

# SALIENT

Victoria University Student Newspaper

Volume 38, Number 26.

## RAZAK IS COMING

See pages 10 and 11



## MAORI LAND MARCH

See pages 12 and 13



# the very last SRC REPORT

by Gary Henderson

Dear Dad,

Just thought I'd write and tell you about this meeting we had here the other day. SRC, it's called - stands for Student Representative Council. It was the last one of the year - quite a laugh really. It started off normal, you know, apologies and all that, but then things started to warm up. We've had this big stink here lately about a Malaysian High Commission car on Campus. (We don't like these guys.) Well, after four weeks or so, our man on the job, this guy called John Henderson, has finally discovered that it was a South Korean car, so that's that.

Then this girl called Anne Dwyer started to give a report from the Arts, Languages and Literature Faculty meeting. She talked on about some sort of data they were collecting - you know, facts about attitudes to academic employment, especially the attitudes to (and of) women. I thought it would be boring, you know what I'm like, Dad, when all at once some guy called Tom jumped up from the other side of the room and started to criticize the survey, saying it had all be done before, and that sort of thing. They had quite a row. It turned out to be her brother - gave me a good laugh, that did, Dad. Then Lisa Sacksen (she's our President) said we couldn't have a family dispute here, and dragged in this other joker called Pat Martin, who was at the meeting too, to sort things out. Well, bugger all use he was, Dad. He said he agreed with the survey, called Tom an ultra-leftist, then sat down again.

Then up jumped this little squirt called Paul Swain (you'd like him, Dad, always makes me laugh) and moved that all motions be put, all chairman's rulings be disagreed with, all speakers be no longer heard, and that we get on with talking about the fight. Pat Martin (the guy who was bugger all use before) seconded it, and put two jubs on Ali (you'd like him too, Dad). Well, Paul Swain spoke to his motion, and said he

was sick of the "usuals" talking, and reckoned that the people who never spoke should have a go. But, he said, it was a silly motion and he urged us to vote against it. Then he moved a vote of no confidence in Pat Martin for seconding it. Pat seconded that motion too. In the end both motions lost anyway.

Well, Dad (if I can call you that), it was about here that things started to get confusing. Someone moved that Paul Swain be no longer heard, but it didn't work because he wasn't talking so the second he started to talk the motion came up again, and he nearly had to shut up, but the motion was lost. (You getting all this, Dad? You are my Dad aren't you?) So this joker Swain moved that John Henderson be not allowed to talk, and John Henderson seconded it. This motion was passed, then this joker Martin suggested Henderson should take that little, sleazy, grubby, white rag he calls a hat off his head. Somebody whipped it off, which was the fastest action SRC's taken all year.

Well, Dad (or is it mother? lipstick makes so much difference), things got serious for a while here. You see we needed a couple of reps to go to an SGM of NZUSA. So this guy, David Cunningham, who talks like a bee in a tin can, but usually makes sense, moved that our chief delegates to August Council, i.e. Lisa Sacksen and a long thin thing named Gyles Beckford, go as the two reps. Well nobody had the energy to argue, so they'll be going. Then we had to find a rep for the Science Faculty. Tim Naylor had been nominated, and there was no opposition, no enthusiasm, no nothing, so he got on. There were no nominations for the Catering Sub Committee, so nothing happened there. (As you can probably see, Dad (sorry 'bout that but after all some say its the deaf that hear best), these things don't excite us all that much.)

Next we had to get a Publications Officer and a Secretary for the rest of

the year, since the ones we've got now are only interim. The hatless John Henderson was kept on as Pubs. Officer, and Leonie Morris was elected Secretary.

It was about then, Dad, that things started to liven up again. You see, a couple of weeks ago in 'Salient' there was an ad. for "bean bags". It had one of your classic pretty girls draped across it, and was coming under some pretty heavy fire for being sexist, particularly from a girl called Diane Hooper. To use her own words, she was "thoroughly angered and pissed off" and thought the ad. could have been "more creative and intellectually honest". Paul Swain backed her up, and said Salient should print a front page apology. The ad was supposed to have come from the Students Association, but only a few of the Executive (i.e. a guy called Steve Underwood) knew anything about it.

Well, Steve defended himself - blamed Salient, said Shell Oil gave us the ad, and generally tried to spread the guilt around. He gave all sorts of technical reasons connected with the problems of reproducing colour photographs etc. etc. ad nauseum.

Then Bruce Robinson, who's the editor of Salient, spoke. You wouldn't believe this guy, Dad. (I know you prefer a different appellation but this I can't afford to give this Robinson guy any more ammunition.) You've heard of "slash and burn" agriculture? Well that's how this guy edits, so you probably won't get to read this sentence. Anyway, he went on about a few technicalities, then said he was glad of such a reaction, since he'd been quite disappointed that other, far more reactionary "drivel" that he'd put into Salient hadn't even caused a ripple. Pat Martin said the ad stereotyped women as "pretty objects", and another girl said it had nothing to do with whether the girl in the ad was pretty or not, it was still a subtle conditioning of women. Diane had a bit more to say about how she thought Salient was supposed to have a rather more enlightened view of the world, then her motion that we condemn and disassociate ourselves from sexist advertising was voted on and passed.

Well, Dad, things started to get funny (no, not what you'd think, Dad) again. Paul Swain (who else) moved that this other guy called Tony Ward, because of the Fentonish connotations of his last name, change his name to Tony Hart. Pat Martin agreed - Hart had amuch more romantic aura about it. Well, that motion was passed. Then David Cunningham moved that because Mr Hart's first name was similar to a product pushed in sexist ads, he should change that too - to "Sunlight". The motion was passed, with one dissent recorded, from Sunlight Hart.

Well, other motions that sneaked through in the general hilarity, were that the SRC co-ordinator prepare a summary of 1975 policy for next year, and that the minutes of this funny meeting go into the 1976 handbook. I can hardly wait.

Then, Dad, John Henderson, who was now allowed to speak again, had bribed a guy called Roper (with a cigarette) into seconding a motion which read "Albatross". After minimal discussion it was amended to "Jonathon Livingston Albatross". Then our resident squirt (just supposition, Dad), Paul Swain, amended it again by putting "the naked" in front of it all. Straight away, David Cunningham squeaked something about putting "once upon a time" in front of it all. Then someone else added "bleeding" in front of "Albatross". As you can see, Dad, these meetings can be quite constructive.

Well, this was all laid on the table while a joker called Robert Lithgow (you'd probably like him too, Dad - a man's man) brought up something serious. He asked how many of us liked any of the stuff secreted by the hot dring machines. Four or five people did. He therefore recommended we get rid of them, and return to the hot water and tea bags method. Steve Underwood informed us that students have a nasty habit of pinching all the cups and saucers, and anyway, there was a three-year contract on those machines. Still, Lithgow's motion was passed, except that we retain one of them. I still wonder what is going to happen to the three-year contract though.

Then a rather rich-looking David Tripe tried to resurrect some old motion of his about nuclear power that was laid on the table several weeks ago, but he failed. I think we all objected to his dirty exponential functions (you should have seen them!) Anyway, that motion will come up again at the first SRC next year.

So, Dad, old Albatross was brought back, and to cut a long story short, the story now reads, "Once upon a time, the bleeding naked Johnathon Livingston Albatross tripped and fell from twenty thousand feet, but ...." which I think is the start to quite a lurid, faintly smutty story.

If you think this report's been incoherent, Dad (probably a lack of you know what - withdrawal symptoms) you should have been at the meeting.

Well, it's the last report I have to write. Everything's finishing now. Another summer's coming on, and I've got exams to sit, and a job to find. Sometimes I wonder where it all went. Maybe I'll see you around.

## President's Statement

*Students at a meeting of the Student Representative Council which met today, exhibited an innate sense of silliness and bad taste, said the President of the Association Miss Lisa Sacksen today. The completed motion, she said, was arrived at after a series of several amendments each one more gross and insignificant than the one that preceded it. In terms of debate the meeting was an absolute failure. Many students lied or distorted the facts, the President said, many merely buried themselves in the arms of their respected spouses. 'At least', Miss Sacksen said, 'I hope they were their spouses'. Although the debate was wide-ranging it was totally inconclusive and further more was carried out in an atmosphere of suspicion and discontent. 'After all', Miss Sacksen said, 'vulgarity cannot be veiled by a spate of words'. Miss Sacksen described the students who attended the meeting as 'stupid, sullen, dissolute and irresponsible. 'Never', she proclaimed holding her hand over her heart and winking at a passing mussel seller 'have I seen such a display of low humour and dispicable blasphemy. One could hardly call it a full and frank discussion.'*

*Miss Sacksen expressed satisfaction that it was the last meeting of the year of its kind. 'I could not have put up with much more of this', she said. The motion that was finally passed implied and meant nothing. 'It is*

*merely a collection of words, randomly selected to produce a feeling of nausea and frustration in the listening', she said. The motion reads 'ONCE UPON A TIME THE NAKED BLEEDING JONATHAN LIVINGSTON ALBATROSS TRIPPED AND FELL FROM 20,000 FEET BUT ... 'Miss Sacksen expressed uncertainty as to whether the meeting was attempting to complete a story by committee, that is, by passing amendments until at least a sentence was completed, or whether the meeting was trying to put ridicule and contempt upon a not unworthy writer who had attempted however unsuccessfully to point out the error of human condition in the shape of a story about seagulls. Either way the motion cannot but sicken a public grown weary of such excesses. Victoria University of Wellington Students' Association is not a 'Last Tango in Paris', she said somewhat mysteriously. Independent bystanders attributed Miss Sacksen's strong feeling about the motion to the fact that she was instructed to issue a press statement about it by the same meeting. Miss Sacksen however denied this and stated her opposition to silliness wherever it arises and whenever it occurs. 'If VUWSA is not the Last Tango in Paris, then neither are we the house of representatives, and such behaviour as was exhibited by students today should be kept in the place where it belongs' she said.*

## Parliament Reacts

(WELLINGTON - NZPA)

The Government faced a storm of political controversy today after an outburst of silly press statements at Victoria University.

