

SALIENT

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Victoria University Student Newspaper

Money comes . . .



and money goes

Each year Students enrolled in a course of study involving more than \$30.00 worth of tuition fees are obliged to pay Students' Association fees of \$30.50. The contributions are made up as follows:

Students Association General Account	\$9.00
Publications Board	\$2.25
Association Trust Account	\$1.00
Union Maintenance Account	\$10.25
Union Building Fund	\$8.00
	<u>\$30.50</u>

The University collects the money on behalf of the Association and then pays over the the Association \$12.25 (the first three items).

The purpose of the Building Fund is to provide improvements and additions to the Union and the Gym. With inflation over 12% it could seem common sense to invest the money at rates which minimise the extent to which inflation erodes the value of the fund. As the money can safely be invested for periods over six months and even up to two years.

With a fund of over \$250,000 earmarked for Building purposes it would seem wise to separate this amount from the general cash float of the University. It would also seem wise to expect to receive substantial interest payments on this amount. However, history shows that the University Council does not do this. From 1972 when the Top Floor of the Union Building had finally been paid for (some of the money had been loaned by the University), the balances in the fund appeared as follows:

	1973 (\$)	1974 (\$)	1975 (\$)
Opening Balance, Jan. 1	156,361	185,028	218,225
Students Association fees	45,653	44,796	44,800
Union receipts	3,445	3,800	
Miscellaneous receipts	452	492	
	<u>205,291</u>	<u>234,115</u>	<u>263,025</u>
V.U.W. Grant	10,135	10,435	12,500
Less Building Costs (1)	31,018	26,325	
	<u>185,028</u>	<u>218,225</u>	<u>275,525</u>
Return on investment	5.80%	5.02%	4.96% (2)

(1) Building costs in cludes things like architects fees.

(2) For 1975 as the fees are collected in late February the \$44,800 is available for investment for nine months.

Why then is the interest rate so low? The University uses and includes the money as part of the University's cash float; it has the free use of our money. Some of the money provides the cash float for the Catering Service. Some of the money has even been loaned to buy the Catering Service manager's ear.

At a recent meeting of the Union Management Committee the Vice-Principal for the University, Dr. Culliford, stated that the University was just minding the money for students. This being the case, then I feel there are good grounds for a charge of mis-management of funds.

WHAT IS THE UNIVERSITY'S INVESTMENT POLICY?

It appears that the University has none. It is however governed by the University Act and all it's investment must be Authorised Trustee Secured Investments. Some of their investments are 'at call', receiving 4-4½%.

Some are fixed term investments receiving 7-10% per annum. These are invested with three main companies. United Dominion Company, Trustee Executors, and Devon Investment Brokers Ltd. The later company has a high powered Board of Directors including Sir Ron Scott and Chairman of the Board, the Right Honourable Member for Tamaki, Rob Muldoon.

The University's investment programme can best be seen by looking at their investments at two points in time this year.

	18 April 75	19 May 75.
Bank of New Zealand	\$223,617	\$21,734
Fixed Term Investments	1,227,720	1,403,720
At Call Investments	465,000	655,000

The interest rate the University receives for it's long term investments is not good. The Students' Association own Trust, which is a Trust only by name and not a legal trust, receives rates of between 10½-12% for Authorised Trustee Secured Investments. For a sum of money the size of a Building Fund a rate of 12% per annum would not be hard to get.

It appears that the University cannot be trusted with the students' money. The longer they have control of it and pay the fund a mere pittance in lieu of interest, the less value the fund is worth. The University should separate the money from its cash float immediately and invest it wisely. Perhaps the competence they have shown in this field in the past is reason enough to suggest that they should hand the money over the the Student's Association to invest on behalf of the students to whom it rightly belongs. After all, another \$15,000 of interest is no small sum.

Action at teachers coll: Amosquito draws blood

At a very lively and very well attended meeting at Wellington Teachers College, last Wednesday, 700 odd student teachers decided that Mr. Amos had in fact drawn blood and they weren't going to have any of it. Although they were prepared to concede that the minister had already made some changes to the S.T.B. regarding student teachers they still felt that they were not enough. The Special General Meeting replacing a postponed stop-work/march, passed motions 'opposing the setting up of a bond requirement on the S.T.B. student teachers supplement that is greater than the person's present rate of bonding'. They agreed that they would 'accept nothing less than a reasonable living wage for students as well as a removal of the bonding system for student teachers'. If there is to be a bond they reaffirmed their policy 'of student teachers being allowed leave of absence as of right, and a greater flexibility of movement between government departments'.

In another very significant motion which was passed quite overwhelmingly 'that STANZ be the sole representative body of WTCSA', thus dispelling any claims by NZEI to represent us. It was decided that these motions be presented to the minister in our meeting with him on Thursday and another S.G.M. be held at 9.00am Monday morning to discuss the minister's reaction and any consequent action.

Well, the fated meeting with the gentleman who does Minister of Education impressions has come and gone. He confirmed our worst

held fears that the supplementary bond will be a \$ for \$ repayment over and above the S.T.B. — a figure around \$3,500 would be conservative and he made no attempt to deny this. The minister could not agree that this would be an equal deterrent, as the S.T.B., to the older financially committed person (52% of the 1974/75 intake) or students from the lower-socio-economic group. Its naive to imagine that the parents of a large, working class family will be able to bond themselves for such a high amount. And naive is the impression that the minister conveyed. Naive to the problems that the S.T.B. will have to student teachers, teachers' Colleges and consequently those people teaching our nation's children in the future. When questioned about the fact that student teachers have shorter holidays in which to supplement their income, he simply stated that that was a fact of life. When asked why the preference clause had been included in the budget, he stated that it was an unfortunate wording on the part of the Minister of Finance. But when shown a letter sent to College Councils after the Budget, which also included the preference clause, he had to turn to his right-hand man from the Education Department to explain. He said the letter had since been rescinded. When we asked Mr. Amos to postpone the S.T.B. for student teachers until a full inquiry into teacher training and the implications that a S.T.B. would have on it, he virtually showed us the door, saying that there was not much point in continuing these discussions. Only some quick talking on our part enabled us to stay. Not that it did much good. The



A representative from NZEI talks to Wednesday's meeting.

minister continued to be both negative and cagey and the meeting came to an end.

So where do we go from here? I feel we now have to muster support for our cause, both within Parliament and outside it. We must make members of the Govt. realise that Mr. Amos moves have put his seat, and several other MP's, in jeopardy. It is no longer any good having discussions with Amos — the change must come from other sources. We must write letters and send telegrams informing people of our feelings. We must gain support from other student bodies and in fact any organisation concerned with Education and the future of NZ's teachers. We must continue to lobby MP's and make them aware of our presence. We must make Mr. Amos statement in the house 'that all students are now happy with the S.T.B.' out for what it is. But of course the actions we take will be decided by the students on Monday. If they decide that stronger more forceful action is needed, then I certainly won't blame them.

Brian Hayward,
President WTCSA

The stopwork at Teachers College on Monday made the following decisions:

1. They would send telegrams to the Prime Minister and various other politicians calling for changes in the conditions of trainee teachers for a period of a year, pending further negotiations towards complete re-organisation of teacher training.
2. They called for support from trade, professional and student unions.
3. They called for a living wage for all students, abolition of the boarding allowance and recognition of the problems created by the short holidays college students have, as well as consideration of travelling and clothing expenses for trainee teachers.
4. They decided to call a stop-work day on Friday June 13 which would include the following activities: pamphleting and speaking to interested organisations to explain the effects of the planned Standard Tertiary Bursary on recruitment to Teachers Colleges, and a March to Parliament from Flagstaff Hill at 11 am.

SUPPORT THE TEACHERS COLL. MARCH!
FRIDAY JUNE 13 at 11AM.

MAX. EFFORT FOR MINI FEST.

Planning for this year's Mini Festival is going well. So far, Massey University, Wellington Teachers Training College and the Polytech have all promised contributions to augment the growing programme of activities planned by groups on campus. A great coup has been accomplished in bringing the two hilarious 'anti-dope' films, 'Marijuana, the Devil's Weed From Hell', and 'Reefer Madness', to our campus for a three day season in our theatre. The Debating Society is holding a debate against a touring US team, negating the topic that 'Democracy is the death of style'. MSSA are holding a dance, European clubs are contributing to an International Evening and there are to be jazz and folk concerts. As well as this, we have planned other films, a martial arts display, an Indian food fair, an egg-throwing and catching competition, wrist wrestling, a forum of General Election candidates, a Bavarian Beer Festival, an Extravaganza/Hop, a pottery sale and a wine and cheese. Te Reo Maori are organising readings of traditional and modern Maori poetry, a Maori arts exhibition and a talk by Apirana Mahuika on 'The place of women in the Ngati Porou today'. The Drama Society may also be contributing a production and the traditional midnight horror poetry reading in the graveyard will be returning by popular demand.

So far, response has been excellent, but there are still several clubs which have not returned the forms they were sent. They are requested to do so as soon as possible, and if anyone has any suggestions or wishes to help, please don't fail to contact me, either through the Studass office or at home, by ringing 759-487.

Barbara Leishman.

FORUM ON PALESTINE

Mr. Sami Hadawi, M.B.E. will be travelling around N.Z. during mid-June on an NZUSA tour, speaking on campuses about Palestine. Mr. Hadawi is a Christian Arab (Anglican) born in Jerusalem, Palestine, now living in Toronto, Canada. He has a long record of political activity in support of the Palestinian people.

From 1920 to 1948 he served in the Palestinian Government, finishing up as Official Land Valuer and Inspector of Assessments in charge of the Land Taxation Systems of the country. In 1943 he was awarded the M.B.E. by H.M. King George for outstanding service.

From 1949 to 1952 he served as Chief of the Inland Land Revenue Section of the Ministry of Finance in the Jordan Government. Then until 1955 he was the Land Specialist to the Palestine Conciliation Commission at United Nations Head quarters in New York.

In 1955 Sami Hadawi, together with a fellow Palestinian, established the Palestine Arab Refugee Office in New York and served as Advisor on the Iraq Mission to the United Nations. From 1959 to 1965, he served as Director of Public Relations at the League of Arab States Office in New York and Advisor to the Yemen Mission to the United Nations; then as Director of the Arab Information Centre in Dallas, Texas. From 1965, Hadawi was Director of the newly established Institute for Palestine Studies in Beirut, Lebanon.

Now retired, Mr. Hadawi continues to write and deliver lectures on Palestine and Middle East affairs. He has, to date, published over 25 books and pamphlets, and written many articles. Principal among his writings are: *Palestine, Loss of a Heritage, Bitter Harvest, Palestine in Focus, Palestine Diary Vol. I & II, The Middle East Reality Between War and Peace.*

Mr. Hadawi has travelled extensively and spoken throughout the Middle East, Europe, the United States and Canada. This is his second world trip.

HEAR SAMI HADAWI,
THURSDAY JUNE 19, UNION HALL, 12 NOON.

What was it that Rod Prosser (left) said?

SRC

Every so often, especially when its going through an "is it all worth it" mood, SRC tries to see if it really does represent students or not. The last SRC meeting was one such occasion, thanks to an inspiring speech by David Newton.

But this is getting ahead a bit. The meeting started as usual with a rattle of papers, apologies and minutes. Rep reports passed quickly by, and on to the question of whether the university should advertise positions in South African Universities. Various ads have been appearing recently in the University Staff Circular and Colin Feslier and Don Carson among others, were a little annoyed. They pointed out that South African Universities are an integral part of apartheid and if we are to make any real efforts against this racism we have to clobber it every time it raises its head. After one suggestion that this was interfering with people's freedom, which was dealt with by arguing that the Universities themselves are doing this, SRC decided that this was an opportunity to clobber South Africa and instructed students reps to act accordingly.

After a couple of elections (David Cunningham getting back onto Exec as SRC Co-ordinator after five months absence) debate shifted to Dr. Wall's attempts to gag everyone on homosexuality. Two motions were proposed — that VUWSA oppose Dr. Wall's amendment and that VUWSA recognises homosexuality as 'normal'. The chairing I was criticising last week didn't get any better — speakers rambled on and on until POP! out of the sky came KILLER MULDOON who promptly shot half the people present and placed SPOTTY MULDOON (remember that!) on the gramophone blotting out all other noise, while at the same time armed guards spread themselves out along the walls... now where was I?..... until new ones were met with a chorus of "for God's sake keep it short!" The strong

arguments against Wall's incipient fascism were outlined by Don Carson, Rae Dellaca (who received a chocolate fish) and John Blincoe Rex. It passed easily.

And then that homosexuality is 'normal'. Don Carson suggested this as putting us beyond the pale if Wall got his way, and Colin Feslier suggested that if it were passed, the Registry and Parliament would be breaking the law in forcing students to pay Studass fees next year. And then came what was undoubtedly the most relevant speech so far this year. David Newton got up and attacked:

1. the motion for playing politics and taking no account of the feelings of the people involved.
2. Colin for turning the debate into a joke session.

3. SRC for fooling around divorced from students and not really relating to people.

And then the introspection started... Nodding heads met David's several points, and the end result (the motion in question being deferred away) was a nebulous resolve to think about it. Hopefully something really constructive will come out of the investigation, enabling SRC to serve students better. Any ideas?

And to conclude, the appropriately chastened SRC quietly reaffirmed belief in three of NZUSA's tenpoint bursary proposals and then it finished at 2 pm.



Changes in Geography

by Pat Martin

It is not really surprising that problems crop up on the Geography Department from time to time. Perhaps Geography is too ambitious as a subject. Its subject matter ranges from rock formations to the philosophy of underdevelopment, and somehow it seeks to present that sort of breadth in a systematic and coherent way. Because Geography is so wide-ranging, it is very difficult to come to any agreement over just what it is all about.

Least agreed of all are the staff of the Geography Department. Each course is stamped with the style and beliefs of the person who teaches it — which once again dismisses the idea that university teaching is 'objective' i.e. (detached and reliant upon the cold, hard facts). Each staff member has pursued his/her own interest in the field of Geography. Now this should lead to a great deal of diversity, yet this doesn't seem to be the trend, in fact, a certain narrowness is coming to prevail. If I had to point to any one reason for this, I would look closely at one of the aims of the Department as stated by its Head Prof. Franklin which is: 'the training of graduates for business and government'.

That little statement says a good deal. It means for a start that a lot of teaching and a lot of the assessment is geared towards achieving that aim. In the light of that, many of the liberal catch-phrases about 'the drawing out of the human person', 'the discovery of man and his world', 'the free and open pursuit of knowledge' and all the other grand things that education is alleged to be about, tend to lose a lot of their credibility. What one is taught is not geared towards all those fine things — its purpose is more stunting and more mundane.

There are several areas where this trend to narrowness is becoming evident. The style of lecturing that is coming to predominate on the human courses is one. The fact that this is the last year a course on Asia is to be taught is regrettable. The Department will be so much the poorer for the loss of Keith Buchanan's scholarship, and students will lose an invaluable opportunity to closely study alternative ideas and approaches. There is of course more to his resignation than that — but any more comment would be best made elsewhere.

Related again to the problem of just what the teaching of Geography aims at is the statistics requirements for most of the

human courses. Most Geography students readily acknowledge that statistics requirements are tedious, boring and of little value, but the Department insists upon having them taught. The irrelevance of statistics is probably only matched by the irrelevance of the practical courses, especially at stage 1 and stage 2. They serve no purpose whatsoever — their only justification seems to be that Geography can then claim that it is a science and therefore it becomes entitled to far larger monetary grants than an ordinary Arts Department.

This sort of irrelevance has unfortunately come to dominate some courses as a whole. Urban Geography at Stage 2 is a good case in point. Subject material consists of either shopping survey results or outdated models, so one never really comes to grips with the real problems of urban structures and processes. When the importance of urban living to all of us is considered, that sort of neglect is inexcusable.

Despite the disturbing overall trend of the Department, there are some hopeful signs. One lies in the reasonably good level of staff-student relations as a whole. In fact, it was on the initiative of one staff member, Gordon Carmichael, that a staff-student Liaison Committee was set up this year. Its early efforts have been encouraging, but the backdrop against which it must work means that the odds are against its having any real success. This backdrop is the non-democratic character of the university itself. This university is as hierarchical a structure as can be found anywhere, and despite the patching-up of problems that committees tend to do, beneath it all the basic conflicts remain — which is not a very bright outlook for our newly-formed committee. Nevertheless, what the committee has done so far has been encouraging — the three staff members, Gordon Carmichael, Michael Crozier and John Kirby certainly don't display any reluctance to act on behalf of students' interests. Two matters have already brought some action. One involves the exclusion of a Thai girl from a stage 3 Monsoon Asia course because she hadn't fulfilled the required stage 2 pre-requisites. Other students had been allowed to continue at stage 3 without passing all of stage 2, so the reasons given for her exclusion were interesting. Prof. Franklin, Head of the Department, reasoned to the effect that 'Geography is her majoring subject, and because she will be getting a job on the strength of that degree, it's important that her major be up to standard.' The Deputy Vice-Chan-

cellor, when I approached him about it, gave a somewhat different reason — 'her academic record is not of a sufficiently high standard'. Prof. Buchanan who is running the course, doesn't much care about either employer's criterion or academic records, and was quite happy to have her take the course if she wanted to. It's good to see the Committee has taken up her case, but it probably is too late now to have any effect.

Staff and students in the Department seem to get on reasonably well — a successful social organisation by the Committee in the first term probably helped and another is planned, due in a couple of weeks time. This sort of activity, while helpful (and intoxicating) in the short term, can be unproductive in the long-run unless it goes hand-in-hand with rising student awareness of just what the teaching of Geography is all about. Because there is no doubt that as students pass through the Department, their outlooks are partly shaped by the people there they come in contact with, the Department therefore has a responsibility to spell out clearly to its students just where it is going, what its teaching is all about, and what its aims really are.

Appendix: Members of the Committee
Staff: Gordon, Carmichael, Mike Crozier, John Kirby.

Students: Brent Lewis, Helena Barwick, Pat Martin, Janice Cox, Neville Wynn, Rozellia Boland, Robin Moen.

STAFF NOTES

You Asked For It!

In answer to popular (and rapidly swelling) demand, John Henderson has agreed, finally, to take upon his shoulders the burden for which he has laboured long and hard. This issue, therefore, was edited by John Henderson, layout was performed by John Henderson, John Henderson took the photographs and the advertising managers are John and Henderson. We would also like to thank John Henderson, J. Henderson, and John G. Henderson. Typesetting was done by John Henderson and Salient was personally put on the bus by John Henderson to go to its printers — Wanganui Newspapers Ltd.,

Drews Lane, Wanganui, — a subsidiary company of the well-known, multi-national monopoly, John Henderson Enterprises Pte. Ltd. Salient was published by VUWSA, yet another front for nefarious Henderson activities.

