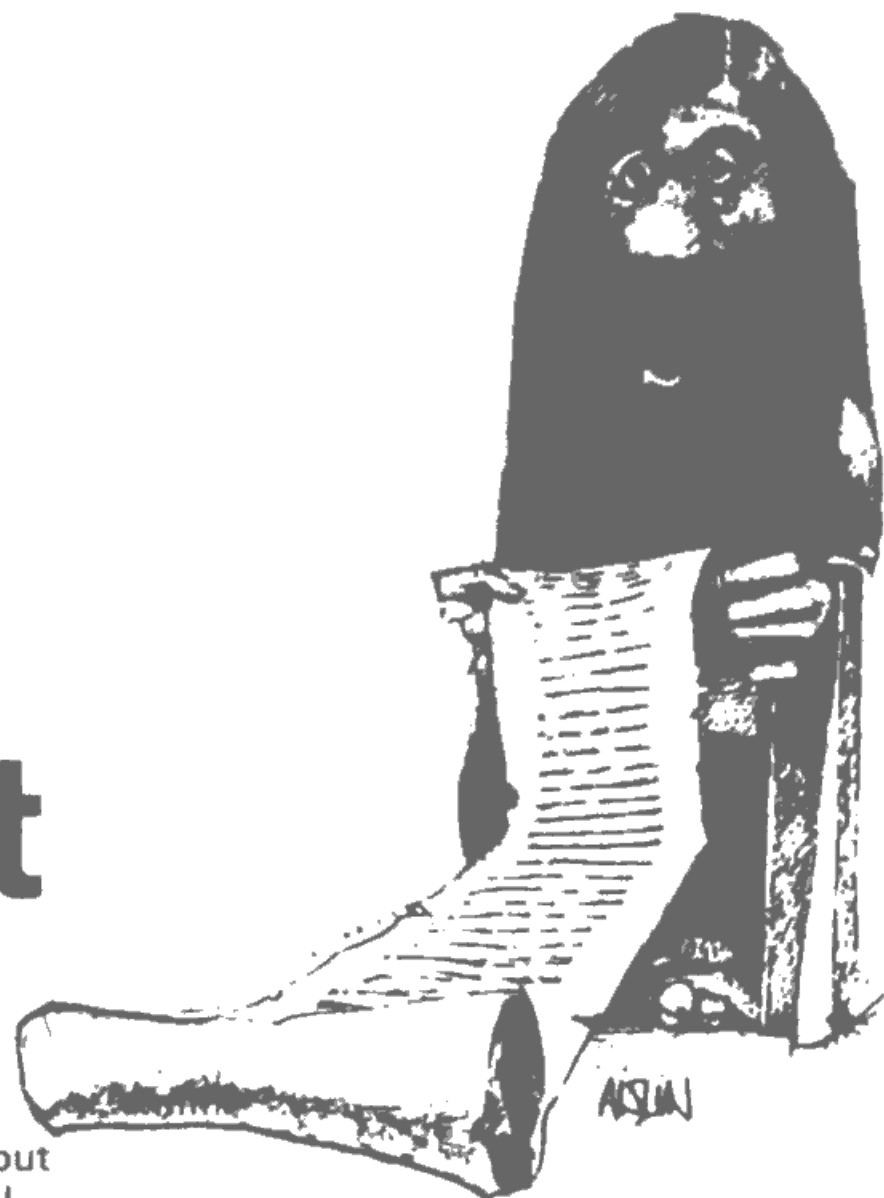
*Christchurch Press May 23*

On pages 8 and 13 Salient investigates the Standard Tertiary Bursary. We conclude that parental support will still be necessary, and that the government will make a saving of about \$4,500,000 by introducing it.



## THE FABLED TERTIARY BURSARY

# Budget Comment



The most striking thing to most people about last Thursday's budget was, without doubt, the increase in the price of petrol brought about by the imposition of an additional tax. My first reaction on hearing the announcement was that it was a good thing. As a part of the phenomenon of consumption, our society has become excessively oriented towards the use of the motor car. The automobile has become a *raison d'être* for a very large part of the capitalist economic system, with a consequent extraordinarily wasteful & inefficient use of society's resources. If a rise in the price of petrol was to cause people to adopt a more thinking attitude towards the use of the motor-car, then it would be a good thing.

But then I thought a little further. I realized that the public transport services of this country, at least in the Wellington area, were not in general geared to an increase in the peak-hour usage. The Wellington City Council has recently decided to reduce its order for new buses from fifty to thirty, because bus usages appear to be declining. The Council, of course, failed to recognise that one major reason for the decline in bus usage was its own policies designed to favour the motor car as much as possible. One could be excused for wondering if there were people on the City Council who had financial interests in encouraging the use of the motor car in the central city. But the total effect must be that the rise in the petrol price can have very little effect in reducing petrol consumption, and hence in reducing the country's import payments.

But to continue with an examination of the Budget! The next point in it that strikes my attention is the attitude that the government expresses towards exports, and particularly agriculture. And thus Mr Tizard said:

"It is vital to the recovery of the economy that, when export prices improve and as markets expand, we have an increased quantity of produce to sell." (p.14).

This statement implies that there is a body of opinion in Treasury, if not in the Government (because it is really the Treasury, a government department,

rather than the government, which formulates the outlines of NZ's economic policy), which follows the somewhat dangerous economic ideas of Dominion columnist and Meat and Wool Boards economist J.V.White. Readers of the Dominion will have read of the dispute between Mr White and four Massey University economists concerning the emphasis that ought to be placed on agricultural exports. Mr White displays a refusal to learn from NZ's past history that almost every time that the NZ economy gets into trouble it is because of its excessive dependence on the export of a limited range of agricultural commodities. Yet the budget appears to display the same short-sighted thinking, lacking in long-term historical perspective.

I will not comment on the governments sham of a Standard Tertiary Bursary, because I expect that there is comment elsewhere in this issue, beyond saying that all it offers is a partial adjustment for inflation. Possibly, however, the students are getting a better adjustment for inflation than wage-earners will be allowed. The only group of people to be allowed some sort of reasonable adjustment for inflation are pensioners & social security beneficiaries. There the government appears to be willing to make some concession towards allowing them enough money to live on.

My net summary of the budget, then, is that it contains nothing particularly dramatic or exciting. There are no major changes made, but we do at least have the reassurance of a commitment to a policy of full employment, which is more than we would get in a National Party Budget. Saturday morning's Dominion suggested that NZ Forest Products would get \$1 million in export incentives from the budget, and one may assume that this is typical. Even with a Labour government, ordinary people can gain very little from economic policies instituted under a capitalist economic system, while big business takes the cake (if there is any). Just wait till the mini-budget in December if you don't believe me!

## EDITORIAL:

# Meaning of new bursary

The introduction of a 'standard tertiary bursary' in this year's budget will have a number of effects that are probably more important than the amount of money and where it has gone.

The most obvious effect is that the Labour Party has won a large section of the student vote in the coming election. What makes this so surprising is that the government has reduced its total bursary payout by \$4.5 million through the introduction of the STB. The majority of

students get a little bit more (university and a few polytech fulltimers) while a minority (teachers' college students) get a lot less per person. It was an ambitious ploy by a Labour government low on credibility and it will probably pay off.

The STB will have its most important consequences in the relations between different sectors of tertiary students. The new scheme tends to equate the different tertiary students to each other.

The most important effects of this are:

1. *It will make the formation of an NUS inevitable in the very near future.* Now that all tertiary students are under the same bursary scheme there is a need to have a common bargaining position on the conditions of the STB. Bargaining can only be effectively managed by a single central (Wellington based) negotiating body. Also an NUS would give stronger representation than the various tertiary student bodies acting in isolation.
2. *It will solve the problem of who represents student teachers.* PPTA and NZEI, the teachers' bodies, have represented student teachers in the past, on the question of wages and conditions. With the introduction of the STB they have the dubious pleasure of having negotiated a \$10,000,000 wage cut for student teachers. More importantly, student teachers are now to be treated like like other tertiary students. If this is the case, student teachers should be represented by their students associations.
3. *It will help destroy the elitist nature of the universities.* One of the original points of the Labour Party policy on education was the downplaying of the importance of the universities and increas-

ing concentration on other tertiary institutions and 'community colleges'.

The STB helps this policy along quite a bit. In particular it could help relieve the atrocious conditions that prevail at polytechs and actually encourage students to go there instead of university. The STB should also facilitate easier movement between the different tertiary institutions.

These are the most important consequences to me. There are many others that will come to light in the near future. While the STB will make a profound influence on the development of tertiary student organizations and tertiary institutions, it is by no means a positive thing, in itself. At the moment it is a skeleton with no flesh. It will require some hard bargaining by our national representatives before 1976 to ensure that it does succeed in making it possible for almost anyone to afford to go to university. Apart from raising the basic rate, the questions of extra money for married people, people with dependents, older students with greater financial commitments, female students etc., will be vitally important. The resolution of these and a host of other details is needed before we can really comment on the STB itself.

Lastly, the question of getting more working class people into tertiary education. If negotiations are successful then the STB could eliminate the need for parents to subsidize their children's education. This is one good aspect. However, it does not solve the problem of working class children not getting into tertiary institutions.

Working class kids will never get into tertiary institutions until our whole society is changed. School Certificate and University Entrance measure social class more than intelligence. Somehow our predominantly middle-class education system doesn't seem suited to working class kids. Most have already been discarded before UE enters the picture. And for those that could succeed they are given no encouragement — the children of workers are fit to be workers, they have no need of an 'education'.

—Bruce Robinson

## SALIENT NOTES

It has been an event packed week this week what with the introduction of the Standard Tertiary Bursary. But we couldn't help thinking how much better a deal we would have had with the Salient negotiating team. We would have had chief negotiator John Henderson, our man with words, and chief researcher Tony Ward our man with statistics, while Martin Edmond would be our chief canvasser. Bryony Hales and Lisa Saksen would provide some weight while Quentin Roper would draw on his vast experience. Geoff Savell and David Newton would man the telephones while John Ryall would arrange heavenly sanction. Audrey

Young would take care of national affairs. Brendan Gaffney and Pat O'Dea would be willing reserves. Colin Fessler and those folk down at NZUSA and STANZ would be set aside to provide constant hot refreshments for the negotiating team which would rely on Bruce Robinson to edit the final submissions. Stephen Prendergast and Christine Haggart would solicit donations for the good cause (they're the advertising managers) while Janet Murphy and Marty Pilott would be chained to the typewriter to produce the submissions on time. Salient was published by the Victoria University Students Association and printed by Wanganui Newspapers, Drews Ave., Wanganui.

## NEXT YEAR IS COMING!!

1976 will come at a very good time. Just after the end of 1975.

At the beginning of each year, VUWSA produces a nasty little book called "Handbook", which tells nasty stories about how much lecturers earn, how to avoid getting arrested in the big city, how to find a flat, how to pass your courses without really trying and what your courses are really like.

If you have a vague interest in most of the above things, then you could be the HANDBOOK EDITOR 1976.

Apply by next Tuesday to Publications Officers via the Studass office, who will tell you the truth about the job on request.

WANTED

WANTED

COME ALIVE THIS TERM  
TRY SOMETHING NEW AT THE  
GYM. NEWCOMERS WELCOME  
AT ANY TIME.

Learn to Ski  
Mondays at 1.00pm  
Tuesdays at 5.00pm  
Fridays at 12.00am

Weight Training  
Instructions or training programmes  
Wednesdays at 1.00pm  
Thursdays at 4.00am

Squash  
Individual instruction for beginners  
Tuesdays between 3-5pm

Dance Theatre  
Mondays at 5.00pm  
Wednesdays at 7.00pm



Relaxation  
Wednesdays at 1.00pm

Yoga  
Tuesdays at 12.00am  
Thursdays at 1.00pm

Get Fit  
Tuesdays at 1.00pm (women)  
Thursdays at 12.00am (women)  
Thursdays at 5.00pm (mixed)

Ballroom Dance  
Mondays at 4.00pm  
Thursdays at 5.00pm

Folk Dancing  
Friday: 30th May from 8.30pm

Volleyball  
Tuesdays 12-2pm

RADIO WINDY PRESENTS

BUCK A HEAD  
CONCERT

IN ASSOCIATION WITH

ROCKING HORSE  
STRAITE

SUNDAY JUNE 1  
OPERA HOUSE  
ADMISSION \$1.00



# Students Say : A STANDARD TERTIARY BURSARY ?

A couple of days after the new Standard Tertiary Bursary scheme was announced by the government, SALIENT reporters John Henderson and Stephen Prendergast strolled outside to conduct a survey of students' opinions on the new scheme. The students were asked 1) If the scheme affected them in any way and 2) What they thought of it. Here are the replies :

I don't reckon its sufficient, as it doesnt meet the cost of living. It'll help, of course, compared to the system in operation now.

It suits me, since I'll profit from it. But others won't.

I don't like it, but it is going to make very little difference to me, as I'm in my third year.



It is a good idea but I see flaws in the present structure. I don't like the idea of graduates only being entitled to \$27 maximum as this sum is in no way adequate to cover costs.



I don't think its very good because they presume that you don't pay for your parents board, it should be the same whether you're living at your parents home or not. The teachers College students who have just started haven't got a shit.



I still haven't worked out what it is, but there is nothing wrong with the old one for me. There should be more for people who pay board.



I still don't know precisely what it entails. I will probably lose my boarding allowance because I'm not at Vic.

So it seems from these statements that the average student knows very little about the Standard Tertiary Bursary, and what he does know he doesn't like. We, in SALIENT, are of the opinion that the government has sold out in a massive way, that the Standard Tertiary Bursary that they so eagerly prate on about is, in the words of Alick Shaw, President of NZUSA, a 'fraud'. Well, what do you think of it? We'd like your opinion, so, instead of merely grumbling at your friends or in the general direction of the graveyard, write us a letter, or better still, come in and see us. We would like to hear your views.



It's an improvement in the right direction.

## let me help you make a little money go a whole lot further

If you need a little help and advice on how to make your money go further while you're at varsity, see Errol Hanna at the Wellington Branch of the BNZ. Errol knows the sort of money problems you're going to be involved with as a student, and he'll be pleased to give you all the assistance and advice that's possible. Apart from the BNZ services like cheque and savings accounts, free automatic savings facility, the Nationwide Account, travellers' cheques, and so on, there are two particular BNZ services that a lot of students have found very useful.



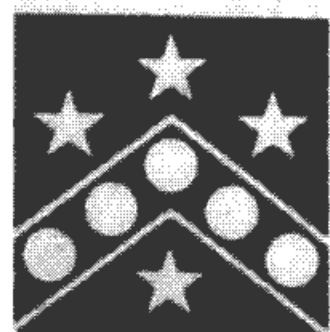
### BNZ Educational Loans

The great thing about these is their flexibility. You can take one out for a few days, to tide you over a rough spot till the end of term, or you can borrow on the long-term and, plan things out over the years you're at varsity.

### BNZ Consulting Service

Free, helpful advice on practically any financial matter, from people who understand money and how it works.

And just by the way, there's another good reason for banking with the Bank of New Zealand, it's the only trading bank wholly owned by the people of New Zealand. Call at the BNZ on-campus office and fix up a time for a chat with Errol Hanna or phone him direct at the BNZ Wellington Branch, Cnr. Lambton and Customhouse Quays, Phone 44-070 ext. 823.



## BANK OF NEW ZEALAND

Wholly owned by the people of New Zealand.

### QUAKERS

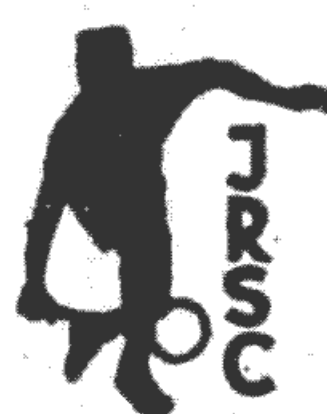
We shall not ask you to speak or sing,  
We shall not ask you what you believe  
We shall not ask you to give money,  
We shall simply offer you our friendship,  
And a chance to sit quietly and think.  
And perhaps somebody will pray,  
And perhaps you will find here  
That which you are seeking ...  
We are not saints,  
We are not cranks,  
We are not different -  
Except that we believe  
That God's light is in all men,  
Waiting to be discovered.

Discover Quakers at 8 Moncrieff Street  
every Sunday at 11 am.

### THE PIPE SHOP

126 Featherston St Wellington  
We stock all the latest pipes  
and special tobaccos

We give  
ALL STUDENTS A DISCOUNT



## JOHN REIDS SQUASH CENTRE

### STUDENTS CONCESSIONS

SQUASH: 50 c per half hour  
(normally 95 c)

GEAR HIRE: 10 c per item.

CONCESSION HOURS

9 - 12 and 2 - 5

Weekdays



# From, the Courts

by Les Knight

Before Mr. Hobbs S.M. last week, a man came up for sentence on a charge of dangerous driving. It was said that the man had little money and because of that it was considered that a fine would be inappropriate, so that he was consequently sentenced to Adult periodic detention. It may be that a fine would have been inappropriate anyway, because of the seriousness of the offence, but the decision was not based on this reasoning. This was not entirely Mr. Hobbs' fault, however, this 'answer' to the problem was recommended by the probation officer and condoned by the defence lawyer so that the magistrate thought it the best course to follow.

I realise that this was the pragmatic answer in this case but it does seem a little strange; if this man had more money

he might have been fined instead, but then a fine is less of a penalty to a man with money than a man without any.

It is sad to see the same old thing repeated again and again in the Courts. An alcoholic woman pleaded guilty to an indecent language charge, was duly convicted and discharged having been kept in custody since the offence.

The whole thing is a farce yet it must be a part of these persons' existence; the arrest on a petty charge, retention in jail then a small fine or conviction and discharge. It is no wonder that many regard the court with contempt or plead guilty without seeming to care about the outcome.

It seems that when a case is fully outlined to a magistrate, with all the mitigating factors involved then he is prepared to show a little compassion in an individual case. A man appeared before Mr. Bradford S.M. charged with stealing some childrens' underwear from Woolworths. Even though he had previous convictions for similar charges, Mr. Bradford convicted and discharged him when he heard that the defendant was a social security beneficiary, who had not worked for two years as he had three young children to look after since his wife had left him. Despite the fact that I think that such a petty complaint should not have been brought

to court anyway, I feel that under the circumstances the result showed genuine understanding and reasonableness.

This can be contrasted with a very similar case a while later, where a girl was charged with stealing a child's jersey from McKenzies. She said nothing in her defence and was fined \$75. It could have been that there were no mitigating circumstances anyway, but the point that this shows is how important it is to say something in one's defence. Silence is construed as guilt, it seems.

A man appeared before Mr. Bradford S.M., this week on two charges of assault. Angered at someone abusing his girlfriend at a party, he had thrown a beer bottle at a wall above two people, showering them with glass, necessitating them to have stitches to cuts in their heads. However, he was represented by a lawyer who said all the right things; how he came from a good family, that he was only being chivalrous and that he was a computer programmer to whom a conviction would spoil his chances of promotion in the future. The surprising outcome was a discharge under S.42 Criminal Justice Act, leaving his record blemish-free. I would not say that he should have been hit harder, merely that it would be fairer if persons of lesser occupational status be afforded the same kind of leniency in similar situations.



## Up against Wall...

As part of the general public outcry over the passing of Dr. Wall's Hospitals Amendment Bill NZUSA issued the following statement to the press. However, possibly due to a desire not to embarrass M.P.s, none of the newspapers yet seem to have printed it.

The New Zealand University Students' Association today condemned Parliament as "totally irresponsible" for passing the Hospitals Amendment Bill into law. The Bill allows legal abortions to be performed only in public hospitals or approved private hospitals and will lead to the closure of the Auckland Medical Aid Centre.

The General Vice President of NZUSA, Mr John Blincoe, said that supporters of the Bill had dishonestly claimed that they were concerned to maintain high standards of care and prevent commercial exploitation.

"In fact," he continued, "The Bill's main effect is to deprive New Zealand women of the excellent yet relatively inexpensive service provided by the Centre, itself a non-profit making trust".

"Obviously the only real aim of the Bill's promoters was to limit the number of legal abortions that could be performed safely and cheaply in this country," Mr Blincoe stated. "There is certainly no doubt that this Bill will increase human suffering, and I hope that fact sorely troubles the consciences of those who supported it".

Many women would now be forced to go into expensive private hospitals or to Australia. There was no doubt that desperation would drive some women to back-street abortionists or to attempting self-induced abortions.

Mr Blincoe pointed out that all four women members of Parliament had pleaded for the Bill to be rejected but had been overruled by most of their male colleagues. The advice of the Justice Department had also been ignored. Even the pleas of the Minister of Health for Parliament not to impose onerous yet ill-defined responsibilities upon his department by way of a badly-drafted Bill were rejected.

"History will record the passage of the Hospitals Amendment Bill as a reactionary and repugnant episode in New Zealand's legislative history," Mr Blincoe said. "I hope that the people of this country will never again have to witness such a sorry display of legislative hypocrisy and incompetence," he concluded.

John Blincoe  
General Vice President.

by Anthony Ward.