The Opposition has said that the incidents 'have struck the last thudding blow at the Labour Party's credibility' and has called on the whole Cabinet to resign. The Prime Minister told his weekly press conference that he would reveal all the facts on the floor of the House.

The latest political crisis in the Government's three year term of office gripped Wellington shortly after a silly press statement was released by the President of the Victoria University Students' Association (Miss L. Sacksen) which revealed a hitherto unknown degree of silliness and moral deprivation among students.

In a hard-hitting comment the Leader of the Opposition said it was 'no coincidence that the silly press statement was published not one week after the Prime Minister had spoken on the campus.' He said that the people responsible for the outbreak of unprecedented silliness 'are gathered together in this very

building today' and said that the guilty could not remain unpunished. 'For God's sake let them resign before silliness seizes the whole country', he added.

Emerging gray and shaken from the Cabinet meeting at lunchtime, the Prime Minister denied that the incident had anything to do with the Government. But he promised a full statement on the matter on the floor of the House before the end of the week.

Other comment on the incident was mixed. The Social Credit Political League was lost in the vault of the Reserve Bank and was not available for comment, while a Values Party spokesman said the matter was a complete vindication of what his party stood for and showed that 'if students are that silly, they'll all vote for us'. An old bloke in the back bar on the Thistle told reporters that there was nothing wrong with an intelligent bit of silliness but that the younger generation had no originality. And the author of the silly press statement in question (Miss Sacksen) told the NZPA she was 'unashamed and unabashed'.)

**LAW STUDENTS  
FIGHT LAW STAFF**

If you enjoyed the Ali-Frazier fight, come and see the Tennis match between the law staff and students — at least it will be funnier. The venue is the Salamanca Road Courts at 10 a.m., Monday 13 October.

The teams are:

Staff	Students
Cong Congreve	Notorious Novak
Prancing Prince	Smasher Smith
Sweetie Palmer	Basher Booth
Bouncy Brown	Whistful White
Flighty Frame	Bold Beattie
Punishing Pilgrim	Killer Keane
Murderous McLaughlan	Terrible Thomson

The officially biased umpire is Dean John-Boy Thomas.

Sponsored by the VUW Tennis Club

**Notice of Special General Meeting**

We the undersigned, being officers of this association, hereby call a special General Meeting to be held at 12.00 pm on Thursday 16 October 1975; to discuss the following motion:-

Moved: Beckford/Curtis

"That the annuals subscription to be paid by ordinary members of the Association be \$33.00 and this to be allocated as follows:-

- (i) \$9.00 to the Students Association General Account
- (ii) \$8.00 to the Student Union Building fund
- (iii) \$10.25 to the Student Union Building Maintenance Fund
- (iv) \$1.00 to be paid into the Students Association Trust Account
- (v) \$2.25 to be paid into a general account to be administered by the Publications Board.
- (vi) \$2.00 to be paid into a general account to be administered by the Sports Council.

Signed G. Beckford, P. Aagaard, J. Henderson

For those of you who did not attend the SGM on Wed. 8th Oct— what basically happened was that students decreased the general account allocation by \$ 1.50 which, together with a 50c fee increase, is to be put into an account to be administered by sports council. This means that sports council will operate in much the same way as the publications board.

However by doing things this way means that the \$7.50 left in the general account is insufficient for the association to function effectively as a body. What comes out of the general account are items of expenditure such as office salaries, donations to TPA, News Sheet, Food Co-op, etc. so if you want these services to continue, come along and vote \$9.00 to the general a/c.

**Applications are invited for a Student Delegation to the USSR**

The Delegation, comprising five students and of ten days' duration, will be selected in accordance with criteria used for all other NZUSA delegation.

Delegates are required to pay return travel to the USSR - approximately \$1,000. All internal costs will be paid by the USSR. Loans can be arranged for delegates if necessary.

Other travel through Europe can be arranged in conjunction with the Delegation if desired, the cost of this travel would be outside the \$1,000.

Please apply as soon as possible to:

"Selection Committee"  
USSR Delegation,  
P.O. Box 6368,  
Te Aro,  
Wellington.

Final details will be publicized as soon as they come to hand.

# SALIENT NOTES

Imagine, gentle reader, the cosy confines of a quiet room in that big red brick building in Kelburn Parade. As the aromatic smell of freshly made, ground coffee wafts through the corridors, a silver-haired, peaceful man lounges in his leather arm-chair, feet on the mantelpiece, picking his nose and gazing dreamily out of the window at the sweating construction workers toiling in the blazing sun outside. Suddenly the calm is broken. The phone rings.

What the hell do you want?

Its Phil here, Dan, Phil your old mate.

Phil, Phil who. Christ, that Phil. Yes, master, forgive me. I was just doing a few projections on the new calculator on the percentile increase of professional staff over the next 1000 years.

Don't bore me with figures, Dan. I've just spent all afternoon trying to figure out ways of making all our achievements look like impressive statistics for our campaign. Jesus its a job. Thank God, I've got young Bill down here to give me all the right answers. Not like that . . .

Now, now Phil. Remember what happened last time you talked like that. Anyway what can I do you for, master, I suppose you want to lop another million off our grant?

Look, I told you Dan, I don't want to talk about money. Its that Salient mob. The PM's got the shits up. Goes round muttering to himself all day about them. He reckons they're doing us a hundred votes an issue. The rest of the bloody Cabinet's on my back and we were just wondering if you might like to . . .

Aw gee Phil, you wouldn't want me to do a thing like that. I mean to say, we were all young and stupid once, and they're nice young people at heart. Why they haven't said a nasty thing about me all year and they often come up here and have a few bee . . . I mean frank and meaningful discussions.

But fair's fair, Dan. Look at all the things we've given you. I mean to say some people'll be nice to us on the cheap, as it were. I'm not asking for much . . . If you want my opinion, Phil, its those beastly types down at NZUSA, being rude to you and me and calling the PM a liar.

No, no Dan, you've got it all wrong. Shaw, Blincoe, Carson, Franks and that young sheila Green don't worry us. Half of them are in the Party anyway and you know the old saying about sheep returning to the fold. No, Bill and Bob are having nightmares about Salient. Take that Robinson fellow. Frankly, Dan, he's a threat. Mmmmmmm.

And its not as if he's on his own. Well, there's people like John Henderson in his silly hat, Robert Pui, Tony Ward

being rude about Bill's bursaries scheme, David Newtown being so confoundedly objective about it all, Lionel Klee, Quentin Roper's cartoons, Derek Fickers, John McBride, Gary Henderson, Kevin Swann, Kevin Wright, Les Knight, Jonathan Hughes, Jules Maher keeping them out of court, Lloyd Weeber . . . Jesus, Dan, the list the Brig gave us looks like a ruddy bill book its so large. But there's a lot of nice gals in there too, Phil, and they keep the young blokes under control.

You would have to be joking, Dan. They're the worst of the lot. With people like Christine Haggart, Lisa Sacksen, Bryony Hales and company aiming their pens at us, we haven't got a show. And that blasted Abernethy fellow with his camera and confounded Pat O'Dea's record reviews which kept most of the jolly caucus so enthralled that we nearly lost a division on the Commerce Bill.

I've got thousands of students up here, Phil, and those people are just a drop in the ocean.


Okay, Dan, if you want the lot I'll give it to you, straight from the top. David Rutherford, Stephen Prendergast, David Tripe, Lynn Peck, Rachel Patrick, Philip Tree, Brian King, Graeme Collins, John Roseveare, Dianne Hooper, David Waghorn, Colin Feslier, June Strachan, Marty Pilott, Mark Derby, Peter Boshier, Pat Martin, Martin Doyle, Julie McBride, Don Wright, Liz Rowe, Tony Robinson, Richard Best, Sue Piper, Audrey Young, Janet Murphy, Martin Brown, Martin Edmond, Geoff Savell, Brendan Gaffney, Peter Conway, Neville Wynn, Sue Green, Alison Grant, Leonie Morris, Lindy Cassidy, Cath Bergin, Glenda McCallum, Rod Prosser, Robert Reid, Kevin Clark, Peter Thomson, Terry Auld, Martin Reyners, Jim Delahunty, Dianne MacDonald, Carolyn Bowman, Sylvia Goddard, Kevin Wright, Graeme Cookson, Raewyn and Bob Good, Michael Hull, Andy Moore Jones, Geoff Woolford, Ken Howell, Kay De Bernardo, Gyles Beckford, Margot Bourke, Neil Pearce, George Clarkson, Trevor Mallard, Don Carson, Graeme Simpson, Albert Rhodes . . .