(the real editor was Bruce Robinson, in case you're John Henderson and interested in suing).

Keep those cards and letters coming folks!

(You're so vain,
I bet you think these notes are about you,
Don't you,
Don't you,
Don't you ... — Typesetter.)

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 Moncreff Street
every Sunday at 11 am.

Old folk, New folk, Every-one came

About 350 talented and enthusiastic folkies gathered at V.U.W. during Queen's Birthday Weekend. The occasion was the National Folk Festival — otherwise known as the Port Nicholson Folk Festival.

The weekend got under way with a big jam session on Friday night. Groups with people from all parts of the country were formed for the festival and combined to play some fantastic music.

During the day on Saturday and Sunday, workshops were held on aspects of folk music. This year the organisers decided to present workshops revolving around themes that folk music described rather than the usual instrument workshops. However, resident musicians were available for any lessons.

The first workshop was on Underground music and featured a lecture on coal mining and the songs sung on and about coalmining and coalminers. As with most of the workshops that followed, individuals and groups presented songs live rather than play tapes of an overseas artist. This made the

festival appear to be one monstrous concert with everyone taking part. Tom Warren then presented a workshop on instrument-making showing why he makes some beautiful mandolins, fiddles and guitars. The Blacks, Whites, and Blues workshop featured three of New Zealand's most knowledgeable blues men — Colin Heath, Alan Young and Keith Finlayson — talking about the history of the blues. One of the most enjoyable workshops was perhaps the Ceilidh with Joan Prior calling the dances. Phil Garland gave a brilliant lecture on the Lawbreakers. Phil's knowledge of NZ and Australian folk music is astound-

ing, so he had plenty to say on songs by and about criminals.

During the lunchbreaks on Saturday and Sunday informal concerts were held and this gave all those not so far asked to perform a chance to play. It was tremendous to see the depth of talent in the country. The festival was made so much more personal because of the eradication of the gap between the performers and audience. One surprise was when Roland and Norga from Germany sang some beautiful German folk songs. They weren't allowed off the stage yet they had only ever played to an audience once before.

On Saturday night two simultaneous

concerts were held — one mainly traditional orientated and the other with country and blues and contemporary. There is always a great deal of tension at folk festivals between these styles yet this year it was kept below the surface most of the time. The interesting factor is the big trad. following: in this country.

The big concert in the Memorial Theatre on Sunday night marked the end of the formal proceedings but many participants kept on playing and singing long after. Monday night at the St. George was a night to remember with 150 people making music in what some considered the highlight of the Festival.



CAPPING CELEBRATIONS

The last Capping Week of any significance occurred in 1972 and as a result many students did not know what was involved. However, I feel that as a result of this year's activities future Capping Weeks will be bigger and better with a greater degree (pun) of participation by more students. Below is a review of the week's activities:

STUNTS

A variety of stunts were performed including streaking (slowly) through a

lecture, motorcycles in the Cafe, etc. However, three stunts warrant further mention. A group of students set-up a table and umbrella on the median strip outside the DIC and imbibed in a little wine in deference to the COME ALIVE program. Three AER-URTLES were reported by Phil O'Brien to have escaped from the Biology Dept. at 2am one morning. These creatures are reputed to be about 3' long, dark green with a helicopter propellor and windows. They come from Chile and live on jelly-beans.



Reported sightings came from milkmen, the aviation controller at the airport (they were confusing the radar), and from numerous members of the gullible public. The stunt that won the \$20 went to Dave Rutherford & Co. who arranged to take-over Radio Windy on Thursday morning. The Registry, the Police Department and the Association office received numerous calls from irate listeners. The President had considerable difficulty explaining to one old lady that it was only a stunt.

TREASURE HUNT

This event suffered from a lack of entries. There were only three: Carmen, a 2mth old wallaby fetus, and a comic said to belong to Mat Rata. The judges, Lisa Sacksen and Jack Shallcrass, declared Carmen to be way out in front in a class of her own. Next time, hopefully, this event will have a greater number of more enterprising entries.

THE BAR

This was a well patronised feature throughout the week and almost created a full-time job for myself moving in new supplies and getting rid of the empties.

DRINKING HORN

This was held on the tennis courts and sponsored by NZ Breweries to whom we extend our thanks. 48 gallons of beer was consumed by contestants and spectators. The 7oz. was won by D. Lawson and Law A won the teams event and made an attempt on the NZ record.

CAPPING HOP

At the last minute 'Hired Help' couldn't be hired so we arranged for the 'Heartbreakers' to replace them. 'Heartbreakers' consist of ex-members of Bulldogs, Tamberlaine and Ebony and proved very popular with the crowd. Over 350 attended the HOP which was most successful and enjoyed by all.

CAPPING BALL

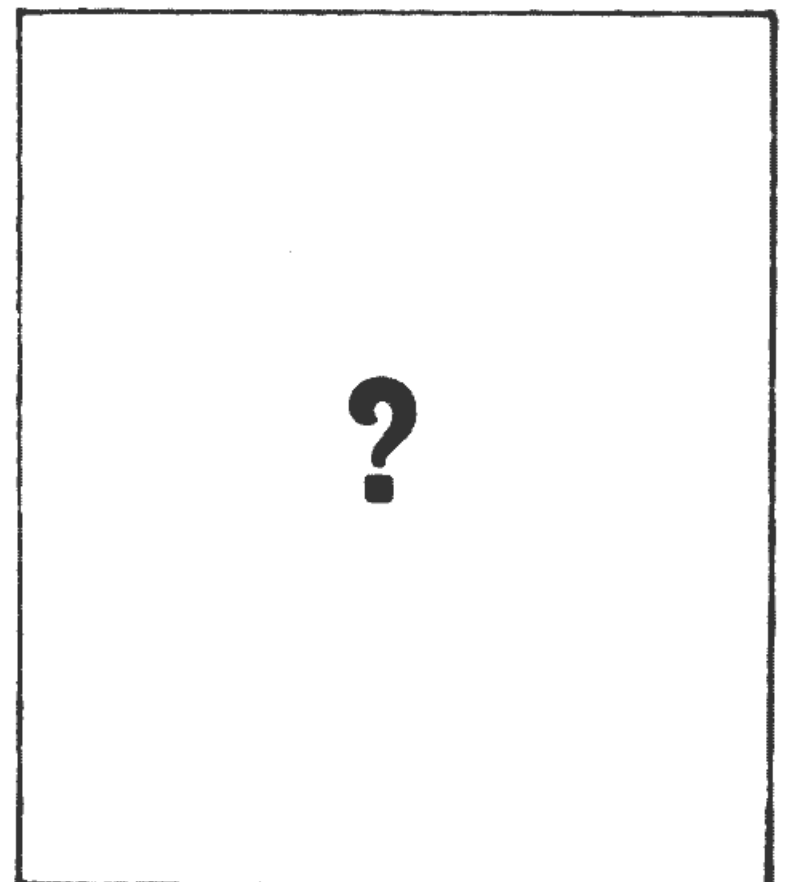
The climax of Capping Week. Tickets were sold out by 10am on Friday and the blackmarket price was considerably in excess of \$15 by Saturday afternoon. The bubbly-half-hour got most people started and Tapestry followed by Quincy Conserve took it from there. My apologies for the slight ballsup at supper which was due largely to the incompetence of the security men. Thanks must be extended to those who helped change the bands over during supper, a great job well done.



Financially Capping made a few hundred dollars for the Association and I hope some of this will be used to provide more social functions throughout the year at a reasonable cost.

Finally, I would like to thank all those who assisted me during the week. Special thanks must go to Mike Curtis, Rae Mazengarb and John Mowbray who gave up much of their time to work behind bars, etc. Thanks also to those who assisted in the collection of empties when the bar was operating and during the HOP, and to the Studass office staff who had to put up with a great deal.

Steve Underwood,
CAPPING CONTROLLER.



CAFCINZ

Save power – turn off Comalco

These days it isn't too hard to find examples of foreign control in NZ. Comalco is busy churning away our power, Shell and BP are tapping our oil, the Japanese are after our forests and ironsands while most of our consumer goods bear overseas brandnames.

Also, it isn't hard to notice that recently the activity of foreign capital in NZ has increased. Intensive exploration by foreign companies has discovered oil and gas, new coalfields and various minerals. At the same time exploitation of known resources has intensified (e.g. wood, fish, hydroelectricity (Comalco) etc.). More foreign capital is being invested in 'New Zealand' companies and more foreign products crowd onto our markets.

This intensification of the activity of foreign capital in NZ is not an isolated trend. It reflects the world-wide intensification of the activities of the imperialist powers in their struggles for control of the world's resources.

In NZ, Japanese and American interests are growing at an alarming rate.

As a result of this the NZ people are increasingly having to bow down before the demands of foreign capital (saving power for Comalco, etc.). The Labour govt. has passed some legislation but has had little real effect on the growth of foreign capital.

CAFCINZ (Campaign Against Foreign Control in New Zealand) was formed, originally in Christchurch, to reverse this trend towards foreign domination of the NZ economy under the slogan of 'New Zealand for the New Zealand people'. Members of the Christchurch CAFCINZ organised the South Island Resistance Ride at the start of this year (report in Salient 2) which resulted in the formation of CAFCINZ's in other centres including Wellington. A handbook issued in conjunction with the ride gave these reasons against foreign control:

Why we oppose foreign domination of NZ industry, commerce and trade:

According to a recent official statement (March, 1974, NZ Monthly Abstract of Statistics) about 30% of all company income in NZ accrues to foreign-controlled companies. The profitability of foreign-controlled companies is equivalent to a return of about 46% of shareholders' funds (compared with an average of about 31% in NZ-controlled companies).

In other words, big business in NZ (and the most profitable business at that) is largely owned or controlled by residents overseas. It is the big companies which are foreign

owned and controlled, not the small ones. It is the profitable companies which foreign residents take over, not the unprofitable ones.

There are some advantages in having foreign companies coming to NZ – but if there are too many, and they are too big, the disadvantages outweigh the advantages.

These are the disadvantages:

1) Foreign ownership of NZ resources is costly to NZ. For every dollar remitted overseas in profits, New Zealanders can import a dollar less for themselves. The product of NZ labour (expressed in money values) should remain in NZ hands – not be

take up the leading positions in foreign-owned companies and know-how may be kept from NZ. Specifically NZ developments (suitable only for our own small market) are not encouraged.

3) Foreign ownership makes the NZ Government subservient to foreign capital:

Foreign companies like 'political stability' and will use their great power to support governments which keep doors open to foreign investment and which suppress movements disturbing the profitability of foreign investment in NZ. Foreign companies are more dependent on imports than local companies, because often they are established merely to make use of overseas components to be assembled in NZ. Foreign companies can put pressure on NZ by withdrawing their capital and accumulated reserves and rapidly reducing NZ's foreign exchange reserves. Foreign companies – like COMALCO – are granted such favourable terms for establishing themselves here that the rest of the country has to suffer. Electricity charges paid for by COMALCO are a miserable fraction of what we New Zealanders have to pay.

4) Foreign ownership of NZ industry makes it more and more difficult for the NZ Government to maintain full employment:

Overseas-controlled companies can avoid taxation by charging high costs to their local industry branches. Profits are

then made overseas and no tax is paid in NZ.

'Truth' reported on November 2, 1965 (and this has continued):

'The Inland Revenue Department has clamped down on what is probably the biggest financial scandal in NZ history. Over the years, overseas companies by manipulating the profits of NZ subsidiaries have cheated the Government and people of this country of millions of pounds of tax'.

Borrowing from international capital (particularly the IMF and World Bank) is conditional on Government supervision. When Government imposes credit controls and NZ firms have to contract, overseas companies will have to be forced to contract all the more or be taken overseas companies.

5) Defence and foreign policy may be affected by foreign companies: Canadian companies have been forbidden by their United States head offices to export to Cuba; British companies have transferred production facilities to Germany when they did not like British Labour policies.

The development of NZ by the NZ people may appear slower than when overseas companies are called in, but in the long run it is the only way to build up this country for ourselves and our own children rather than for the benefit of foreign financiers and capitalists.



remitted abroad to enrich foreign investors.

2) Foreign ownership of NZ industry stunts the development of our industry:

We have to buy (at prices set by the foreign companies) parts and raw materials from their head offices – not in the best market. NZ ingenuity is used to enrich foreign companies; but new developments channelled into NZ (usually long after they have been introduced abroad) are charged heavily to NZ branches and offshoots of foreign companies. Export markets are restricted – why should a NZ radio manufacturer, owned by a British firm, having also a branch in Australia, export to Australia? Foreign nationals

Mt Davy meeting

CAMPAIGN AGAINST FOREIGN CONTROL IN NZ (CAFCINZ)
SPECIAL NOTICE: PUBLIC MEETING ON MT. DAVY.

The Campaign Against Foreign Control in New Zealand (CAFCINZ) is calling a public meeting in Christchurch on Tuesday, June 17, in the Museum Lecture Theatre, to bring to notice the details of the proposed export of Mt. Davy coal to Japan, and to discuss action to prevent it taking place.

Speakers have been invited from the Mines Department, West Coast Resources Ltd., the company planning to

mine the coal, and from the University, to speak on possible uses of the coal in New Zealand. Opponents of the scheme will also be speaking.

The campaign to stop the Mt. Davy coal scheme going ahead has some urgency. The Environmental Impact Report from the company is expected in approximately two weeks. The public will then have one month to comment on the report, after which the comments and the report will be 'audited' (taking about four weeks) and then sent to the government for the final decision. So there are only ten to twelve weeks to stop the sell-out going ahead.

GRADUATE CAREERS

IN

- ACCOUNTANCY
- ACTUARIAL WORK
- ADMINISTRATION
- INVESTMENTS
- LAW
- SALES MANAGEMENT

NATIONAL MUTUAL

Will be on campus to discuss these with you.

DATE **12 JUNE 75**

Contact the University Appointments Officer to arrange an interview.

Breaking down male supremacy

This article was the basis of a talk given by Bryony Hales, a member of the 1974 NZUSA delegation to China at the Orientation for the 1975 NZUSA delegation to China. The question of the women's struggle in China was the subject which caused most debate and the most difficulty in questioning and understanding for the 1974 delegation.

I shall start by outlining the general line of the women's struggle in China, which is basically that women's emancipation is entirely necessary for the building of socialism in China, but also that women can only win complete emancipation through the struggle for socialism, specifically by taking part in production.

To quote Lenin, who expresses this: 'The proletariat cannot achieve complete liberty until it has won complete liberty for women; and Chairman Mao, 'When women all over the country rise up, that will be the day of victory for the Chinese revolution'. In 1955, Mao said: 'In order to build a socialist society, it is of the utmost importance to arouse the broad masses of women to join in productive activity. Men and women must receive equal pay for equal work in production. Genuine equality between the sexes can only be realised in the process of the socialist transformation of society as a whole'.

As a background to the struggle, to give some measure to what has been achieved so far, a woman in old China, under Confucian doctrines, was bound (not only by feudalism, imperialism and bureaucratic capitalism), but also by the three obediences and four virtues. The three obediences - to her father when a child, to her husband when a wife and to her sons when a widow. The four virtues being chastity, hard work, righteousness, and beauty. Although this tradition was deeply rooted throughout China, it was weaker among the peasants: 'As to the authority of the husband, this has always been weaker among the poor peasants because, out of economic necessity their womenfolk have to do more manual labour than the women of the richer classes and therefore have more say and greater power of decision in family matters. With the rise of the peasant movement, the basis for men's domination over women has already been undermined'.

Thus women's liberation in China began with the democratic revolution - the overthrowing of the feudal landlord rule.

Since its earliest days, the Chinese Communist Party saw the essential nature of the women's struggle. The second National Congress in 1922 proposed that 'all laws setting restrictions on women be nullified and equal rights be ensured to women in political, economic, educational and all other fields'. In 1943 the Central Committee of the CCP stressed in a decision on the policy for women's work in the anti-Japanese base areas that simultaneous with mobilization of women to take part in production, attention must be paid to safe-guarding their immediate interests, investigating the concrete conditions of women and taking care of their needs in housework and their physiological limitations!

The 1948 decision on women's work in the rural areas of the Liberated Areas pointed out that in order to raise enthusiasm of women for production various problems related to them must be solved. For example, in areas where land reform was underway, the Government should announce its guarantee for women's right to own land. Where a family as a unit was issued a land deed, equal right for ownership for both sexes should be written into the deed, if necessary,

writing a separate deed for the women. This 1948 decision also stipulated that attention must be paid to protecting the special interests of women, such as promoting the health of women and children, (classes to train cadres for women and child health, organising Medical co-ops, etc.) and eliminating consciously and in a planned way feudal ideas and traditional customs that held women back from political, economic and cultural activities. The CCP paid especial attention to the training of women cadres and ensuring the education of women.

It is important to note that, after Liberation, one of the first laws established legally was the Marriage Law, which set out women's rights, providing a legal basis for breaking the feudal-patriarchal oppression. This is one of the few laws in China that was established legally before becoming common practice among the people.

The important emphasis on the women's struggle even today is that not only is it a woman's right to take part in productive labour, but participation in productive labour is the only way in which a woman can gain economic independence and hence complete emancipation. This brings out immediate ramifications, of freeing women from housework, childcare, and taking into consideration her physiological differences.

I want here to use the example that we ran across, that we never fully sorted out. At Tachai commune, which we visited, we learnt beforehand, that the system of work points is used to evaluate each member's work and hence, payment. The article said that 'For Tachai men the top figure for a workday is 11 points, for women 6.5 and for girls 7.5. Women

work shorter hours to enable them to do housework, it said.' One argument raised was that if women are contributing to the commune's wellbeing by doing housework, shouldn't they get work points for this work? This raised the discussion of productive/unproductive labour, and that, in socialist society, only productive labour receives wages. Marx says, 'What we have to deal with here is a communist society, not as it has developed on its own foundations, but on the contrary, just as it emerges from capitalist society; which is thus, in every respect, economically, morally and intellectually still strapped with the birth marks of the old society. Accordingly, the individual producer receives back from society exactly what he gives to it. What he has given to it is his individual quantum of labour.' Thus China has not yet reached the stage of 'from each according to his ability, to each according to his need', but only to each according to his labour. Thus, housework, non-productive labour, does not receive payment in a socialist society and the emphasis of our questions should have been on the fact that it seemed that women in almost all cases were doing the unproductive labour, while men worked in the fields. When we did ask why women continued to do the housework, the answer was that husband and wife and children operated as a family unit, they worked out between them who should do what work, that in the end it did not matter because it all benefitted the family unit. This brings up the factor that eventually for all people to be able to fully join the work force, child care and housework must be socialised and not remain the responsibility of the individual households.