Dr. Wall, the MP for Porirua, has been doing rather disturbing things in Parliament recently. The first, and the one most debate has centred on so far, concerns his two-clause Hospitals Amendment Bill. Given its third reading last week, it is now required only that the Governor General's signature make it law.

And a singularly nasty law it is too. The primary motive behind the Bill was clearly to close down the Auckland Medical Aid Centre (alias Remuera Abortion Clinic), a clinic that despite police and official harassment (e.g. the seizing of patients' files) has not been shown to have broken any law.

The forthcoming trial of Dr Woolnough (which followed from last year's illegal Police seizure of patient records from the Clinic) is

**Censored  
by the Printer**

Dr. Wall and his supporters have from time to time portrayed the Bill as more than an attack on the Remuera Clinic. This is pure bunkum, as was clearly revealed when Wall himself accepted Highet's amendment to restrict abortions to public and private hospitals. Highet later said he thought this covered the Remuera Clinic, and when he found it didn't he tried to put the words 'or clinic' in the bill as well. This Wall and his mates were not prepared to tolerate. Highet was eventually one of the three National MPs who voted against the Bill.

It is noticeable that all four women MPs opposed the Bill, as have a wide cross-section of the population. Prof. Munz pointed out the similarity to a Bill of Attainder — if someone or something you don't like isn't breaking the law you put through a special act of Parliament to ban them. Rex Hutton, on Radio Windy, said he was personally opposed to abortion but saw a need for it in present society as the lesser of two evils. This humanitarianism is in marked contrast to Wall's prejudices running riot.

If Dr. Wall really had any concern for women's wellbeing his Bill would have had some

provision for increased help and care for mothers (SPUC has provided some facilities in this line). Yet nowhere does any such concern appear in his two clauses — the Bill is solely aimed at closing the Remuera Clinic, and not at easing any of the social or personal problems that gave rise to the need for it.

Further to this, there is little or no recognition by Wall of something spelt out very clearly in the debates — that the rich will still be able to go on trips to Aussie, while the poor will have to suffer unwanted pregnancies to full term. Social justice? Don't make me laugh.

While ideally abortions should be freely available on public clinics and hospitals, in the absence of these the Remuera Clinic (which is non-profit) is fulfilling a real need efficiently and relatively cheaply. Wall's Bill to close it down is narrow minded, short sighted and repressive.

That conclusion is immensely strengthened by the latest of the M.P. for Porirua's moves. This is the proposed Amendment to Vern Young's Crimes Amendment bill (reprinted alongside). This basically makes it an offence punishable by two years jail to try and tell anyone under the age of 20 that homosexuality is normal. Clause c is aimed specifically at banning Gay Lib — Wall seems to like going in for Bills of Attainder. The unanimous reaction to this document on campus last Friday was 'FUCK!' It is a matter of the utmost concern that such a Bill can be proposed by a man who is supposed to be interested in social justice. One hopes that Wall will get thrown out on his arse from Porirua in November — but then hoping is not enough.

### CRIMES AMENDMENT BILL Proposed Amendment by Dr Wall, M.P.

**New Clause 5B:** To insert, after clause 5A on page 6, the following clause:

5B. Propagating acceptance of homosexual behaviour — The Principal Act is hereby amended by inserting, after section 149 (as substituted by section 5A of this Act), the following section:

"149A (1) Everyone is liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years who —

"(a) Wilfully says, writes or does anything to any person under the age of 20 years that leads or is intended to lead or is likely to lead that person to believe that homosexual behaviour is normal; or

"(b) Wilfully publishes or distributes any book, magazine, periodical, newspaper, or other document, or any film, photograph or other pictorial record, or any sound recording that leads or is intended to lead or is likely to lead any person under the age of 20 years to believe that homosexual behaviour is normal; or

"(c) Wilfully counsels or persuades or invites any person under the age of 20 years to join any organisation that has as its aim or as one of its aims the propagation or promotion of the view that homosexual behaviour is normal.

"(2) No-one is guilty of any crime under subsection 1 of this section, who, being a clergyman or a registered practitioner, gives advice, assistance, or counselling in respect of any homosexual matter to any person in good faith in the course of spiritual guidance, counselling, or medical treatment."





## SPORT

Kevin Wright.

**KARATE** — You can join the NZ University Champions club by going to the gym on Mondays or Fridays at 6pm. Men and women are welcome to be trained under Japan-trained instructors. This is the club where Karate is taught as a martial art. Ring Bob McCullum at 757-020 or 58849 x 89b.

**BADMINTON** — Play on Monday nights at the gym. Ring Lawrence Ng 58438 or Margaret Hall 46040 x 802.

**TRAMPING** — How to get lost in the Tararua in one easy lesson. If you pay a 50c sub, they may even show you the way out. Ring Rod or Trev 43468 or Harry Keith 51810.

**RUGBY LEAGUE** — This is one of the few team sports on campus still wanting players. Why don't you try it. Phone Ron Tankamo at 892-287 or Bud Lisle PKB 788.

**NETBALL** — Girls you can get out and show now fit you are by going to practice on Tuesdays at 6pm in the gym or ringing Maria McKinoley at 863-725.

**MINIATURE RIFLES** — Shoot on Mondays at Royal Tiger Range in Newtown. Ring Norm Robieson 769-438 (W) or Keith Harvey 886624. The 1st shoot to students is free.

**SKI** — This club enables you to spend every weekend in opulent luxury on the slopes of the not so dormant volcano Ruapehu. Phone Dave Stone 757-820 or Katie Oliver TAWA 5290. Ski Fitness classes are held in the gym on Thursdays at 5pm.

**SWORDS** — If you have dreams of becoming one of the 3 Musketeers then perhaps you should practice by coming to the gym on Wednesdays at 8pm. Ring Ruth EE8470 or Peter Osyath 768221.

**HANG-GLIDING** — These villains haven't managed to kill anybody yet. Hopefully a trainer glider will soon be able to be hired for people wanting to experience the most exciting new sport around today. Ring Kevin 552-469 or Neil 56716.

**GOLF** — If you are studying law or commerce and are looking for an easy way to go social climbing try it now. Playing rights available Karori during the week \$1 a round. Ring Rua 46040 x2809b.

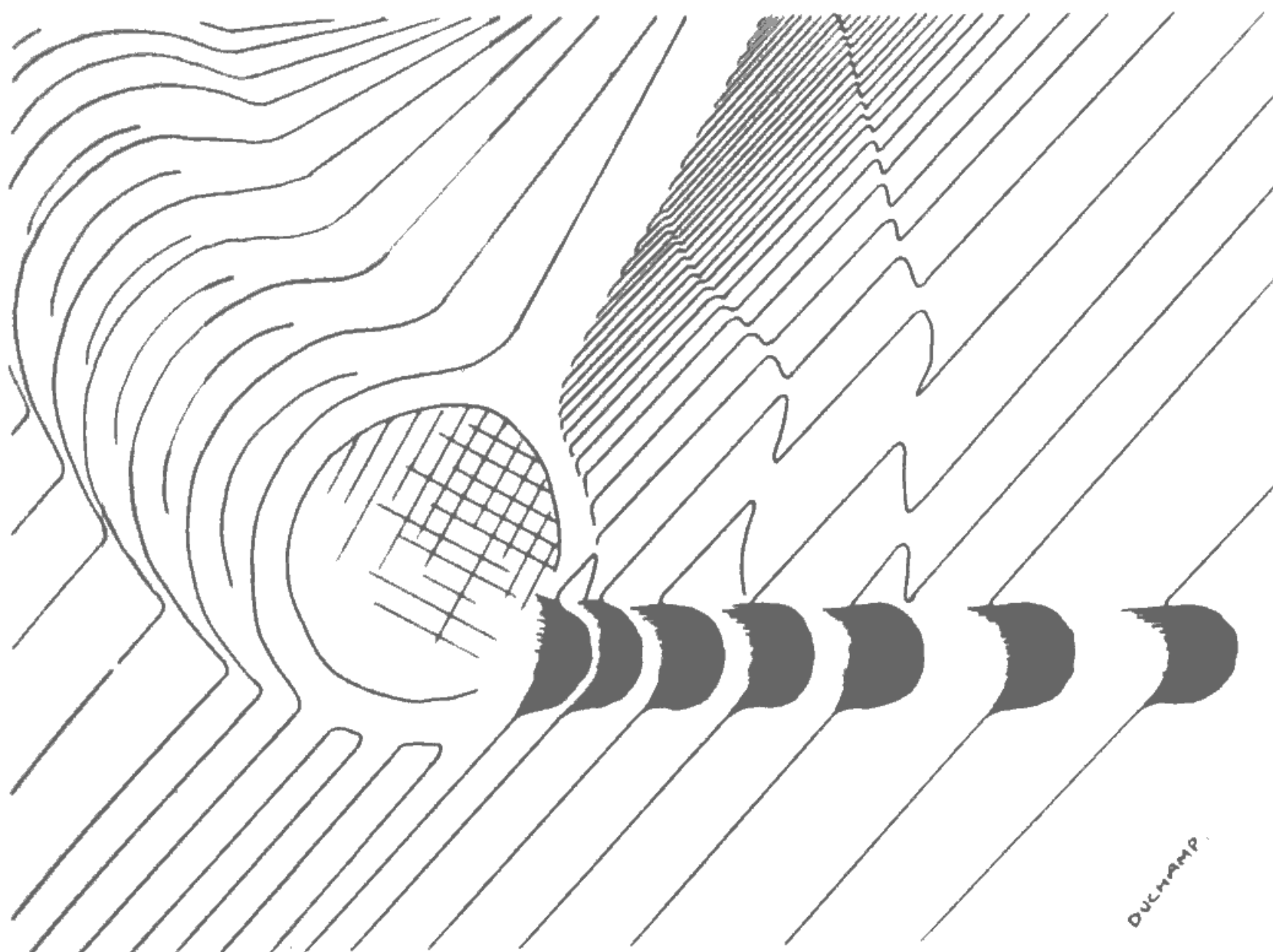
**MOTORCYCLING** — This club exists mainly for social purposes and runs race meetings, motor-cross etc. which prove beneficial to the average rider's ability, as well as transport department finances. Ring Graham TWA 5664 and Bernie 59638b and 665640.

**JUDO** — This club practices in the basement gymnasium on Mondays at 7.30pm and on the 3rd floor YMCA on Thursdays at 6pm. Ring Anthony Briscoe 583-69 or J. Moriarty 59976 x 560 for details.

**TABLE TENNIS** — Play on Wednesday nites at the gymnasium. If you want to represent Victoria at Winter Tournament then join now. Players of all levels welcome. Phone Robert Woolf at 49468.

**SURFRIDERS** — Will be having competitions on the weekends regularly during the winter. If you feel keen enough to face a roaring northerly at Lyall Bay then ring Grant Dyson 873855 or Derek McBorkindale 46040 x 915.

*This year Victoria will have a good chance of winning the Universities Winter Tournament if we get good teams for some of the above clubs, which need more members. So get involved NOW!*



*Before you have had a chance to get yourself too familiar with the bleak surroundings of the Library or your study, why don't you get your arse into gear and go out and try a new sport. All the following clubs want your interest and participation even if it only means standing on the sideline cheering for the home colours.*

**HARRIERS** — Meet on Saturdays at different venues for the run. Ring Ian Grant or Ian Hunt 46644, for more details on how to join Wellington's top team.

**BASKETBALL** — If you want to join the New Zealand champions club, then come to

the gym on Tuesday or Friday at 8pm. Ring John Saker 759-638 or John Zohrab 758-346.

**BILLIARDS** — Play at St. George Rooms on Wednesdays from 7pm-10pm. Very cheap playing for small club sub. Ring Greg Keene at 838-991.

**CAR** — If you don't have problems with finance and have anything from a Maserati to Austin 10 at home then this could be the club for you. Phone Allen Brown or Peter Whittington 757-372. Club nites are on 1st Wednesday.

**VOLLEYBALL** — Join the team which beat every other University at Easter Tournament. Play at 8pm, on Thursday in gym. Ring Warren Feek 758-897 or Peter Thrush 795-408.

## BASKETBALL COMEBACK?

At the beginning of 1975, it looked as though the Victoria A team would be but a pale shadow of its 1974 greatness, when it won both the BIG EIGHT and National Club Championships, and then went on to perform very creditably at the Australian Club Champs. Backcourt whizzkid Captain John Fouhy had retired for 1975. Pressing demon and swingman Mike Zino was also out, recouping lost credits and cash. Guard stalwart and team intellectual Tom Hyde had emigrated to Auckland, and Coach (and back-up guard) Lloyd Sanders was a doubtful starter.

Of those remaining, could National Representative John Saker gain added poise to totally dominate under the boards? Could National Representative Peter Sewell overcome injury to reproduce his sparkling shooting form of yesteryear and still captain a coachless team? Could Mike Dunleavy assert mid-court dominance in a big man running game? And could Kevin McGrattan become the awesome Rebounding Machine?

Of the new players, Chris Sharp and Bill Ashworth were both fluid athletes, needing room to move in, while Grant Smith and Vic Paulson excelled in dour, tight struggles. What therefore would be the Victoria style of play? A slow game, grinding the opposition down under the boards, with help from Sewell and Zohrab from outside? Or would they give free rein to the all-new back-court combinations?

The first skirmish at Napier over Easter did not answer the many vexing questions. Playing the Final against arch-rivals Coca-Cola, Victoria began conservatively, as a result finding themselves behind by 21 with 17 minutes to go. The gauntlet was thrown, the press applied, and within 7 minutes to go it was 65-all. However with Saker fouled out the momentum could not be maintained, Victoria losing 84-77.

The following weekend at Masterton injuries, Bacchus and the attempt to play a disorganised running game led to a 32-point rout at the hands of

arch-arch-rivals Marist. "Quo Vadis, Victoria? were the words on everyone's lips.

The Long March south began, and the next weekend in Greymouth, after eking out several unconvincing ten-point wins, Victoria crushed the much-vaunted Nelson Old Boys team in the final, at one point leading by as many as 29 points. Primi inter pares were Saker, Zohrab and McGrattan, and the Victoria frontline was ready to take on the world.

Lloyd Sanders and Mike Zino had by now solved their problems and were available, and two weeks later Victoria trekked to New Plymouth where they won a thrilling Final against by now arch-arch-arch-rivals Marist, 80-76 in extra time, after the scores were tied at the end of regulation time. Victoria were playing fluid, full-court basketball.

The stage was now set for the third match against Marist in the Battle of the Giants of the regional Big Ten Competition, the final dress rehearsal before the National Championships at Tauranga over Queen's Birthday weekend. Both teams lacked key players: Orchard of Marist, and Sewell of Victoria. Both teams would press, but would it be zonal or man-to-man? Newtown Stadium was packed and the atmosphere electric and the tip-off took place.

Both teams played man-to-man presses: an eyeball-to-eyeball confrontation. Marist were playing energetically, while the Victoria machine spluttered, and it was only Victoria's renowned defence that gave them a 4 point half time lead. With Saker fouling out, Marist edged to a 6-point advantage with 3 minutes to go, when Coach Sanders threw in the Full Court Zone Press: Marist could not resist the pressure and Victoria prevailed 83-81.

Thus Victoria have a 20-2 record with the National Championship looming nigh. Eager to add some Auckland scalps to their belt, especially that of Coca-Cola for the early-season defeat, Victoria must be counted among the favourites for Tauranga. But whether it can match its 1974 triumph, we will know only on June 2nd.

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Interviews will be held at VUW on the 10th JUNE under the auspices of the Careers Advisory Board, or may be arranged by contacting Mr. Andrews at 50-469.

# Liberated Vietnam no threat

Vu P. Diem is one of about 50 Vietnamese students studying in New Zealand. The recent victory of the Vietnamese liberation forces has meant that for the first time in his life he is safe to speak his mind. Although Diem has spent 5½ years outside Vietnam pursuing his studies (4½ in New Zealand) embassy officials have ensured that he dare not speak out. They had watched him continually - often recruiting Vietnamese students to help do this. While Diem had the prospect of returning to a Thieu-led South Vietnam he dared not speak out.

Then came liberation. Even before liberation huddled groups of Vietnamese students discussing the rapidly changing situation could be seen at Victoria; some smiling, some sad. With liberation came a changed Diem. Exuberant with the victory of his people Diem came forward with the suggestion that he tour the universities describing the new government to counter New Zealand press smears and to allay fears some Vietnamese students might have about returning to their homeland.

Salient sent John Henderson and Bruce Robinson to interview Diem when he was in Wellington recently.

*John: Welcome back to Wellington. Now I understand that you are embarking on a tour around New Zealand. Why are you doing this?*

Diem: As you know, the Vietnamese students from various centres are confused and in a state of shock. This is the first time they have ever been able to speak freely or to make decision by themselves without being suppressed by the Thieu regime clique and embassy. That's why I will be aiming at Vietnamese students who are still in a state of shock and I want to tell them that I will make myself an example by going first. The second thing is that I want to assure them that there will be no violent reprisals against any Vietnamese students returning home because I come from the same economic background as them. The third reason is that the New Zealand press has been so biased against the new government and I want to give the NZ public a chance to find out that they will have to wait and see — to give the new government a chance to prove themselves in their working ability.

*John: Are you confident that you can change the views of Vietnamese students?*

Diem: I'm pretty sure. Imagine yourself being in the position of having to close your mouth and not being exposed to any other political views for 20 years of your life — I'm sure that they've had to totally ignore anything political and now they have to make a political decision and it is a very difficult task for them — for any people who have to do it for the first time in their lives. I hope that I can make an example of myself. If they find out that a person in a similar position is going home they make take into consideration my decision. I think by having more information and by seeing their friends going home I'm sure they will reconsider again the decision.

*John: Why did you move from Victoria to Hamilton?*

Diem: The main reason for my moving out was because I was under continuous surveillance from the former South Vietnamese embassy staff, especially and Mr

Anyway, because of their surveillance, their watchful eyes upon me, I could not do anything. political here in Wellington.

Whenever I spoke anything in public forum held at Victoria University, or in SRC meetings, I was recorded, and they all knew whatever I was doing. I was the only one out of 30 Vietnamese students who was active in student affairs, and that is why they kept a very close eye on me.

*John: Do you feel that New Zealand daily newspapers have presented a biased viewpoint of the situation?*

Diem: Absolutely. I don't know if they were telling lies or not, but the way they carried the news, the way they presented the news, gave everybody the impression that the 'commies' are bloodthirsty. If you care to look at any newspaper about the day of the takeover you will find that all the newspapers carried some kind of story about the threat of death to some of the Vietnamese people, which is totally untrue, as has been indicated by the recent

reports from Saigon. There have been no bloodbaths or violent reprisals.

*John: Do you think the Domino theory has any substance whatsoever?*

Diem: I never did believe in the domino theory. The theory originated in the Korean War, but in Vietnam the theory hasn't been working at all, in the sense that the Chinese or the Russians haven't been taking over Vietnam. I think the domino theory does work in the sense that the Vietnam victory is an indication that however small, however primitive the liberation forces are, a just cause can always come to victory, despite the length of time it takes.

*John: Now the PRG have recently been recognised.*

*What sort of steps do you think can be taken in the future to solidify diplomatic relations between New Zealand and the PRG?*

Diem: New Zealand should play a more active part in helping us reconstruct the country, instead of trying to antagonise the new regime or destroy the reconstitution efforts of our people. The NZ government should pay for the damage they have done by participating in the war on Vietnam.

*John: Now to get back to your personal case. Would you say that your family would be one of the richer ones in your society?*

Diem: Yes.

*John: What sort of place do you think they'll have in in the new society?*

Diem: I'm sure that they will have a hard life because they will have to adjust to a new way of living.

They cannot afford to have any more servants at home and they cannot afford to run a car, wasting peoples' fuel and money. That's why my biggest task when I return home will be to re-educate the people and to tell the people what Socialism is and what we can achieve under Socialism.

*John: The morale of the NLF fighters never seemed to sag. Why?*

Diem: That's one thing that I noticed: the more the Americans in Vietnam, the more the National Liberation Front could recruit troops. This is due to a trait in Vietnamese peoples who never believe in foreign intervention or foreign domination in our country.

*John: Now you feel that you could do more for your country by going back there, as opposed to staying in NZ. Why?*

Diem: As I said, the reason for my tour is to make the best use of my time: to make the NZ public aware of what is happening in Vietnam. After that, the only place where I feel I can help my country is to be inside there, to be with the people. I'm accepted by the people there and it will be a much better life for me.

*Bruce: Is there anything you would like to add?*

Diem: For me, I've been totally against seeing the refugees getting out of the country. If they leave, they can never come back to their own country, and the Vietnamese people respect their land, their people, their villages very much. By making a decision to live in exile is just a temporary ego trip for many Vietnamese people who want a higher stand-



ard of living, who want more cars, more TV's. However, when they come to the Western societies, they will realise that those beautiful ivory towers are no longer suitable for them; the only place suitable for them is Vietnam and I've gone through this experience, after being in NZ for 4½ years, after being in America for one year. I realize that there is nowhere more beautiful than Vietnam.