But he's not a student Phil

No, but he's a bloody nuisance, isn't he, and John Ryall who's editing the wretched rag next year if you give him half a chance.

Let's discuss this like rational men, Phil, I know the young are sometimes irksome but what can I do.

I don't care what you do, Danny boy. All I'm saying is that if that crowd is on the presses next week, there won't be enough bread in your quinquennium to buy postage stamps.



**DOWNSTAGE**  
THEATRE

PRESENTS

**FIRST RETURN**

A journey of self-discovery

Written and Directed by  
**Mervyn Thompson**

Designed by Raymond Boyce


STARTING  
29th OCTOBER

**MOTHERS and FATHERS**

A New Comedy by  
**Joe Musaphia.**

Student Concessions  
For Reservations phone 589639

**SALIENT NEEDS YOU**  
IN 1976 . . . . .



Are you lacking something in your life?

Has your beginning-of-the-year smile turned into a frustrated frown?

Have your 20 page typed assignments disintegrated into one page peanut-butter-coated scrawls?

Is sleeping in the graveyard becoming your regular lunchtime habit?

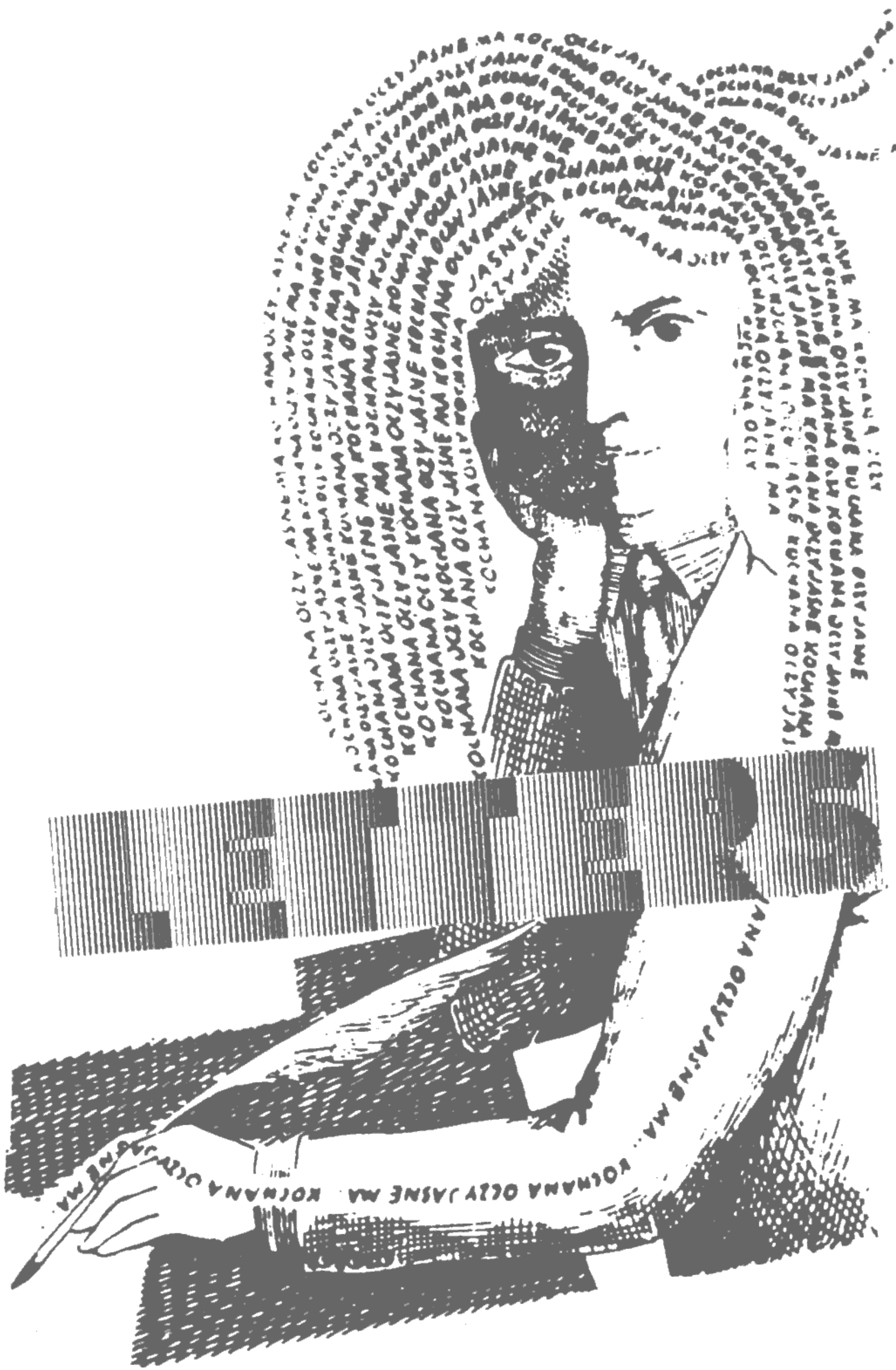
**YOU MAY NEED A JOB ON SALIENT**

The 1976 Editor of Salient, John Ryall, was elected on a promise to involve more students in the production of their newspaper. He is combing the university looking for students interested in:

- \* reporting events around campus or writing articles on topics of concern
- \* reviewing films, plays, concerts, books or records.
- \* learning to lay out a page or write a headline
- \* helping around the office or doing those 1001 other things that are all part of the excitement of SALIENT

**NO EXPERIENCE IS REQUIRED**  
**NO COMMITMENT ON TIME IS REQUIRED**

If you're interested add your name to the list on the SALIENT door or call in and see John Ryall in-the-SALIENT office 12 - 2 p.m. next Monday



**Racist smoker irked**

Dear Sir,  
As a Peter Stuyvesant smoker I should like to protest strongly against the current ban on the sale of these cigarettes in the cafe.

I am told that the reason for the ban is that the profits from the sale of these cigarettes go to a South African company which exploits Black South African labour. I have every sympathy for the plight of Black South Africans, but surely this measure is going just too far?

Why should I and other Peter Stuyvesant smokers have to suffer at the expense of some misplaced idealism.

Yours faithfully,

H. M. Foot

*(Association policy is opposed to the sale of any Rothman's products in the Union. Stuyvesant's are part of the Rothman's empire. This policy is not the result of "misplaced idealism" but a response to the continued calls for isolation and boycott of South African internationally by representatives of the majority of South Africans who need more concrete support than your nicotine-laced sympathy - Ed.)*

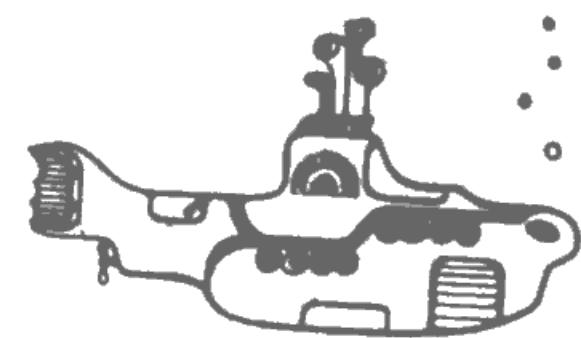
**Hypocritics over Poronui**

Dear Sir,  
I wish to express my disgust at the article written in the Salient which appeared on the date of 2.10.75 concerning the issue of 'El Rancho Poronui.' In my opinion the writer and the majority of people who have put their efforts into this campaign against Poronui, are the armchair hunters and trampers of this country who are completely hypocritical in their ideas upon the bush areas of New Zealand.

On the one hand they are full of disgust at the conditions of 'road-end' paths and huts brought about by the ready access of vehicular traffic, and praise the terrific beauty of the beech forests and tussock river flats, and their unspoilt nature, which are present in the Oamaru Valley which Poronui backs onto. And on the other hand they are crying out for road access into one of the North Islands most scenic corners, this access would allow private land rovers and trail bikes up the Oamaru and down the Mohaka Rivers, and happen this definitely will as nobody walks where they can ride! And the land rovers with private shooters in them are numerous in the Taupo region.

This to me is the issue. I use the area, I do not sit in my armchair and spout about Yanky Land Owners stopping New Zealanders using New Zealand roads.

Access is not blocked by the Americans! Access is, and always has been present either by the method stated in the Salient article over Mt Telringa or alongside Poronui. The route over Telringa taking not ten hours and the walk alongside Poronui, which is almost all flat going takes only 5 hours. Both walks are very pleasant and provide ready access to a small corner of the Kaimanawas. Not as the Salient article calls it "one of the only easy access valleys into the Kaimanawa Forest Park". Rather, access seated on your arse in a Rover, into a riverbed, which forms a boundary to the park. The statement that trampers and shooters have met with persistent hostility when passing through the farm, is nothing new, ask any cow-cocky if he likes those guys with rifles walking across his land, let alone driving across it with Land Rovers with spotlights and pig-dogs.