The other factor affecting the allocation of work points at Tachai, was that because men are physically stronger they have been able to contribute more in the building of the fields at Tachai, being able to do all the heavy work required more easily. It seemed, to us, however, that women simply did not ask for as many work points as men even while doing jobs that could be done equally well by women and men. In a carpet factory which we visited in Peking, where women were said to be better suited for the job which required deftness and patience, and therefore produced more, they were not given more return for this.

The thing that came out of all these discussions, however, was the importance of looking at the development of the women's struggle, not just where it was at that time. One indicator of this development even since we were there is the *China Reconstructs* with articles on 'Breaking Down Male Supremacy' in which women discuss allocation of work points, and describe



Woman forklift driver on Shanghai docks.

the case on one commune where men no longer automatically get more work points because of their physical strength.

While we were there, we also had a lot of discussion on the anti-Confucian campaign, and this too showed progress against the deeply rooted tradition of men's authority. One specific example I remember was at a factory, when we asked one worker what changes the anti-Confucius campaign had made for him personally, and he said, 'Before I criticised Confucius, I would do housework willingly when my wife asked me to do so. But now I realise I must take my share of organising and initiating the housework!' Especially in the rural areas, the anti-Confucian campaign has increased ideological understanding of the women's struggle.

Our emphasis in questioning dwelt too much on the practical concrete details of women's representation and conditions, and this was often because we noticed things that seemed very wrong in our understanding. For example, when 70% of workers in a factory were female, it seemed very wrong that only 2 out of 7 on the revolutionary committee of that factory were women. All kindergarten teachers were women, our translator commented that pink was alright worn by girls, but not ok for boys, and so on. Often when we asked about details, we got what we thought were vague, evasive answers. But we did build up an idea of the practical conditions of women, especially in the factories, and urban neighbourhoods.

Most of the political organisations in China, like most trade unions, CP branches, have women's groups operating within them, which deal with women's specific problems, and also organise political study and ensure the education of women. An important aspect of their work is birth control. Contraception is freely available to married couples, and one reason for the encouragement for birth control is to maintain women's health, and not over-burden her with childbearing, so that her participation, both physically and mentally, in the building of China is not impaired.

Abortion is freely available, and rests solely on the woman's decision. The husband is consulted, and if necessary persuaded, but need not necessarily agree. In factories, women's groups have responsibility for maintaining standards of women's conditions. A woman can have an extra rest period during menstruation and during pregnancy. A woman gets given lighter work to do in the later stages of pregnancy, and gets 56 days paid maternity leave. While the child is still young, the woman/mother gets time off, paid, to feed and see her baby.

In the urban neighbourhood communities, steps towards socialisation of housework are being made. Residents Committees of those unable to go out to work, e.g. the old and sick, organise cleaning, buying of groceries and cooking and childcare for the families where both parents work.

Thus, although we saw many small things that represented an inequality (and the Chinese freely admit that there is not yet sexual equality), the important thing to examine is the progressive movement and achievements the women's struggle is maintaining, within the framework of the continuing socialist revolution.



Veteran and young worker: in the Shenyang Metallurgical and Mining Spare Parts Factory discuss new technology in welding.

Computer fortress 'stormed'

'Having regard to the fact that data-banks can store any amount of information of every conceivable character on a person, the dangers are so obvious that we oppose the whole idea of a national data-bank, on principle.' The Invasion of Privacy, D. Madgwick T. Smythe.

While this quote describes proposals for Great Britain, it is equally applicable to the nearly-completed Law Enforcement Information System (LEIS) This 'Justice Data-Bank' is a large computer costing at least \$23 million on 1972 figures. It will be connected to 197 telephone terminals for information input and output, 84 of them to be controlled by the police. The system will run continuously, monitoring information on the lives of over 1½ million New Zealanders.

The files of the Ministry of Transport, the State Services Commission and the Police and Justice Departments will be stored here. No details have been given on just what information the files will contain, but the police have revealed they will keep a file of incidents which are noted by the police, but which do not result in a court hearing. Details of Missing persons will be recorded, although they may not have committed an offence. The computer's machinery has already been imported from the US and installed in a concrete fortress beside the Wanganui River. Programming of files and connection of telephone terminals is due for completion in 15 months. The Government may not have any legislation by then to control the use of the computer.

This is a tremendously elaborate and expensive machine for a country the size of NZ. We do not have a high crime rate, despite the daily papers' efforts to create the illusion of one. The Government is already troubled by inefficiency with the present, and much smaller, Government Computer Centre.

The extreme secrecy of the (LEIS) system makes it hard to believe that the public has nothing to fear from it.

To draw attention to the dangers of the data-bank and to assess local reaction to it, the Progressive Youth Movement organised a demonstration in Wanganui over Queen's Birthday Weekend.

A lengthy leaflet has already been distributed to many parts of town, and for two days everyone concentrated on knocking on doors and asking what locals thought of this and other computer systems. One point which this door-knocking revealed, was that most people con-

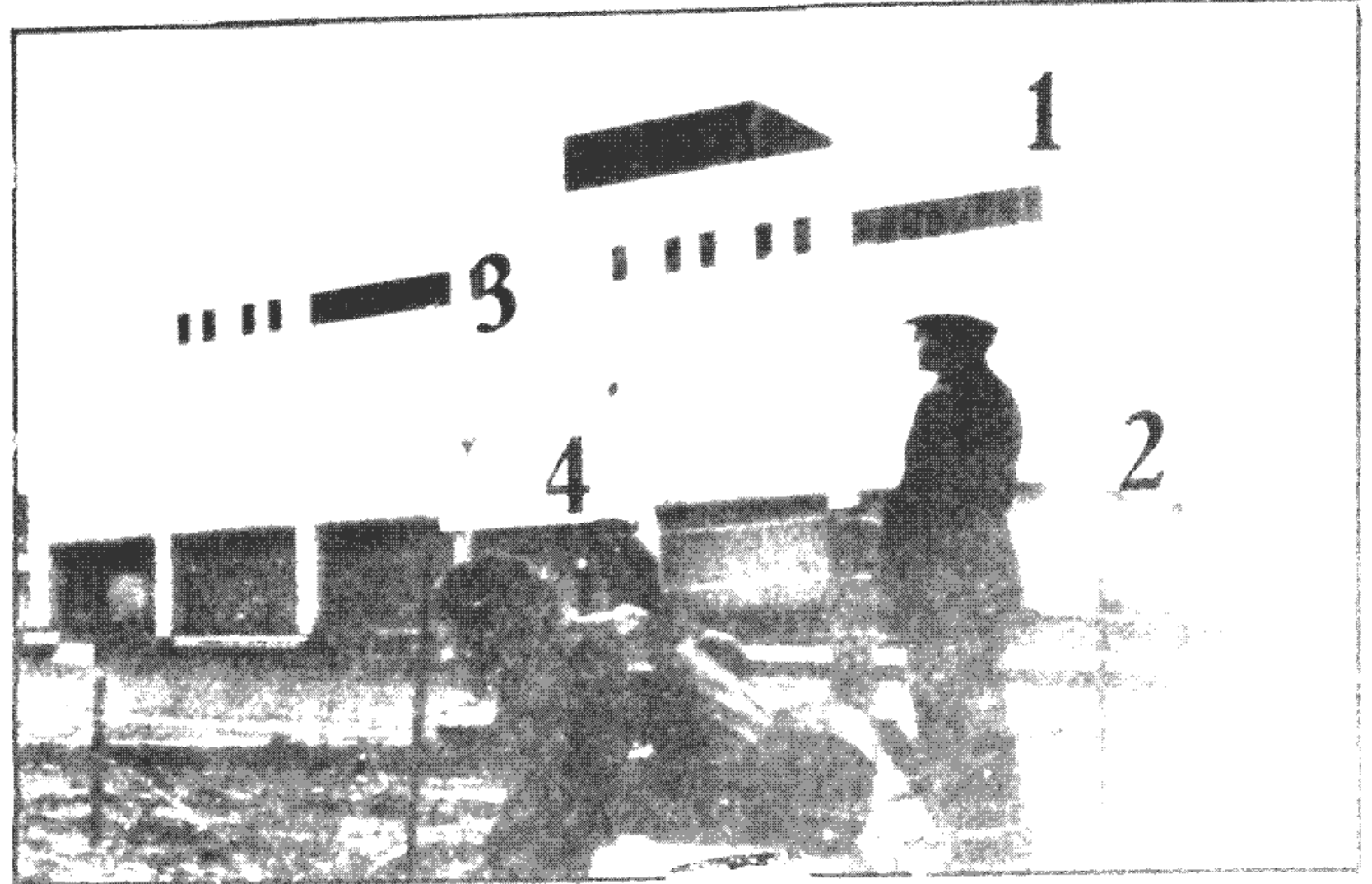
sidered \$23 million a shocking waste of money, when what Wanganui really needed was a sewage treatment plant, to prevent raw sewage being discharged into the Wanganui River.

Full results of the survey aren't yet known, but this technique of door-knocking has certainly stimulated an awareness and discussion of the computer which may well help to decide its acceptance.

One thing pointed out to Wanganui residents was the growing power of the police. Already, police raids on the Auckland Medical Clinic have provided them with confidential information on legal abortions and the files of a psychiatrist have been raided and photo-copied. This, and other evidence, indicates that police have no respect whatever for personal privacy, or confidential information. Yet they will be entrusted with this information on 1½ million people. The excuse that the computer will prove useful to 'fight crime' is a very weak minded one. Experience with similar systems in the US show they don't cause a permanent decrease in real crime. Present NZ techniques like the Auckland Task Force show the same result. Instead, the national data-bank can be used by the State to consolidate it's own power. The data-bank building itself is a truly frightening structure, built as if to withstand a siege. It is a solid concrete shell, with a row of windows about 40' above the ground. At first, a LEIS spokesman claimed this was to create 'a dust-free environment', but computer experts have said no computer system requires this sort of protection. The concrete edge of the roof is curved, apparently to resist the use of grappling irons. There is only one external door in the building, and internal doors are reported to be fitted with combination locks. Throughout our stay in Wanganui, the building was surrounded by policemen, and during the march, people were photographed from the top of the building.

Serious thought must be given to the lack of interest exhibited by Parliament throughout the entire planning stages. Only two major 'official' criticisms have been made, both being fairly innocuous. One, the Drayton Committee Report, released in October, recommended that the LEIS should go ahead, without giving any support for its claims of improved efficiency and economy. The report felt that any security safeguards could be attached when the computer machinery was complete.

Next, Mr. Faulkner, Minister for



1. Rounded edges and corners to prevent access via grappling hook
2. No windows within reach of ground.
3. No ledges on existing windows.
4. No ledge to stand on above awning.

State Services proposed a Bill to be introduced in the house in about a month, with the ambitious aim of 'providing legislative safeguards for the individual in respect of the Law Enforcement Data System'.

Faulkner's Committee proposed the absolute minimum security legislation and gave no indication of how to carry out important steps like providing for the individual to have a copy of any information stored about himself.

Further outside submissions have attacked existing proposals for the computer. A society of lawyers recommended 4 terminals, instead of 197, and urged that material be limited to factual, non-contentious matter. Other legislation plans to prevent LEIS from inter-locking with any other computer system, and restricts one Department from using the files of another.

The important point is that these measures can only guard against conventional use of the information. Any security device can be abused by the far-reaching power of the police and the SIS. If some provision is made for public

access to individual files, the information obtained from informers, wire-tapping, police 'observers', all evidence which is insufficient to bring a case, will be stored in secret elsewhere.

In addition, the LEIS system is only the latest in a series of Government computer projects. So far, taxation, education, traffic and medical data have been computerised. After LEIS will come a large-scale Statistical Information Centre, the computerised electoral role to 'keep a close check on the movement of electors', plus further computerised hospital data. In 1970, the State Services Commission announced plans for a national computer network: '... by more rapid retrieval of required information, by sharing the use of equipment, by sharing files, the Government has the potential to save millions of dollars of your money'. Privacy is a component part of freedom, and much of our personal privacy will be lost for good if the move towards a national State computer is not halted now.

ABORTION

ARE YOU ANGRY ...

That Dr. Wall's Hospital Amendment Bill (to become law on Sept 1, 1975) will close the Auckland Medical Aid Centre?

That the Crimes Act as it relates to abortion is still as vague as ever?

That wealthy women can fly to Australia for an abortion while their poorer sisters may have to resort to self-induced or criminal abortions with their attendant medical risks?

That rape resulting in pregnancy is not in itself a ground for legal abortion in New Zealand?

DO YOU AGREE ...

That a woman faced with an unwanted pregnancy should, at least in the early stages, be able to obtain a safe, legal abortion?

That prescribed contraceptives should be available on social security?

That more family-planning facilities are needed?

If you answered yes to these questions consider joining ALRANZ, the Abortion Law Reform Association of NZ. We are trying to change all these things. To join, fill in the form and post it to:

ALRANZ, Wellington Branch,
Box 10-351, Wellington.

I/We would like to join ALRANZ and enclose

Subscription - Single \$1.00
-Couple \$1.50

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Name

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the real voice of south africa

POETS TO THE PEOPLE

South African Freedom Poems \$2.20 paperback



AVAILABLE FROM---

Mr. Jeremy Littlejohn,
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P.O. Box 50/3, WELLINGTON

These ten poets have all been fired by the struggle for freedom. All have been persecuted for their beliefs. These poems reflect the sufferings and hopes under a racist tyranny. Royalties to International Defence and Aid Fund.

Everyone who is concerned about APARTHEID will be moved by this book.

Health, Wealth and the White Paper

by Anthony Ward.

One of the Labour Party's most effective advertisements of the 1972 Election Campaign was on the Health Service, showing a young family with a sick child trying to contact a doctor. The caption underneath was the answerphone's reply: 'The doctor is unavailable ...' Recent ads. showing the genial face of Tom McGuigan have asked: 'How long have you had to wait for a doctor?' Bob Tizard's Budget this year (p22) stated: 'When the Government took office in 1972, it inherited health services which had been allowed to run down in earlier years... the whole structure of health care was in need of an overhaul'.

These ideas are pushed hard in the Government's recent White Paper entitled, 'A Health Service for New Zealand', which Bob Tizard has described as 'a comprehensive review of all aspects of health care', while various other people (eg. the National Party and various doctors) have attacked the plan on grounds ranging from 'creeping socialism' to 'interfering with the relationship between the patient and the doctor'.

As far as most of the public is concerned, however, the White Paper is a bit of a non-starter. Despite various plans for feedback, there has not been much discussion or comment, possibly because most people (quite sensibly) don't feel like wading through 180 pages of turgid prose and another 110 of statistics and tables (including a 35 page comparison of the Hospital Acts of 1885, 1909, 1926 and 1957). And that's one of the bad things about this White

Paper - its very difficult to read. 620 paragraphs wind their way backwards and forwards, often recovering ground (see later on private health proposals), nearly always in an uninteresting style.

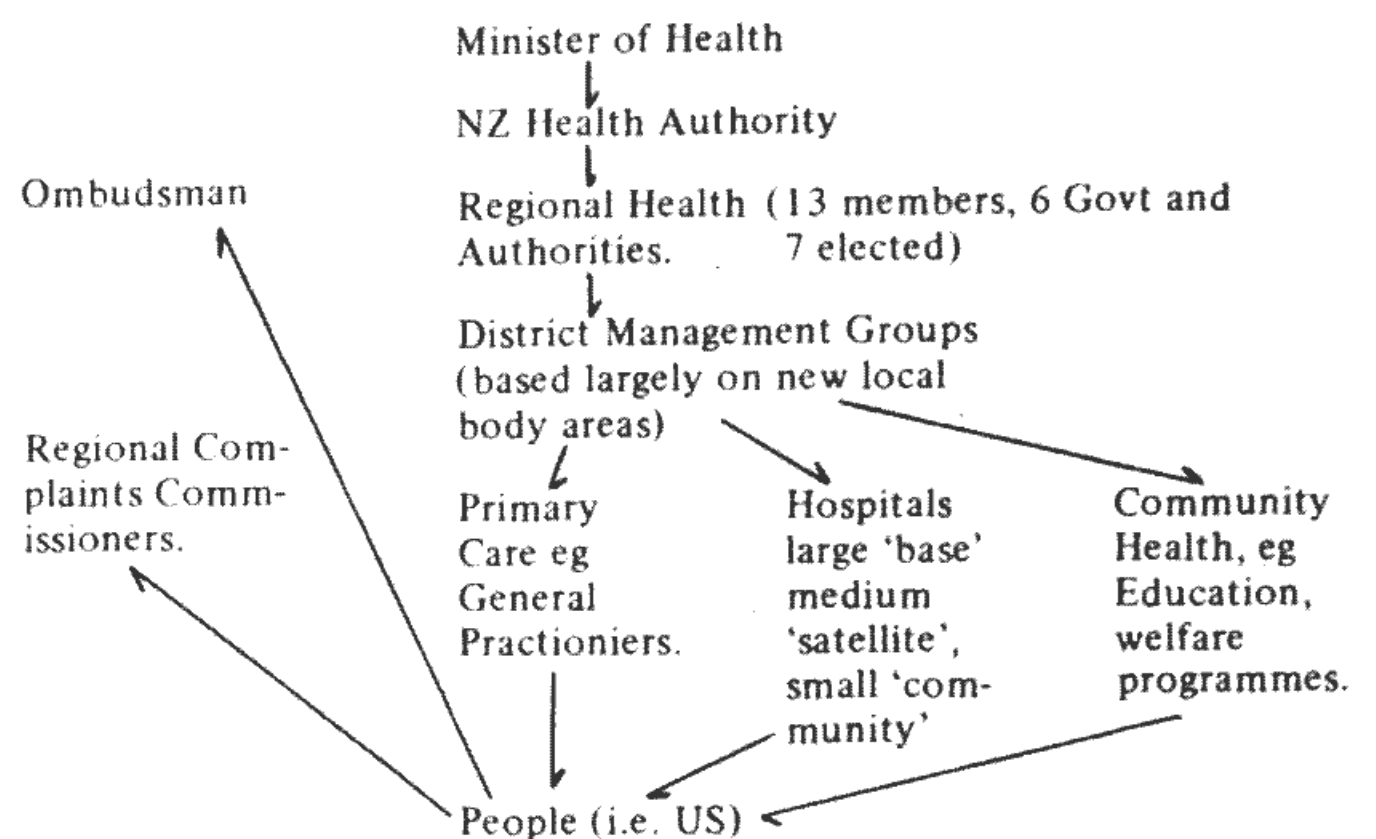
HISTORY OF NZ HEALTH

The first seven chapters of the book, paragraphs 1 through to 208, give a general history of the development of NZ's health service. It's an interesting history, basically cutting on the chaotic and rather disjointed health system NZ has insisted on developing.