*John: And my final question, the obvious one, I feel: what do you think of Vietnam's chances for the future?*

Diem: I am too optimistic at the moment, so I feel that my statement can be overestimated. I can see that the Vietnamese people have been living under a communal system for a long time and their communal life is based on the land, on the village, and this is the great chance for them to come back to the normal, traditional life. I think that the western influence will not flourish so much as it did under the Thieu regime. This is the chance for Vietnam to become Vietnamised. On the social side, the families have been reunited after 20 years. Now I can see my uncle and aunties whom I haven't seen for 20 years, whom my father and mother have been missing. So I am sure that life in Vietnam will be much happier for not only people in the North, but also people in the South, and I look forward to the time when the people overseas, living in the tents in Guam, can come back and see how much happier they will be in Vietnam.

*Bruce: You're very optimistic about Vietnam. Many countries in Africa, as you know, have gained their independence only to lose it again, or to have a new repressive regime at home instead of one from abroad. Why are you so optimistic about Vietnam? What has*

(Continued on next page)





(Continued from previous page)

been different in the approach to the liberation struggle in Vietnam?

Diem: For me, the formula for success of the NLF in the future is based on a couple of reasons. The first reason is that, as we know, the whole of the forces have been based on Socialism, have advocated Socialism as their solution for their way of governing the country. As you know, most of the Liberation Forces before had only one target — to overthrow the present regime, and never worked out their own alternative economic and political system. This has been avoided in the South by the National Liberation Front. The second thing is that people now are much more happy because they have been reunited with their families. I get the feeling that most of the people in South Vietnam have never been keen on fighting — all they want is a peaceful life and now that peace has come I am sure that they will not start fighting again. The Vietnamese don't like to fight — they fought because they were pushed — by Thieu and by other American puppets and by the Americans themselves.

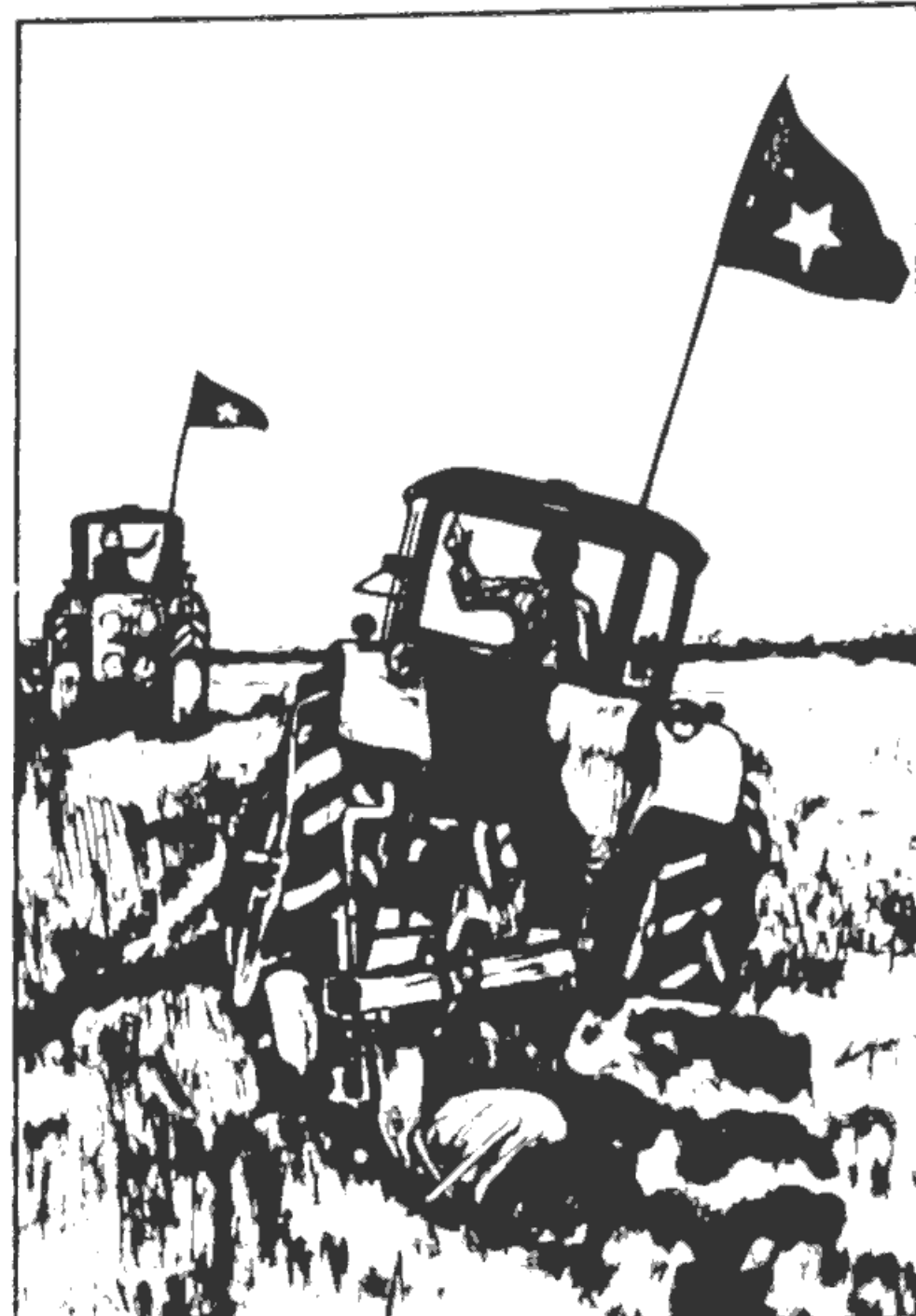
Bruce: Even after the liberation of Saigon the New Zealand Government said that they did not know who was in power and that they were waiting for the situation to clarify before recognizing the new

government. All along our government evaded the question of recognising the PRG. They never understood what a peoples' government was. Because the PRG lacked a capital they felt it wasn't a government.

Diem: This is one of the fallacies put across by the NZ Government policy. They always want to find a personality in any type of government. They don't realise that the NLF is a people's struggle, a people's army in which the prominent figures do not symbolise the whole army — it is the people themselves, the troops, who constitute the whole front. They symbolize the new government. That's why the NZ government cannot find a particular personality to symbolize the whole force.

John: Well. I don't think I have anything else. Thank you very much, Diem, and the best of luck to you.

After Diem returns to Vietnam he will continue to write articles for Salient and other student newspapers on his experiences under the new society and on the efforts of the Vietnamese people to reconstruct the country. Watch out for these articles in future issues of Salient.



## VEIL OF TRADITION

### THE CHANGING ROLES OF MEN AND WOMEN.

edited by Edmund Dahlstrom, 1967,  
London Duckworth.

reviewed by Dianne Hooper.

Recently, I was given a book to read called 'The Changing Roles of Men and Women'. As I flipped through the book some of the headlines and illustrations captured my interest immediately. One of the first that caught my eye was a full page photo of a young apron-clad boy, up to his elbows in a sink of dishes. On the reverse side was a full page photo of another family scene. This time 'Mum' was up to her elbows in table-clearing and baby-holding. Dad, (you guessed it!) was lying, fully stretched out on the sofa and engrossed in his newspaper! Paragraph titles such as 'Data concerning the Children of Employed Women', and 'Employer Attitudes to Female Employees', drew me further into the book. Further on, another full page photo captioned 'lessons in domestic science' showed the progress of a class of seventh form boys who were learning how to dress and bath living babies! The importance of these contrasting examples struck me as being this: that women's liberation fundamentally presumes the nature of a larger problem in our society that involves not only increasing awareness of the liberation of women from role preconceptions but the liberation of men and children also, from the same.

Since it is International Women's Year, however, I will talk about a chapter in this book whose topic is one within which women have persistently been oppressed. The chapter is called 'The Positions of Men and Women in the Labour Market', and deals specifically with the data and information that has been collected in Sweden only. Many graphs scatter the pages of this chapter and are interesting in themselves. One graph on the Composition of the Swedish Labour Force indicates that the percentage of married women inside the labour force as compared with the percentage of married women outside, is much lower than the same percentage for single women. Many young women feel antagonised by the thought of marriage and child-rearing simply because, as the figures show, their chances of remaining in the labour force and perhaps pursuing interests other than those maternal and domestic, are low. The statistics on the length of weekly working hours reveal that the majority of women either married or single, work a considerably shorter week than the majority of their male counterparts.

In Sweden, the problem of role preconception, has been partly ameliorated

by better than usual day care centres for children. After-school centres cater for the young school children of working parents. In 1966 there were 3000 such places in Sweden that were mostly centred around Stockholm. It is considered that this figure has quadrupled since then. Meanwhile, New Zealanders find it hard to obtain community and government finance for pre-school centres, let alone after-school centres. Attitudes need changing. Further, attitudes, once changed, are often difficult to put into practice, especially during the course of one's daily routine. Most mothers today subscribe to the attitude that their sons and daughters should be brought up equally. But it is often demonstrated that in practice this is not the case. It is often easier for a mother to permit her young son to be excused from the dishes rather than to listen to constant complaints that his schoolmates will brand him a sissy. It is often easier for a mother to make excuses for her young daughter on account of fear for her femininity when she is asked to help with repairs or in

the garden. This unconscious role conditioning of young children by fearful parents is indirectly the reason why later on few girls are to be found engaging in heavy work in the labour force and why so many men are reluctant to take on traditionally female jobs such as nursing and kindergarten teaching.

Figures on unemployment demonstrate that women almost always are the most severely affected by retrenchment in the labour force. It is suggested that this is because throughout most of the labour market women have been cast in the role of manpower reserve. In Sweden in 1966, 116,000 people were 'latent job applicants'. 99,000 of these persons, or the great majority were women. In New Zealand should this situation arise and women need to apply for the unemployment benefit, it is important for married women to realise that the most they can receive weekly is only \$23.00 as opposed to a married male's unemployment benefit of \$45 or more!

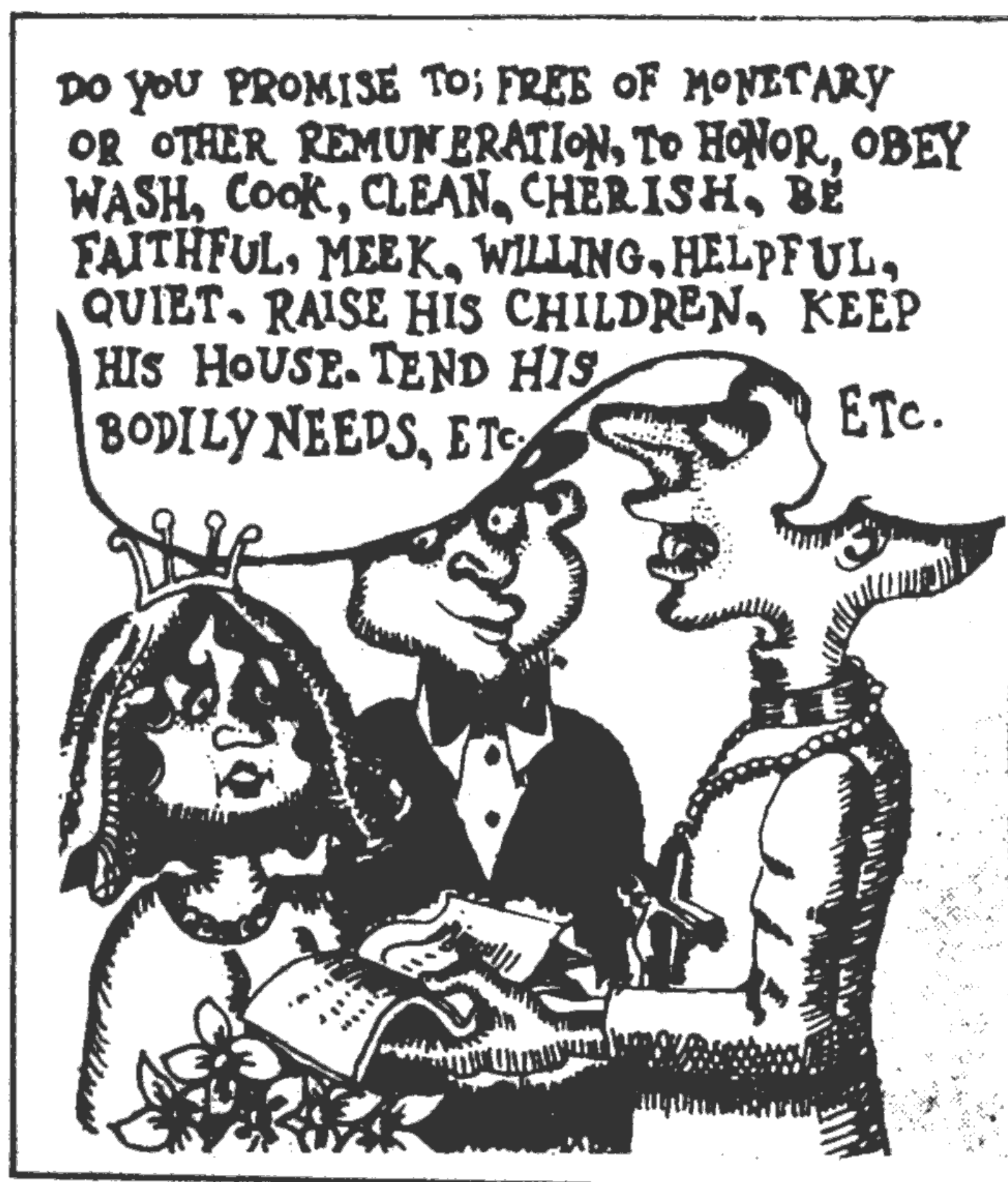
Job opportunities open to men are often quite different to those available

to women. Throughout the western world newspapers advertise employment on the basis of two separate labour markets. Few 'Situations Vacant' advertisements advertise asexually, i.e. without stressing which sex must apply. Figures for Sweden's manufacturing sector confirm the well-known belief that women usually work in the lower paid, more repetitive and generally low status jobs. The percentage of female clerical workers to male reveals this anomaly. In 1965 in Sweden 89% of women employed in the manufacturing industry were clerical workers. 3% of the men in the same industry, but only .05% of the women held managerial positions. Discriminatory company practises and discriminatory education practises are often to blame. It was discovered that employers in the manufacturing sector often apply different wage training, recruitment and promotional policies to men than women. Within the New Zealand education system boys are encouraged to take scientific and technical subjects. Oppositely girls are encouraged to concentrate on the more vague humanitarian subjects (such as English) gaining qualifications that open up fewer job opportunities later on in life. When I went to school, girls automatically went to the cooking prefabs and boys to the woodwork rooms when it was time for our few hours a week 'practical studies' class. To this day, and to my detriment as a woman, I find it difficult to find the confidence to weld hammer and nail in the most fundamental way!

In Sweden, in the 60's people involved in the education system were well aware of this situation of role preconception. Consequently today Sweden has somewhat transformed its schooling. The central belief to motivate all change was that all students regardless of sex, or social background should enjoy equality of educational opportunity. The new aims of the Swedish education system, however, were not expected to greatly alter the anomalies between male and female job opportunity later on.

'The Changing Roles of Men and Women' was edited by Edmund Dahlstrom. By the very nature of its elaborate facts and figures it stresses the need for societal liberation as a greater answer to women's liberation. It is important for women to remember in International Women's Year 1975 that both men and women need to work together to overhaul economic systems that are sexually oppressive.

In the preface of this book Alva Myrdal wrote, 'This book should be viewed as a challenge by all who read it. Let people in other countries be prompted to pierce the veil with which convention and tradition and comfortable conformism conceal our visions for the future, a future which could be more reasonable and profitable for society, and more creative and rewarding for the men and women who inhabit it.'





# THE FABLED TERTIARY BURSARY

By Anthony Ward.

Quote of the week: "If sacrifices are to be made, they must be in areas of lower priority." The Government is not prepared to compromise its social objectives."

With these words, Bob Tizard launched into his 1975 Budget and into a violent attack on petrol, cufflinks, LPs and student teachers. The most relevant section of the budget for students appears on pages 19-21, entitled "Standard Tertiary Bursary". Student teachers have for some time been anxious concerning their position if a Standard Tertiary Bursary (STB for short) were introduced. Their worst fears were confirmed last Thursday evening (further comment on Stanz appears in a separate note).

The Government has announced an STB starting in 1976 for all students in universities, technical institutes and teachers' colleges. The terms:

1. For those in the first three years of their course, \$24 per week for those *required* to live away from home, and \$13 for those who *could* live at home. For courses lasting longer than three years, the levels increase to \$27 and \$16 per week respectively.
2. The bursary is payable from the first week of lectures to the final one of exams (about 36 weeks in Vic's case), including the May and August vacations. It will be non-taxable and have no bond.
3. The present A & B supplementary allowances (based on performance in the bursaries exam or in the university exams) will be abolished. Those successful in the Bursaries exam will receive a single payment of \$250 at the end of their first term at any tertiary

institution. What happens to those at present on A or B bursaries is not clear.

4. The level of scholarships is maintained.
5. Discussions will be held to work out a basis for cost-of-living adjustments.
6. Special provision is being made for married students and students with dependents.
7. Fees will be paid under the present arrangement.
8. Many details, such as the position of students coming from the sixth form, have yet to be worked out.
9. Student teachers salaries are abolished. They will henceforth be on the STB, although those already on the studentships will continue.

The last point of NZUSA's ten point proposals concerned who was to negotiate the STB. The news on this front is uniformly bad. The "detailed matters" concerning student teachers are to be discussed by the Government, employing boards and teachers organizations – no mention of STANZ, the Student Teachers' representative body. This reinforces the impression, as does the Minister's refusal to see Alick Shaw last Friday, that the Government is going ahead with the STB without letting students have very much say in the details. This idea is given further boosting by the report in "Labour Leads", a recent propaganda document, which describes chats between the Treasury and the Grants Committee on STB, leaving out both NZUSA and the Education Department.

To give some idea of the new scales, here are some outlines:

TABLE 1: BURSARY PAYMENTS.

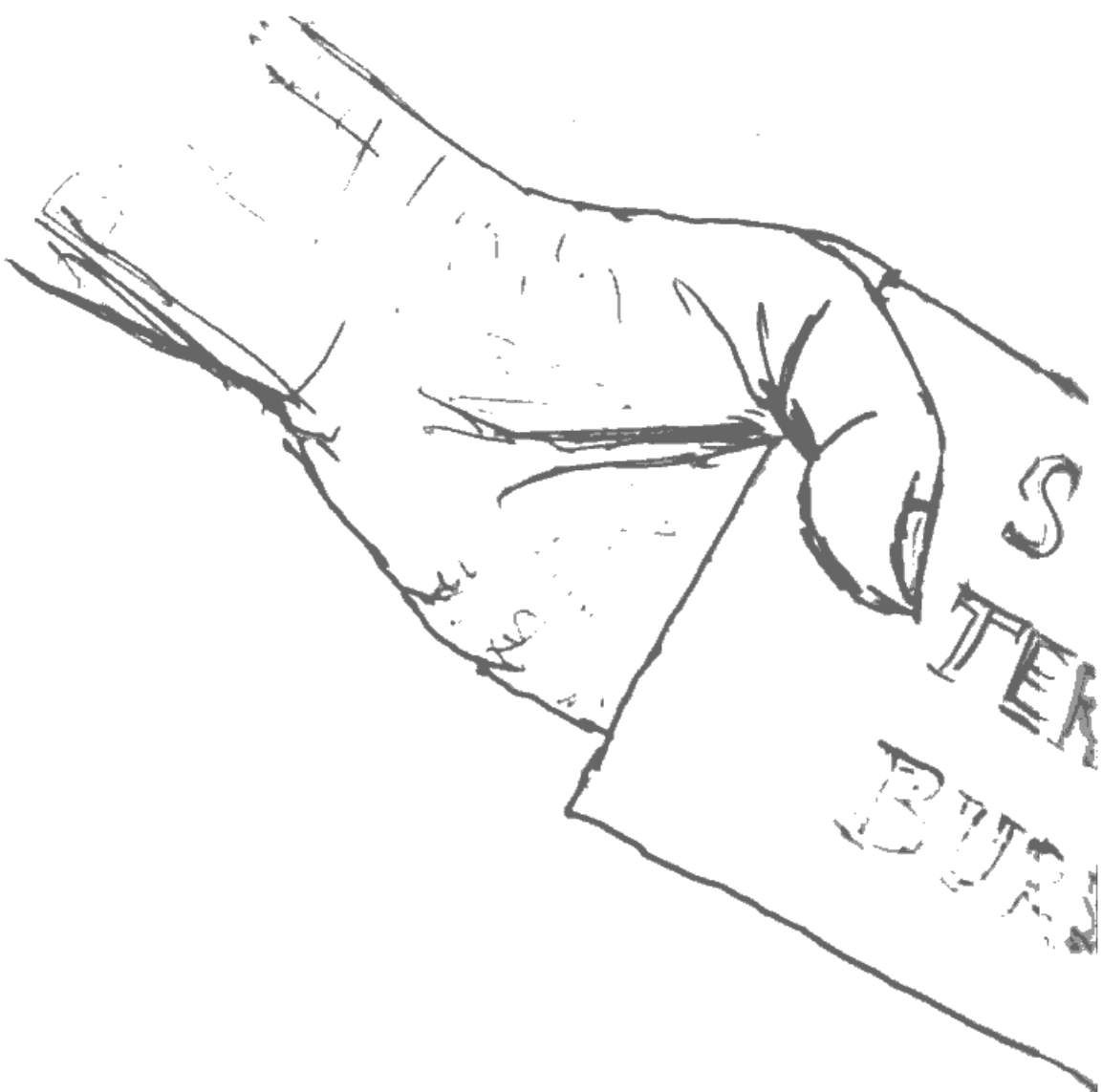
These figures, in dollars, give the amounts that a student with Higher School Certificate (ie a pass in the Seventh Form) gets at the moment and will get under STB. As the present yearly payment of \$150 is being replaced by a once-only \$250 for the supplementary A bursary, the best comparison is for a full three year course.

|         | With passes in Higher School Cert. |          |          |          | A Bursary  |
|---------|------------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|------------|
|         | 1st year                           | 2nd year | 3rd year | 4th year | 3yr course |
| now     | 180                                | 225      | 270      | 315      | 1125       |
| AT HOME |                                    |          |          |          |            |
| STB     | 468                                | 468      | 468      | 576      | 1714       |
| now     | 530                                | 575      | 620      | 665      | 2130       |
| AWAY    |                                    |          |          |          |            |
| STB     | 864                                | 864      | 864      | 972      | 2842       |

Amounts in \$, STB based on 36 week year. The A bursary item is for all payments over an entire three year course.