Federated Mountain Clubs I feel should know better, their precious road would mean yet another encroach onto our too small bush areas. OK they object to the principle of access being blocked. Well let's see them get access to the Kaimanawas in near the Prison Farm or somewhere on that side of the valley during the roar, why waste all this verbal bullshit about wealthy Americans? Make New Zealand, New Zealand owned but where's the sanity in a road that none of the locals want? I have spoken with numbers of people who use the valley frequently and few want this road opened up! Ah yes, about our deerstalkers (they have been seen in the valley during the roar) they are well known for wanting to be able to shoot deer from the hut doorstep, how long do they think this will last once the road is opened up? The Forestry Hut in there is luxury accommodation, and so far has been respected, how long will this last if it is made a 'road-end' hut? So, I feel these bodies can't see the wood for the trees if they got away from their social clubs and cars and land rovers and walked (if they still know how) into the Oamaru Valley via the Kaiapo they might learn the reason why I enjoy the solitude of this incredibly beautiful area, and why I dread the thought of a road ending up through it.

Yours sincerely,  
Mike Hyson



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**Closet cartoonist caustically cajoles censor . . .**

Dear Bruce,  
Why can't you publish the stuff we send in, I have sent in two lots of stuff, poems, drawings and after 4 weeks still nothing has been published. Everyone goes on about student apathy yet when some students do try and do something it is cut off by your bloody outfit.

If you don't want to publish our gear then write and say why Salient is not worth reading at the moment, full of overseas stuff. Put a bit of our gear in for a change.

Stanley

**. . . and is characteristically castigated**

*(How do you expect me to "write and say why" when your material - which is unsuitable for reproduction by our printing process - is shoved anonymously in our letter box - Ed.)*

**Editor and Returning Officer Exonerated**

Dear Editor,  
The result of the Presidential re-election points clearly to one fact - that the first set of elections was conducted well above board with no one candidate gaining an advantage over the other.

The Editor of Salient apparently committed a heinous crime by allowing editorial comment to appear in the Election Supplement, when previous Election Supplements have carried editorial opinion of one shade or another.

The Returning Officer was the convenient scapegoat which the Election Arbitration Committee looked for. There was no basis whatsoever for invalidating the Election for the position of President. If there was any reason for invalidating the election, it was not because of any infringement of the electoral regulations, but because the Election Arbitration Committee did not have the stomach to tell Hay that he was a bad loser.

If there was any unfairness then Hay should have at least won the re-election on a sympathy vote - the poor fellow, tut! tut! My heart bleeds for him.

The people who go to the polls are not exactly imbeciles. I am sure they can tell the difference between a fair and unfair election and a good and a bad loser.

Well, Hay old boy, what does it feel like to be castrated twice at the polls! I bet it must be smarting real bad. Never mind old son, you can always put in another complaint on the basis that Gyles Beckford won because, instead of wearing clean white underwear to the election forum he wore red ones which probably turned the female voters on.

Yours sincerely,

Kelvin J. Ratnam

**Anticipation**

Bruce,  
If Gary Henderson and David Newton can't write more constructive SRC reports (let alone proof read the bloody things) we suggest they stop writing them altogether.

Yours,  
Gary Henderson and David Newton.

**That which was anticipated. . .**

Dear Bruce,  
I was very annoyed to read the SGM report by Gary Henderson and David Newton in the last Salient. According to the authors, equally important with the policy decided is the 'telling indictment of shabby student politics it proved to be.' What this phrase means, apart from the obvious fact that the authors disagreed with the motion passed, it is not easy to see.

David and Gary consider the speakers marked by imbecility, caused by prolonged heckling etc. In my opinion the image of 'prolonged heckling' is completely inaccurate, the number of people speaking surely wrong, and the accusation of imbecility insulting.

On the first motion, that for another NZUSA Research Officer, reasons were obvious for the meetings decision. It was felt that NZUSA was not doing enough for students to justify an increase in fees. While I disagree with this, how our reporters could miss this very clear feeling is beyond me.

Turning to abortion, the report doesn't cover any of the material discussed, apart from the fact (?) that it was "nothing new." Mysteriously, the next three, undiscussed items on the agenda were considered "of equal importance" by our reporters. What absolute rubbish!

In toto, I think the SGM report was one of the worst reports I can remember,

of a meeting that, for once, involved a very large number of students in decision making. On that ground alone the SGM was a far more optimistic occasion than Gary Henderson and David Newton would have us believe.

Anthony Ward

**Retrospect**

Dear Bruce,  
We absolutely endorse the serious criticism of our SGM report made by Sunshine Hart (otherwise known as Anthony Ward). It was a very silly report, which, as we mentioned at the time, bore little relation to reality at all. No one in their right mind could take it seriously. Sunshine's letter shows that no one in their right mind did.

Yours as ever, opposed to silliness,

Gary M and David N  
*(The Information Officer, in a special guest appearance, comments as follows: Victoria University is to establish a special Chair in Sillyness, the Information Officer of the university, Mr Right, said today. Commenting after a meeting of the university Council, held in closed session in a locked, padded room, Mr Right said that the chair had been created "in response to obvious student demand". As hordes of crazed young louts began to break down the bolted doors (barricaded with copies of "Professorial Board Briefs" and "Council Briefs", Mr Right said that the new chair would be established under the aegis of the School of Political Science and Public Administration. "After all these gentlemen deal solely in fantasy", he said with a silly laugh.)*

*((To keep you up with the play its not 'Sunshine Hart' at all but 'Sunlight Hart'.))*

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Dear Salient,

I have been eagerly awaiting a review of the revue 'Penguins' which played at the Memorial Theatre recently. None seems to be forthcoming, so I thought I would write and say that it was a thoroughly enjoyable and amusing evening's entertainment, presented with professional aplomb by an extremely talented and able cast. The material, presentation and music cannot be faulted, and every single performer deserves singling out for their own special talents and their ability to react to and compliment each other. I especially liked the little man with short hair who played the piano: I thought he was the best, although the others were pretty good, too. A tremendous evening's entertainment. I'd give it five stars.

Your chum as ever,

Michael M. Ransome  
(or Christopher to Those who Know).

99

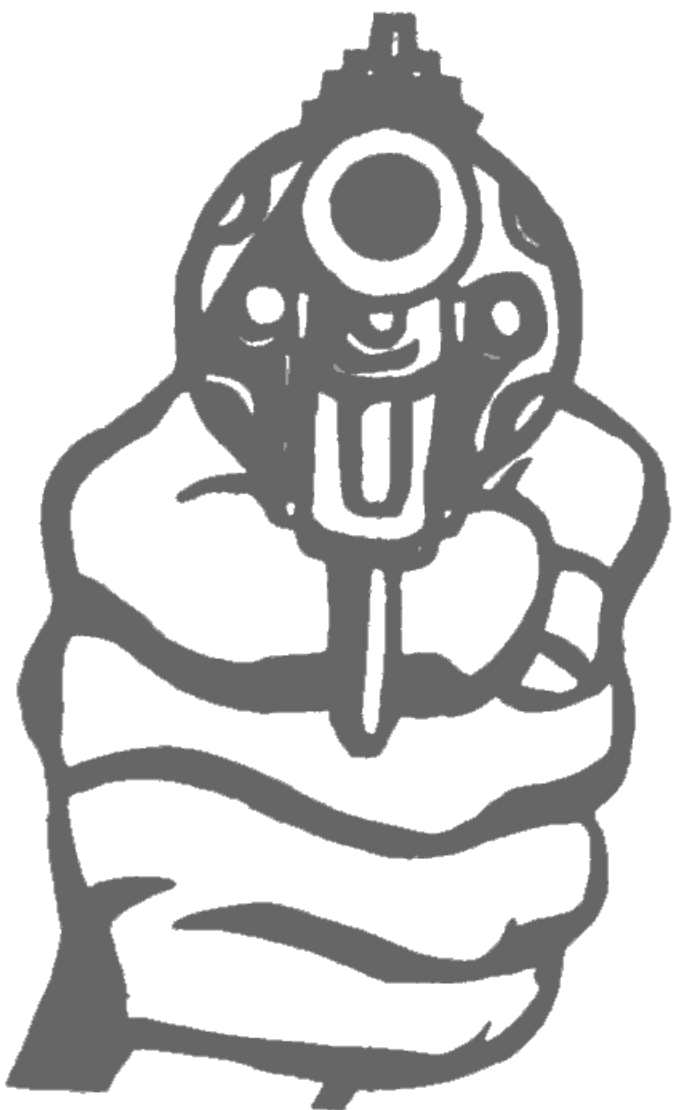
Dear Salient

I have been eagerly awaiting a review of the so-called satirical humorous revue 'Penguins,' which was on at the Memorial Theatre recently. I would like to say that I thought it a putrescent immature sensationalist bit of filth, that relied entirely on gutter "humour" about dirty sex for its impact, and continual references to the more sordid aspects of human behaviour. The cast were totally without any sort of talent whatsoever, and the writers seemed to be under the impression that humour consists of blatant on-stage representations of various forms of excretion and sexual activity. All in all, a most satisfying evening's entertainment.

Yours truly,

Caressa M. Fondleparts

P.S. I did like the little man with short hair who played the piano.



### Reply to Ratnam

Dear Sir,

I am indeed surprised at Mr Kelvin Ratnam's reply to a letter written by Mr W. Chang questioning the Constitutional position of MSSA.