Our story starts with the early provision of health care facilities, especially 'lunatic asylums' and health legislation (eg. vaccination against smallpox) by the state. The Hospitals and Charitable Institutions Act of 1885 provided the first attempt to rationalise what was happening, and provide guidelines for government subsidies for public hospital fund raising. The stress in this period, one the Paper contends still exists in private health care, is a curative rather than a preventive medicine. At this stage, one starts to suspect where the accent of the Government's thinking is - on administration.

Moving through various insufficient attempts at reforming the Public Health and Hospitals set up we arrive at the fifth summary, chapter on 'Towards Social Security' which is probably the best of the book, giving a summary of the creep of 'creeping socialism' up to 1938. The 1938 Social Security Act is then looked at, and the retreat from principles of free State medicine is detailed: 'Eventually the Government compromised in order to get some scheme

DIAGRAM 1. PROPOSED NEW HEALTH ADMINISTRATION SET-UP.



working' (p48) due to the intransigence of the medical profession. This group comes for quite a bit of criticism. 'Social security failed to produce an integrated health service because it left such a large amount of health care in the hands of private practitioners and private hospitals.' (p50.1). The development of private hospitals and practices since 1938, especially marked under the Holland and Holyoake administrations is considered. The great rationale for this was that each bed subsidised in private hospitals was one less for the public sector to provide. The White Paper often makes the point that in fact this is not fully true - the one more bed made available is essentially a bed for the wealthy (and those who are members of medical insurance groups, which often comes to the same

thing). Lower class people miss out. There are other considerations - as the '1972 Royal Commission on Social Security noted, the existence of competition with the public sector means 'there must be a consequent drain of personnel (and resources) from the public hospitals.' The growth of medical insurance is seen in itself as a sign of dissatisfaction with the Public Health Service. The historical section is closed with a long and boring chapter on hospital financing.

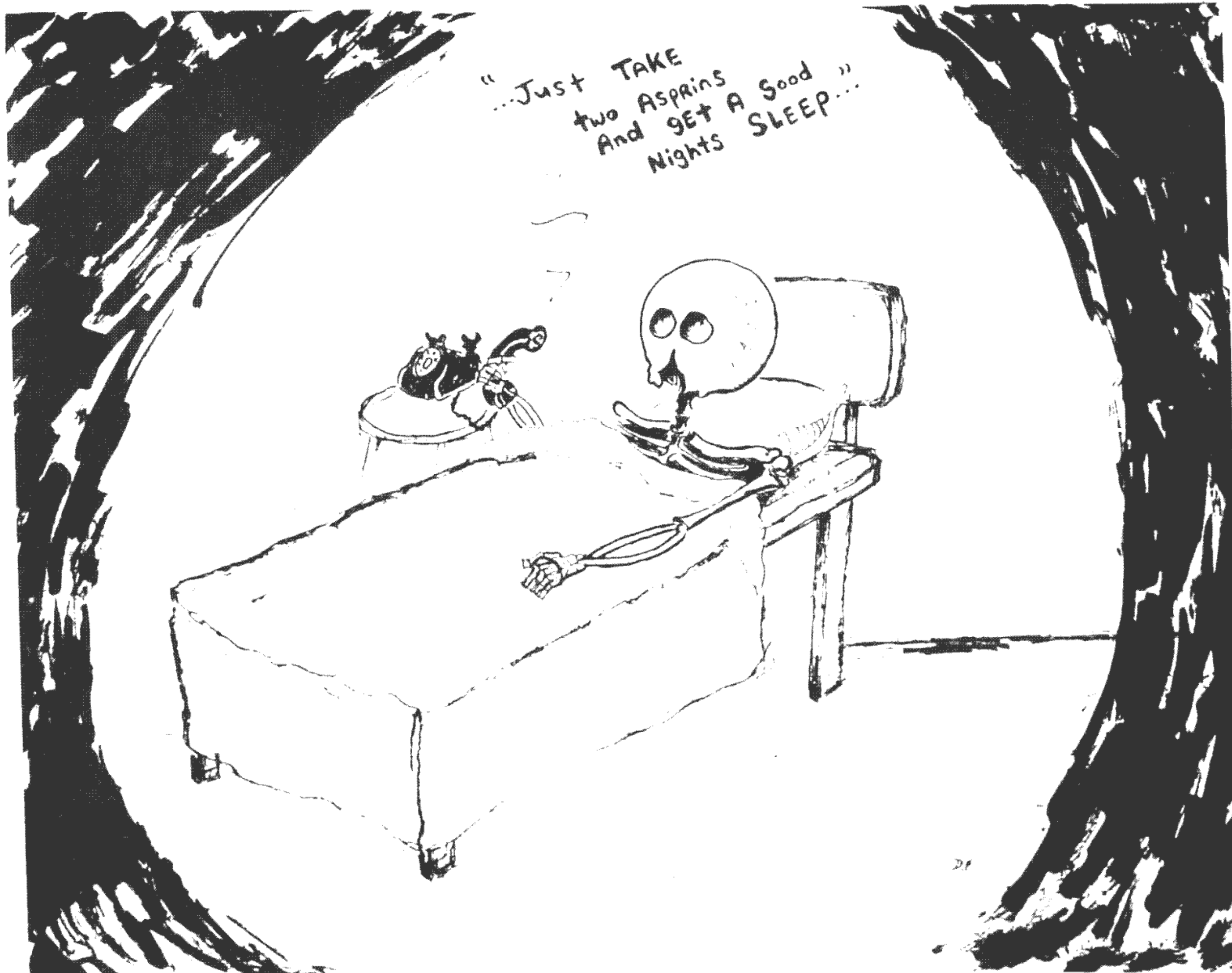
CHANGES

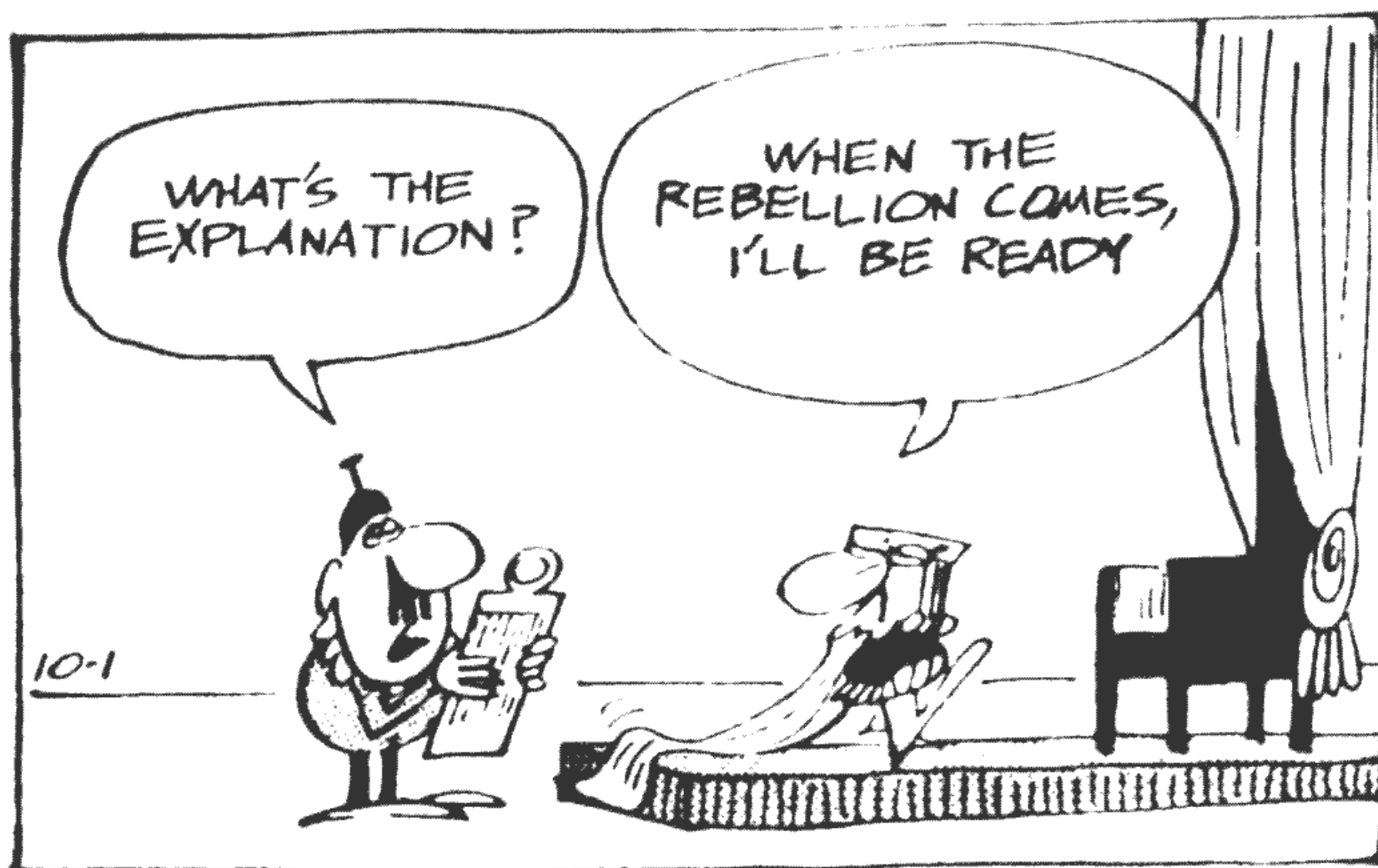
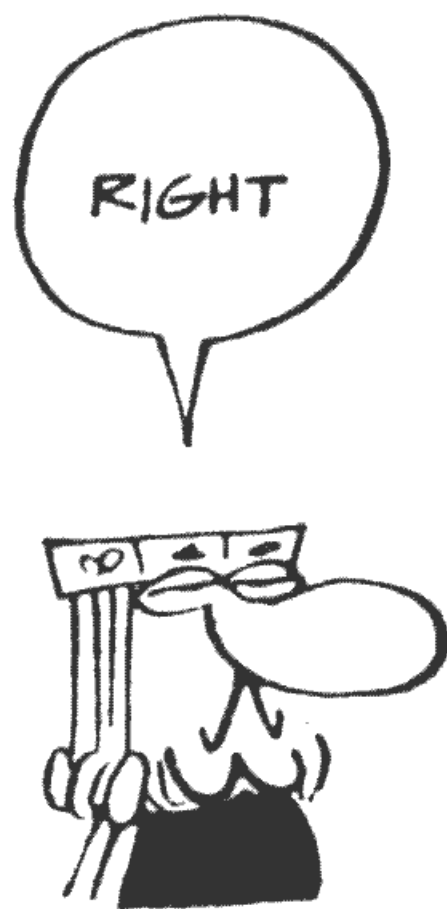
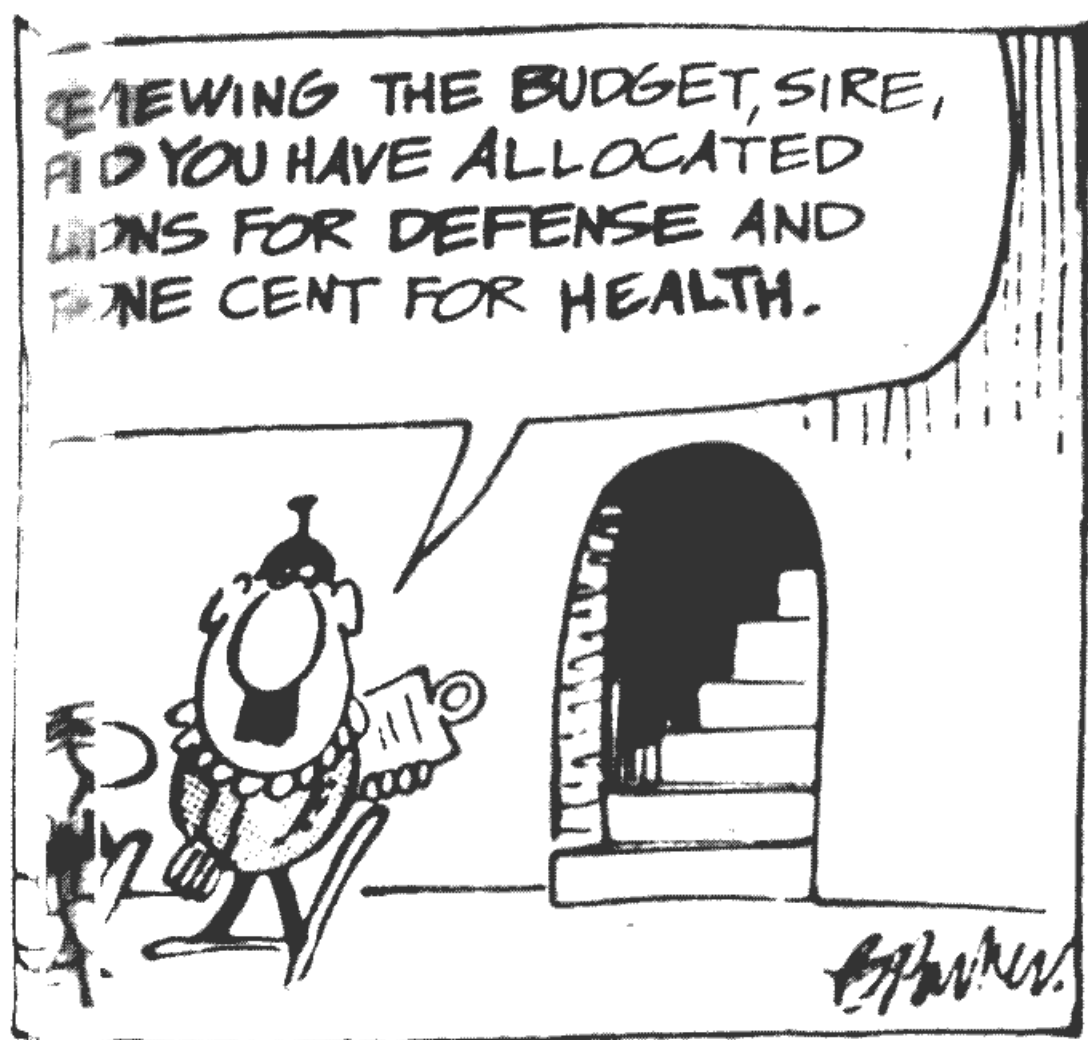
Chapters VIII (The Need for Change) and IX (Principles for Change) cover a broad area of principles in detail. Some comments are very positive: 'the fragmented pattern of health care delivery means that NZ lacks a national health service', 'middle class areas tend to be relatively over provided with general practitioners, while some other areas are often characterised by a shortage', 'in certain areas, it is almost impossible to secure the services of a general practitioner, even in an area of the low state of public specialist services and of public health programmes, 'regional planning', 'the absence of co-ordinated planning', and 'administrative confusion' add to the sorry picture.

To attack these problems, the Government proposes three principles: that the community has a responsibility for health care, that the administration should be connected with sources of finance, that health services should be altered to 'be capable of meeting the needs of the community'. From here on in the emphasis is very clearly on administration and reorganisation. The proposed plan is in diagram 1.

This diagram is reasonably simple to understand - or at least it seems that way. It must be more complicated than it first thought, because it takes six chapters (272 paragraphs and 72 pages) to describe it. Admittedly I got bored half-way and started skipping things, but most of the details seemed trivial and boring and 3 missing major points. The general drift of the proposals is greater government control over what happens to health care (in this order) value for money and a rational planning approach to health care.

One could spend a lot of time criticising the details of the proposals such as the lack of scope for medical staff representatives on the various Health authority committees, but most of these areas will undoubtedly be





covered by the groups concerned in their submissions. As far as the general public is concerned probably the most important sector is the provision of general practitioners, and the relationships between private and public health care.

PUBLIC VERSUS PRIVATE HEALTH CARE

On page 119 the reader finds 'Methods of Remuneration' - or 'Who pays for the doctor?' There are six alternatives: totally private practice; the present system (i.e. fee for service) with or without patient contributions; a contract scheme (where each GP would 'contract' with the RHA for a list of patients - which would seem to present problems if you want to change doctors) with or without charges to patients; and a salary system, giving free medical services and set salaries for doctors, regardless of services. While there are plans for all shades of opinion to be heard, the Government's thinking is obviously on a contract system which seems too restrictive to me, the salary idea being far better. It is a large issue though, which can't really be gone into here.

The most noise in reaction to the White Paper has been from private hospitals fearing something or other. What this something or other is I'm not quite sure - and I don't think the Government is either. After the angry demonstrations we saw earlier of the private health sector, this is confusing at the least. Consider the following gems:

- The confused inter-relationships and responsibilities of the various public and private health services are 'relics of years gone by' (p80). If it can be accepted that sound health is a fundamental human right, then health services are a social service and not a marketable product. (p91).*
- There should be true freedom of choice for patients who elect not to use State provided health services and are prepared to meet the full cost of private services. (p91)*
- The Government will give further consideration to the future of various forms of financial support and subsidy which have enabled private health services to flourish in NZ (are they going to outlaw the National Party?)*

It would appear from all these kites flying in the wind that Labour is sort of committed to reviewing private hospitals, but the entire atmosphere is such a tenuous, almost nebulous one, that pretty well anything could happen.

WHAT IS LEFT OUT

There is nothing in the proposals worth criticising half as much as that left out. After stating, 'staff are the most most important single resource in the

health service' (p169), the bureaucracy machine ignores this point almost completely. The issues of training of doctors (what about a third medical school, or rapidly expanding one of the present ones?), the complex and controversial nature of nursing training (seen by many as archaic, patronising and degrading), and the general question of working conditions are scarcely touched on. We noted above the lack of room on RHA's for staff representatives - a lack that must surely be rectified. There have been complaints from staff organisations about lack of appreciation of their efforts by health authorities - the White Paper mentions nothing of these. There is a strong case for the idea that many medical staff prefer private hospitals because of the less bureaucratic atmosphere - again no response from the White Paper.