From Mr Amos's press statement of Friday, it would seem that tenure for the STB will be under the same conditions as at present (see p.22 of *Handbook* for an outline of these, and a more detailed explanation of the present situation).

Despite the lack of consultation with the NZUSA on this scheme (most discussions with the Department of Education taking the form of NZUSA heavies talking and the Department listening) these increases are a step forward for University students, and even more so for technical institute students. However, as Lisa Sacksen, the VUWSA President, noted on Friday, the levels are still not sufficient. In Salient I wrote an outline of costs facing students this year. If these are given a broad inflation boost for 1976, Table II can be constructed.



TABL

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# INDEPENDENCE FOR SARAWAK

THIS ARTICLE IS REPRINTED FROM NEWSWEEK (ISSUE 28.4.75) WHICH WAS BANNED IN MALAYSIA IN APRIL 1975

## MALAYSIA:

### Another Bangladesh?

In the rhetorical flourishes of the travel agents, it is "the land of the White Rajahs, the home of the headhunters and an untamed jungle paradise." But to the men 400 miles across the South China Sea in Kuala Lumpur, their faraway riverine state of Sarawak is, quite simply, a worsening political headache for the Federation of Malaysia. Nearly twelve years after joining Malaysia, the Iban tribesmen and the Overseas Chinese who together make up a vast majority in Sarawak are still having second thoughts about whether they made the right move. And lately they have begun to chafe under what they see as continuing domination by the minority Malays. Indeed, the situation has soured so much in recent months that one Malaysian official admitted that Sarawak has the makings of "another Bangladesh."

Few people in KL or even Sarawak for that matter predict that the north Borneo province will try to break away from West Malaysia in the immediate future. And even government officials insist that the problem is still manageable. But there is no doubt that Sarawakians are growing disenchanted with their Malay-dominated state government and the rule of the state's controversial Chief Minister, Datuk Haji Abdul Rahman Yaakub. While Malaysian Prime Minister Tun Abdul Razak's National Front was piling up 80 or 90 per cent margins in most areas in last summer's national election, Rahman Yaakub and Co. pro-

duced less than 60 per cent for the front in Sarawak. And this despite reported implied threats that development aid to the state would be cut if the government didn't win a big victory. Moreover, since the election the pivotal Chinese community seems to be moving away from the government and toward the opposition. "If another election were held right now," said one diplomat in KL, "I'm not so sure Rahman Yaakub would be able to form a government."

Led by the Sarawak National Party (SNAP), the opposition charges that the Malays—who make up less than 20 per cent of Sarawak's population—hold most key government posts. When a local Malay isn't available to fill a sensitive government assignment, SNAP leaders say, the Chief Minister simply brings in one from West Malaysia.

Many Ibans and Chinese also contend that Rahman Yaakub is moving too far, too fast in trying to encourage the adoption of the Malay language and the Muslim religion. Although Muslims account for only a small percentage of the population, a gleaming new state mosque dominates the skyline of Sarawak's capital of Kuching, and while Rahman Yaakub discourages other religious gatherings, he throws government support behind elaborate Muslim celebrations. Only last month, the Chief Minister was the featured speaker at a rally for 5,000 in Kuching to commemorate the Prophet Muhammad's birthday.

Racial grievances have simmered in Sarawak for some time, but late last year the government added a new and poten-

tially explosive dimension to the dispute by arresting SNAP's deputy leader and chief financial backer, Datuk James Wong. According to the catalog of charges against him, Wong, a multimillionaire timber tycoon, among other things conspired with neighboring Brunei to support its claim to Sarawak's resource-rich Limbang Province. After weeks of detention, the high court released Wong on a writ of habeas corpus. But as he was leaving the courtroom, he was rearrested, this time under the sweeping and judicially all but unassailable provisions of the Internal Security Act.

SNAP leaders and many other Sarawakians flatly deny that the respected Wong is a security risk, and they charge that the government's action was Rahman Yaakub's way of punishing SNAP for its impressive election showing. "It was politics and jealousy pure and simple," says one Rahman Yaakub critic.

For his part, the Chief Minister has tried to minimize his involvement in the Wong affair and refuses to discuss the specific charges. "I have no reason to doubt that the federal government took the right action," he told me. And he denies that there was any political motivation behind Wong's arrest. "We knew when the elections were coming," he says. "If the aim was political, what's the use of locking him up after the election?" As for the charges of discrimination, Rahman Yaakub is unyielding. He says there are simply not enough qualified natives to handle important government jobs. "You produce the qualified bodies," he declares, "and I'll correct the imbalances immediately."

**Coup:** Again and again in his talks with skeptics, he contends that he is only doing what he thinks is best for Sarawak—and he points out that his background as a federal Cabinet officer, his close association with Tun Razak and his use of West Malaysian advisers have all helped him get favorable treatment from Kuala Lumpur. In the long run, that may well be Rahman Yaakub's strong suit. Parts of his state are barely out of the stone age, and millions of dollars in development funds will be needed merely to establish road, power and communications links. Just recently, Rahman Yaakub scored what even some of his critics considered a coup by winning an agreement from the federal government to let Sarawak keep 50 per cent-plus of its offshore oil revenues.

The critics argue, of course, that all the federal money in the world isn't important if it benefits only a small portion of the population, and SNAP has vowed to keep hammering at that issue. How far they can go is still a question mark. Opposition leaders point out that in recent months there has been a large buildup of West Malaysian troops in Sarawak—with most arriving after the state's tiny Communist insurgent movement collapsed eighteen months ago. And citing the James Wong case as precedent, they wonder aloud who among their number will be next. "The political tide is running our way," says one SNAP leader. "But I don't know that we will see another election. There just seems to be no more room for 50-50."

—Asian Regional Editor RICHARD M. SMITH

## ANTI-MALAYSIA DEMONSTRATION IN SARAWAK—1963



## COMMENT

This article was banned because it touches on an extremely sensitive aspect of Malaysian politics. It is a fact that there is political unrest in Sarawak, and that the vast majority of the people there are still having "second thoughts" about "Malaysia".

Deep down this unrest is the aspirations of the people for a politically independent Sarawak. This wish was temporarily postponed when Sarawak was forced to join "Malaysia" in 1963. Prior to this event, there had been widespread opposition and demonstrations against the British idea to make Sarawak part of "Malaysia". However, the desire of the people was simply ignored. They then arose in armed rebellion. The British brutally crushed the rebellion with the help of Australian and New Zealand troops and Gurkha mercenaries.

Sarawak became a colony of Malaya. The Malayan politicians then introduced their racist policies into the country, which has since destroyed the traditional racial harmony there. At the same time, the former colonialists still retain control of the country through their control of the economies of Malaya and Sarawak.

LETTER FROM HAMZAH, A UNIVERSITY OF MALAYA STUDENT UNION ACTIVIST WHO WENT ON A SPEAKING TOUR OF AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND IN OCTOBER 1974 WRITTEN PRIOR TO HIS ARREST ON 7th FEBRUARY 1975.

Dear Friends,

Best regards and greetings from me on this Chinese New Year. I hope all of you are in high spirit and confident of success in your exams.

I would like to thank all of you — friends, fellow classmates and lecturers who have been assisting me in preparation of my exam by either giving me tutorials, collecting notes and bases and giving me moral support during the last few weeks. I hope all this assistance will help me get through my exam.

Yesterday morning I together with Adi Satria, Ibrahim Ali and two other graduates have been served with detention order detaining us in Taiping Camp for 2 years and the grounds of detention alleged that I had consistently advocated subversive and militant forms of students activities with a view of overthrowing the government by unconstitutional and revolutionary means. The allegation of facts which was given to me was either baseless or substantially exaggerated. I believe my classmates would be better able to understand it after a year of studying constitutional law.

I am not sure whether it would be possible for me to continue with my studies while under detention after my release. Meanwhile I am making representations against the order to the advisory board of the I.S.A.

Anyway despite such uncertainties over my future I have no regrets over my activities and my conscience is clear that whatever I have done had been in good faith in the spirit of student unity and of the present realities of our country.

Last best regards to everyone.

Sincerely,  
sgd.

## HAMZAH KASSIM

## FREE JULIET CHIN



## MALAYSIA SPECIAL



# END OF UNIVERSITY AUTONOMY the university and university

## 1. BACKGROUND

In 1971, amidst widespread protests both in Malaysia and abroad, the Government enacted the University and University Colleges Act (1971), designed to strengthen its control over the universities and to suppress student activities. The Act failed to stultify critical enquiry by the students who continued to use their knowledge in analysing the problems faced by the people of this country. When the students began to articulate the difficulties and hardships faced by the squatters, peasants and workers, they incurred the open hostility of the authorities. Undaunted, the students all over the country continued in their struggles. In December, 1974 starvation brought the peasants and workers out to protest at Baling, Sik, Kubang Basu, Selama, Bandar Baru, Batu Kurau and many other areas. The students demanded that the Government take immediate action to alleviate the difficulties of the poor people. Instead of congratulating the students for taking an interest in the plight of the less privileged, the Government replied with crude repression. Thousands of troops were sent into the universities throughout the country to terrorise the students. Thirty-eight students, youth and religious leaders and lecturers were arrested. Some are still detained without trial and the whereabouts of some are still unknown.

In the wake of the students' expose of the Government indifference to the plight of the disinherited and the revelation of corruption and mismanagement of the country's affairs, the Government unleashed the might of their repressive machinery. The Bill to amend the University and University Colleges Act incorporates one such reaction designed to render the university a servile, unthinking and uncritical adjunct of the present Government.

What follows is a brief analysis of the more striking provisions of the Bill now being rushed through the current session of Parliament. The provisions couched as they are in such abrasive phraseology make abundantly clear the true motivations of the Government.

## 2. APPOINTMENTS OF UNIVERSITY AUTHORITIES AND PERSONNEL

(A) The University Council (U.C), The executive body of the university was, even under the principal Act, ensured a fairly independent role; only 6 members were nominated, directly or otherwise by the Government; the remaining 9 members of this 15-member Council were selections from and by bodies involved directly in the academic community viz., the Council, the Senate, the Court, university statutes and the Graduates Guild. The proposed U.C. which will supersede the existing U.C. on the commencement

of the Act will consist of 14 members who will owe their nomination, one way or other, to the Government, more specifically, to the Minister of Education. Only the remaining 2 members will be elected by the Senate from amongst its own members. Even the graduate representation (2 members), will be nominated by the Minister, thus making a mockery of the Graduates' Guild, whose recognition was provided for even by the principal Act.

(B) The Vice-Chancellor (V.C), FORMERLY APPOINTED BY THE council, will be now appointed by the Minister. In the past, to ensure the selection of a pre-eminent academician, the appointment was contingent upon the advice of a committee which included 2 Council members, 2 Senate members, and 2 assessors appointed by the Council in collaboration with the Senate. This committee is to be abolished. The V.C.'s terms and conditions of service will be stipulated, not by the Council, but by the Minister.

(C) The Deputy V.C. Formerly appointed by the Council in consultation with his nominee, the Vice-Chancellor, the Deputy may be selected 'from within or without the University', thereby transgressing the cherished convention whereby he was always selected from amongst the academic community in the University. In the event of the absence or the disability of the V.C., and there being more than one Deputy V.C., the Minister will again decide who is to deputise as the V.C. In the event of their inability or absence, the Minister, not the Council, will make such arrangements 'as he may think fit'. Needless to say, the terms and conditions of service of the Deputy V.C.s will also be determined by the Minister.

(D) Deans, Deputy Deans, Heads of Schools and Institutions. Faculty Deans and Deputy Deans, formerly selected by faculty members from amongst its own staff, are now to be appointed by the Government's nominee, the Vice-Chancellor. (All elected Deans, Deputies are to cease functioning immediately on the commencement of the Act.) Similarly, the selection of the Heads of Schools, formerly accomplished according to the elaborate University Statute designed to ensure a proper academic assessment, is now to rest solely with the V.C. To date, this democratic selection process was working well but denied the Government the guarantee of direct political manipulation. The intent of this amendment is transparently clear from the powers given to the V.C. to revoke the appointment of a 'recalcitrant' at any time 'if he (V.C.) sees fit'.

(E) The University Court. Its composition is altered in one significant respect. The existing provision which provided for 'representatives of organisations engaged in teaching or research, learned societies, hospitals and educational institutions' is deleted as these representatives would evidently be chosen by

and from its own members and consequently less amenable to Government dictates. The provision empowering the V.C. to nominate 'representatives of professional, commercial, industrial, cultural and other organisations' is retained.

## 3. DISMISSALS AND OTHER DISCIPLINARY MEASURES

### (A) Students

#### 1. Offences under this Act

All offences under this Act are made seizable i.e. an offence for which one can be arrested. As a general rule for such arrestable offences an accused may be arrested without a warrant if he has committed, or there is reasonable cause for suspecting that he has committed, an arrestable offence.

It is an offence for:

- students or their organisations to even associate or have any dealing with any society, political party, trade union, or any other organisation, body or group of persons whatsoever, even if they are lawfully established. The prohibition applies to organisations both inside and outside Malaysia.
- students and their organisations to say or do anything which may be 'construed' as expressing support, sympathy or opposition with any unlawful organisation. (A society so long as refused by the omnipotent Registrar of Societies under the Societies Act is deemed to be unlawful).

Thus a pre-condition of becoming a student is the forfeiture of the normal rights accorded to the citizenry. Why this heavy handed discrimination? Could it be because the students, by virtue of their relatively greater literacy, will be able to analyse actions according to their causes, motives and hidden intentions, that, in a country where the press is severely proscribed if not voluntarily submissive, the students constitute an effective stratum of society ready and able to expose government machinations and maladministration? It is also an offence for students organisations to even promote money collections, as an expression of their interest in, say, the problems of the less privileged members of the society. Thus, for promoting a collection for hungry squatters, or peasants facing an acute drop in earnings, a student could be liable for a fine of \$1000 or a 6 month imprisonment or both.

2. But the most pernicious of the provisions against students relate to the operation of automatic suspension and dismissal procedures. A student is to immediately cease being a student of the university if he is so much as charged in court for any criminal offence. On a conviction, he is automatically expelled and will be prevented from pursuing his higher education in Malaysia, as well as, because of the requirement for Ministerial sponsorship, any-

## RURAL POVERTY

Quote:

"To say that we will die from starvation is to be ungrateful to God...."

The Minister of Education, Dr. Mahathir.

A selection of condensed news items from Malaysia and overseas sources indicate the seriousness of the problem of poverty and class oppression in rural Malaysia:

### RURAL POVERTY — THE CENTRAL ISSUE

FUEMSSO News Service (3-2-75)

states that the central issue which sparked off the massive demonstration is the problem of rural poverty. Despite the government-inspired blackout in the mass media over peasant demonstrations in Baling, the students have succeeded in making the whole country aware of the plight of peasants. A concerted attempt is thus being made by government to discredit the student movement. Both the communist bogey and the racial divide-and-rule tactics are being resorted to. As well, ministers and apologists of the Government continue to give misinformation on the question of rural poverty.

### BALING RESIDENTS HEALTHY AND FAT

(New Straits Times 1-1-75). The University Kebangsaan's head of the history department expressed doubts today that there was any serious hunger problem in Baling. He said he carried out a survey in Baling recently and found that the residents there were 'healthy and fat'. It is hard to believe that there is hunger and acute poverty in the area', he added.

### RUBBER TAPPER'S PLIGHT

(The Star 8-12-74). A reporter, investigating claims that people had died of hunger in the Baling district found that in Baling the tubers 'ubi gadong' and 'ubi ara' are sometimes a rice substitute eaten by peasants when they are unable to make sufficient earnings. Out of a total population of 3,000 about one-third find this a necessity. They are landless people who earn their living either by tapping rubber in small holdings, doing odd jobs in and around the kampongs or digging tin ore in surrounding hills. 'Preparation of ubi gadong for food involves a lot of work. If wrongly prepared, certain acid can be toxic', a rubber tapper suggested.

### RUBBER TAPPER FAMILY HOSPITALISED

(Utusan Malaysia 6-1-75). A family of 7 from the Sik District were hospitalised due to undernourishment. According to the father, a Malay rubber tapper, his family had insufficient food because both he and his wife were ill and could not work. A director of Medical and Health Services confirmed that the family had been admitted suffering from malaria. He said that they could have caught malaria as a result of under-nourishment.

### LET LANDLESS KELANTANESE MIGRATE TO PAHANG; URGES MINISTER.....

(New Straits Times 27-2-75). The

Pahang State Government has been urged to let landless Kelantanese migrate to Pahang State and help it develop. A Deputy Minister said 'Not only is the process of land redemption slow, but the State also has little land suitable for agriculture. Most of the cultivable land is owned by the private sector, and this has made land shortage even more acute, resulting in the migration of the Kelantanese to other states, particularly Pahang'.

### THE POOR FISHERMEN OF MALAYSIA

The New Straits Times (1-1-75)

carried a report on the deteriorating plight of Butterworth's 2,000 fishermen. The article entitled 'Fishermen who've never had it so bad since the war', points out that the income of fishermen had dropped substantially. Meanwhile, the price of nets had gone up from M\$8.50 to M\$24 a roll followed by that of diesel from 50c a gallon to M\$1.05 a gallon. Catches have become so poor lately that only 35 of the 55 boats from Bagan Jerual were now going out regularly. A spokesman for the fishermen attributed their poor catch to the infringement by trawlers.

### THE EMERGING RURAL REVOLUTION

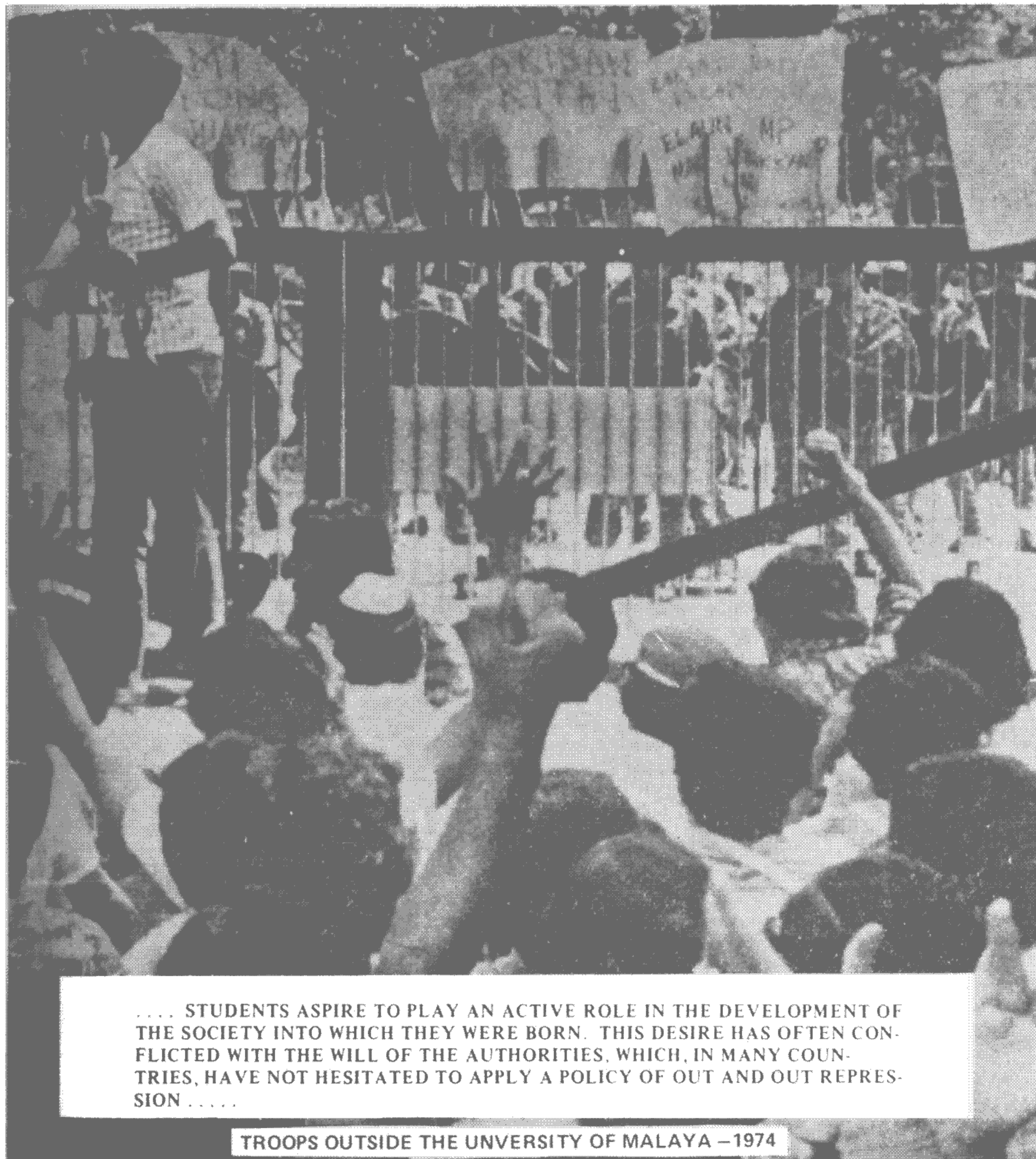
Far Eastern Economic Review (10-1-75)

pointed out that almost all the students of the Kebangsaan University of Malaysia were Malays and they were very active in the recent anti-government demonstration. 'Between 70-80% of its students are peasants' offspring'.