Mr Ratnam avoided the real issue and instead gave a rather vulgar reply, all filled with spite. Mr Chang never mentioned anything about any 'dinners' with Razak, etc. but, Mr Ratnam took an opportunity to "condemn" MSA. If one analyses his letter properly, one can only realise (it's too obvious!) that it's a simple case of "sour grapes"!

One further point, why was there no mention of Mr Chang's contention that there was no quorum last year (1974) too? It is submitted that Mr Ratnam seems to accept that fact. If so, then the amendment which was passed last year is invalid!

Yours sincerely  
An Observer.

### Sickening, insulting, childish?

Dear Editor,

It's simply disgusting to read about Kelvin Ratnam's crude, distorting and spiteful reply to William Chang's letter (Salient 2nd October 1975). It is typical of a desperate person trying to run away from the truth i.e. the inevitable disintegration of the decadent MSSA -- and uttering a lot of lies to confuse the students.

Kelvin mentioned that MSSA has always conducted itself in the appropriate manner. How? What has he got to say about his Treasurer, Chua Chin lin, making obscene gestures (and mind you in front of a lady too!) as a reaction to the applause at William Chang's comments during the AGM? I don't blame him for treating that action as "appropriate" since he is the "pariah" as he reveals himself to be -- the lowest caste in his Indian society.

It is rather sickening, insulting and childish of Kelvin to suggest and hope that those Malaysians who have bacon and eggs or dine with Razak will either die of food poisoning or have live frogs in their soup. Perhaps it was "unfortunate" that he survived the effects of food poisoning and that some of the live frogs got killed in his stomach the last time he and a few Singaporean and Fijian Indians attended the dinner function thrown by the High Commissioner at Ocean Terminus last year. It is interesting to note that such "unprincipled pariahs" are the ones who are not invited, but nevertheless they turned up, ate and drank the most, and afterwards made unwarranted remarks about the High Commissioner's extravagance. Kelvin also revealed his cynic nature by suggesting that the P.M. who is a Muslim have bacon and eggs, knowing full well the Muslim's aversion to pork. Calling Muldoon a pig seems kindergarten stuff compared to this!

It is high time VUWSA stop supporting such shit-stirring "pariahs" like Kelvin who are rejected by their own community.

Yours faithfully,  
(Pissed Off Malaysian)

### MSA and Razak Government put in their place

Dear Editor,

I would like to point out to "Pissed Off Malaysian" the following:

1. My treasurer is free to express himself in whatever manner he feels like at an AGM. I don't blame him for his actions especially when you get a bunch of block-heads whose disruptive habits would get anyone's blood up.
2. The most obscene event this year will be the grand moment when MSA has breakfast with Tun Razak. 'Bacon and eggs' is another way of referring to breakfast.
3. I have never been to any of the High Commission's functions in the time that I have been here. Yes! I will have to agree with you that there are many who do go to such functions, soak up the wine, glut over the food and then come out and criticise K.L. and the High Commission.
4. The Fijian Indians do not patronise our High Commission's functions. They have no reason to do so. So please leave them out of this. They have a communal problem of their own and their own High Commissioner to go to.

Further, I would like to bring it to the attention of "An Observer" that I will always take the opportunity to condemn MSA and the Malaysian Government whenever the opportunity presents itself. Loyalty is not for the present Malaysian Government. Governments come and go. Loyalty is to your nation, its flag and three communal groups (especially those Malays, Chinese and Indians who are poor and have their teeth kicked by the government) that make up the population. Governments in Asia have a habit of overstaying their time after coming to power. They do so with the forced "consent" of the people they trod on and the National Front Government in K. L. is an example *par excellence*. At the rate things are deteriorating in Peninsular and east Malaysia, the present Malaysian Government will be replaced by another in the not too distant future.

The Malaysian Government is a government of incompetent, corrupted politicians and administrators. A corrupted government is a pariah government and a student organisation that supports it is an even bigger pariah.

My letter in the previous issue of Salient was a dirty letter and that's the way I would like it to stay. This is the only language a dirty government and its MSA mouth-piece on campus understand. The language of reason, diplomacy and tact is something alien to their way of doing things.

Last but not least, nothing gives me more pride than to be a low-caste out-caste amongst my own people.

Yours sincerely,

Kelvin J. Ratnam

(P. S. The next time you people write letters have the gumption to sign your name. Anonymity is no substitute for hypocrisy.)



### Remember the Alamo!

Dear Sir,

I've no particular desire to loose the pendency of scholarship onto your otherwise lively pages, as, apart from scattering screeds on barren ground, there is a good chance that no-one will give a proverbial damn. Students are granted better things to do than ponder on academic miniatures. But it appears that yours is now a journal of scholarly rejoinder, unwelcome to your readership as this may be. And, I am moved to comment on George G. Saintsbury's arrogant approach to the literary vices so easily cultivated by G.K. Lytton, one-time pretender to the title of 'The English Genius.'

I've no quarrel with arrogance, nor with aspersion; but I detest factual error. Now, in the letter alluded to above, Saintsbury goes haywire quite early on. He purports to oversee the studies of I.A.Q. Richards, who is now commonly regarded as the 'adult terrible' of English letters. This relationship is simply not possible (something which all Saintsbury's associations share). Richards and I collaborated on a series of articles last year - collected under the title 'The Tongue as Art' - and we grew quite loose with our secrets. Richards discovered that I regard the wont of hermaphrodeity in Ipswich people as a tragedy, and I discovered that Richards studied under G.K. Chesterton. The last named is actually mentioned in Saintsbury's tirade, but in another context. (However, typically Saintsbury is the flagrant disregard for detail; Saintsbury refers to him as G.Z. Chesterton, who is, in fact, a peculiar individual now employed by Saintsbury as a 'relief masseur.'

I approached Richards on Thursday, when we both served on a committee welcoming the Anglo-Indian Philological Society to the exhibition of Carlyle's suitmaker at Blades. In the midst of the general jocularity, Richards was only too pleased to confirm my belief. He even went so far as to say 'Saintsbury grabs any bugger on the way up, and Chesterton gets all the 'distinctions' ripped off by some theiving bastard.'

Now Richards' misrepresentation of others is notorious. One remembers the Voodoo Club scandal, in which Richards accused H.I. Wells of building a tank one mile wide 'around the back,' with the express purpose, it seems, of using up all the life support systems in White-

chapel, because 'Wells sympathised with the Boche.' Wells was not extended in denying the charge. And then there is Richards' assertion that Asquith was once an opium addict, and in a state of intoxication, roamed around the Welsh countryside, stark naked, and addressing every woman over eighty as 'Bucephalus' Asquith did not stoop to reply.

However scouring through Richards' autobiography 'Principles of Literary Criticism', I discover not one error of fact in the nauseating account of his development from an Odyssey-quoting nipple eater to the self-styled 'vision of Elysium'. He does not tell a single lie, and with this as the deciding factor, I accept Richards' word as to his largely forgotten tutorage.

Denying Saintsbury is another matter. He is another congenital liar, and another unstoppable assassin of reputation. But Saintsbury does not limit murderous outrage to the person of others; a recent entry in the Times obituary column rightly noted Saintsbury's late literary suicide. This is by the way; but there are horrors to access in this disagreement still.

The instances of Saintsbury's emerging from his still incomplete comparison of the fricative patterns in John Aubrey's deep sentence structure and Alexandria's pre-Roman sewerage arrangements to wax unwisely are too numerous to recount. But I wish to add two as yet uncirculated stories.

Saintsbury recently remarked on the propriety of the late Queen's Coronation. Digressing a moment, he mentioned a letter addressed to Keats, which made play of the despondency with which a Zebra urinates. The truth is, the letter was addressed by Keats, and made play of the Latin pun secreted away in 'the vale of tears.' Also, I have it on good authority (Ernest Jones, the shrink) that Saintsbury was so rude as to suggest to a platoon of reconnoitring suffragettes, that 'Bosanquet is a lousy philosopher and an excellent no 3.' Both Bosanquets repudiated these libels with vigour; the philosopher by describing Saintsbury as 'deserving of his repellant isolation', the cricketer by sending Saintsbury the memoirs of a Golden Products salesman manque. Symons was quick to display his displeasure too. An article in last September's issue of the 'Jaune Liver,' bearing the initials 'A.S.', terms Saintsbury, among other things 'treacherously bad, lecherously mad, and a bastart to boot.' I concur with most of this evaluation and consequently dismiss any claim that Saintsbury was responsible for the mutilation of Richards' mind.

There is one other point made by Saintsbury to which I take exception. That is the suggestion that Slaver St is a public convenience. It is inconvenient without resembling a Parisian pissoir, and was the scene of Lytton's regrettable arrest following the public lecture on Belles Lettres. Grot it was not.

And, might I mention, David Hare did not write 'Morgan: A suitable case for treatment.' David Mercer did. You should not trust the theatricals, you know. Their word is only an eloquent stammer.

My dislikes are John Wilmot's moral regeneration, the spread of the Spanish Lady rumour, and Lily Langtree's attempt to complete the labours of Atalica.