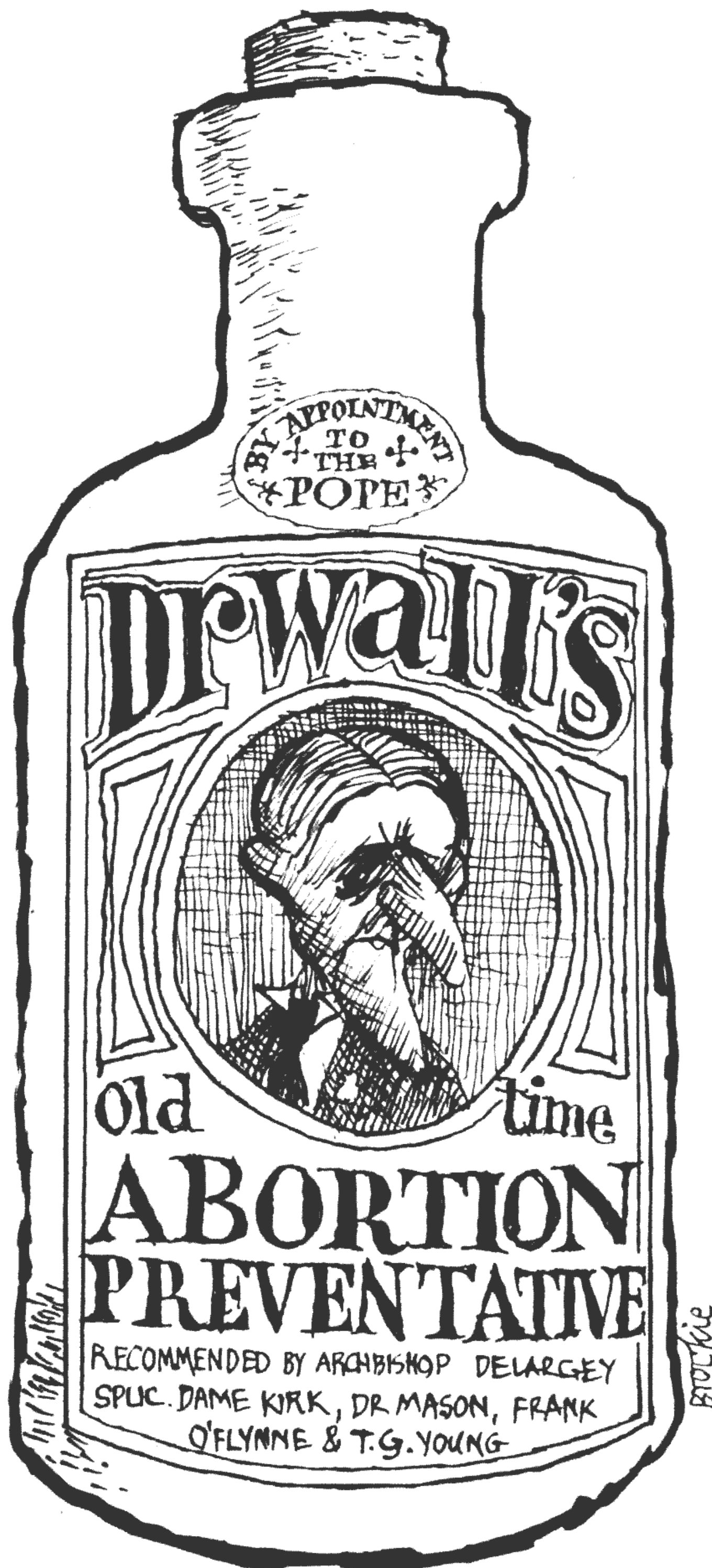
There is a strong belief in NZ that private hospitals are more efficient (in terms of providing care per dollar) than are private ones. While the social implications of private hospitals (many favouring the rich) must be borne in mind, if this belief is correct, it poses various questions that should be faced up to. Especially necessary is an investigation of why public hospitals are inefficient - an investigation that is surely vital before any nationalisation of the private hospitals takes place. Such an investigation, sadly, has no place in the White Paper.

And what of medical innovation such as the Remuera Abortion Clinic? One suspects that these will become engulfed by the deadening bureaucracy envisaged by the likes of Dr. Wall. And how about the abysmal medical services in Porirua? When he suggests rationalisation of hospital boards, does the Minister overlook the dearth of services supplied by the mammoth Wellington Hospital Board here?

CONCLUSION

Health services must serve the people - there can be little justification for them if they cannot. Proposals for reform, for rebuilding the Health services in this country, are beneficial insofar as they improve the services people get - and that is the only criteria they can be judged upon. Bureaucracy for bureaucracy's sake when Peoples' lives are at stake is crass and callous stupidity. Yet that is what the White Paper comes close to at times. There is a commendable set of principles outlined: that people should have health services by right, not by money; and that the private sector should not be able to divert resources from the public sector to serve a wealthy elite, leaving the poor with a deprived service. There is a welcome desire to restructure services to ensure they are less chaotic than at present, and an attempt to integrate all aspects of health care - educative, preventive and curative. All this is good.

However, there is a disturbing stress in the White Paper on organisation, on the methods of structuring things and not enough on how the men and women in the medical service can improve their own conditions and the standard of community service. Much of the White Paper is good, but insofar as it continues the present pattern of ordinary people having little control over their health service provided by upper-middle class doctors and public servants, there is still a long way to go.



OS GUINNESS — WHO?

by Ross Abernathy

Last week, Os Guinness, author of 'The Dust of Death' visited varsity to give a brief lecture on what he called 'collective evil'. Unlike many of the prophets of doom gracing the literary scene, Guinness not only posed the problem, but also gave some basis for solution. Unfortunately the title given to his lecture may give problems to many — namely how to interpret the word 'evil' as the christian values he has placed on the word may not suit it at all. Notwithstanding this difficulty his views are worthwhile considering. The following is a summary of his lecture.

The problem of giantism — where developed societies are being overdeveloped in comparison with underdeveloped societies — is a major threat to our basis for existence. In search of a solution, the forces within the society itself are being examined and especially the phenomena of collective evil.

Collective Evil Defined

The phrase may be defined as individuals or groups doing acts of 'evil' because they perceive some degree of social permission in what they do, with the result that they do not see their actions as being 'evil' at the time. Examples of this phenomena may be Watergate, the atrocities committed by the Americans in Vietnam, especially the My Lai massacre. These actions were done because the offenders saw within the authority structure some degree of subtle permission to commit evil.

Dynamics of Collective Evil

This may be examined in four areas:

1) Its authorisation — the question is how does a rational person stop thinking

as an individual and do something in the name of the group which may be totally in opposition to his own personal ethics. This group mentality may be seen to develop in a number of ways. Firstly through a loss of individual identity so that weak individuals may feel strength through forming a group. Because the strength of the group becomes all important it will react strongly against any threat to its identity. An example is the police over-reaction when the values they protect are threatened — eg. the Chicago Convention police brutalities. Secondly, an assumed superiority may develop which is often characterised by the creation of a myth or ideology such as the 'Aryan' myth to give the impression of superiority over other groups. Thirdly the individual recognises a loss of responsibility as he is placed in the position more frequently of merely reacting to conditions — he is governed by traffic lights, queues, by laws, etc. He is increasingly being placed in the position of accepting orders without having any control over his actions. Lastly, there is a break in solidarity with anyone outside the group and raising their own group above criticism. This develops through the group turning a blind eye to its own faults — the classic example is when Governor Wallace on being asked to comment on the My Lai massacre said: 'I don't believe it — no Americans could ever kill a civilian. Any atrocities committed in this war were caused by the communists.'

By this time we see collective evil in one of its worst forms — the silent majority. This group being complacent, self-orientated and unconcerned about anything other than its own interests are totally malleable in the hands of a government, who may literally get away with murder.

2) Collective evil and its legitimisation

— often an accepted value may be used to justify evil. Thus a war fought in the name of defence is thought to be good. But the American Government justified their presence in Vietnam on the basis of it being a defensive war. Strange justification when it is being fought on the other side of the world!

3) Collective evil and its victimisation — it is a natural consequence that when a person is evaluated as being less than a human being, he will be treated as such. It is the evaluation that is primarily evil. eg. the Vietnamese people were seen by the Americans as 'Gooks' or 'Commies' rather than human beings. Such attitudes are dehumanising and are a prologue to the actual killing.

4) Rationalisation of evil — what happens when an event is actually exposed as being evil. The first reaction is often to say that it didn't happen (the American reaction to My Lai) or that the press have distorted the facts or an admission that it did happen, but wasn't wrong; or that it may be wrong, 'but don't blame me', 'that it was bad, but what about...' These reactions have the effect of defusing the sense of responsibility.

Dangerpoints

At the moment there are certain key areas which are encouraging the growth of collective evil. These include the effect of propaganda through the media in the form of a repetition of an ideal to the point where it is unconsciously accepted by the individual, and the use of simplistic slogans to discourage individual reflection on issues; the desire to have secrets so that the degree of power is seen to be in direct proportion to the secrecy by which that power is wielded (a corollary of this is it requires



a strong police force to maintain the secrets — eg. the SIS); the manipulation of religion, turning a faith based on experience and personal involvement into an ideological glue to bind a society together, but taking out all the truth; and the overdevelopment of trade unionism as a form of collective evil.

Facing The Issue

A resistance to the trend of group thinking a collective evil depends on a reversal of the above considerations. At the moment, the extremes are the predominant factors — either collectivism or individualism with the results of potential over-control or chaos. There should instead be a unifying factor to allow some sense of identity, but not too much. The group should be able to remain 'humble in spirit' so that they never become giantists in the modern sense. Responsibility for an action should remain with an individual, so no group could overthrow the individual's judgement.

But how would this ideal be achieved? Firstly by not being an idealist — we cannot destroy the evils merely by denouncing or exposing evil, as this may become an evil in itself. However, there may be constructed certain pre-requisites for combating collective evil — personal integrity; a corporate demonstration — an individual is relatively ineffective to fight an institutionalised evil, but a group can present a clear alternative and offer critical discussion; a creative education — to filter out the influences imposed by the institutionalised 'norms'; and constructive legislation.

STUDENT SURVEY OF THE AGED

This survey was jointly conducted by the Welfare Committees of SPSU and USSU. Its Aims are:

1. to understand the present living conditions of the old folks in the aged homes and the problems faced by them.
2. to inculcate in the students a sense of social awareness through an exhibition.
3. to foster closer links between students of both institutions.

In this survey, 108 males and 185 females from 8 welfare homes and Chinatown Kongsu Homes were interviewed. Questions were asked on families background, the past and present economic conditions, their health, the staff, food and recreation in the homes.

From the Survey it was found that:

1. Not much individual attention is given to the inmates and the welfare of the old folks is partly neglected as a result of shortage of staff, owing to heavy burden of work coupled with unattractive salaries, inconvenience in transport, etc.
2. The homes surveyed are poorly funded. In fact in some of the homes such as Yew Tee and Dragon Lotus homes, the salaries of the staff are donated by charitable organisations or churches.
3. Generally, the old folks lack the spirit of living and have little communication and co-operation with their counterparts. Most of them are very depressed and lonely and have a very negative outlook on life even though they are provided with the basic requirements of life. They spend most of the time sitting idly, doing nothing.
4. Most of the old folks interviewed are living in the 'dormitory-type' homes. Hot in the day, cold at night, poor ventilation and no privacy are the common complaints. Besides, it is quite congested and such living conditions are not conducive to those sick persons as diseases will spread to one another.

Yew Tee home, Buddhist home and the Dragon Lotus home serve as good examples.

5. 80% of the old folks have no savings and the rest who have saved a small sum spend it on medicine because of their prolonged illnesses. Generally, most of them come from a lower-income group and financially they are in bad shape. The public assistance they receive is only S\$28 per month which is paid to the home for food, and other household necessities. A meagre sum of S\$2 is allowed to each one for personal expenditure like tobacco, haircuts, entertainment, etc. With the present spiraling inflationary trend, most of them complain that the amount given by the Social Welfare Department is definitely insufficient.

6. The food usually served is poor and insufficient — Breakfast: biscuits, plain bread and plain water or coffee; Lunch: Dinner: rice, vegetable, fish (ikan Kuning), plain soup and occasionally meat; Tea: coffee and biscuits. This happens mainly because there is a lack of funds to cater for better food.

7. The circumstances leading to aged landing in homes are many-fold:
(i) Most of the aged's children belong to the lower income group (64.3% are unskilled workers, 21.4% are unemployed).
(ii) The prevailing generation gap also contributed greatly to this problem of the old being neglected. The gap exists because of the different set of values different generations have. Each of them is preoccupied with their own activities. For instance, with rapid industrialisation both husband and wife go out to work, when they return home, they are too tired to communicate with their children. On the other hand, the children are so burdened by their heavy school works and activities, find little time to talk with their parents.
(iii) Urban renewal and building of HDB (Housing Development Board) flats fostered the separation of the older generations from their adult children because of the limited space in the HDB flats.

(iv) Many of the inmates in homes are of poor health as a result of hard work in their younger days. When they become old and sick, family members are not available to care for them (because they have to work for a living) and therefore they are sent to the aged homes that do not provide them with adequate medical services.

(v) It was also found that 33.7% of the inmates are single with no dependents. They are immigrants who helped Singapore to become the 4th largest port in the world and to speed up modern high rise buildings. What have they got in return for their hardships?

CONCLUSION

1. In every home visited there is a long waiting list of applicants which shows that more and more aged are opting for the Aged Homes.
2. The voluntary organisations which have been set up to meet the needs of the aged sick have practically no vacancies. These organisations are also limited by lack of resources and manpower and are therefore unable to expand their services. In the light of this dilemma, perhaps more government grants and other support could help them to expand. But so far the Social Welfare Department has not made any response to this call for aid. *What the Singapore government lacks is initiative in welfare work. At present most of the welfare work is done by voluntary organisations.*
3. The aged are part of the society. They must not be dumped into these isolated homes but should be integrated in the community. The government, the voluntary organisations, and the public should work jointly to tackle these 'old-age' problems.
4. Viewing the inadequate health services in the homes, it is suggested that the setting up of a special institution with adequate medical facilities and staff to attend to the disabled and chronically sick old folks is highly necessary.

NEWS

FROM

MALAYSIA

& SINGAPORE

TUNKU Reveals Malaysian Arms Supplies To Ngoh Dinh Diem

In an article in *The Star* (28 April, 1975), the former Prime Minister, Tunku Abdul Rahman revealed supplying arms to the Ngoh Dinh Diem Regime in South Vietnam.

'I visited Saigon twice during his term (Ngoh Dinh Diem) of office and was decorated by him with Vietnam's highest honour and also by his successor. However, I was so impressed with this man that when the fight against the communists ended in July 1960, I decided to send to him, which I now confess openly, all the arms and war materials and equipment we used against the communists. At the time I denied doing so when tackled, because it was against the terms of the Geneva agreement.'

The Tunku spoke of Ngoh Dinh Diem in glowing terms and referred to him as 'a simple, religious and an honest man, hard to find a Head of State anywhere like him'.

Diem, according to the Tunku '...visited the various ramparts (jungle forts) built to defend the country against the communists and he was very impressed with our plan of defence. He was most impressed with our efforts to win the hearts and minds of the people, same thing in the Mekong Delta and there was much he had to learn from us and put it into practice in Vietnam'.

[2nd June, 1975, *FUEMSSO News Service*]

DR. MAHATHIR'S Talk In Malaysia Hall (London) Boycotted

Dr. Mahathir Mohamad, the Minister of Education, gave a talk in Malaysia Hall on the evening of the 23 May. Many students boycotted his talk. The attendance was a poor 40 to 50 students.

The theme of his talk was the December student demonstrations in support of peasants. He castigated Malay students for wasting their time taking part in demonstrations instead of studying. His explanation for the amendment to the Universities and University Colleges Act was to protect the majority of students from being harassed by a militant minority. (More than 10,000 students demonstrated in support of peasants who staged hunger marches in December 1974! - Ed.)

Prior to the amendments to the UUCA, Deans of faculties were democratically elected by the academic staff. The Minister charged that Deans so elected were incapable of making decisions. Furthermore, there was a tendency for divisions and factions to develop within faculties over electing candidates. These problems would be overcome under the new provisions whereby the selection and appointment of Deans are undertaken by the Minister of Education, Dr. Mahathir commented.

Dr. Mahathir observed that many students who came to him to obtain medical certificates before entering university were very friendly and polite to him. However, there was a marked change in their attitude when they had completed their two-week orientation programme. These students expressed hostility and hatred towards him, and Dr. Mahathir claimed that they were brain-washed during the orientation programme.

Some students commented after the talk that Dr. Mahathir is sadly mistaken if he believes that students can be intimidated by repressive measures from championing the cause of justice and democracy for the people.

[2nd June, 1975, *FUEMSSO*]

30-5-75 2000 New Students Take The Oath

More than 2000 students who signed a code of conduct at the University of Malaya today were told that they could leave if they could not keep to their pledge.

Among other things, the code stipulates that the students must obey all laws, including the Universities and University Colleges Act, and accept the decisions made by the university council, senate and faculties.

(For an offence, a student could be liable for a fine of \$1,000 or 6 months imprisonment, or both. On a conviction, he is automatically expelled and will be prevented from pursuing his higher education in Malaysia and elsewhere. Refer to 29-3-75 Salient: Malaysian Special).

1-6-75 Razak: Beware of the Party Plotters

Umno members should be on guard against factionalism and conspiracies that can harm party unity, Tun Abdul Razak said yesterday.

He reminded all Umno Youth members that it was their responsibility, and the 'young force' which would take over Umno, to guard and ensure that such a thing did not occur.

He also reminded party members of the need to set aside their feelings of provincialism and self-interest if they were to progress and grow as a nation.

Meanwhile, Selangor Menteri Besar, Dato Haji Harun Idris, has decided to step down as Umno Youth leader and contest one of the posts of vice-presidents at the Umno general assembly on June 21.

So far there are eight candidates including Dato Harun, who will be contesting the three posts.

26-5-75 15 Cents Annual Increment For Workers In Port Kelang

The Deputy Minister of Labour and Manpower disclosed the exploitation practised by certain firms by paying extremely low wages and making high profits. The Deputy Minister, Haji Hassan Adli, cited as an example an industrial company in Trengganu which pays its workers an average of \$26 monthly.

He also revealed that a large firm in Port Kelang gives an annual increment of 15 cents to all its workers.

These firms have made excuses to the effect that it is not their aim to obtain profits but that they are there for the purpose of supplying jobs to the people, Haji Hassan explained. He was addressing a meeting sponsored by the Kelang branch of PAS.

Haji Hassan stressed that this attitude will not contribute to the social and economic stability of the country ...

He urged that trade unions exercise diplomacy in persuading employers to come to the negotiating table. He said that hasty action would worsen the situation. In the meeting, a woman worker claimed that she only received \$70 a month from her factory after working for 5 years, as well as paying for her own uniform and medical expenses.

The case of Port Kelang Authority neglecting the lot of temporary workers was also raised.