# AND ACADEMIC FREEDOM

## colleges amend't act AN ANALYSIS



... STUDENTS ASPIRE TO PLAY AN ACTIVE ROLE IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE SOCIETY INTO WHICH THEY WERE BORN. THIS DESIRE HAS OFTEN CONFLICTED WITH THE WILL OF THE AUTHORITIES, WHICH, IN MANY COUNTRIES, HAVE NOT HESITATED TO APPLY A POLICY OF OUT AND OUT REPRESSION ...

TROOPS OUTSIDE THE UNIVERSITY OF MALAYA - 1974

where else in the world.

Indoubtedly, the most jarring of these provisions is the rule that anyone detained under the Internal Security Act will cease to be a student further. A cursory glance at the ISA itself, makes evident the dangerous implication of this provision. Detention under the ISA is without warrant and is usually for an initial 60-day investigative period. In the recent student demonstrations, it is reliably believed that the instructions to the Special Branch were not only to detain named personalities, but also anyone else who appeared suspicious!

The ISA provides for detention without trial. The Administrative body which reviews the detention order is appointed by the Minister of Home Affairs, who is, uniquely, not bound to follow their advice. Thus a student detained on executive orders will be dismissed without any proper recourse to the judicial system. The Minister need not wait for the final adjudication by the judicial process to suspend/dismiss the student; indeed, he is empowered to disregard any reversal of a conviction on appeal and still dismiss the student; alternatively he can impose conditions on which the student will be reinstated in the university.

The consequences of such actions are debilitating; not only is the student barred physically from entering the campus, he is further denied the right to even pursue his university education.

It is noted that the students cease automatically to be members of the university. The Act totally denies the students a right to be heard.

In addition, a disciplinary authority, under the Minister's nominee, the Deputy V.C. is vested with wide powers to proceed under disciplinary rules yet to be promulgated. The Act allows rules which can penalise the students. Appeal from him lies to the

Minister 'who may, if he deems fit, summarily reject the appeal'. Otherwise he can appoint a committee of 2 or more persons whether from inside or outside the University; the Minister is at liberty to disregard the recommendations put forward by this committee.

#### (B) Lecturers and Other Employees

The Amendment Act provides for the promulgation of a fresh set of disciplinary rules by which new offences can be created punishable by such penalties as interdiction with reduced salary, suspension without salary, reduction in rank and dismissals. All appointments to the University are subject to the Act which includes these disciplinary rules. Even appointment made before the commencement of this Amendment are deemed to similarly incorporate these provisions in their contract of employment.

#### (C) The Chancellor

The Chancellor formerly was removable by the University Court 'for good cause'. This phrase is conspicuously deleted and he is now removable by the Yang di Pertuan Agong, the titular head whose decisions are really the Ministers.

#### (D) The V.C., Deputy V.C., Deans, Heads of Schools and Institutions.

As noted earlier, the terms and conditions (including dismissal provisions) of the V.C. and his Deputies will be stipulated by the Minister on their appointment. The appointments of the Deans, Deputy Deans, Heads of Schools (Departments) and Institutions within the University may be revoked at any time during the term of the appointment at the absolute discretion of the V.C.

(E) Finally, no authority in the University can amend any of these rules relating to these ominous powers of dismissals and disciplinary.

#### 4. STUDENT ORGANISATIONS

All student bodies are deemed dissolved and must seek fresh approval from the V.C. on such terms and conditions as the Government-controlled University Council specifies. The entire students body in the University will be conducted by a 4-member executive committee. The strangle-hold of the V.C. in the control of this body is as stark as it is crude. The number of representatives to be elected from the Faculties or Schools to the SRC will be determined solely by the V.C. So too, other representatives of the SRC. Even student elections are now conducted by the university administration which means that they can also be rigged by the administration. The formation of *ad hoc* committees must obtain the prior approval in writing from the V.C. To cripple their financial independence, students will not be allowed to manage their own finances, but must, for any expenditure, seek the approval of the V.C. who will then authorise the University to effect the necessary payment on production of the receipts. The 'recalcitrant' among the students' representatives can easily be removed by instituting disciplinary proceedings against him; when such are merely pending, he must relinquish his office unless the V.C. authorises otherwise in writing. Students cannot align themselves with other student organisations. The National Union of Malaysian Students will cease to exist. Nor is any affiliation with international bodies permitted.

The defined objects for which student bodies must function, reduces them to petty welfare groups; they are no longer permitted to concretely associate with the wider community outside the campus, (responsible for financing their education), with the hope of understanding and responding to their plight. Criticism of Government mistakes and maladministration is a heinous offence.

#### 5. DEPARTURES FROM THE FORMAL RULES OF PROCEDURE

##### (A) Evidence

(i) If any offence is merely committed by an organisation or body in the University and even if no conviction is obtained, then every officebearer of the organisation is deemed to be guilty of the offence and the onus is on him to show that he had no knowledge of the offence and that he had done all necessary to prevent its being committed.

This is a reversal of the 'innocent until proven guilty' right of every citizen in a non-totalitarian society.

(ii) Any document found in the possession of an officebearer or anyone helping an organisation and even a member of any organisation is *prima facie* evidence of its contents to prove that anything was done or intended to be done by this organisation. This provision, almost similar to the South African S.2(3) of the Terrorism Act is a clear violation of the hearsay rule which excludes as being unreliable any statement unless its maker can be brought to court and subjected to cross-examination to test its veracity.

(iii) If any document is found in the possession or control of a person then he is presumed until the contrary is proved, to be helping in the management of the organisation.

These procedural provisions so insidiously inserted in the interstices of the amending Act are a devious method of aiding the prosecution to obtain an easy conviction.

##### (B) Natural Justice

As noted earlier, the right to be heard is denied to students who are automatically suspended on being charged for criminal offences and automatically expelled if convicted as well as detained under the obnoxious Internal Security Act.

#### 6. CONCLUSION

As the explanatory statement to the Bill makes explicit, extra financial expenses, 'the amount of which cannot at present be ascertained', will be incurred. But the higher costs, at a time when Government rhetoric exhorts all and sundry to tighten their belts, is no obstacle to the commitment of the Government to hastily rush through a bill replete with provisions which will make our universities subservient to and readily pliable by self-serving interests. The direct and vigorous control of the University by the Minister is crudely transparent with the provisions which permit him to delegate most of his 'policing' functions to his nominee, the V.C. and the newly constituted University Council.



# OPEN LETTER TO RAZAK

Dear Sir,

This letter is written in accordance with a resolution passed at the 1975 New Zealand Overseas Students Congress where Malaysian students expressed their distress and anger over the unjust arrests and detention without trial of Juliet Chen, Hamzah Kassim and many other of our countrymen who helped the poor in demanding social justice and economic equality.

We join them and thousands of our countrymen in protesting against the vicious repression of your government, designed to suppress the rising demands of our people for justice. Like hundreds of brothers and sisters incarcerated in many detention camps in Malaysia, we also protest against the collaboration of the government with foreign interests in exploiting the resources of our country; the poverty and hunger of our people, the increasing problems of landlessness, unemployment and inflation, low wages and bad working conditions of workers, corruption in the government, and unjust laws which deprive us our democratic rights.

I refer you to your statement of November 16, 1974, reported by the New Sunday Times (Malaysia) of November 17, 1974 on its front page.

You said (among other things), 'The Communists' main objective is to bring down the government by force, and to wipe out democracy. If they succeed there will be a totalitarian government that will take away the freedom of the people'.

Yet when you made this statement did you realise that you were contradicting yourself? You talk about 'democracy' and your government strives to present to the world a 'democratic' image. But, at the same time, you deprive Malaysian citizens of their democratic rights. You talk about a "totalitarian government" that will take away the freedom of the people' but your government has been developing a form of totalitarianism which has repeatedly taken away the freedom of our people over the last 15 years.

When we assert our legitimate right to protest against these injustices, when

we call the attention of the nation and the world to the conditions of the poor and underprivileged we are treated as criminals, branded as 'anti-nationals' and 'subversives', 'communists', accused of carrying out a 'hate Malaysia campaign'. Section 149 (1)b of the Constitution prevents us from even effectively questioning government policies and actions as this is freely interpreted as 'exciting disaffection' against the King and the government whether inside or outside Malaysia. We are subjected to the indignity of arrest and detention without trial under the Internal Security Act when we, with cause, challenge the government.

Because of our views, many of us now live in fear of your government which makes many of us fugitives from our motherland; many whose freedom is endangered are in hiding from your police and many are already imprisoned without trial for demanding social justice and economic equality.

Is this the 'democracy' you are attempting to safeguard or is it the 'totalitarian government' you oppose?

Part 11 of the Constitution promises 'Fundamental Liberties'. S 8 (1) says that 'all persons are equal before the law'. This spirit is immediately contravened by S 8 (2) by making an exception that discrimination is 'expressly authorised by the Constitution'...

Since Merdeka these 'Fundamental Liberties' have been defiled and taken away by many repressive laws, for example: the Internal Security Act, anti-trade union laws, the identity card system and S.149 of the Sacred Constitution (which extends the jurisdiction of Malaysian laws overseas) blatantly declares 'any provisions of that law designed to stop or prevent that action is valid not withstanding that it is inconsistent with any of the provisions of Articles 5, 9, or 10 or would apart from this Article be outside the legislative power of Parliament'. So the government is empowered in this manner to act outside the Rule of Law.

Further, your government has in no uncertain terms removed all semblance of

University autonomy and academic freedom by virtue of the obnoxious University and University Amendment Act 1975 which expressly prohibits the students from taking part in the activities of all lawful organisations. These draconian measures mean that Universities have no freedoms to determine the composition of both the administrative body and student body. This is done by appointment by the government.

You said before and after the last election and in the report referred to above that your government was improving the 'lot of the people'. Do you mean the 'lot' of the poor or rich? Is a gambling den built with government assistance in the Genting Highlands; the encouragement of foreign exploiters; the rewarding of the rich with grandiose titles, an improvement?

In recent months thousands of Malaysians in desperation have dared to openly protest about their poverty and miserable living conditions, the problem of landlessness and unemployment, hunger and malnutrition and even death as a result of hunger. Yet your Minister of Education was so lacking in conscience to declare: 'To say that we will die from starvation is to be ungrateful to God...' He further said that the government cannot tax the rich too much in order to continue helping the poor: 'If we do so, the rich will not try to make more money ... On the other hand the poor cannot depend too much on the government for help. The Government must be moderate and fair to all'.

Indeed, the government has no monopoly of the right to govern. In deciding the welfare of the people, only the people themselves can decide what they want. But the government has decided that it is the only body capable of making such decisions without need to consult the people.

When, in their thousands they demanded social justice and economic equality, the government reacted with violence and inhumanity. Riot troops

were sent to destroy houses built by squatters in Tasek Utara and in other parts of Malaysia. Squatting is an 'illegal act'. It is therefore a justification for the government to evict the poor leaving them homeless and at the mercies of our tropical climate. They were not even compensated for the houses built by many on their life-savings.

Riot troops brutalised the poor and student supporters with tear gas and batons when they protested about their misfortunes in Northern Malaysia between November and December 1974. Many students like Juliet Chin and Hamzah Kassim are now in jail just because of their concern and support for the poor. Yet many of them are from poor homes and who can represent their families' plight better than they? Yet the government and its servile press denounced them as 'trouble-makers', 'hooligans', 'Communists', 'subversives' and 'anti-nationals' as if to fight for the underprivileged is a crime.

Who are the real 'anti-nationals', they or the people who help foreigners to exploit the workers of our country.

We, the patriotic citizens of Malaysia demand that Juliet Chin, Hamzah Kassim and all political prisoners be released unconditionally. We demand that your government correct the existing social injustices and economic inequalities by ending all foreign control of our economy; carry out drastic land reforms so as to distribute land to the landless as promised in your Malaysia Plan; distribute the wealth of the rich through a more equitable system; restore our democratic rights by repealing all repugnant and repressive laws.

Unless and until your government is prepared to do this, it is futile to placate us with sweet talk of helping the poor. The government must rethink its whole approach or else abdicate in favour of citizens who are sincerely and genuinely concerned with bringing real progress to the country. Until you are prepared to listen to the just demands of the people, you have no right to rule. There are many who will carry on making these demands and sacrifice their freedom and lives to achieve them, as many have already done. History speaks for us.

Yours sincerely,  
Robert Sui Hua Pui  
& other Patriotic Malaysians



from the Dominion, May 27.

## Singapore's political prisoners



"YOU CAN IMPRISON MY BODY  
BUT NOT MY SPIRIT"  
TAN WAH PIOW

**SOLIDARITY  
WEEK**

R. W. and J. H. Doran, Palmerston North, write to the Editor of The Dominion:

Sir, — We would like to bring to public notice the plight of political prisoners in Singapore. Over the last 12 years the government of Singapore has imprisoned many of its political opponents. Rather than catalogue these events, we would prefer to give the example of the detainee with whom the Palmerston North branch of Amnesty International has been concerned.

Each branch of Amnesty deals with three prisoners in different countries. Our prisoner in Singapore is Said Zahari, who was a newspaper editor and president of the Malaysian National Union of Journalists. He was active politically in opposing the

### A letter to The Dominion

formation of the Federation of Malaysia. He was arrested in February 1963 and has been detained since then, though he has not been accused of any offence and has not been given a trial. Zahari is married with four children; his youngest daughter, now aged 11, was born three months after he was imprisoned.

Rather than succumbing to the despair of imprisonment, he has sustained himself by writing poetry. Though his work is banned in Singapore his poems have been smuggled out of prison and published

in Malaysia. His poems have been privately circulated among Singapore intellectuals and instead of being forgotten in incarceration Zahari has become an important figure in local literature.

When the federation of Singapore with Malaysia split up in 1965 Zahari was not released, though opposition to the union was the suspected reason for his arrest. He could not be released because he was not imprisoned for any good reason. Political prisoners in Singapore have been offered freedom if they will admit to some cause for their detainment — this Zahari has refused to do. In one of his poems he tells of when he was asked for a "confession":

No more threats this time.  
Instead freedom with

humiliation.  
Recant, sell you soul  
for a freedom that's  
soulless.  
"There isn't any way  
out,  
you either give in or  
you'll rot."  
Then fidgeting as I was  
firm,  
their defeat already confirmed.

As New Zealand is currently pursuing a moral foreign policy, it is important that we are all aware of those countries among our allies who do not respect the fundamental rights of their citizens.

In Singapore Said Zahari and many others have been deprived of their liberty merely for their opposition to government policy, yet New Zealand is now the only Commonwealth country to aid the defence of Singapore by maintaining a military garrison.

**KNOW YOUR ENEMY..**



## STTS OF LIVING.

| 1975    | 1976  |         |
|---------|-------|---------|
| Females | Males | Females |
| 1,210   | 1,400 | 1,370   |
| 575     | 864   | 864     |
| 200     | 450   | 250     |
| 435     | 86    | 256     |

word of caution on these figures: they are very shaky assumptions on which no rate will be this year. The vacillations, as explained last time, is the expenses students would have to holidays. Insofar as many students are net savings may well be far higher than are being subsidised by their parents, that some parents can obviously not others.

the STB does improve students' situation, but especially for female students still a long way to go. More roughly undoubtedly "in the interim" is the delayed introduction till next year (the reason for of "fraud" on Thursday night). More serious ground for concern of student teachers, who have had up to \$2,500. This does not at present at Teachers' College, take will have the choice between present bonding system. Nonetheless are annoyed because present proposed level is far too

strongly for a bonded supplement table much like the present secondary school, which figures nowhere in the

out of the discussions, which were ZPPTA and NZEI, the relevant institutions, who have in the past not to be too interested in pushing requests.

there is one very disturbing thing is, concerning their funding. The immediately apparent, and the estimates, but something funny going on:

## E COSTS OF THE TERTIARY BURSARY.

ents. The Yearbook (p222) gives a breakdown of receiving bursaries in 1971. As the full-time students now is probably

little different from what it was then, these provide some basis for analysis. The figures are shown in Table III.

TABLE III: STUDENTS RECEIVING HIGHER SCHOOL CERT. BURSARIES 1971

|               | 1st yr | 2nd yr | 3rd yr | 4th yr | Total |
|---------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|
| F&A           | 3.0    | 2.5    | 2.1    | 0.8    | 8.4   |
| F&A + Bursary | 4.2    | 3.1    | 2.8    | 1.5    | 11.6  |

Fees & Allowances, with & without the supplementary Boarding Allowance. Figures in thousands.

By multiplying each entry in this table by the relevant bursary from Table I we get:

Under the old scheme, \$1,922,000 would have been paid out to those under at "at home" category, and \$6,742,000 to those getting the boarding allowance as well. The new rates are costing \$4,018,000 and \$10,184,000 respectively, giving a total of \$14,202,000 as against the previous \$8,664,000, an increase of \$5,538,000.

## 2. Technical Institute Students.

Despite there being some 100,000 students enrolled at the techs, only about 3200 of these in 1971 were full-time (part-timers do not qualify for the STB). Giving the 3182 students \$180 each (the present rate, without the small boarding allowance) costs \$573,000. Assuming the average yearly rate for tech students is \$750 (ie making an allowance for the longer year), the new sum is \$2,387,000, an increase of \$1,814,000.

## 3. Teachers College Students.

Problems aplenty arise with the figures here, but to keep it simple I have used only the Division A & B figures, comprising the massive bulk of the primary student teachers. Boarding allowances complicate matters again here, so I have assumed *no-one* getting a boarding allowance under the old system, and the same percentage as University students (i.e. roughly 60%) getting it under the new system. As with all the other assumptions (except the use of 1971 enrolment stats, but later ones do not show significant changes) this assumption biases the result favourably to the STB (ie the STB position appears better off versus the prior situation than it really is).

## Divisions A &amp; B Student Teachers.

|                      | enrolled | Av salary† | Total      |
|----------------------|----------|------------|------------|
| Under 20, 1st&2nd yr | 3630     | 2000       | 7,260,000  |
| 3rd year             | 768      | 2700       | 2,074,000  |
| 20&over, 1st&2nd yr  | 936      | 3300       | 3,089,000  |
| 3rd year             | 1356     | 3500       | 4,746,000  |
| TOTALS               | 6690     |            | 17,399,000 |

†Gazette pay scales, 2/5/75 in \$

On the STB, 60% of 6690 (=4014), getting \$24 per week for 44 weeks equals \$4,238,000  
40% (2676) getting \$13 for 44 weeks equals \$1,530,000.

## STUDENT TEACHERS' TOTAL PAYMENTS:

|                    |              |
|--------------------|--------------|
| under 1975 system: | \$17,399,000 |
| under STB          | \$ 5,770,000 |
| Net loss           | \$11,629,000 |

It should be remembered that not all students are covered by these estimates, but insofar as *none* are going to *increase* their payments from the Department of Education, this figure is a minimum loss figure.