Yours faithfully,  
George S. Antayana

Juan-Les-Pins (until Monday)  
1928



## Masterly analysis?

Dear Editor,

The MSA AGM was held yesterday afternoon (2019 hs) at E006. It was 'very successful.' Paper aeroplanes flew everywhere. The atmosphere was quite relaxing although the 'party without light refreshment provided' was divided mainly into two political lines. It was only a "cats and rats" meeting. I didn't see the master.

The cats are Steven Oh and John Chin on the one side, Robert Pui on the other. The rats are all others including myself. A Kiwi was elected to be the chairman. The taste of the 'chairman cake' to me is a bit of 'home-made.' Steven Oh claimed himself again to be sent by God, full of confidence; John Chin was very performing and a good stories teller but unfortunately what he said is just another 'Donkey story.'; Robert Pui was still a single-handed swordman, a hero without 'rats'. He appears like the only leader of what he so-called 'the revolution in New Zealand.' What he wants to achieve is not impossible and unrealistic but extremely hard. Anyway the cats are obvious. The rats were the followers. They were divided and led without a real sense of feeling what was really going on in the 'Party' and without a real aim of their participation. This is a very strange and unhealthy situation.

Two groups were competing to be the committee members of MSA. A lot of 'rubbish' were manifested. In fact nothing was new and exciting except two things were worth of mentioning because of the implicit contradictions. These two things are:

(1) One of the groups led by Mr Loo Kim Hoe consists of nearly all "new faces". He claimed that his members were all new bloods to the 'dead' MSA. Their slogans were "It's Time for a Change" and "Let's Come Alive." Isn't it wonderful?

The other group was led by Mr Leo Ann Puat who proudly announced that his members were pretty well qualified because most of them were in the last year's committee. Isn't it great? All are old hens.

The contradiction occurs here is:

New bloods: Old bloods.

What sort of blood do we need for a 'dead' body? Perhaps neither of these bloods are suitable because the body is dead.

(2) In the manifesto made by the New Bloods, there is something mentioned about "Politics" that "no student with conscience can ignore and avoid political issues that are of direct concern to us." On the contrary Mr Leo, seems to me, enjoyed himself by airing that "No politics would be emphasised in their future activities if ..... " Isn't it another contradiction which is expressed as follows:

Political: Non-political

Which one is more important and more meaningful? I do not know.

Since the Leo's team was arranged to be elected, I could predict that nothing would be 'Active' and 'New'. All activities would be as usual - 'Dead.'

The cats are still the cats and the rats are still the rats but I still can't see the Master.

Where is the Master

## Professional moralist on foreign affairs

Dear Editor,

I find your blurring of National and Labour Foreign policy and refusal to give Labour any credit in this respect (e.g. in your recent article 'P.M. Cornered') rather amusing. I suspect it stems from an unwillingness to admit that NZ troops, after helping smash the Tet offensive and drive the Communist forces from the South Vietnamese lowlands left not because of Vietnamese communist or domestic minority group pressure, but because their presence in Vietnam simply did not accord with Labour party foreign policy in general, and that the eventual Communist takeover (one ceasefire and several years later) was received as good, rather than bad news by the N.Z. government.

Peter Ivory,  
Labour Supporter

## Letter from a nutter

Get the masses indoctrinated, never ever use racist approach, then you may have a measure of success.

So far most political activities have been of racist orientation, either blatantly or subtly. This must end.

Honest, sincere, and genuinely non-racist leadership for the radical movement is a must.

What we have seen at this stage, is that radicals blame all the ills on one race, while other races who share the guilt equally, are exonerated. All the races have guilty members in politics, government and business. Yet we get a one sided view of the indictment of a particular race. Thus the intentions of the radicals may be suspect. Honest and fair assessment will win support. Above all radicals must be genuine — strive to help help all races.

From a well wisher to the radicals and activists (Re: Malaysia Affairs)  
**Name change**

Dear Bruce,

May I suggest that, henceforth, the Wellington Malaysian Students Association be called the Wellington Malaysian Society of Accountants.

Guru,

J. Hek

## Malaysians, shall we take to the street!

Dear Sir,

From the 30th September Forum and from my knowledge of all the past events, I think I have to point out just one thing.

Quite a few (esp. MSA executive members) are unable to see clearly the role of demonstration, the strength beneath the Student's Movement. They have a stereotyped feeling that there are other ways (that is to say demonstration is not the best way) to achieve something. This may well be true. But when other channels have been blocked, as students in this stage, demonstration is then justified. At present, this is the case. Malaysian Government refused to have any dialogue with student leaders here. They refuse to heed any students' demands. So it would be very right for the Kiwi to organise demonstration especially after you analyse the past events and lead to the conclusion that "other channels" are virtually non-existent.

Besides, demonstration shows one thing, a very important one. That is to tell and educate the students and people, we are in the 'seventies', we want human rights we want academic freedom and we want democracy. Government may not bow to us and may even introduce harsher rules, against us. Some patriots may end up in jail. But the basic principle is there. Our achievement is immensely large. Who dare to discredit the student demonstrations in Malaysia and Singapore in the past. Without the events of the past there would not be the turmoils at present. "Without doing somethings constructive at present, future will be very different."

I do not think the majority of Malaysian students are so childish as unable to see through the above point. I feel that "saying demonstration achieves nothing" is deliberately spread by someone to meet their ends. But fellow Malaysians, think for yourselves 'Have you been misled to believe things told by someone deliberately?'

Unsigned.

## Reply to criticisms of Solidarity Week

Dear Sir,

I am answering the letter "Suggestion for Solidarity Week organisers by Mr "Yes and Just Action" in the capacity of one of the organisers of Solidarity Week Committee in Wellington. My point of view may not necessarily represent them of other committee members.

I admit that there are short-comings in ourselves and our work. However, there are many points on which I cannot agree with Mr Yes.

The political argument put forward by Mr Yes is most peculiar and contradictory. On the one hand, he argues that the approach taken in organising the week was wrong because it was too radical. According to him, "Even the name itself Solidarity appears too red to most Malaysians and Singaporeans." He then tries hard to give the readers the impression that Solidarity Week is a movement for a revolutionary cause organised by some revolutionaries: he lectures to them on how to wage a revolution using such terms as "red", "revolutionary", "reactionary", "Sacrifices" and so on. The "logic" of this sort of argument is the product of a stupid and confused, if not a twisted mind. If Mr Yes thinks that Malaysian and Singaporean students in New Zealand are afraid to come to listen to speeches by university lecturers, research personnel, New Zealand Government representatives and NZUSA officials, does he think that they will not be more frightened off by his big mouth parroting half-cooked revolutionary theory? No reader could fail to pick up this contradictory and self-defeating manifestation in the letter, and it would cause one to wonder whether the writer is indeed trying to deliberately scare Malaysian and Singaporean students away from activities of this kind.

We are, as a matter of fact, just students who are concerned about the welfare of the countries concerned and the injustices the Malaysian and Singaporean governments have done to their people, especially to those who are unemployed and those who have to slave in order to earn a meagre living. We are also concerned about the exploitation by foreign monopolies of the local natural and human resources, the deprivation of justified means of protest against corruption, abuses of power and exploitation, the loss of the freedom of press and human rights, the jailing of outspoken professionals, scholars, and students without trial, the demolition of thousands of houses built by squatters in the most brutal manner on earth with no concern at all for the livelihood of these people, etc.

We, as students, regard it as a pride and duty, not a crime, to take the welfare of the state to heart and to be prepared to inform students as well as the public of the reality of life in these countries. This is nothing "red" or militant but the social responsibility all intellectuals should show towards their nations and countrymen. We believe the majority of the Malaysian and Singaporean students here are willing to learn more about their countries and themselves in an environment with comparatively fewer restrictions than in Malaysia and Singapore. The word "Solidarity" might be vague in its content as to having solidarity with whom and for what, but it is incredible and ridiculous to say that the word itself is "too red". It did not appear frightening to Malaysian and Singaporean students elsewhere — IN Australia, London and other centres of New Zealand; so why should this be so only in Wellington? Phrases like "Solidarity Week", "Solidarity Month" etc. have also been used by the Malaysian Government on various occasions. I hope Mr Yes will learn to be more objective, positive and accurate in his assessment in future, instead of placing such great emphasis on things such as "white terror" and playing up a sense of fear and the kind of tactics so often employed by oppressive rulers.

What are the items that are too radical for the Malaysian and Singaporean students to accept? The exhibition? The speeches by invited speakers? The film "Burn" (starring Marlon Brando) and "Malaysia" (produced by the BBC)? The slogans, which sum up precisely the theme and the contents of the function?

From this letter I gather this so-called "Mr Yes" must have some knowledge of organisers and the planning of Solidarity Week. If he knew what was being planned at that time, why didn't Mr Yes join in and help work out a better programme, pointing out the short-comings of individuals in the presence of these people instead of standing aside and making pronouncements on revolution (with the apparent intention of alienating the organisers from their fellow students) and attacking in public only after the

show was over? I hope Mr Yes will adopt a more serious and sincere attitude in future.

There is in fact no need for Mr Yes to pose as a pompous revolutionary theoretician and treat the organisers condescendingly. Who does not know that most of the Malaysian and Singaporean students here are of middle class origins? (It would be extremely surprising if it were found that most of them came from working class families and were still able to enjoy the luxury of higher education overseas!) As far as unity is concerned, only idiots will pick on a friend as an enemy. Being organisers, we know full well that we have to sacrifice our time, energy, and sometimes our personal security. Mr Yes reminded us to be prepared for sacrifice — as if we have been on holiday! . . . or criminals ready for punishment?