[*FUEMSSO News Service*]

31-1-75 Retrenchment In Malaysia

A total of 14,063 workers were laid off in various company industries in Malaysia between August 1974 and January 1975. Of these, 6563 retrenched workers were from



Students taking oath (29-5-75).

TYPE OF IND.	NO. WORKERS RETREN-
	CHED
Electronics	920
Plywood	2129
Sawmill	1422
Textiles	93
Garment	406
Other Industries	1596
	Total 6563

A further 2121 workers are expected to be retrenched by the end of March 1975.

[*FUEMSSO News Service*]

13-5-75 The 'Ugly Faces' of Foreign Investors

The Senior Parliamentary (Environment), Mr. Chor Yeok Eng has hit out at some professionals who, he said, has stooped to flattery to serve the interests of foreigners. He said they acted selfishly for their own interests, forgetting Singapore's national interest. Mr. Chor also hit out at those foreign investors or industrialists who, he said, came to Singapore in recent years to escape turbulent situations elsewhere, and had now resumed their past misdeeds such as debauchery, cheating, drug-trafficking and tax-evasion. They also The people must be organised to take action against them or evict them if necessary, to protect their national interest, he added.

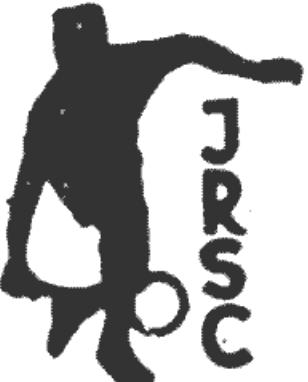
(In 1968, Singapore Government passed

the Employment Act and the Industrial Relation (Amendment) Ordinance which reduced fringe benefits (including overtime and overtime pay, bonuses, retrenchment and retirement benefits, maternity leave, and sick leave), increased working hours, curtailed the union's right to strike, and gave management sole jurisdiction over hiring, firing and transfers. Obviously, Mr. Chor purposely omits to speak on the role of the government in this respect. After all, the Singapore government merely serves the interest of the foreign capitalists by creating an attractive financial climate for industrial investment, including a wide range of tax concessions, free profit repatriation for foreign investors, cheap labour force, etc.)

14-4-75 The Dying Lighters Down By The Riverside

The once bustling Singapore River may soon turn into a graveyard for derelict lighters because of the downturn in the cargo-handling which resulted in only 40% regular use of the lighters. Lighters, if not used - i.e. left dormant for two months, would begin to rot. As most of the lighters in Singapore are towed by tugs, preference for self-propelled lighters was another reason why the majority of the lighters were not hired by shipping companies, according to some operators.

A spokesman for the Port of Singapore Authority said any boat which caused obstruction to navigation must be removed by the owner.



**JOHN REIDS
SQUASH
CENTRE**

**STUDENTS
CONCESSIONS**

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

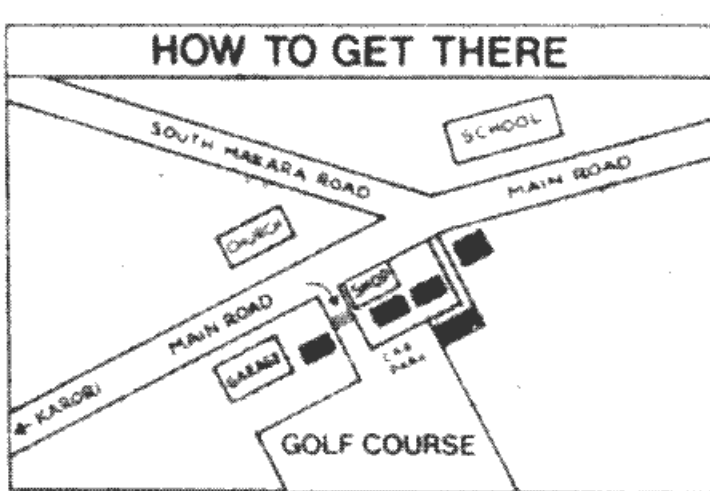
GEAR HIRE: 10 c per item.

CONCESSION HOURS
9 - 12 and 2 - 5
Weekdays

MAKARA PUBLIC GOLF COURSE
MAIN ROAD MAKARA

*nine holes *easy walking

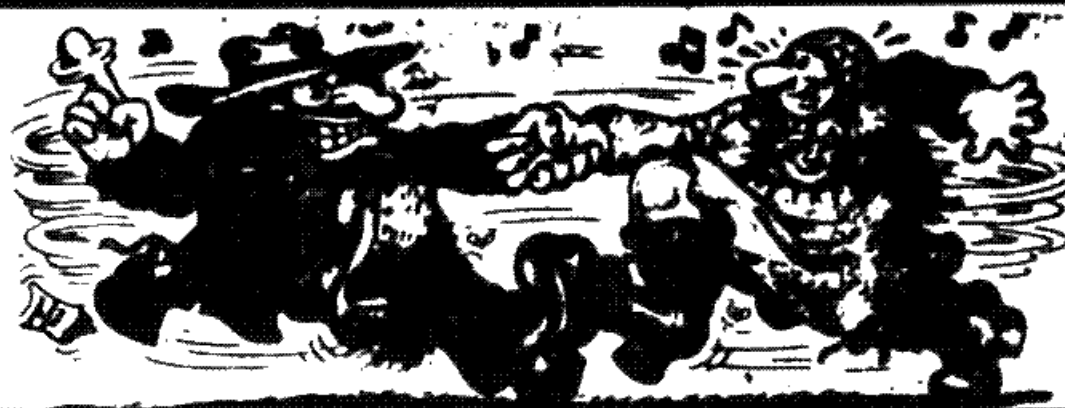
HOW TO GET THERE



green fees:
70c - 9 holes,
\$1.00 - 18 holes

ENQUIRIES
PHONE 766 854

RECORDS



Red—King Crimson (Island)

Reviewed by David MacLennan

A sad event this, for 'Red' is the final studio album we shall see from King Crimson, in my opinion the finest group ever to tread the boards. Side one opens with the title track, uncompromisingly heavy, with strong chord work from Fripp underpinned by John Wetton's powerful bass lines. Bruford thrashes about on percussives as if he were possessed. Next up is a song, 'Fallen Angel', which opens quietly in the 'Exiles'/'Lament' tradition, but develops into something approaching the heaviness of the title track. Side one closes with 'One More Red Nightmare', another heavy metal workout featuring further use of Fripp power chords, and lo and behold, the return to the fold of Mk No.1 Crimsiod Ian McDonald.

Actually, he isn't the only former member or guest player to crop up on 'Red'. There's the recently-departed David Cross (violin), ace blower Mel Collins (soprano sax), Robin Miller (oboe), and Marc Charig (cornet), who had added so much to 'Lizard'.

Side two opens with 'Providence', probably one of the five best tracks laid down in the whole history of King Crimson. All members are shown to their fullest advantage, particularly Cross and Bruford. To adequately describe this track is nigh on impossible. 'Bloody incredible' approximates. My suggestion is that you go into a record shop and give it a listen. Then the final cut, 'Starless', fittingly an amalgam of the old Crimson (lush, mellotron, fluid guitar, etc.) with the new, heavy, or whatever, Crimson, (they have always been a band that defies labelling or categorization.)

This track begins with the afore-mentioned lush mellotron, overlaid with a beautiful, fluid guitar melody from Fripp. Wetton comes in next with some slow, almost reverent vocals, and all this goes on for a few minutes. Then — all change! The new Crimson comes to the fore as the piece really gets going, with Fripp moving up the fret-board a semi-tone or a tone at a time. The rest of the group form a solid backdrop for this until the tempo changes abruptly, and it becomes a free-for-all, with McDonald taking up Fripp's guitar tune on the sax. And thus ends the last studio album from King Crimson.

In England, a live album called 'USA' has just been released. It contains numbers from 'Lark's Tongues' and 'Starless', a new one called 'Asbury Park' (and verily I say unto thee, it is second only to 'Fracture' as the finest thing King Crimson have ever done!), plus the perennial 'Schizoid Man'. From 1969 to 1974, King Crimson gave us nine magnificent albums, each one totally different from the preceding one. Of all the so-called avant-garde artrock school, they were and always will be the best. Barring 'USA' (and that will come), all their LP's are again available here in NZ. Buy them while you can. King Crimson 1969-1974. R.L.P.

'There's One In Every Crowd' by Eric Clapton

Reviewed by Kerry Doole Clapton
(no relation)

For all those who see Eric Clapton as the Perfect Master, the last 12 months have certainly been a vintage year. First came his masterful '461 Ocean Boulevard' album, followed by a triumphant world tour that delightfully included Auckland, and now a new album.

So after an all-too lengthy period in the wilderness, Eric is back with a vengeance, be it making gossip columns with his affair with Patti Harrison, starring in 'Tommy' or writing-off his sports car. Well then, does his new album deliver the goods?

The cover is certainly intriguing; a shot of an emaciated mongrel with mournful eyes leaps out at you.

The initial reaction to the music is that Clapton has taken no risks. There's the customary traditional blues, a couple of spirituals, and five original Clapton cuts, all in the restrained, relaxed style that dominated '461 Ocean Boulevard'. No dazzling riffs a la 'Layla' or 'Sunshine of Your Love' here. Eric has changed as has his music; it was indeed sad that so many of those who saw him at Western Springs were not prepared to accept the changes.

'There's One In Every Crowd' can validly be seen as extending the reggae feel of '461'. The choice of Jamaica and Miami as recording locations certainly reflects this — Mmm, the sunshine, the palm trees, good dope; the trials

of being a rock 'n roll star!

Side one opens with a traditional spiritual; 'We've Been Told, Jesus Coming Soon'. And once we're feeling expectant, along comes 'Swing Low, Sweet Chariot' — that's right, the one you sung in Sunday School, but I bet you never did it as beautifully as this. Definitely a high point of the album, with Yvonne and Marcy sounding just so sweet. This 'spiritual' emphasis is certainly not new in Clapton's music, remember his 'Presence of the Lord' of Blind Faith days, and '461' has 'Motherless Children', and 'Give Me Strength'. We might dislike the sentiments, but the beauty of the style of music cannot be questioned.

The style changes with 'Little Rachel' and its J.J. Calc-like strumming rhythms, then onto the reggae of 'Don't Blame Me', an amusing sequel to 'I Shot The Sheriff'.

'It could never have been me
I didn't shoot no deputy.'

Its musically similar to 'I Shot The Sheriff' without being as immediately catchy. Side one ends with an habitual Elmore James song, 'The Sky Is Crying'. A slow blues with fine piano from Dick Sims.

Side 2 opens with the only number from the album that the band performed in Auckland, Mary McCreary's 'Singing the Blues'. It features a vigorous chorus and some great slide breaks. The next 4 numbers are all original Clapton cuts, all characteristically mellow. 'Opposites' can be seen as his 'Circle Game' equivalent;

'Night after Day
Day after Night
Light after Death
Death after Life'

Clapton's band here is identical to the one we saw at Western Springs; the empathy is striking, the playing superb, the backing vocals of Yvonne Elliman and Marcy Levy giving a more rounded sound.

On first hearings there don't seem to be as many highspots as on '461' but there are 40 minutes of serene music from a man whose master of himself and his instrument. That surely suffices.

'There's One In Every Crowd'. There should be one in your record collection.

Out Of The Storm by Jack Bruce (RSO)

Reviewed by Brian King

Jack Bruce is to rock what Stone's Green Ginger Wine is to Friday night: unmistakable, and as essential as the Essential James Joyce. Today Cream is remembered as a brilliant music band, the leaders along with Hendrix and not-too-many others. But those songs were more than riffs and drum solos — take a look again at 'Disraeli Gears' or 'Wheels of Fire'. Those titles are strange man, and the lyrics are not mere burnt-out acid-madness ash. They're highly colourful: bizarre and apathetic; the work of Bruce and Pete Brown.

After Cream, Bruce worked with Lifetime, then made one excellent album, 'Songs For A Tailor'. They were great songs: lyrics by Pete Brown twisted into poetry — 'The Ministry of Bag', 'Rope-ladder To The Moon', and the classic 'Wierd of Hermiston'. Then came 'Harmony Row' with Brown again, which was not as successful, and a jazz-inflected album, 'Things We Like'. Then some work with West, Bruce and Laing.

And now 'Out Of The Storm', and Pete Brown again. All the lyrics are by him. This:

... When the life is made of straw
Can you tell me what it's for
Waves that pound against the door
Leave me at the place of/
throw it away/ throw it away ...

(Pieces of Mind)

and this:

Playing for time, searching for signs
Save the eyes so bright, from closing in the night
Keep the softest flame burning ...
(Golden Days)

It's part of the English genius, and has a marked affinity with the excess of Victorian romanticism. If not on the page then certainly on record — in Bruce's haunting delivery. He composed all of the music, sings all of the vocals and plays a number of instruments. In addition Steve Hunter (he was here with Lou Reed last year) features on guitar, and both Jim Keltner and Jim Gordon play drums.

It's something of a musical wilderness; it's heavy, but a heaviness that has nothing to do with volume — no screaming electric fire. Obliquely, not deliberately Bruce and Brown invoke the elements of an older, ancient past. Something dread-

ful and pagan: this is what is unique to the music of Jack Bruce. And 'Out of the Storm' confirms a style, but has fewer surprises than the earlier albums.

The album title? 1) like Clapton, Bruce has apparently been weaned off heroin lately 2) the album might just as easily have been called 'More Stonehenge Blues'.

Spaces by Lary Coryell (Vanguard)

Reviewed by Phillip Hay

'Spaces' is an album featuring some of the more celebrated jazz-rock musicians at the present time: Larry Coryell and John McLaughlin on guitar, Chich Corea on electric piano, Miroslav Vitous, bass, and 'Dreams' founder, Billy Cobham, drums.

These people are richly steeped in the jazz-rock culture, and with a deep understanding among themselves have produced an instrumental music that defies categorization; it is textured, flowing, perhaps classical in approach, these are mere labels. The record is superbly improvised with long, fluid contributions from all concerned.

McLaughlin's playing is deliberate and at times technical; he shares an acoustic solo with Coryell on 'Rene's Theme', a fast, interweaving track, and on 'Wrong is Right', a fine electric duel between the two. I had expected to see McLaughlin more to the fore but he appears content to partner Coryell in forming directions rather than making any personal efforts to do so.

Coryell is a spirited guitarist, rushing into pieces with zest, though showing that he and McLaughlin share an understanding that allows them to play amazing tracks such as 'Rene's Theme' and 'New Year's Day in Los Angeles' with superb interplay.

Chich Corea stars on 'Chris' giving a fine solo on electric piano, putting his usual nature on display.

Miroslav Vitous and Billy Cobham, both 'Dreams' members, play together in a detente that inspires listening. Both im-

provise and deviate, with rich deep tones accelerating to a frenzied intensity, then falling like snowflakes, it assumes a cohesive and regular feel.

The record was suitably lauded by 'Rolling Stone' but in rather unrealistic terms. It is beautiful improvisations, marked with exceptional skill and feel.

Souvenirs: Dan Fogelberg Epic Records

Reviewed by Richard Williams

'Souvenirs' is an album of extremely well-written songs: not intelligent particularly or perceptive, but some of the sweetest melodies since Jackson Browne's last. If you're sentimental enough to apprehend a soul — a log fire, open sky bottom to folk music, then you'll admire the simple beauty of 'Souvenirs'. You'll sit a peace with your lover, on the floor in front of the fire, hugging your knees and surrender to lyrics like these:

Here is a poem that my lady sent down,
Some morning while I was away.
Wrote on the back of a leaf that she found,
Somewhere around Monterey ...
And down in the canyon the smoke starts to rise,
It rides on the wind till it reaches your eyes.
When faced with the past, the strongest man cries ...

And Dan Fogelberg sings like an angel. This is as warm as an album by Crosby, Stills, Nash and Young — sparking acoustic rock with perfect harmonies from three eagles — Don Henley, Randy Meisner and Glenn Frey — and the Ladies of the Canyon Willie. The music is in fact very similar to the Eagles, the softer tracks from 'On The Border' especially.

Dan Fogelberg is a 23-year-old from Illinois who writes songs about the land: wistful and celebratory in the face of a culture disappearing under a flood of effluent — taking in Bogdanovich's one-picture show scenario bathrooms with concrete floors and a sheriff who hates long hair and patched jeans. Now what was that Curtis Mayfield line about the meanest deputy you ever saw? In as much, 'Souvenirs' is triumphantly romantic.

It's very much a young album from a singer-songwriter who obviously needs to grow. Joe Walsh produced it and a whole bunch of Los Angeles musicians perform, including Walsh himself on guitar, and Russ Kunkel on drums. Since most of the songs were written in 1972 'Souvenirs' does not represent exactly where Fogelberg's head is now. But it's a better than average introduction.

space waltz tour



Top New Zealand rock artists, Space Waltz, will tour the NZSAC campus circuit this month. The group, led by Alastair Riddell, will perform in the six university centres. Space Waltz are the first New Zealand exponents of 'glamour rock'. Their performances include elaborate and complex lighting and sound effects. The tour party, travelling with two tons of equipment, numbers ten.

Space Waltz was formerly a federation of musicians complementing the songwriting and performing talents of Alastair Riddell. The hit single, 'Out On The Street', was entered into Studio One's New Faces. Alastair Riddell and Space Waltz became household names. Since then the group has become a permanent unit, recording one of the highest selling LP records in New Zealand's recording history. Space Waltz has also completed two major tours of New Zealand towns and cities.

and's recording history. Space Waltz has also completed two major tours of New Zealand towns and cities.

Tour Personnel

Tour Manager	Keir Volkerling
Space Waltz	Alastair Riddell, guitar, vocals
	Peter Cuddihy, bass
	Paul Drury, keyboards
	Greg Clark, guitar
	Brent Eccles, percussion
Sound	Peter Frater
Technicians	Dave Burgess
	Rick Stiles
	Andrew Lovrin

Wednesday June 18 —
Vic. Uni. Union Hall

A Day in the Life

by Alan Phillips

You see, it was a hot day and I had nothing to do. I was just sitting there ... I guess. Anyway, I thought, suddenly like, why not write an article for Salient. After all, I thought, they always want articles from average students 'cause that's what the paper's for. Well, anyway, I got to thinking a bit, and before long I said to myself that they got plenty of good articles anyway, from good average students. I mean (I'm still talking to myself you see) that's why so many average students read it. It's a good average paper, written by good average students, for good average students.