## SUMMING ALL STUDENTS:

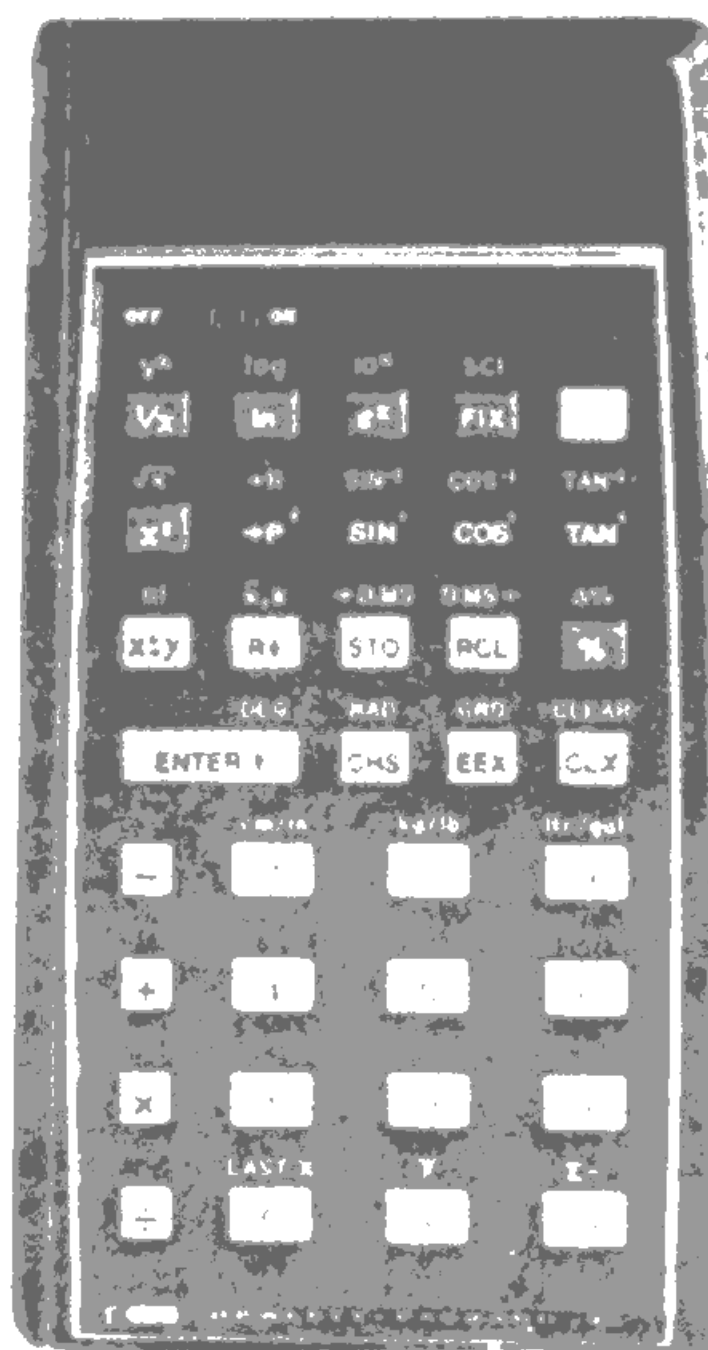
|                               |               |
|-------------------------------|---------------|
| University Students, net gain | +\$ 5,538,000 |
| Technical Students, net gain  | +\$ 1,814,000 |
| Student Teachers, net loss    | -\$11,629,000 |
| Overall net loss to Students  | -\$ 4,277,000 |

It must be realised that this is a *minimum* loss figure - various assumptions were made above favouring the STB and hence diminishing the loss. Also, while there has not been much movement in student numbers since 1971, there has been a trend at Teachers Colleges towards older people training to be teachers. For instance, we assumed above that the ratio of under 20s to over 20s was 2:1 - it seems from recent figures that at Wellington Teachers College at least the ratio is now closer to 1:1. This would of course increase the payments under the present system, and hence increase the loss to students by introducing the STB. One can therefore predict that the total saving to the Government is higher than \$4.3 million - possibly even as high as \$5 million. In the absence of further calculations, \$4.5 million is probably the best figure to work from.

Given Mr Tizard's opening statement on sacrifices coming in areas of low priority, it would seem that the Government thinks very little of students in general, and student teachers in particular. If the Government is not compromising its social objectives by this, could someone please tell me what is going on?

To our surprise we sold our initial stock of these Hewlett Packard calculators in one week. But, a further consignment arrives on Tuesday June 2, and once again these remarkable machines will be available to students. In view of the demand you are advised to order now, at your only retail outlet:-

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The Hewlett Packard 45 is a bigger machine. It has 48 pre-programmed functions and operations. It enjoys all the advantages of the H.P.21 and offers in addition to the four register operational stack, a 'last x' register, 9 addressable memories, three selectable angular modes, factorial computation, percentage and percentage difference. These are also only indications of the machines capabilities, so see one at Sweet and Maxwell's University Book Centre straight away.

The Hewlett Packard 21 has 32 pre-programmed functions and operations including rectangular/polar conversion, register arithmetic and common log evaluation. But apart from these capabilities, and the basic data manipulations (1/x, y<sup>x</sup>, √x, π), the H.P.21 features the R.P.N. Logic System which allows you to:-

Evaluate ANY expression without copying parentheses, worrying about hierarchies, or initial restructuring. Recover from errors. You can back-track when you err, because the H.P.21 performs all operations sequentially. Re-use numbers without re-entering them. This is the beginning, no more. Get down to Sweet and Maxwell's and get to grips with a Hewlett Packard 21. There's a display model there now.

Note: The Government's budget (if that's an apt description) has ripped on an additional sales tax which has inevitably led to a price increase on these machines. However at \$155 (H.P.21) and \$299 (H.P.45) these calculators with their 15 month guarantee, are still amazing and still indispensable.

**SWEET & MAXWELL'S**  
**UNIVERSITY BOOK CENTRE**  
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STANDARD  
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# NEWS

## FROM MALAYSIA & SINGAPORE

14-4-75

### Front wins by 136 Votes in Merbok By-Election.

Encik Hashim, the Front's candidate, polled 5,418 votes to defeat Partia Sosialis Rakyat's national president, Encik Kassim Ahmad, by a slim majority of 136 votes. In Sungei Patani, Mentri Besar Dato Seri Syed Ahmad Shahabuddin suggested that Kedah Umno set up a special committee to carry out a post-mortem on the Front's poor showing in the by-election. NB: In the last general election the National Front candidate, Encik Mansor Akil, whose death last February necessitated the by-election, defeated the Partia Sosialis candidate, Encik Ahmad bin Yahaya, by a majority of 4,775 votes.

7-5-75

### Lee's Attack on Australia's Immigration Policy

Mr Lee Kuan Yew yesterday launched a blistering attack on Australia's immigration policy, protesting that the country was creaming off the talented professionals of Asia. He said he would not mind losing carpenters, masons, plumbers, but they can't get into Australia. In Canberra, the Australian Foreign Affairs officials summoned the Singapore High Commissioner to the Department. In a note to the High Commissioner, the Australian Government said that it felt the Mr Lee's criticism should have been made through the proper channels.

6-10-5-75

### Pull Out of NZ Forces From Singapore May Have Its Problems

Major units of the New Zealand Force stationed under the five-power defence arrangement are likely to remain for the next two years before withdrawal moves begin, said NZ Defences Minister, Mr W.A. Fraser. He said: "New Zealand's forces have been stationed in the Malaysia-Singapore area now

for about 20 years, and there are particularly difficult problems to be faced in returning 1,000 personnel and their families (about 14,000 dependents) to New Zealand." For the NZ Defence Department, service in Singapore has been a major enticement in recruitment. In commenting on remarks made by the Acting Prime Minister (Mr Tizard) that NZ troops in Singapore are to be withdrawn, Mr Rowling said that the troops have not been told to pack their bags. He said that the withdrawal of the New Zealand forces had been discussed fully with Mr Lee Kuan Yew about a month ago. At that particular time in NZ, Lee claimed that he was having his holidays.

10-5-75

### Close Fight Likely for Umno Posts

The elections to the policy-making Supreme Council in KL on June 21 are expected to be closely contested. More than 100 names have been submitted for the three posts of vice-presidents and 20 seats in the Supreme Council. Those nominated include incumbents Agriculture and Rural Development Minister Encik Abdul Ghafar Baba and Petronas chairman Tengku Razaleigh Hamzah.

14-4-75

### Singapore Workers Told: Don't Job-Hop Just For An Extra Dollar

The Minister of Science and Technology, Dr Toh Chin Chye, reminded Polytechnic graduates not to abuse employers' confidence by jumping from one job to another "for a few more dollars". "Such a practice not only gives graduates a bad image but also makes employers suspicious of the loyalty of future graduates" he said.

16-4-75

### Insurance Company Workers on Strike Over Pay Pact

K.L. - About 170 workers of the American International Assurance (AIA) offices throughout the country went on strike in a dispute over their collective agreement. The workers are members of the National Union of Commercial Workers (NUCW). The Union's general secretary said the union had 14 meetings with the management, three at the Ministry of Labour and Manpower. "At all the meetings, the company did not try to reach a compromise in any way," he said.

6-5-75

### Postment Set Deadline for Claims

Ipoh - The Union of Postal Uniformed Staff may resort to industrial action if the Public Services Department does not approve its claim for four different allowances by September. Its general secretary, Encik Mohamed Idris Haji Muthairin said that the PSD has only agreed to two of the four allowances. The union will decide on its next move to give a favourable reply. There are 2,700 members in the union throughout the country, mostly postmen.

10-5-75

### American Marine Strengthens Singapore Yard

The American Marine Group has closed its Hongkong plant, and is now consolidating its ship-building activities in its Singapore

plant. There will be no increase in the work-force in Singapore, since sales are still bad. Last November, it retrenched 500 workers after laying off 900 out of its 1,000 work force for two weeks in October following 'poor business'. Singapore was chosen as the consolidating point, because the fibre-glass boats built here are smaller and cheaper than the larger, wood pleasure boats built in Hongkong.

NB: Probably the main reasons are the ineffectiveness of the workers' unions and comparatively cheap labour in Singapore compared with that in Hongkong.

11-5-75

### Opposition to New Factories Law Grows

The associated Chinese Chambers of Commerce today opposed the Industrial Co-ordination Act which requires all manufacturing companies to take out licences from the Ministry of Trade and Industry. The Act, which requires this to enable proper records to be kept and to facilitate orderly development of the industries - includes the prohibition of the transfer of licences without approval from the Minister, and manufacturers are not allowed to substitute, add or delete any existing product stipulated in the licence without approval.

## MINI FESTIVAL 1975

Another great and glorious Mini Festival for 1975 is about to eventuate. Yes!! This year bigger and better than before, it is bound to be the crowning event of the year. All clubs and interested individuals will be contributing. Already, we have planned a Hop (as in Capping), a wrist-wrestling competition, an international extravaganza evening, an Opera, a jazz concert, Bavarian beer festival, pottery sale and food co-op sale. Forms have been put in all club mail boxes inviting participation, and enthusiastic individuals have already brought forth some very good ideas.

The festival is to be held in the week following Study Break, on July 9, 10 and 11, and should be a most exciting affair. I urge you to hurry and bring in your ideas, as early planning makes for efficient organising.

Barbara Leishman

## EMPLOYERS VISIT

|                              |  |   |  |
|------------------------------|--|---|--|
| TUESDAY,<br>3rd June, 1975   | CHEMISTRY, ACCOUNTING, MARKETING GRADUATES<br><br>UNILEVER N.Z. LTD.<br><br><i>Manufacturers of Chemical and Food Products.</i>  | ACCOUNTANCY GRADUATES<br><br>BARR, BURGESS & STEWART<br><br><i>Chartered Accountants.</i>   | ACCOUNTANCY GRADUATES<br><br>CLARKE, MENZIES & CO.<br><br><i>Chartered Accountants.</i>          |
| WEDNESDAY,<br>4th June, 1975 | CHEMISTRY, PHYSICS, ACCOUNTANCY, ENGINEERING AND ELECTRONIC GRADUATES<br><br>PHILIPS ELECTRICAL INDUSTRIES OF N.Z. LTD.<br><br><i>Manufacturers of Radio, Television and Communications Equipment.</i> | ACCOUNTANCY GRADUATES<br><br>HUNT, DUTHIE & CO.<br><br><i>Chartered Accountants.</i>        | ACCOUNTANCY GRADUATES<br><br>HUTCHISON, HULL & CO.<br><br><i>Chartered Accountants.</i>          |
| THURSDAY,<br>5th June, 1975  | ACCOUNTANCY, ECONOMICS OR GRADUATES WHO ARE QUALIFIED OR INTERESTED IN COMPUTER WORK<br><br>INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT  | ACCOUNTANCY GRADUATES<br><br>WILBERFOSS & CO.<br><br><i>Chartered Accountants.</i>          | ACCOUNTANCY GRADUATES<br><br>MARKHAM & PARTNERS<br><br><i>Chartered Accountants.</i>             |
| FRIDAY,<br>6th June, 1975    | ACCOUNTANCY GRADUATES<br><br>McCULLOCH, BUTLER & SPENCE<br><br><i>Chartered Accountants.</i>   | ACCOUNTANCY GRADUATES<br><br>HOGG, YOUNG, CATHIE & CO.<br><br><i>Chartered Accountants.</i> | ACCOUNTANCY GRADUATES<br><br>WILKINSON, NANKERVIS & STEWART<br><br><i>Chartered Accountants.</i> |



## DOWNSTAGE THEATRE

until - June 7

### 'COME TOGETHER'

Downstage's Come Alive for '75.

Late night, lunch-hour, and Sunday performances  
Visiting theatre companies - Mercury and Centrepont

Student Concessions

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### WANTED

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## DRAMA

### BLUES FOR MR. CHARLIE.

reviewed by Anthony Ward.

'That's the trouble with niggers - they all run scared of the Man'. James Baldwin's play is set in the Southern U.S. The blues is hatred and Mr. Charlie the whites.

The play centres on the murder of Richard Henry (played by Andrew Dungan), a negro recently returned to the town from New York trying to kick the needle, by Lyle Britten (Simon Wilson) a hard-up, violent shopkeeper. The story works from the murder to Lyle's eventual (and inevitable) acquittal by a white jury, with effective flash-backs and the different viewpoints of the races explored along the way. The last has been well emphasised by producer Jeremy Jayasuriya's use of an elevated stage for white scenes and the floor for negro ones.

There are many fine performances. Vicky Yiannoutsos as Juanita Harmon is outstanding, and Kingi Morgan as Lorenzo Shannon and Sara Cotterall as Jo Britten are not far behind. The two key roles - of Lyle Britten and Parnell James (played by Ben Smith), the rich, white liberal caught between friends of both races - are not quite so well handled, the characters being presented unevenly. Beyond the individual actors,

the general standard was high, though there were times, especially during the final trial scene, when the tension was allowed to dissipate. Technical effects were good.

Baldwin's play is set in a southern town - and the attempts of the production to fit into this lead to the major criticism of the play. The blackened faces and affected accents give a divorced period atmosphere, which limits the drawing of parallels between the play and our own racial situation. The hypocrisy and cultural arrogance of the whites came through clearly - but more as a problem of one area than as a general issue facing western culture.

Racism is far from being a simple issue, affecting and tainting in a variety of ways. From plays such as James Baldwin's *Blues for Mr Charlie* it is possible to gain a better insight into this problem. With the above qualifications, the Drama Society's competent and unpretentious production aids this insight considerably.

It's a good evening's theatre.

*The play will continue on Thursday and Friday nights this week, in the Union Hall at 8 pm.*

### 'BLUES FOR MISTER CHARLIE' BY JAMES BALDWIN

UNION HALL 8pm

MAY 29 30

ADMISSION \$1

MEMBERS 80c

*The Drama Society needs your support if it is to survive*

## RECORDS

### Rock'n'On — Elvis Presley (RCA Victor)

Reviewed by David McLennan

"24 All-Time Rock'n'Roll Hits" is what it says on the cover of this fine double album, and that, cats 'n' kittens, is just what you get. Regardless of what he's into now, there is no denying that Elvis made a vital contribution to rock during the 1950's and he should never be forgotten for this.

This album is quite something: for a mere \$5.50, you get a double album containing all but a handful of Elvis's finest achievements. This has to be the best value for money of any record currently available in NZ. You name it, and it is probably here: "Hound Dog", "All Shook Up", "Heartbreak Hotel", "Blue Suede Shoes", "Jailhouse Rock", and ballads like "It's Now or Never", and "Can't Help Falling in Love." Great stuff, one and all. These tracks are timeless, as fresh and vigorous now as in the '50's.

The album has a good sleeve notes, giving recording dates etc. — I wish more oldies compilations would do this! My only criticism, and a major one at that, is that many of the tracks are in very crude, 1950's stereo re-channelling, and it sounds bloody awful. The best thing on these tracks is to shift the balance over to the left channel, thereby cutting out the echo in the other channel. Still, at \$5.50, no-one could say they're hard done by.

Some classic slabs of rock'n roll history, then, and at a very reasonable price. No rock music collection is complete without some Elvis, and thus album is just right for starters. It'll sell a bomb, make no mistake!

### For Earth Below: Robin Trower Chrysalis L 35421

Reviewed by Pat O'Dea.

Third time around, Robin Trower continues flashing out his persona as Dr Hendrix, the Seventies disciple of — perhaps the master virtuoso of — the electric guitar, who trims his improvisation and polishes his delivery to get the message through to the rockers. Trower's seduction is direct and uncompromising in its love for past styles, and he lets us know where he stands from the start.

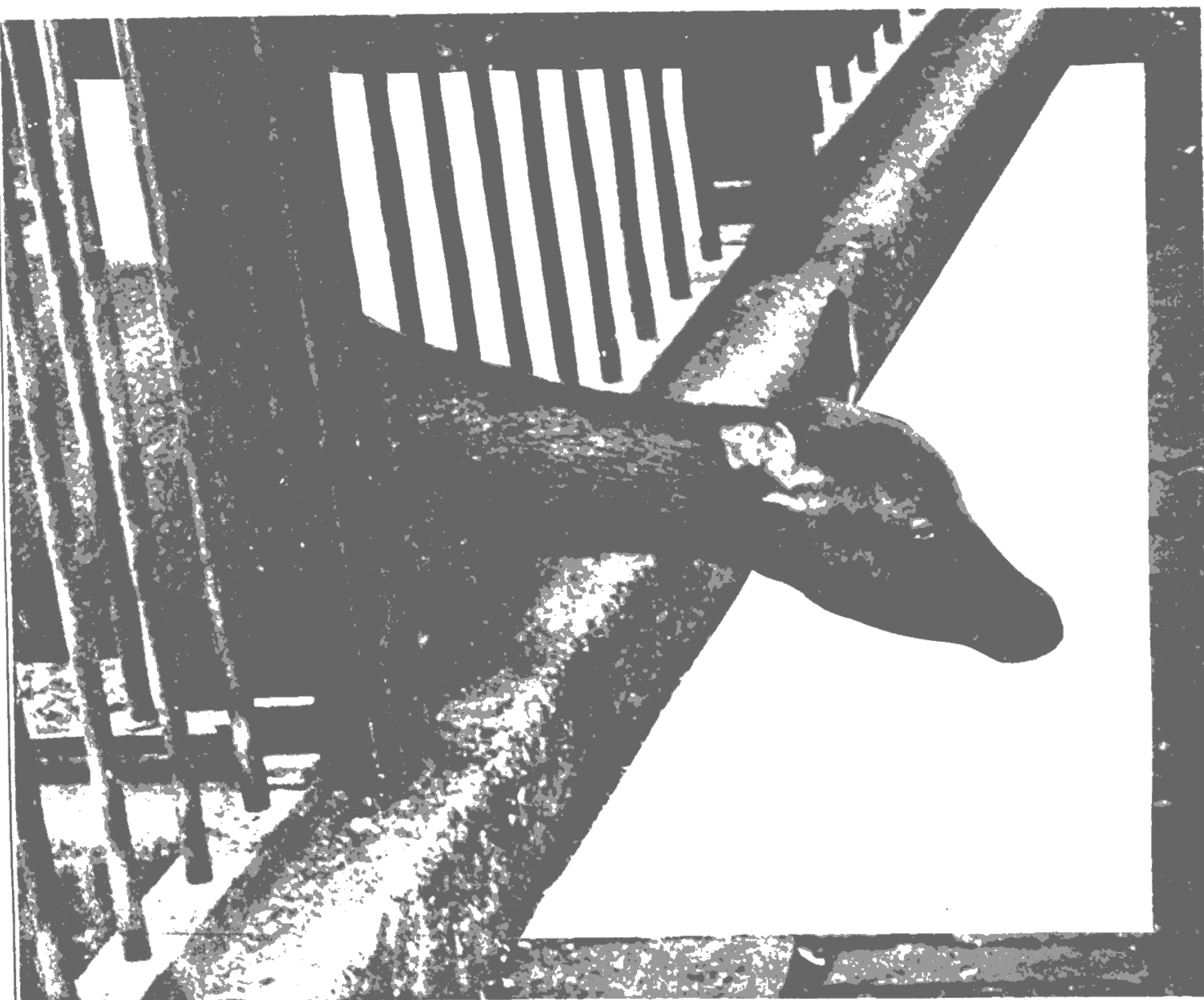
Trower brings to this album the enthusiasm of earlier efforts while backing away from their cluttered production modes. This should not, however, be construed as meaning his music is simple; quite the reverse, in fact, and at times surprisingly so. Robin Trower, the entity, includes as a singer a veteran from the now defunct Stone the Crows, James Dewar. His vocals are mixed up, thereby eliminating the major problem that plagued earlier recording, while Trower's guitar work focuses more on originality (within, of course, the already-defined limitation) and less on re-hashed variants of the electric guitar man's licks. His love of pure rocking and taste for the vertiginous feel Hendrix sometimes evoked — as opposed to merely ripping off his ideas — are more completely realised, resulting in a thoroughly unified album that enables Trower to transcend the imitative category.