I think it is a waste of time and space to go on refuting Mr Yes point by point. Before concluding, however, I would like to point out to Mr Yes that being smart is one thing, being honest is another much more important thing. He made a statement that "revolution is not simply a 'dinner'", it does not occur within one day, or one week nor at set hours. It comes from struggles and sacrifice." It should be pointed out that this is a cunning plagiarism and distortion of Chairman Mao's quotation which runs "A revolution is not a dinner party or writing an essay, or painting a picture, or doing embroidery; it cannot be so refined, so leisurely and gentle, so temperate, kind, courteous, or restrained and magnanimous. A revolution is an insurrection, an act of violence by which one class overthrows another." After all which organiser of Solidarity Week regards revolution as a "dinner"? What is the intention of Mr Yes in actually using himself some of the revolutionary jargon which he has already condemned "too hot"?

An organiser

## Second to last letter of the year

Dear Editor,

I would like your readers to know that you have rejected all 376 pieces of copy submitted to you under my hand this year.

The students of this university will judge you by your wonton censorship, sir, but let me assure you that when I'm the Editor of the Evening Post and you come crawling and penniless with some garbage for publication, you will suffer.

Cordially,

\*Albert Rhodes

\*Brian Bell

\*Ian Westbrooke

\*Neville Wynn

\*Strike out the name that does not apply.

## Principled Letter

Dear Editor,

In principle, I believe WMSSA has a vital role to play, insofar as Malaysian politics here are concerned. However, the comments of Kelvin J. Ratnam, do no justice to the good name of the aforementioned society at all, less his functional capacity as a president. If this is the kind of politics he cares to indulge in - personal insults and deviating from the issues raised by W. Chang - I wash my hands off WMSSA, as a member, until a much more responsible and sincere leadership is found.

Perhaps if I may submit a suggestion to VUWSA. At the present point of time, I believe VUWSA would be really doing its part towards Malaysian students if MSA is recognised as well. To deny its existence on principle, is hardly realistic. As I see it, VUWSA or NZUSA for the matter, is not unlike the U.S. in its stand on the recognition of the Peoples' Republic of China. Surely attitudes and policies must change with the prevailing realities. WMSSA in its role as a responsible and constructive opposition has fared rather poorly if not deplorably in light of its performances in the past few years. Perhaps Lee Kuan Yew was right after all. Kelvin Ratnam is no responsible opposition leader. To my mind he represents an opportunist - appeasing the NZUSA

and Kiwis concomitantly to further his ego and standing - like Thieu.

There are many good level-headed people in WMSSA's committee whom I am sure I would hate to see the society brought into disrepute by one solitary person. So until WMSSA can come up with a leader who is politically and socially responsible, and able to answer responsibly to reasonable queries, it might as well lie low. EKY

#### Chartered prose

Dear Sir,

In the making of the modern mind Quennell Desmond Wickham, ninety seventh Archbishop of Working, was important. In Wickham we saw the awakening of the 'new sensibility', and his late lamented passing is only made palatable by the thought the 'new sensibility' did not die with him. Although there is a greater immortality, Quennell Desmond's enduring example is enough to say he is one of those of whom we state *non norunt haec monumenta mori*.

Of the new sensibility I have spoken elsewhere, and this is not the place to reiterate what others, with reason possibly, adjudge to be my prejudices. But it pertains to what follows, and it would serve us well to remember its place in our presently exacting critical procedures.

By opening essays like this for the next decade, I expect the reading public to recognise me as 'in charge' of English literature in the meantime there is Mr Saintsbury.

The much we do not accept. And Saintsbury's propensity for exposing his interest in contraceptive procedures, ancient and modern, we do not accept. Baltimore, even, dislikes it, which is evidence of general approbation enough, and to which I cannot add.

But what we must accept is that Saintsbury is of an older and (thank god, as my living depends upon it) out-moded school of literary criticism. It is a school with which the one I'm presently instigating is at variance. Not only in degree but also in kind does my improvement differ from Saintsbury's original. His was a critical coterie which employed proprietous and improprietous procedures alike, probably oblivious to the different. Some of this circle were aware of circumspection and decency - Jones, who gave us a Shakespeare in the image of Shakespearean dirty jokes, and Lewis, who gave us an Elizabeth G. Browning in the image of Gargantua and Christopher Columbus. But recognise these virtues as they did, these individuals dispensed with them on the whiff of a quick buck. Others, like Saintsbury, were not equipped with the tools of thought to distinguish decency from indecency and never displayed any practice of ethical consideration. So we cannot blame Saintsbury - even in writings so vile as the letter you published last week, on a man who is, if anything, more repulsive. The subject should not subjugate the style, and we won't let it; for Saintsbury, I am sorry, we must make an exception.

However, this was not my only reason for writing; for excepting the old school will not last forever. It will go away, and I will re-instate the metaphysical poets and change my mind about Milton every twenty years. Also, my vacillations over the relative superiority of either Shakespeare or Dante's right to be number one of all time will raise some eyebrows. My dissertations on Anglican prelates as venerable as the stones of Avebury will be forgotten as soon as their subjects. My speculations on the future of education will not get the attention they deserve. And even with so much before me, I expect everyone to keep out of my bed linen. Yes!

Now, while I am opining before 6000 arbiters of literary reputation I may as well send you my latest poem. It is not my best verse - it needs a little sinew - but some phrases will get praises. You may care to print it.

Thank you,  
Tom N. Eliot  
Chartres  
Oct. 1919.

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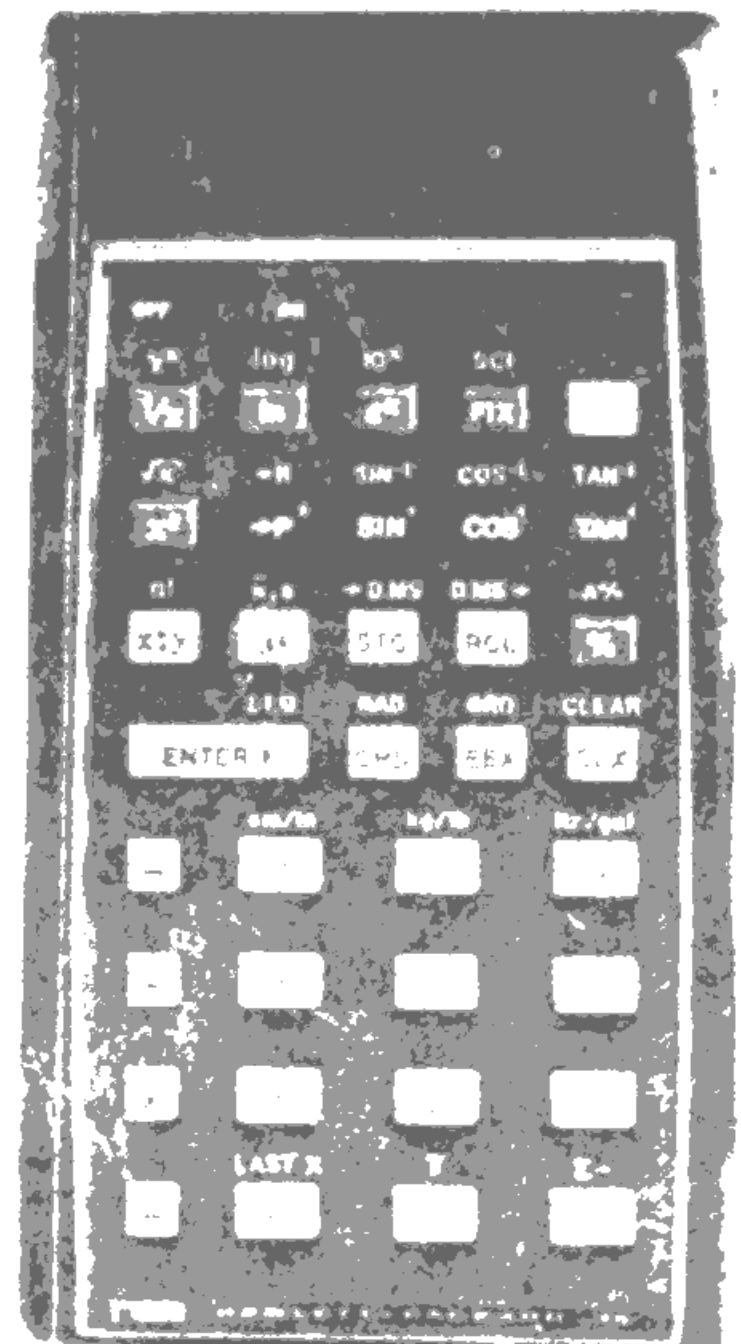
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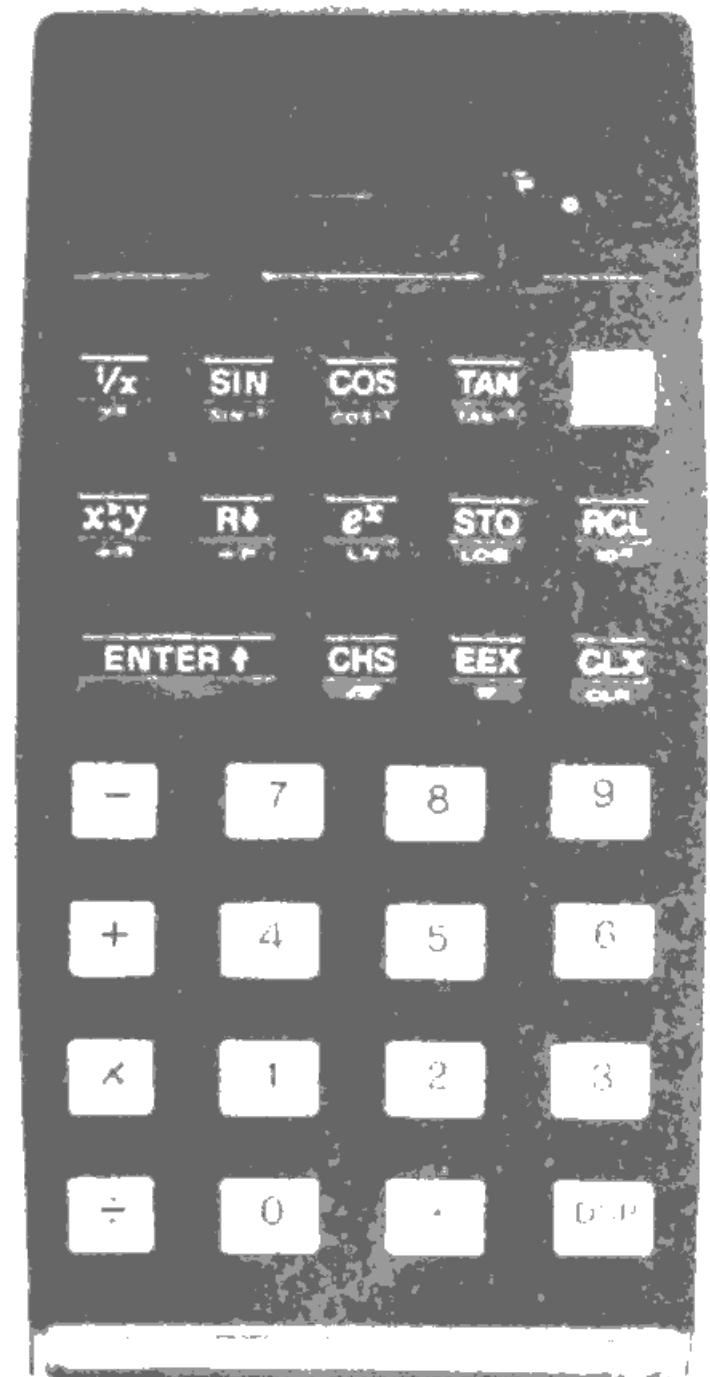