Well, a while sort of passed (you know how it does) and then I thought again. If, I said, if that's so, then how come so many copies of the thing sit in the corridors untouched and blow round the place, like all the rubbish does. What I think I was getting at was that with about 6000 students, how come there's so many copies left all the time? I mean, there must be a heck of a lot of average students around want to read it. It just seemed to me that all the average students would want to read it, 'cause it got all that topical stuff in it. (Leastwise, I suppose it has. I only really look at it, 'cause I'm not really what you could call average, and all that stuff about Israel is sort of above me).

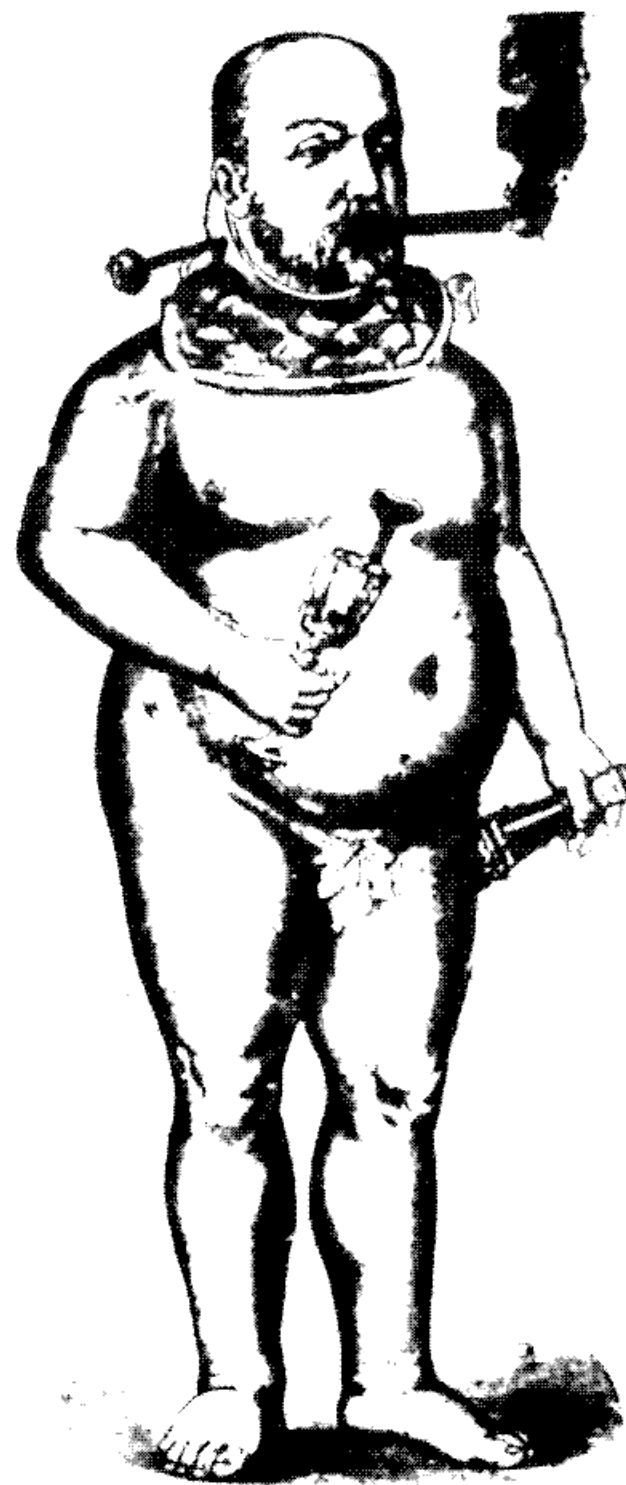
I wandered on a bit - my thinking never was too straight, but I usually get where I'm heading for in the end - and after a little bit, I thought that maybe there were a lot of people like me around I'm a bit thick sometimes. I mean, I'm a nice guy and everybody likes me, but I can be a bit thick - sort of moron-like. Well, anyway, I think to myself, maybe there are quite a few thick morons like me around who don't see how important it is to care about all these wonderful things like they have in Salient. That would explain why not so many people read Salient as I thought would, like. I mean, maybe Vic. just has a large number of morons, and not so many average

jokers. I mean, I don't see nothing wrong with being a moron, and maybe that's just the way it is.

Leastwise, it took quite a while to think this all out. Like I said, I always get where I'm going, but sometimes it takes a while. Anyway, it was getting on, so I thought I'd have some dinner. I started cooking it and I had to wait for the veges to cook, so I had some time to do some more thinking. Well, I'd just been getting ready for tea, so suddenly I think: what does the average student eat? That probably sounds pretty stupid to you, but I sort of felt like Newton when he wondered why the apple fell off that tree way back. I mean, everybody just accepted it, but he stopped and he did something about it. I've always admired him. Anyway, you see, nobody had actually stopped to say what an average student was so I felt pretty brilliant already. So I started with what he would eat. Not Newton, but the average student. Well I didn't have the foggiest what he would eat, but after a time I got to wondering if he would bother eating really. That probably sounds pretty stupid too, but I thought it was alright. If you look at Salient, the average student spends all his time thinking noble thoughts and righting society. Well, it seemed to me that a person like that wouldn't bother eating.

Well, to cut a story short, I finally decided that he would eat something, but it would be pretty boring, whatever it was, so it wouldn't distract him.

After dinner, I just sits down and watches telly. I do that most nights. Anyway, this night it was a boring program. I can't remember what it was, so after a bit, I got to thinking again. I decided to make a full life study of the average student and then write a book about it and become famous, like. Well, I had to start somewhere, so after another bit, I got to wondering if the average student watched telly. I decided only morons would do that 'cause the programs are so bad. Then I think to myself, quietly like, and begins to think if they



BUT WHEN HE CAME OUT OF THE BATHROOM HIS MOTHER SCREAMED . . .

went to films, 'cause they're much the same thing, you see. Well, I was pretty sure I'd seen some students at the flicks, but I couldn't be sure they was average. (It was important, you see, 'cause my book was about average students.) It took me quite a while to get over that problem, but I finally decided they probably was. I mean, if you see a student, he's quite likely to be average really. Anyway I thought they must watch telly to see the news so they can know all about the topical stuff.

After a while, I thinks newspapers. Only they could have read the stuff there you see. Well at this stage I decided to stop guessing. So I went to get a copy of Salient to see how the average student *does* think. Well, I gets this copy (June 4) and

SALIENT PAGE THIRTEEN open it at the front page. It was all student rep. stuff. I started to read it, but it all seemed to be inside story stuff and wasn't very interesting really, I thought.

Well, I got to the next page, sort of quick like. The article on students and change was obviously by one of those average type students, but I found that even a moron like me could read it. That threw me a bit 'cause it was all topical like. The next bit was about the arts faculty meeting - looked like the front page, but it didn't have those bits about longhair hippy commie radical trouble-making anti-government filthy dirty should-be-bloody-well-shot youths and I found I could read that too. I thought to myself, maybe the average arts student would read that.

On page four I read the bit about the courts. That was by one of those average types too, but I could read it anyway (I was beginning to feel quite intelligent by then). Well, the court bit was quite good and I thought that maybe the average student would read that.

I read the bit about HART next. I thought that was good 'cause it wasn't biased or nothing. It just stated facts in a calm reasoned manner, like the bit about Ken Comber with grease and other unknown fatty substances dripping from his badly laundered hair.

I read the bit about the Overseas Students Congress and thought it was quite interesting. I was a bit tempted to think about that, but I remembered my quest and went on instead.

I really liked that bit about Dr. Wall. I didn't think the average student would read it though, 'cause it wasn't emotional or nothing, just sort of logical.

I didn't like the thing on assessment. My mummy always taught me the world is a nice place and I thought it was nasty to say things like that. I *did* think about that for a while and I decided to remember what he said anyway.

The article on Israel shook me a heck of a lot. I knew it wasn't for me, but for the average students, but it still shook me. After a while I thought to myself that it wasn't fair that we morons weren't allowed to think about the world. You see, I figured we could do something about it. Leastwise, I forgot about it after a bit and told myself that Salient only printed it and they didn't know it was true anyway.

I decided I knew enough about the average student now. I thought maybe I would write an article for Salient about him. After a while, though, I got to thinking about all that I'd read in Salient (cause it was so interesting), so I didn't.

EMPLOYERS VISIT

Each year a number of employers make themselves available in order to give students an idea of what their organizations do, and what opportunities they have to offer. Interviews are very informal, although jobs are there and are offered to suitable graduates. Vacancies are available for graduates or near graduates in a wide range of subjects. A few organizations offer study leave, some for special postgraduate qualifications.

The employers are happy to see first and second year students who are interested, and will provide information on their companies to any student.

This enables you to obtain information about several employers and find out what vacancies there are available. Further information is available at the Board's office.

PLEASE RING MRS KING 44-447, FOR AN APPOINTMENT WITH AN EMPLOYER.

MONDAY,
16th June, 1975

MATHEMATICS GRADUATES

PROVIDENT LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

Assurance Company with interest in actuarial training of graduates

TUESDAY,
17th June, 1975

GOOD HONOURS DEGREE IN HISTORY, LAW, ECONOMICS, POLITICAL SCIENCE, MODERN LANGUAGES, ETC.

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, DIPLOMATIC SERVICE.

Ministry is concerned with protection and promotion of NZ interests internationally and development of policies to that end. At home they are involved with the preparation of briefs, reports, speeches, correspondence, etc.

WEDNESDAY,
18 June, 1975

COMMERCE, ARTS, SCIENCE GRADUATES WITH MAJOR OR ADVANCED SUBJECTS IN MATHEMATICS

BURROUGHS N.Z. LTD.

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MATHEMATICS, ACCOUNTANCY, ECONOMICS, GEOGRAPHY AND SOCIOLOGY GRADUATES

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS

ACCOUNTANCY, ECONOMICS, BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION, MARKETING GRADUATES

GENERAL MOTORS NZ LTD.

Motor vehicle manufacturers and importers refrigeration and electric range manufacturers.

COMMERCE, ECONOMICS, ARTS, SCIENCE GRADUATES

FORD MOTOR COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND LTD.

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ACCOUNTANCY, ECONOMICS, BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION, CHEMISTRY GRADUATES

IVON WATKINS-DOW LTD.

Manufacturers of Industrial and Agricultural Chemicals and Machinery.

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.

PPTA Did Not Negotiate

Sir,

I note that in your editorial of May 29 you state that 'NZEI and PPTA, the teachers' bodies, have represented student teachers in the past on the question of wages and conditions. With the introduction of the S.T.B. they have the dubious pleasure of having negotiated a \$10,000,000 wage cut for student teachers.'

The statement is incorrect. NZEI and PPTA were given no opportunity to negotiate any aspect of the S.T.B. scheme, whether applying to Teachers College students or otherwise. Nobody outside the Department of Education knew what was coming up until it was announced by the Minister of Finance.

A simple check with the Department of Education will confirm that at no time was the S.T.B. a negotiable matter. I wish it had been.

Yours sincerely,
NZPPTA,
John Fletcher, President

(You say that 'Nobody outside the Department of Education knew what was coming up' as regards the STB. Yet my understanding is that the PPTA and a lot of other people were aware that the government was going to increase tertiary bursaries at the expense of allowances for teachers college students. While it was true that the government would not entertain negotiations on the STB scheme (preferring to call them consultations) there is no doubt in my mind that PPTA and NZEI could have been far more active in championing the cause of teacher trainees than they were. The lack of meaningful representation of teacher trainees by the PPTA and the NZEI has meant that the government has been able to successfully ignore the demands of student teachers on wages and conditions. The large and well staffed PPTA has done far less for student teachers than the small and poorly staffed STANZ. It is time that STANZ was recognised as the sole representative of teachers in training. Only when this is the case will teachers in training start getting a decent deal from their representatives. - ed.)

The 4 Great Dishonesties

Dear Sir,

XYZ noted that the Malaysian Government has a tendency to blame the Chinese as a whole for the problems of the poor Malays.

Racism is always a handy tool for any ruler who wants to divert the attention of the people, from the root causes of their problems and at the same time to unite those of the same race against the imaginary enemy. Hitler used this with horrifying results. Can this happen in Malaysia?

XYZ also noted that the Malaysian Government is dishonest to the people. By using the racial argument it is dishonest in several ways:

a. It diverts the people from asking themselves who are the true exploiters, to one of racial hatred.

b. It is an obvious lie when the blame for the problems of the poor is put on the Chinese without explaining the half truth that only the rich Chinese deserve this blame, and that these parasites also exploit poor Chinese.

c. It is dishonest to ignore the fact that about 60% to 70% of our country's wealth is in the hands of foreign exploiters and they are to be blamed most of all.

d. It is dishonest of the rulers not to blame themselves for resorting to lies to protect their privileged positions and to stay in power at the expense and sufferings of the poor. Why can't they be honest and get down to solving these problems instead of complicating them with so much dishonesty?

It is also time for all privileged Chinese and Malay students to be honest with themselves about the realities facing all of us; that our country is experiencing a social upheaval which needs a lot of honest thinking. Do we join the progressive movement of the under privileged that is gathering momentum or are we to stand in its way by opposing it actively and also through our disinterest? Hishamuddin Rias, one of our genuine leaders put it this way: if we choose the later course 'you will be swept away'. Only the dishonest person will be frightened by this development as are the people in power, the people who support them and unfortunately many students who want a well-paid job when they go home. The way is plain.

Red Malay

Henderson Again

Dear Sir,

In last week's Salient staff notes we were treated to a valuable insight into the psychology of the adolescent, and a pithy summary of the banality and the lack of inspiration surrounding this year's Salient. This literary gem deserves to be quoted: 'AND LET ME TELL YOU MASTURBATION IS PERFECTLY NORMAL AND HEALTHY. SO THERE...'

Superb.

One can only credit this rare wit to one John Henderson (there's your name in print again son), since this individual generally seems to write these notes, his name appears three times in the article, and since it fits comfortably into his successful vendetta against intelligent journalism.

Where are you, Roger Steele, now that we need you?

Yours,
J.T. Minge

[The staff notes are the province of the staff, not the editor. I know-w-w nothing! - Ed.]

[As in Watergate. - Typesetter]

The Dope On The Bursary

Sir,

Like the correspondent 'A Concerned Student', I was also shocked by the letter of 'A Housewife' which claimed that Bursary money was spent on buying dope. I should point out to this grossly misinformed woman that the present bursary does not even meet living costs, and the new tertiary bursary will probably only just cover rent, food, bus-fares and other necessary personal expenditure. I also agree with the writer that the smoking of good green is a noble activity to pursue, for like fart-lighting, bum-picking, bowel-motions and bicycle-seat sniffing, it is indeed a truly deviant and pleasurable past-time.

Another Concerned Student

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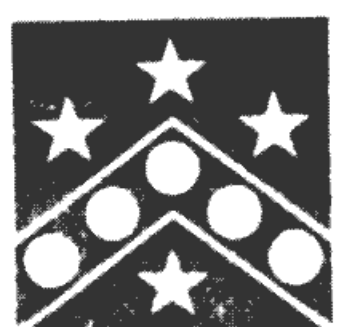
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And just by the way, there's another good reason for banking with the Bank of New Zealand, it's the only trading bank wholly owned by the people of New Zealand. Call at the BNZ on-campus office and fix up a time for a chat with Errol Hanna or phone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



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Dear Salient

Politics or Piss

Dear Bruce,

The university can well be proud of itself at having gained another soul, namely that of John Grainer. The ideology of the university is the ideology of the status quo – it teaches that to question and criticise is to become disillusioned. The solution to this situation is to withdraw back into the security of the status quo, and get pissed. John follows these steps methodically. He begins by questioning and criticising SRC and rightly so. However, his analysis becomes faulty when he defines the problem as people and groups, namely left versus right. If he had read Kevin Wright's analysis in Salient May issue, he may have gained an insight into the problem areas. So, beginning with a faulty analysis he becomes disillusioned. He supports American imperialism by default, yet in the next breath he rejects it. He can't decide on the question of Britain in the death throes of colonisation because there is no NZUSA policy on it. This disillusionment then leads him to the absurd conclusion that 'the only politics I can support is New Zealand because we don't have any yet.' The masters of the right-wing philosophy including Bob Jones and Weddell would strongly disagree on this point. Finally, after reflecting on his false problems and absurd conclusions, he decides that the only thing left to do is to retreat into the pub. Yet John may feel comforted in that he is not alone after all. The breweries show a profit every year.

However, to more serious matters, namely, the logical flaws in John's argument. Firstly, he uses the 'right-wing' principle that if you're not for something, you're against it. To be anti-commie is to be right-wing. However, I am not for the right-wing ideology – I am against it. So, to be anti-right-wing is to be right-wing – an interesting conclusion. Secondly, he suggests that right-wingers are defenders rather than attackers, but defenders of what? Yes, the right-wing ideology. So, John may be suprised to learn that the right have an ideology (Ayn Rand, Talcott-Parsons, etc.) that has been put forward positively and forcefully since the death of feudalism (e.g. America and Vietnam). Hence, although John says that right-wingers by definition don't attack, it would seem imperative, if Indo-China teaches us anything, that they do attack if the tentacles of socialism aren't going to snuff out their ideology once and for all.

So where does all this lead us with respect to the sterile nature of SRC? Kevin Wright suggests that 'if people don't have to sit through some of the boring shit that comes up, we would get more people at SRC'. This seems to be a far more constructive suggestion than hitting yourself over the head with a bottle of DB Bitter.

It would seem that the left have won by default and consequently SRCs are boring. So let's have a bit of opposition. I know that to win fairly and squarely is far more personally satisfying than winning by default.

One last little point ... John has moved from SRC down to the Royal Tiger. However, if he had had a meal before he left, he would notice that food prices have gone up. If he rides his bike to the pub, he will notice that the price of petrol has risen. If he wants to get pissed it will cost him more than it did a year ago. Yet, being of the right, he will defend this. On the other hand, NZUSA are in the process of negotiating for more money in order to allow him to do these things. He will defend this too. Such are the contradictions of the defensive right-wing, defending different ideologies so that the individual may profit. I suggest that John, if he is serious, study up the right-wing ideology and make a stand. For if history is to show us anything, the right-wing eventually will defend itself out of existence.

Yours in Mao,
Paul D. Swain.

When Is a Worker Not a Worker?

Dear Sir,

Please tell me who are the 'workers' and who the 'middle class'.

From the last paragraph of last week's editorial, I got the impression that only middle class people's children come to university. As the child and grandchild of people who earn/earned their living by working, and having worked for the greater part of the time since leaving school, I now find that:

- because of all this 'hereditary' work, I shouldn't be here at all,
- or
- because I'm here, we haven't been working at all.

Errol F. Lynn

What Also Happened At Exec.