The group's nucleus includes Trower on guitar, Bill Lordan on drums and Dewar on bass and vocals. Fellow refugee from Procul Harum's elephantine excesses, Mathew Fisher, produced; and Trower himself draws widely from the sonic spectrum built up during his tenure with that group. He turns in a searing wah-wah solo on "Fine Day", the album's only neo-rock-&-roll-blues fusion attempt. Like the other players, Trower acquits himself exceptionally well, tempering his playing to let Dewar's vocals remain in the foreground.

Dewar remains prime mover, his eclecticism in bass styles against his low-keyed, almost conversational singing style. His singing is as changed as any other element and works towards a half-singing, half-rapping tone that is particularly effective on his slice of life, mand-in-the-street (shades of Gimme Shelter rather than Space Waltz) exercises like "Althea", "Confessin' Midnight" and "For Earth Below", a classic tale of a "fine, fine friend of mine" done in by his penchant for pretty women.

The project hangs together with the unforced lyricism and humour than buoyed the best moments of his earlier work — a Salty Dog's "The Devil Come From Kansas" and Broken Barricades "Song for a Dreamer". I do have minor reservations concerning the lyrics, some of which seem to me in need of polishing. Overall, I find the album remarkably consistent. The hard, crisp tone of the playing is reinforced by the clarity of the production, handled by Fisher and engineer/collaborator at the Los Angeles Record Plant, Gary Ladinsky.

## Feel fenced in?



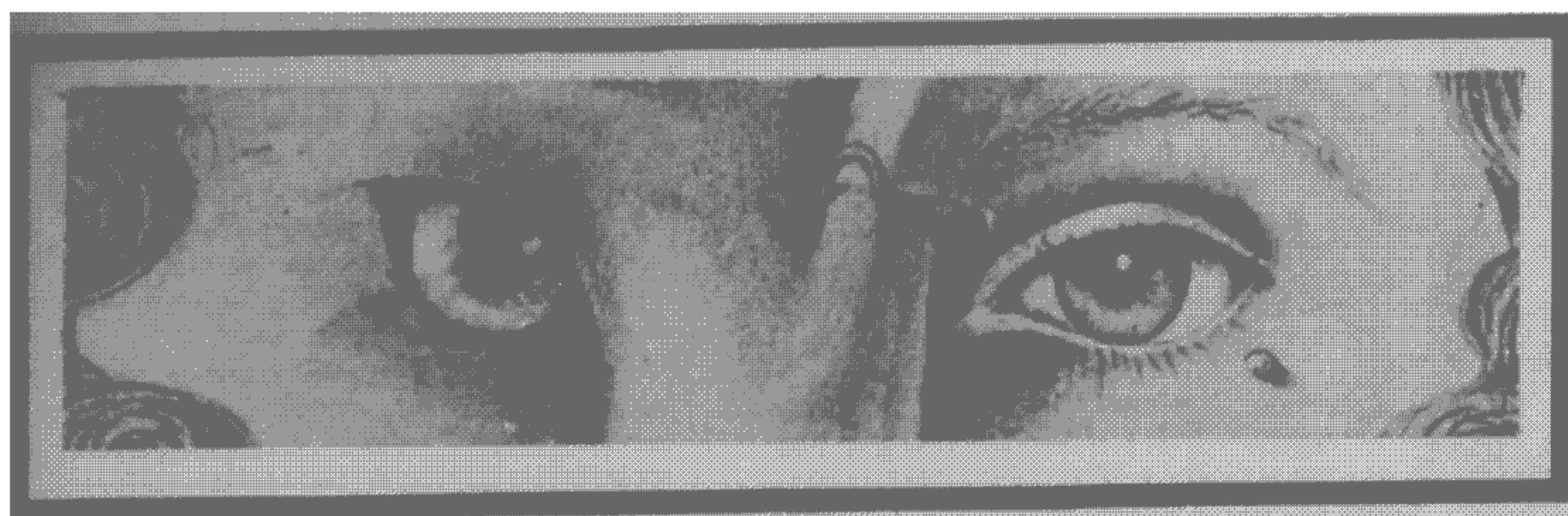
## Stick your neck out.

TAKE A CHANCE. LIVE DANGEROUSLY. COME AND HEAR( FOR ONCE...) AN INTELLIGENT EXPLANATION OF REAL CHRISTIANITY IN THE REAL WORLD. NO PHONY BALONY.

HEAR OS GUINNES TUESDAY, JUNE 3 AT 8pm KIRK 303

(BESIDES, ..... WHAT IF IT'S ALL TRUE ??????????)





### Robert Franken — Notes on Some Recent Work.

*"If you take a cell from the gut of a toad and transplant in into the toad's head, the gut cell has encoded in it all the information it needs to be a head cell."*

#### I

The work of Robert Franken is familiar enough, at least in Wellington. It is easily recognisable and immediately impressive, because of the fine, detailed, accurate drawing and because of the strangeness of the subjects. The pity of it is that the response may well end there. Having had our visual thrill & acknowledged its source, we pass on. Part of the difficulty is in the tradition which Franken's work belongs or seems to belong to. Surrealism, a movement whose intention was, first off, the expression of the 'true functioning of thought . . . in the absence of all control exerted by reason & outside all moral & aesthetic preoccupation' (1) is today, in the popular mind at least, little more than a collection of tricks & visual gimmicks. The crucial distinction, if we are still to find any worth in the tradition, is that elaborated by Ted Hughes (2) between the surrealism which is a surrender to the arbitrariness of the dream-flow & the "surrealism of folklore", where problems in the ordinary world exert such pressure that solutions must be sought below or beyond the conscious mind. I would suggest that Franken's work, at its best, relates to this second formulation; and that because of a tendency to consign all 'surrealists' to the same tatty & tawdry bag, it has never received the attention it deserves.

#### II

The question is, how necessary & how precise is the vision? Does it demonstrate a particular concern or a kind of generalised vagueness? Is it exclusive or inclusive? The grotesque character will be agreed upon, initially. However, accurate as this is as a first descriptive term it requires a good deal of qualification. The works are so cool, so impassive, so utterly convinced as to their own veracity, almost dead-pan. They are not morbid because they have arrived complete and without any need to strain after effect. They are not obsessive because of their ability to throw off any private emotional load, to come clean. Looking at them, it is as if the eyes themselves are exhausted by long staring; their attention wavers & into the gaps rise the metamorphising shapes of men & beasts.

Part of this effect derives from the technical felicity Franken possesses. The preposterous nature of the vision is accented by the entire apparatus of techniques proper to the most meticulous life drawing — clear and precise and anatomically correct as drawings in a biology manual. Everything is laid there, unobtrusively, to convince; the proposition only is untenable. Of course, it is a familiar method; yet the focus is very different from that of a Magritte or a Dali. The concentration is not towards the inclusions of bits & pieces picked up all over the place; rather it is upon a narrow range of the biological creation — insects, birds, reptiles, animals, men. It is possible to be even more specific: Franken's concern is the invention & description of new creatures from the large & little bits & pieces of other creatures and the elaboration of the dramatic and humorous possibilities in the process. Take for example the drawing 'Contemplating a Metaphor'. It is as if the entire projected biological ancestry of man explodes into the consciousness of one individual at once. Like God falling into him. The eyes are comically bewildered, helplessly, mutely pleading, exhausted, while the face is disintegrating & becoming mask-like. We can appreciate the sinister side to this; indeed, we seem to be specially attuned to it. What deserves as much attention is the sly humour of the drawing — of the kind that hugs itself in silent laughter as you stumble about wearing your distorting lens, attaching new and crazy meanings to familiar things. The implication in the title is that contemplation itself may bear strange fruit, and the consequent uncertainty as to the precise location of the metaphor — in there or out there — adds a further range of subtleties to the work.

#### III

*"What makes monsters is the irreconcilability of the forces which produce them & this this ordains that every monster should also be a cripple."* Harold Rosenberg.

Seen in three dimensions, that is, as slides, the drawings are startling. The illusion of depth gives them extra conviction, as if they are indeed shorts from a movie. The film could only be the endless metamorphoses

of men & beasts, a recurring dream of possibilities, a series of life-dramas played out to the rules of a naughty god, always ready to risk his hand in the hope of one more new combination. It is hardly fantastic, it is perhaps even a little trite, to suggest that Franken's intention in delivering these shots is to make us look again, to persuade us to incorporate or allow for the distortions in out ordinary vision..

#### IV

*"Any kind of violence — any form of vehement activity — involves that bigger energy the elemental power circuit of the Universe."* Ted Hughes.

It is obvious enough that Franken's work is remote both from our ordinary reality & from the formal concerns of most contemporary art. I have tried to indicate above some tentative directions where connections between the world of drawings and this one might be made. As to the second point, it is enough to say, if these directions can be followed productively, the isolation from contemporary fashion is irrelevant. If it is true today that without the proper pedigree in art-historical terms, a work is not a work of art, we will have to do without works of art. It would seem that Franken's formal concerns do not extend much beyond the development of his drawing technique so that it remains adequate to the demands of his vision. Which is, finally, religious, in that it concentrates on the revelation of what he calls the 'Ultra Force'. What value is given this final formulation of his demonic creative power depends on individual viewers.

#### V

*"The great gods are blind or pretend to be. Finding I am among men I open my eyes and they shake."* W.S. Merwin.

The drawings are riddles to which we are at liberty to propose answers. With no design or decorative function, without any concern for beauty, they consist of images isolated in pure white fields of paper. They seem to have arrived out of the back of empty space, complete, provocative and mysterious. As riddles they tease and stretch the mind, and as true riddles should, they elude the constrictions our answers would put upon them. They stand as rare acknowledgements of larger powers, too often ignored.

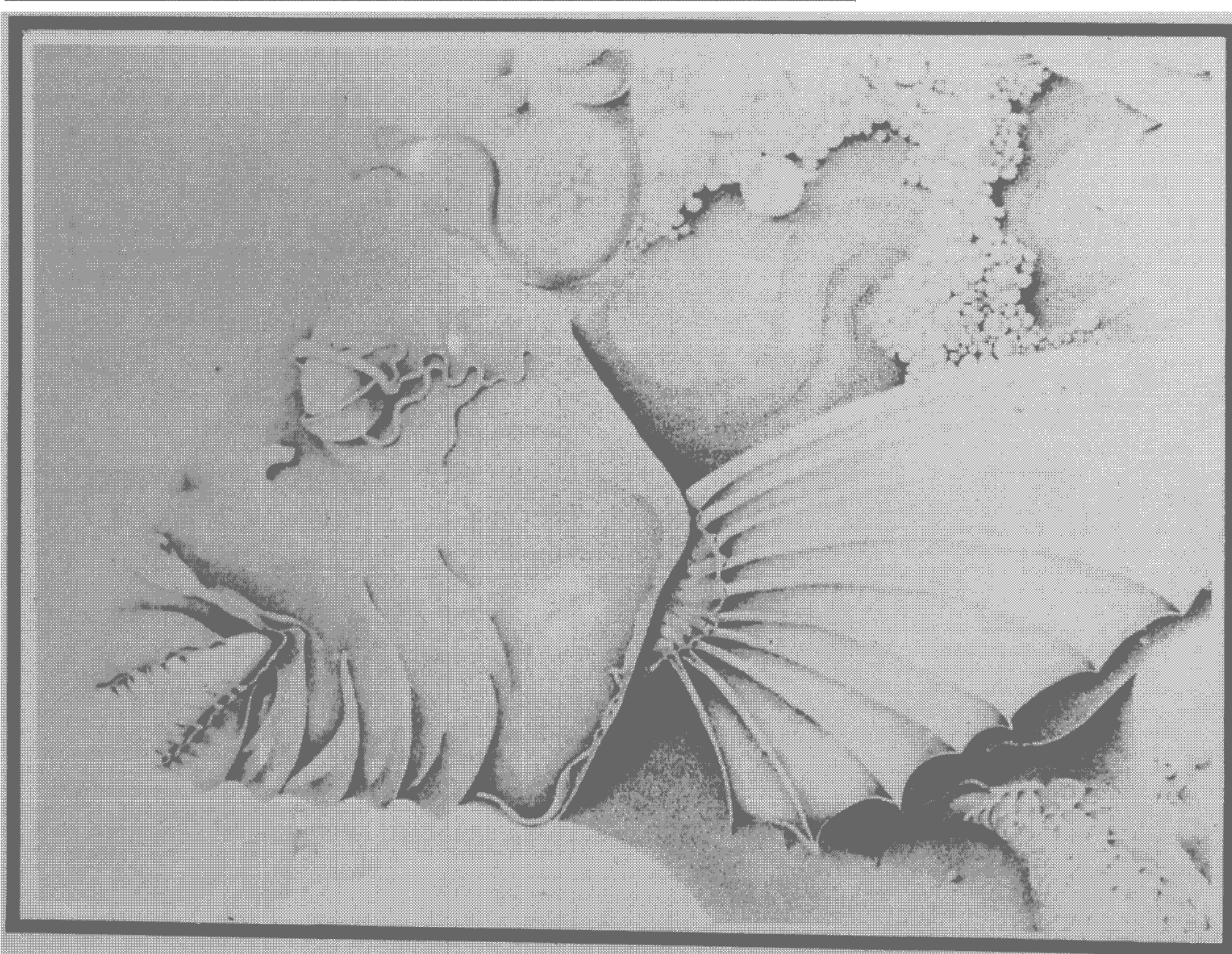
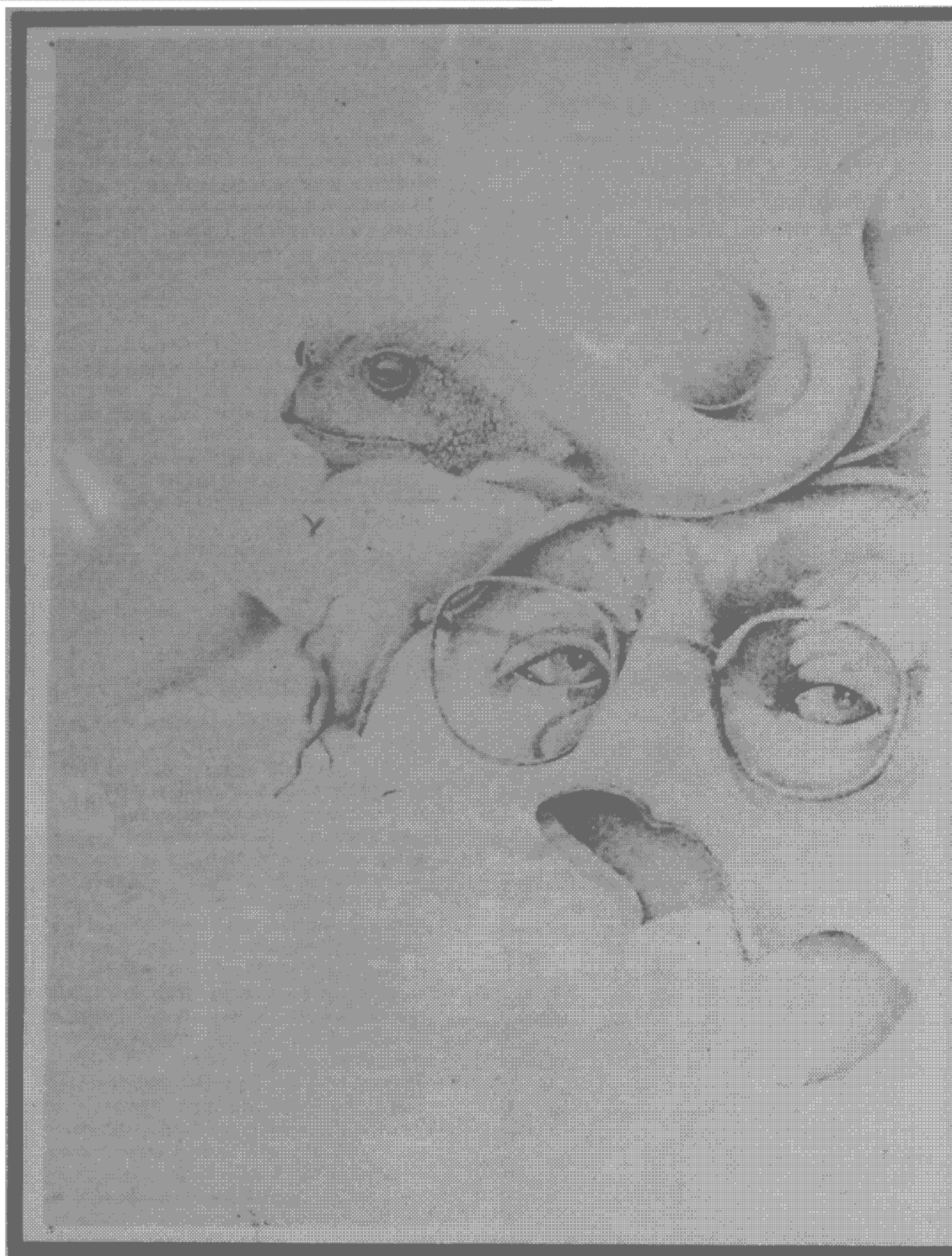
(1) Nadou: *History of Surrealism*.

(2) *Introduction to the Penguin Modern European Poets*: Vasco Papa.

TOP LEFT: Detail from a study "something primieval".

CENTRE: Detail from a drawing "Contemplating a metaphor".

BOTTOM RIGHT: Detail from a drawing "an inner wish".





# Letters



Letters can be handed in at the letterbox just inside the SALIENT office or handed in to the editor personally. However if you wish to pay 4c postage then send your letters to P O Box 1347, Wellington. Letters should be double spaced and on one side of the paper only. We'll print just about anything you send in except we can't print libellous material.

## Two parties both the same!

Dear Sir,

I read with surprise that the Young Socialists intend to back the Labour Party in the next elections even though in "Socialist Action" they find the Labour Government guilty of an "overall negative record" and "blatant infringements of democratic liberties". Their's is a political compromise of the most disappointing kind. What they are saying is – that in spite of considerable Young Socialist support in the last elections, Labour has ignored Socialist ideals and policies while in office . . . but the Young Socialists will support them anyway.

The Young Socialists do have an alternative open to them. Particularly since the recent Values Conference, but before this also, Values stand out as a humanitarian party based firmly upon Socialist principles. They not only are a Socialist alternative but are also a viable Party which commands sufficient support to challenge Labour in at least one of its strongholds.

If the Young Socialists really want socialist action from their elected representatives then they would be better to vote Values than to throw away their support upon a party which every day is proving that its promises of a more people-oriented government, and of a Socialist alternative, are not worth the paper that their Manifesto is printed upon.

– Values Voter for a Better New Zealand

## Once again from Neville Wynn

Dear Sir,

You are finally prepared to admit the fact that there are two "predominant ways of looking at a thing", yet you do not have the integrity to publish both sides. I can only conclude that you and your cohorts do not deserve to occupy the important and influential position which you hold.

How can you be so undemocratic as to decide what your readers are able to read is beyond me. Why should I come to you to view this information, why the hell won't you print it, unless it is to preserve your unsteady stand.

You were most eager to use information from "Time" magazine in one of your earlier replies, I wonder whether you are prepared to inform your readers that in the May 12 edition of Newsweek there appears an article by Mr Bagh on the two sides to the story.

It may interest you to know that some French journalists, people who have been far more active in supporting the communists than you, were shocked when they finally realized that the people of South Vietnam were not running because of American propaganda but simply because they enjoyed the "freedom" they were accustomed to under the CIA and American imperialism.

Furthermore, the author of this article comments that the Tanks, ready to invade Saigon, were not being driven by South Vietnamese. In fact he wasn't quite certain who was in command of them. I can give you a few guesses.

Finally, in this article we are told to beware of an internal imperialism in South Vietnam. From the recent announcement, that the 4th ranking member of the Politburo is North Vietnam, is in apparent command in South Vietnam, it would seem as though those fears are not unsound.

P.S. Unless you are prepared to publish an unbiased, informative democratic newspaper which does not seek to twist the understanding by your readers due to the deliberate exclusion of other views, which may or may not prove the inadequacies of your own, then I would strongly suggest you resign.

Your claim that "the other side of the

story is propagated day and night by the New Zealand media" whilst you seem determined to print only your side, places you both in the same boat.

Neville Wynn.

(I do not plan to resign. My original offer still holds – ed.)

## Censorship in Salient

Dear Readers,

I find Mr. Robinson's plea in the last issue of *Salient* wailing for more participation rather odd. If his request is serious, then there is one simple solution to his problem. Instead of disarding to the wastebins any submission that he thinks lacks sufficient merit to be published in *Salient*, that he print the contribution regardless of his own judgements on the matter. Such action must have ensued some four weeks ago when, on behalf of a non-Vic student, I submitted one of his comic strips to our 'avowed editor' (according to last week's issue!), B. Robinson. In every subsequent issue there has been no sign of the strip. I suggest that unless this rooster acts as liaison between pen and printer only, instead of his present station as censor, there will quite naturally be a poor response in the pages of our 'fair' paper.