Dear Bruce,

The pettiness of the Exec. Report by John Henderson angers me to write this letter. How a person can sit through a six-hour session and miss some of the most important items amazes me. For those students who are interested in the activities of the exec. the following items were missed by John in his report:

I mentioned that I had had discussions with the National Bank regarding Student Loans. They mentioned that they had funds available for loans with little or no security. They will be coming up here in the next couple of weeks to arrange loans.

Kevin Wright asked the Exec. on behalf of the Hang-Glider Club to buy a hand-glider. The Exec. referred the matter to the Sports Council.

Gyles Beckford circulated a paper on the proposal to set up an Accommodation Trust. This would involve carving up the Associations Trust and Development Fund and creating a legal trust, involving about \$100,000 of the Association's money. The Exec. agreed in principle with the idea.

I mentioned discussions with Gyles, Chris Haggart and myself had had with a person interested in setting up a discount scheme for students. The Exec. agreed wholeheartedly with the idea and decided to offer any assistance it could. The scheme is now underway and will be offering discounts on typewriters, calculators, stereos, linen, electrical goods and many other things. Further information will be available at the Studass office.

Kevin Wright suggested that a Social Controller be elected and hold a position on Exec. The Exec. felt this position was not necessary as it was felt that this would deter clubs from organising their own activities.

Perhaps future Exec. reports could pay more attention to important matters than to frivolous matters.

Yours,
Mike Curtis.


Wright's Right For President?

Dear Bruce,

I happened to be going through the SRC policy handbook recently and came across the information that SRC has 'commended the attitude of the Vice-Chancellor that 'police should not be called on campus by the university authorities except where life or limb is endangered'.

I then recalled the notice on the Association notice board about anybody at all being able to call the police for any reason whatsoever, including the deputy managing secretary. It also said that the Students Association had endorsed these new regulations but unfortunately the notice had gone from the board so I can't be sure of what our exec. has endorsed or hasn't. Could you tell me what the new rules are and who oked them? Kevin Wright's letter in the last Salient was spot on. I know that this man should put his name down in the next elections for president. Enough of powder puff pseudo socialism for me.

Raymond Parks.



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Drinking Machine in Rankine Brown

Dear Salient,

How about installing a drinking machine in the library foyer? I'm sick of trailing all the way down to the one next to the Durex machine on wet dreary nights like tonight when I need a bit of sustenance to encourage me to read the next chapter.

Hot Choc.

Sangster Recognises Mistake

Dear Sir,

In my letter regarding student teacher bursaries, in Salient 12 June, 1975, I recognise the error regarding 'heavies'. I apologise for this to the individuals concerned.

Yours sincerely,
Donald Sangster.

PS. The criticism still stands, even to the deposed head of STANZ

A Letter

Dear Sir,

I think Graeme Clark needs to be told, again, that if he does not understand or like or accept a painting, that does not mean the painting is incomprehensible or ugly or ideologically loaded. I take his admission of his own stupidity as proved; yet I cannot accept that this is a particularly startling condemnation of Wollaston's painting(s). He is very sure that when he speaks, he is representing the sentiments of the people he works with. I would not be suprised to discover that their lack of interest, generally, in painting like Wollaston's, is only equalled by their lack of interest in 'philosophy' like Mr. Clarke's. The self pity evident in Mr. Clarke's letter is, I am sure, all his own.

Martin Edmond

More Opposition to Wall

Sir,

The White Sports Coat and Pink Carnation Society hereby formally registers its disapproval of Dr. Wall's proposed amendment. We consider this bill to infringe dangerously upon the freedom that makes our society the paragon of open-mindedness and tolerance of free thought that it is. We intend to fight this to the death – well, perhaps not to the death – but we certainly intend to put up a strong campaign, – well, not really a campaign – but we do intend to yell and shout a lot, well not so much yell and shout, but we'll be pretty upset – well not upset, because we've really got no time for pooftas, but they don't have to join our society and anyway if pooftas weren't allowed what would we have to throw off at?

Signed regent and vice-regent (unreadable signatures).

K knock-na-gree

Dear Bruce,

Daniel Tan, in his letter last week, criticised many aspects of Vic's attitude and organisation with regard to the Overseas Students Congress. Unfortunately, his criticisms are all aimed in the wrong directions.

Regarding the \$50 sponsorship allocation: Right up until the last week of term I had absolutely no information about Congress and no-one else, who might have had information, came forward. Thus I was never in any position to argue for allocation of money until the last week of term after I had written to Chew. When I did know more about Congress, I tried to get the amount allocated increased by Exec., but was unsuccessful. The amount of \$50 sponsorship was not decided by Exec. but by SRC. Where was Daniel Tan when that decision was made, and why did he not speak out? The \$100 voted to the Capping Piss Up was an SGM decision and therefore binding on the Exec.

Lisa Saksen and I stressed the importance of reporting back to Victoria on Congress to all the delegates, but we cannot enforce it. We returned from Congress too late to get copy in for the first issue of Salient this term, and for the second issue, Krishna Menon wrote a report. This report, however, was written in such a way as to give an entirely false sense of what Congress was, and contained factual inaccuracies. We did not have time to write an alternative before the issue went into print, and it was last issue that thus carried my report.

Perhaps Daniel Tan can suggest, more constructively, ways that Salient can procure 'relevant and current articles rather than scouring around for shit to fill itself up'. Then perhaps his criticism will start aiming in the right direction.

Bryony M. Hales,
International Affairs Officer.

Criticism of SRC

Dear Bruce,

I'm writing in support of Kevin Wright's criticism of SRC. This is my first (and last) year at Vic, so it is perhaps just the novelty of going along at 12 o'clock on Wednesday afternoons and seeing who can draw the funniest connotations from motions, or who can blow his own trumpet loudest about nothing, or who will be elected to yet another vacant student administration post, such as vice-assistant to the under secretary of the catering advisory sub-committee, but rather its because at last week's meeting I heard for the first time some rewarding comment made by a concerned student. His comments (despite efforts by John Henderson and co. to shut him up), reflected the opinion of the vast majority of students at Vic: that SRC is so fucked up its not worth going to.

And the ridiculous thing was that when Mr. Newton brought up what was the most constructive piece of discussion heard at SRC this year, the fact that its stuffed and what can we do to improve it, some fuckwit started jumping up and down crying, 'out of order, we're discussing something else'. What's the point of discussing anything if the whole process of discussion is fucked?

If its more important for those SRC stalwarts to listen to Colin Feslier degrade and deviate an important discussion on human issues for the sake of a few quick points towards the Victoria Bob Hope Trophy rather than attempt to improve some things around here, then they deserve to get such a lack of support.

I would urge that all concerned students attend the SRC so that student affairs are sensibly discussed by a broader cross-section of the student community rather than by the tiny minority of mini-muldoons at present lavishing our SA fees on frivolous excursions for the Victoria Travellers Club (alias the Exec. clique).

Yours sincerely,
Mark Sainsbury

Young Socialists – just 'liberal' or 'reactionary'?

Dear Sir,

The young Socialists have never exactly had my warmhearted support but the pure crap they distributed in the Union Hall last Thursday under the heading 'Edelin Conviction Blow To Abortion Rights' prompts me to comment.

This handout, described by Young Socialists as a fact sheet, on the contrary resorts to emotive argument, label pinning and association of groups in a way which reminds me of Nixon's clever way of calling his opponents communists ('A vote for me is a vote against communism').

Side one of the sheet begins with an introductory paragraph in which the foundation for association of the anti-abortionists and racists is laid (underlined words 'Black', 'Boston', 'Black'). The rest is a quote from the US socialist newsweekly, 'The Militant'. It makes great play of the fact that Edelin (a 'Black') was convicted by an 'all white' jury for performing an abortion on a young 'Black' woman, but conveniently forgets to mention that the chief prosecutor in the case was also a 'Black'. From here on it is in the familiar – black and white, goodies and baddies story (swap the sides around and it could have come straight out of the Tablet). The goodies (otherwise called 'forces', 'supporters') 'demonstrate', 'chant', 'volunteer to work overtime without pay', 'rally', whereas the baddies ('racists', 'Catholic Church', 'enemies', 'hypocrites', 'right-wingers', etc.) whip up racism, spend millions on hysterical advertising, launch a 'smear campaign', etc. And (of course!) Edelin was 'convicted ... for performing a 'legal' abortion ...' (?)

And (of course!) the sheet doesn't mention that the fetal experiments against which the anti-abortionists launched a 'smear' campaign involved cutting the heads off living fetuses and seeing how long you could keep them alive (would you believe 8 days?)

Side two of the sheet continues with the racist Connection. The article itself points out that the women who need abortions are the 'poor women, mainly the Black women', so it seems that if an illegal abortion was performed by a doctor then the chances are it would be on a Black woman – but to charge the doctor would be racist??

I am sick to death of this kind of dishonesty which is used by both 'liberals' and 'reactionaries' alike to 'prove' their cases. What we need is some reason and honesty and definitely not the band-wagon jumping of the Young Socialists or anyone else.

Peter Gibbs.

Dear Salient,

Overseas Student Congress Report

Dear Salient,

With regard to the query of Daniel Tan in the last issue of Salient in respect of the Overseas Student Congress held at Oratia, Auckland, might I perhaps note the following:-

1) I had in fact submitted a lengthy report on the Overseas Conference to the editor of Salient, for publication in the May 29 issue.

2) However, well-informed sources have it that the editor decided to hold up the report for another week in order to allow certain persons working within the Salient staff and Studass to write out replies to the criticisms noted in my article for publication concurrently with my report in the following issue of Salient.

3) However, during the following week I was advised by the editor that my report would be rejected and replaced by the report by Bryony Hales that was subsequently published in Salient June 4.

4) The reasons given for rejecting my report were as follows, and I quote:

- a) 'your report plays right into the hands of the High Commission'.
- b) 'you've got some of your facts wrong'
- c) 'its all destructive'
- d) 'and look at this stuff on 'fervent Maoists and ping-pong' ...'

Question: Have you any solid, substantive reasons aside from that ...?

Answer: Silence ... long pause ...eh, that's good enough reason.

I leave it to readers to judge the value of the sort of report that was finally published in Salient's June 4 issue. In the meantime, could I suggest perhaps that Salient publish a booklet on 'How to write a report for Salient', listing perhaps all the relevant points, attitudes, ideological premises, etc. that would be required of any report seeking publication in Salient. Then perhaps, there will be no need for some of us to bother putting too much time and effort into writing up articles for Salient. Better still, Salient could perhaps reprint reports from the local Women's Weekly or even better (dare I say it?) ...the local Press.

Krishna Menon

(Salient prints letters that are submitted without alteration even if they are known to be factually incorrect as is this one. Krishna Menon is very much less than honest in his outline of my reasons for rejecting his report. I received his report in time for the May 29 issue but decided not to publish it then as I was very much adverse to its general approach and because other people who had gone to the Overseas Students Conference disputed many of his facts. I decided that at the very least an alternative report should be placed alongside it should it appear, at most I felt it should not appear at all. I then asked Bryony Hales to prepare a report on the Overseas Students Conference.

Before the next issue of Salient I had a discussion with Krishna Menon about the content of his report. Although I no longer have a copy of the report I can remember that it would not take much effort to see in it a description of sneaky Maoist subversives twisting the minds of poor innocent Malaysian students. I pointed out several parts implying this, and said that this was exactly what the Malaysian High Commission had been saying last year when Malaysian students reacted to the arrest of Khoo Ee Liam. Krishna put forward no argument against these allegations.

Point B is also an accurate quote - unfortunately it fails to disprove my statements. I said that several parts had been pointed out to me as totally inaccurate and that I was unwilling to print them. The reply this time was that it added spice to the report. Not one single allegation was denied.

Point C is roughly accurate. The whole tone of the report was one of lazy cynicism. Good intentions were ridiculed and behind every action as sinister motive was placed, eg. a section where he ridiculed the concern (which he placed in quotes) that privileged members of Malaysian society such as university students felt for the squatters at Tasek Utara (which he also put in quotes). That many university students have been placed in jail for these supposedly false emotions and that recently over a thousand students were arrested in Malaysia on charges of unlawful assembly doesn't seem to convince him of their sincerity of purpose in their concern over the plight of fellow Malaysians.

Point D just had to be a misquote - and it is. What the hell ping-pong has to do with anything I don't know, but I

suppose it does look good. In fact, at this stage, all I was doing was pointing out one of the many slurs on the organisers, NZUSA and others involved in the Conference. The actual article read something like 'what do you expect with a bunch of fervent Maoists organising the affair' which, of course, plays directly into the hands of the Malaysian High Commission, who have been saying that far longer than Krishna Menon.

Krishna Menon knows full well that I offered many more reasons for refusing his article than he outlines in those four short quotes. His request for other reasons was made at the end of a long explanation of why I was unwilling to print his article:

Krishna Menon's approach to this letter is basically the same as the approach to his article. He is not concerned with the facts - except to deliberately misrepresent them. He expects this to result in debate as people rally against him. The unfortunate thing is that he doesn't seem to care that people have to waste a great deal of time putting the record straight just because of his ideas of what creates debate. The easiest thing for me to have done would have been to reject his letter as I rejected his article for it is not worth the effort needed to reply to it. - Ed.)

On Criticism

Dear Bruce,

One of the hardest things in life to accept for many of us is criticism. If criticisms are correct we should receive them honestly, and to improve ourselves by avoiding the faults pointed out to us.

However, the people who criticise must also be honest in their approach. They should always criticise the people at fault before them. As a great living philosopher said, 'It is very bad to whisper behind people's backs and not to speak out to their faces. We should have a general agreement - at least in principle. We should be able to speak either more sharply or more tactfully, but we must speak out. Sometimes we must be clear and sharp. But in any case, if we take our desire for unity as our starting point and adopt a helpful attitude, then sharp criticism cannot split the Party; it can only unite the Party. It is very dangerous to leave unsaid things which you want to say. Of course we must choose our time to speak, and it does not do to ignore strategy. Those who are afraid to speak out are afraid to speak out are afraid of being called opportunists, afraid of getting the sack, afraid of being expelled from the Party, afraid of being divorced by their wives ... afraid of being confined to the guardroom, afraid of having their heads chopped off. I feel that as long as you are prepared for these eventualities and are able to see through the vanities of this world, you need be afraid of nothing. If you make no psychological preparation, you will not dare to speak. My purpose is to get people to dare to speak out with vigour and invincible force ... freeing themselves from inhibitions.'

Well, that is an honest man speaking out and we would all do well to follow his advice. Before I conclude, I would like to add a further point; Criticisms should be directed at the person concerned in private if it does not concern others. But if his acts and thoughts affect others around him, his faults ought to be made public. In any case, the individual should always be consulted first in the hope that he will change before then. I also hope all so-called progressive people will read the above quotation and ask themselves in one specific aspect, 'are we right in shouldering a certain group of people with responsibilities which we have no courage to do ... in public'. This question has been asked in private to no avail, and it is now put in public. I am sorry this argument does not concern many readers.

Sincerely Jack.

Henderson Grow Up

Dear Editor,

Tell that Henderson masturbator to either start writing in a more serious vein or shut his oversized trap.

It seems to me through close scrutiny of the Salient pages that young John figures quite prominently on quite a few. Does John have a vested interest in seeing how many times his name appears?

Word of advice to John, if he stopped going off on stupid and egotistic tangents in his articles, washed and combed his hair and generally cleaned himself up and also stopped acting like a moron people might take him more seriously at times.

Jan Lacki

SHAND ON BURSARIES

Wellington Central Labour Candidate and Accountancy Department lecturer David Shand has expressed qualified support for the new Standard Tertiary Bursary announced in the Budget. I welcome the S.T.B. on the following grounds said Mr. Shand:

- i) for University students it provides significant increases over the existing bursaries. These were fully set out in the last issue of Salient, and are particularly important for first year students. They, for example, receive an increase from \$180 to \$468 if living at home, and from \$530 to \$864 if required to live away from home. Although these increases do not apply until 1976 they are very reasonable.
- ii) for all students, it now provides for regular increases based on changes in the cost of living.
- iii) for the tertiary sector as a whole it finally recognises the principle that all students shall receive the same weekly bursary regardless of which part of the tertiary sector they are in. The substantial increases which technical Institute students will receive finally give them fair treatment. Payments in all cases are based on the length of the course or academic year rather than being a fixed figure for the year. This is much more equitable than the present system.

However, the figures given in Salient on the costs of the new Bursary need further elaboration. Salient mentions a figure of \$11.629 million as the reduction in student teacher payments, giving an overall saving to the Government from the introduction of the S.T.B. of \$4.277 million. It is important to realise that these figures are based on the assumption that all student teachers opt to receive the S.T.B. rather than the present bonded allowances. Nobody can really assess what proportion of student teachers will opt for the S.T.B. but I would be very surprised if more than 40% would do so, assuming that the bond under the present allowances is not substantially increased. At the other end of the financial scale it is worth noting that should all student teachers opt to remain on the existing system of allowances, the

additional cost to the Government of the S.T.B. will be about \$5.18 million per year.

Although I am pleased with the provisions in the Budget, there are still two points which require clarification by the Minister.

- i) what special arrangements are to be made for married students and students with dependents? At the very least married students should each receive the ordinary S.T.B.
- ii) to what extent will student teachers be able to exercise a free choice between the existing bonded allowances and the S.T.B.? Any attempt to substantially increase the present bond will negate this freedom of choice and force many student teachers onto the S.T.B., thus reducing their income.

David Shand

WOMENS' ROOM

A woman's room has been set up at 144 Willis St., 2nd floor, (the new Resistance house). This is a place for women to come to meet other women, to talk or to relax. Once it gets going, there will also be a reading table, a learning exchange and possibly other activities, such as pottery and candle-making.

Right now there is little except the room, so if you would like to help, here is what we need:

Furniture - 2 couches, chairs, a table, a heater, cushions, but anything else would also be welcome.

A kettle and crockery.

Paint

Money

Books and/or subs. to magazines for, by and about women.

Ideas, support, publicity, and women.

For more information, ring:

Vicky - 46760

Susan or Hilary - 757347

TEO REO MAORI

He panui tenei heir powhiri ki a koutou katoa kia haeremai ai. Ki te ra ma tatou nga putake e whai ake nei e korero ai.

A Te Ratapu te takau ma rima o nga ra o Hune e haere mai nei tatou e huihui ai i te Whare Wananga o Wikitona te taima e timata te kotahi karaka i te ahiahi.

Mauna mai o koutou whakaaro kia whakatau nga mahi mo tatou mo tenei tau.

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ENQUIRES contact Chris O'Connor

Ph. 791-275

In last weeks Salient there was a mistake in the copy for the above ad. Salient apologises for this error and regrets any confusion it may have caused.