Yours,  
Brent Ellis

(I find this letter disappointing. It is disappointing because I have no idea what comic strip is being talked about. Upon receiving this letter I hunted around and found that we did have one comic strip in our original graphics file that had been there for some time. I assume that this is the comic strip Brent Ellis refers to.

If this is in fact the comic strip in question there are several things Brent Ellis has failed to mention in his letter. Firstly he gave me the comic strip asking if we wanted it. I said we did.

I did not say it would definitely appear in *Salient* or not. Secondly, I was given no phone number or address to contact to discuss publication of the comic strip. Thirdly, I was not asked that it should appear immediately and there is no reason that it should – it is of no news/topical interest and could usefully appear in any issue of *Salient*. Fourthly, no-one has contacted me about the comic strip since it was initially handed in to me. Instead all I get is a letter based on no facts at all. Fifthly, how does Brent Ellis know that I consign to the dustbin anything I feel doesn't come up to my personal standards? Have I ever stated that to be my policy? In fact I have printed articles of quite varying standards in *Salient* this year because I believe that students should feel free to write what they like for *Salient* without fear of an editorial sledgehammer.

However, Brent Ellis raises the question of whether or not people feel confident to submit material to *Salient*. I must agree with him that many students still feel too intimidated to write for *Salient* or to become involved in *Salient* in other ways. The idea of Open Day was one of many I have tried out to get more student involvement in *Salient*. I would suggest that Brent Ellis's comments do not help these efforts.

Lastly the comic strip I assume to be the object of Brent Ellis's letter is reprinted opposite – it was neither thrown in the rubbish bin nor rejected due to my personal 'standards'. –Ed.)

## 'Spaceship Earth' has Limited Resources

Dear Sir,

I must admit to being rather puzzled by John Ryall's attack on the much publicised Population Crises. I can understand someone being socialistically biased, and determined to put over one's views, and support one's compatriots; but not his incredible assault on neo-Malthusian theories.

I will agree that one of the major problems of the world to day is that of unequal distribution of resources; that socialism is probably a better answer than capitalism; that China has achieved miracles in the last few decades; and that Malthus was wrong in blaming the poor for their poverty; but I cannot hold to the incredible notion that the world can adequately provide for everyone indefinitely.

Even a completely socialist world would consume resources, and as population increased, so would the rate of consumption. John Ryall would suggest that we can have our finite cake and also eat from it indefinitely. I would suggest that he examines a basic biological textbook under the heading of Population Growth; or, if he refuses to believe anyone's written word, performs experiments himself with that socialistic *Ascomycete*, the common yeast.

Any population will increase as long as there is adequate food, light, water etc., but in a closed system (such as 'Spaceship Earth') the population will overtake food availability (no matter how evenly distributed) and the population is in danger of extinction. Add to this the build-up of toxins, fighting (wars), and other anti-social activities due to overcrowding, and no amount of anti-Western sentiment will save you.

I am only aware of two New Zealand political parties which are committed to a completely new society. One by revolution, shouting and confusion; and the other (Values), by a reasonably sane and ordered assault. I know which I'll choose.

Yours sincerely,  
Max Overton

## Chancellor Replies to Bryan Mulligan

Dear Sir,

In reply to Bryan Mulligan (*Salient* no. 10) the University's budget is not confidential – not this year or any other year. Therefore there is no cause to comment on either of his suspicions (a) or (b).

As is usual, the document was prepared by the Vice-Chancellor, after he had consulted with those persons who advise him on such matters. He then submitted it to Council, through Council's Standing Committee, for approval. Again, as is usual, Council considered it in the open "public" part of its meeting on 24th March with the press representative present. It received little publicity from "Salient" or the daily press. One item publicized in the "Dominion" of 25 March, nevertheless, was the decision to establish the new chair in Maori.

Student representative are members of both Council and its Standing Committee. They had copies of the Budget as of right. Why did not Mr Mulligan start by asking them for a copy; and also asking whether it was confidential? I am sure that they could have reassured him.

It does not seem to me that Council or its staff would be justified in wasting the paper required to have enough copies available to meet an unknown level of demand. They would meanwhile presumably be stored by way of cluttering up yet another filing cabinet.

Finally, it is not remarkable, as might be inferred by your readers from Mr Mulligan's letter, that he possesses a 'xeroxed' copy. All copies are.

Yours sincerely,  
K.B.O'Brien  
Chancellor.

## Orpheus Morpheus

Dear Sir,

Returning from down there I turn around and (naturally enough) lose her; it had to be this way. This is exile: nor are we out of it. *immemor heu!* I will not make that mistake again.

J.B. biparietal. J.B. sphenoidal. J.B. supraorbital. J.B. parasagittal. J.B. prefrontal. J.B. ethmoidal. J.B. foramen spinosum. J.B. occipitomastoid. J.B. *crista galli*. J.B. vomer. J.B. pterygoid. J.B. superior nasal. J.B. hypophyseal. J.B. anterior clinoid. J.B. meningeal. J.B. *non compos mentis*. J.B. dead.

To take a standard metaphor further, this is aerial attack, cardiac. Cardiac terror, cardiac tear. Rent into a thousand peices and spread around. And is it not better that way, shared out indiscriminately. Of course. The second Hundred Days, you understand. From merely humanoid to fully human is not so very hard.

K.J. Juboos.

## Letter From a Wellington TC Student/Part-time Vic. Student

My attention was brought recently to a notice in the Evening Post that Extramural Enrolments at Massey University are increasing by 13% this year, bringing the total roll to 4,000 students. Rolls at all other universities show only slight increases, most, a decrease in roll. While other Tertiary institutions show a substantial increase in Rolls and Training College applications have increased enormously in the last few years.

This, to me, is a very heartening sign. At last there is a definite swing away from tertiary level courses that because of large class sizes are impersonal, that do not involve students in the course of the lecture, let alone in the planning of it, and that do not attempt to justify philosophically their very existence.

In many tertiary institute courses this is of course self-evident, i.e. if you enrol for a car maintenance course it has obvious application and implicit student involvement. It is those courses (and I shall speak from experience here) like History, English and English Language whose Departments do not attempt to communicate to students what they see as their relevance, nor bother to find out what students feel to be their relevance (if there is any relevance at all which is highly debatable) which at present exist in a vacuum. I suspect other courses other than the above-mentioned are in the same category.

Students taking these courses are expected to passively subserve to some higher authority (exactly which one is usually disguised) which dictates the course content and course method of approach without consulting the consumers, to any degree, without even attempting to justify their courses themselves. The fact that the Departments don't, enables them to avoid questioning neither amongst themselves nor for there to be any real communication between the students and staff which I feel they are quite honestly frightened of.

Throughout my course of university study I have consistently and to my mind quite naturally attempted to appraise whatever work that I have done or am doing in the light of my beliefs and relate them somehow to those of our society. To give my study some meaning to me as a person. Perhaps this is why I consistently get Bs and Cs and why I suspect other people get Ds and Es, because, to the detriment of the academic qualities of the academic qualities of the work my own personal views and reasoning are expressed (it is often difficult to incorporate these into essay topics). Of course, what is even more insidious is that I have no comeback to make a statement like that except on my own conviction. The fact that students are not effectively involved in the evaluation system at university effectively castrates them.

Now at last a movement has begun which I hope will signal change in all universities. Those people applying for Training College especially in Wellington, know that they will be valued more for themselves as people than as academic regurgitators, that their criticisms are more likely to be acted on and that courses, because of the nature of a Training College, just have to be relevant to a certain degree. Courses are continually under review and subject to change not least from students' pressure who for the most part are able to actively participate and evaluate.

I wonder whether the drift of people to more practical applied sciences means that rather than study purely academic courses that assume such total arrogance and control over the individual they would rather retire from the struggle of trying to be persons in their own right and they hide in applied sciences. What is sadder are all those people who have lost the ability to be themselves and to determine the conditions of their existence who have been sucked in.

The extreme sadness is witnessed by the walls and cars of Porirua Hospital, the sadness of those who have lost (temporarily I believe), the ability to struggle.

Yours sincerely,  
Annabel Taylor

## Useless lecturer.

Dear Sir,

If there is an award for the most waffling, boring and useless lecturer in this place, then I reckon it should be given right away to the fool who is at present wasting our time in ~~the class~~.

M.G.R.

(I must apologise for the deletion from the above letter. The current law of defamation made it necessary. It is slightly contradictory that while lecturers are not selected on their teaching ability it could be libellous to imply that they are bad teachers. –ed.)



## Need For A Change In SRC?

Dear Bruce,

Your article on SRC last week seemed to miss the main problem with SRC completely.

People don't go the SRC's because they are too boring.

I suggest there are two reasons for this:

1. the nature of the speakers at SRC
2. the nature of the topics raised.

With regards to the speakers at SRC we have the same twenty of so people involving nearly all the motions and these people are the main speakers to motions put forward.

I don't see any point in your division of a Salient clique, New or Old Catholic Left cliques. I think it is far more important to look at what part members of the executive play in SRC. Notwithstanding two members of the executive are running SRC most of the time, we find that of the 98 motions moved this year, 50 were moved by the chair involving bureaucratic things like confirmation of minutes and elections and 50 or nearly half of the 68 remaining motions were moved by members of the executive. Certain members of the executive like to play up the claim that SRC decided all association policy which is true, but at the same time a large proportion of this policy is mooted by them.

The nature of the topics raised at SRC is also an important factor in keeping 5,700 students persistently away from it. I understand that these people are not interested in whether the association supports or does not support the Rosa committee or uses brown toilet paper, etc. However, people are prepared to act when repressive motions not within their interests are put forward, such as the drinking horn motion of Colin Fealier.

The subsequent motion put forward by myself showed a number of interesting points about the operations of SRC. One is that the so called silent majority are prepared to let the politicians go on their ego trips as much as they like until they try to put restraints on student activities.

The outcome of this meeting has since been described as 'ludicrous', 'stupid', 'immature', etc. and I accept this criticism but I wonder if some of the other nutters moving motions at SRC ever think of what is thought of some of their incredibly stupid motions. I feel certain if people didn't have to sit through some of the boring shit that come up we would get more people at SRC.

Having looked at some of the problems, so what? who cares? Certainly not the verocious minority who presently run it. As far as I can ascertain nor do the apathetic majority.

Kevin Wright

## Tony Ward's 'Executive Drivel'

Dear Bruce,

I feel I must defend myself against Anthony Ward's 'Executive Drivel' in last week's *Salient* in which he describes my performance as poor. I am loathe to take up pen in such a trivial debate as much as I was loathe to see a good half page of *Salient* being wasted on such petty claptrap. However, I feel I owe it to members of this association to assure them that indeed I am not doing next to nothing for the Association.

1) The Woman's Vice President's portfolio as I and many of my predecessors have pointed out time and time again is a portfolio that is unspecified. However, even if the Woman Vice-President does not make it her job to create a specified portfolio, there are countless and numerous jobs in and around the office that need constant attention by some exec. members all of the time.

2) During the Bursaries Campaign my time was freely used to help organisation of activities, debates, paint demonstration placards, etc.

3) Lee Kuan Yew visited this country in April and both Bryony Hales and I spent a good week in solid activity organising a demonstration and forum in connection with this event.

4) Last year an SRC motion was passed which called on its members on Union Management to ensure that the Union Management Committee redecorate the Lounge and Smoking Room with kowhaiwai designs to enable its periodic use as a marae. No Union Management reps seemed interested in fulfilling this directive so I have taken this job upon myself. Last term I spent considerable time with Koro Dewes formulating a report on the matter and arranged to have Charlie Tuarau, a Maori Art Designer come and look at the Lounge and Smoking Room to discuss its possibilities.

5) I organised, publicised and chaired a Population Forum last term in order to help pave the way for formulation of Studass policy on the population issue.

6) On women's matters, I have been liaising with the organisers of the United Womens Convention, and consequently helped arrange for the election of two female reps from our association to attend the convention with costs paid.

7) I have sent numerous letters so far this year to various parliamentarians conveying association policy to them ... among these was a letter to the Prime Minister expressing our association views on the Security Service and on to the Minister of Welfare asking him to clarify the position on unemployment benefits for married female students who may find themselves out of work these coming vacations.

8) I have made numerous trips to the university creche with Ian Boyd so far this year and have attended Welfare Discussion Groups where other members of the Exec. have been absent.

9) I have chaired a couple of SRC meetings in the absence of the President, which of course I am required to do.

I'm sorry that Anthony Ward feels that these exercises and more constitute doing 'next to nothing'. Anthony has a lot of potential as a writer for *Salient* but not as a John Henderson type of domestic journalist with only generalised back stabbing contributions to make about otherwise sincerely active Exec. members.

Diane Hooper

## The Barbarian Replies

Dear fellow quasi-Marxist Barbarian,

In *Salient* April 22nd you published a letter from Martin Edmond which purported to be a criticism of my review of a New Argot editorial.

In this amazing little torrent of abuse I am accused of having a "not too firm grasp of quasi-Marxist principles", and "total ignorance" of contemporary aesthetics and architectural design, not to mention Mr Wollaston's paintings. Apparently I am also afflicted with "literal-minded stupidity" (whatever that is) and "sheer barbarism which wishes to destroy anything it can't understand."

Mr Edmonds' prose (if in my total ignorance of such things I can presume to comment) has the subtlety of a sledge-hammer and the accuracy of a Dominion report on Indo-China.

To recognise that I have a not-too-firm grasp of quasi-Marxist principles, Mr Edmond must have a firm grasp. Why then did he not go on to reject some of the quasi-Marxist points which I was trying to make? It would have been far more useful than seeing how many virulent adjectives he could put in his letter.

Any quasi-Marxist recognises a distinction between the form and the content of an art work. The content of Wollaston's painting was lost on me because its form made it difficult to decipher. The content of his painting may be wonderful, expressing solidarity with oppressed people and crystallising their experience for them (which I doubt), but what is the use if the means of communication restrict understanding to the educated, or travelled intellectual with time to ponder (and the opportunity to sit in J.D.Todd's office and look at it)? If Wollaston wanted to communicate whatever it was to the majority of New Zealanders (even if it wasn't the literal

IN XANADU DID KUBLA KHAN  
A STARELY PLEASURE-DOME DECREE:  
WHERE ALPH, THE SACRED RIVER, RAN  
THROUGH CAVEENS MEASURELESS TO HAIL  
DOWN TO A SUNLESS SEA.  
SO TWICE FIVE MILES OF FERTILE GROUND  
WITH WALLS AND TOWERS WERE CIRCLED ROUND:  
AND HERE WERE GARDENS BRIGHT WITH SIKKOUS  
RILLS,  
WHERE BLOSSOMED MANY AN INCENSE-BEARING  
TREE;  
AND HERE WERE FORESTS ANCIENT AS THE HILLS,  
ENFOLDING SUNNY SPOTS OF GREENERY.



THE SHADOW OF THE DOME OF PLEASURE  
FLOATED MIDWAY ON THE WAVES,  
WHERE WAS HEARD THE MINALED MEASURE  
FROM THE FOUNTAIN AND THE CAVES.

IT WAS A MIRACLE OF RARE DEVICE,  
A SUNNY PLEASURE-DOME WITH CAVES OF ICE!



contours of Mapua) he should have chosen a form that made this possible. He didn't. Objectively, his painting was made for the educated elite that could understand it.

In spite of all the wonderful thoughts that ran through Mr Wollaston's head when he was putting brush to canvas, in spite of the fact that he was probably very happy with the depressing spludges and their deep inner meaning and with his freedom to express whatever it is that he is expressing, objectively, all that he communicates to simple people like myself is that we are too stupid to understand. We are inferior and deserve all that this inferiority gives us in life.

Mr Edmond demonstrates appropriately enough the very arrogance of one who understands when he calls all my comments on aesthetics, architecture and Wollaston totally ignorant. From the benefit of his home in Karori he can see that I just don't understand the aesthetics of barbed wire fences he has never seen. Obviously, the people I work with just don't understand M.T.Wollaston's paintings, and should never express an opinion on such things.

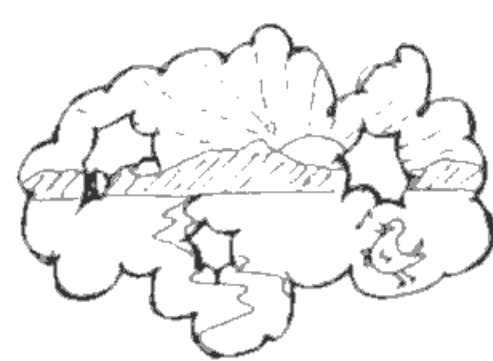
If it is sheer barbarity to destroy such fences, and paintings that objectively tell people that they are stupid and can't hope for anything more than what they have because they are stupid, then roll on barbarity. To my mind Mr Edmonds is the barbarian, as he supports art born of the philosophy of doing your own thing in your own time. Such art creates and recreates the ideology of the technocratic elite and the expert — and ideology that is one part of the oppression of the majority of New Zealanders which stop stops them from developing their potential.

Yours in quasi-Marxist barbarity,  
Graeme Clarke

## A Racist Letter

This letter has been deleted on legal advice that it would lead to a prosecution under the Race Relations Act.

DOWN ON THAT DEEP ROMANTIC THRESH WHICH SLAMMED  
DOWN THE GREEN HILL ATTHWART A CROWN COVER!  
A SAVAGE PLACE AS HOLY AND ENCHANTED  
AS EER BENEATH A WAVING MOON WAS HAUNTED  
BY WOMAN WAITING FOR HER DEMON COVER!  
ANY FROM THIS CHASM, WITH CEASELESS TURNING  
AS IF THIS EARTH IN FAST THICK VINTS WERE  
BRAINMAZ  
A MIGHTY FOUNTAIN MOMENTLY WAS FORCED,  
AND WHOSE SWIFT HILF-INTERMITTED BURS  
HUGE FRAGMENTS VAULTED LIE REBOUNDING  
OR CHATTY GRAM BENEATH THE THRILLER'S FLAIL



A DAMSEL WITH A DULCIMER  
IN A VISION ONCE I SAW  
IT WAS AN ABBYSSINIAN MAID,  
AND ON HER DULCIMER SHE PLAYED,  
SINGING OF MOUNT ABORA

COULD I REVIVE WITHIN ME  
HER SYMPHONY AND SONG,  
TO SUCH A DEEP DELIGHT TOWARD  
W.H.M.E.

THAT WITH MUSIC LOUD AND LOUD,  
I WOULD BUILD THAT DOME IN AIR,  
THAT SUNNY DOME! THOSE CAVES OF ICE!



## Values against status quo?

Dear Sir,

John Ryall, in his report on the Population Debate, writes that the Values Party "pretends" to be against the status quo. Quite frankly, the Values Party does not have time to "pretend" anything. Nor do we have the money to present the public with a double-face, if that was our intention. The social and economic policies that Values proposes are against the status quo as any quick reading of our ideas will show.

Perhaps the differences between Values and any other political groups who wish to build a new society, is that we try to present our ideas in a way New Zealanders can understand and find relevant. We do not frighten them with imported jargon. We try to avoid the all-too-easy labelling and definitions like "Neo-Malthusian", "Marxist" or "Trendy Liberals" whenever possible, until we find one that is accurate.

John Ryall surely knows that the Chinese have a comprehensive programme of family planning as well as a social and economic developments. Likewise, the Values Party is developing economic and social policies as well as population ones. I include, very briefly, three of the economic principles of our Party:

- (1) The establishment and maintenance of a stable-state economy is dependent on an equitable distribution of wealth both within and between nations.
- (2) Our policies will lead towards community control and management of production, finance and distribution. Initial steps will be based on the concept of co-operative enterprise which provides for equal control of an enterprise by its workers, its consumers, the suppliers of its finance and control of an enterprise by its workers, its consumers, the suppliers of its finance and its local community.
- (3) We seek to promote decentralisation of economic and political activity.

Beryl Pears.

AND MID THESE DANCING ROCKS A ONCE AND  
EVER  
IT FOUND UP MOMENTLY THE SACRED RIVER.  
FIVE MILES MEANDERING WITH A MAZY MOTION  
THROUGH WOOD AND DHU THE SACRED RIVER  
RAN.  
WHEN REACHED THE COVENUS MEASURELESS TO HAV  
AND SANK IN TUMULT TO A LIFELESS OCEAN  
AND MID THIS TUMULT KUBLA HEARD FROM FAR  
ANCESTRAL VOICES PROPHESSING WAR!



AND ALL WHO HEARD SHOULD SEE THEM  
THERE,  
AND ALL SHOULD CRY, BEWARE! BEWARE!  
HIS FLASHING EYES, HIS FLOATING HAIR!  
WEAVE A CIRCLE ROUND HIM THRICE,  
AND CLOSE YOUR EYES WITH HOLY DREAD,  
FOR HE ON HONEY-BOW HATH FED,  
AND DRINK THE MILK OF PARADISE.