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# Criticism of Law Fac Articles

1.

## Introduction

The articles introduced under the title 'Times Change in Law Fac.' October 2 1975 contain many factual inaccuracies. This rejoinder is in two parts. The first part concerns the socratic or case-method of teaching and second concerns in-term assessment.

Salient claims that the present Dean of the Faculty, John Thomas, is responsible for the change in law teaching methods which "is spreading throughout the Law Faculty." The introduction reads "the 'Socratic Method' is a new innovation which comes from East Coast American universities." These statements are wrong.

## History of Socratic or Case Method

The case method is detailed in the 1975 Law School Record of the University of Chicago by Professor Max Rheinstein. The professor traces case method back to one Christopher Columbus Langdell. At the Harvard Law School in 1870 Langdell prepared a collection of cases on contract. The collection was carefully chosen to represent the rules and principles of the field. Students were expected by their own study of these cases to discover the underlying rules and principles. They were to be guided by the instructor, by asking questions, so as to stimulate analysis and discussion.

The case method has been used at Victoria University's Law Faculty since the mid 1950's. It was employed by Professor I.D. Campbell (now Deputy Vice Chancellor) in both Crimes and Land Law. It was used regularly in the same period by Professor B.D. Inglis and others. At present it is used by lecturers in contract, torts, legal system, commercial, crimes and constitutional law. Of the present staff of approximately 25 only 5 members use the method. Some of these rely on it all the time while others use it occasionally. The suggestion that Mr Thomas is responsible for its increased use is incorrect. The method is over 100 years old and has been used by some members of the Faculty for twenty years.

## Aims of the method

It is claimed that "Socratic teaching is time consuming for both the student and the lecturer of both class and private time. Thus it is a poor method of 'covering an area of law.' The University of Chicago estimates that a student would spend approximately 3 hours of self-study for every class hour. In a typical second year course at V.U.W. if the socratic method was used for all courses, all the time, this would involve students in about forty hours work per week. However, socratic method is not used all the time and students do not spend three hours preparing for each class hour. It is not the aim of the method "to cover an area of law." There are excellent texts available to those who want to know it all. Professor Rheinstein explains the purpose of case method thus:

*"Rules and principles inductively discovered by the students through their own efforts (means) more to them than ready made formulas memorized from texts. ... (T) he method (is) more than a device to familiarize students with the law's rules and principles. It is a superb device to teach them the peculiar ways of legal thinking. It induces them first of all to pay careful attention to the facts ... to separate the legally relevant from the irrelevant. It (compels) them to follow and scrutinize lines of argument of the parties litigant ... These lines of argument have to be analysed and criticised."*

In short it teaches students to think for themselves. The aim of teaching "the law" is no longer attainable. The vastly increased volume of law due to the regulation of social problems hitherto given little attention has led to new fields of law - administrative, industrial planning, tax, commerce - which have little similarity in content, except a set of common principles, traditions and thinking. Teach the method of thinking, show the development of the principles and you provide the key to understanding and working the law in a given area. The body of New Zealand law is a vast and complicated object. No single mind could "know it" or "learn it."

## Student Reaction to the method

The introduction states: "The fact that some law lecturers feel that forced learning could be an integral part of 'Socratic Method' is a sad commentary on their feelings toward students and their concerns as teachers. 'Apathetic' students are generally apathetic because they feel repressed. ..." The article goes on to examine the 'black mark' system used in torts. It is said that many students claim to be terrified but many take it in good humour. This is not borne out by the facts. In a survey the torts class was overwhelmingly in favour of the case-method style of teaching. Only 15 students thought it was one of the three worst features of the course (of 135 responses). To say that students generally "hated" the no-response rule and compulsory lectures" is untrue. Only 45 thought it was one of three worst features. Many of the critics of the compulsory attendance - preparation rule were critical because of the quantity of material to be prepared. Professor Palmer has heeded that criticism. The method will, accordingly, be modified for next year.

Salient claims that "Students have had little say in either of these major changes." The fact is that students have little to say about case method. There are three student representatives on the Law Faculty. None have been approached by any student complaining of socratic method. The Law Faculty Club has 2nd and 3rd year representatives. Neither has been approached by any student about the rigours of "case method" or compulsory lecture attendance and preparation.

## Preparation and participation

There is, nevertheless, some unease about the no response rule shared by teachers and students alike. The key is preparation. In the United States law schools this is no problem. There is tremendous competition to gain entry and perform well. The entrants to law school are all graduates with excellent academic qualifications. The pressure to perform well is absent from New Zealand law schools because there is no competition for places. New Zealand students enter law school at 17 or 18 faced with engaging in disciplines never before encountered. Salient claims these students are 'apathetic' because they feel 'repressed.' This is nonsense. Many law students do as little work as possible. Academic excellence is not a goal for many. Socratic method can only work when students are prepared and participate in class. The skills developed by the method are considered vital to the practice and teaching of law. Those skills cannot be taught by straight lecturing. So long as competition is lacking, compulsion is necessary if efficient use is to be made of the time available. Compulsion also means that students are less able to plagiarise the ideas of others. As Mr Thomas recognises, a volunteer method lets the non-thinkers just sit there while the others do the work. Equity demands equal preparation and participation. Case method also enables teachers to know their students and their abilities. This a clear advantage to teacher and students.

McBride states "The aim is not oppress students *merely for the sake of it.*" The implication is twofold. Firstly there is the suggestion that case-method does "oppress." Secondly, there is the suggestion that such oppression is intentional. Neither suggestion can be substantiated. The second is an allegation of teaching malpractice which is unwarranted and unfair. The first is also unwarranted. Law students feeling oppressed have failed to make any repres-

entation to the faculty or to their elected representatives. They are, of course, volunteers in that they are free to enter or leave law school as they please. Just as a science student is required to learn skills by attending laboratory practicals so too is a law student required to attend classes so as to learn skills necessary for a lawyer - both academic and practical.

Geoff Harley



2.

## An answer to John McBride's article on I.T.A. in the Law Faculty

John McBride states that the abolition of I.T.A. resulted from a failure of communication between students and staff in the Law Faculty. In fact the Student Reps on Faculty had advance warning from March 7th 1974 that a report would be presented (and consequent action would follow), after finals in 1974. If any failure of communication arose it might more properly be laid at the feet of student - law fac club communication.

The Congrene report has been on closed reserve in the Law Library since February 1975. At the date of the Law Fac. Club AGM (March 1975) two students (myself and one other) had read it. Perhaps the majority of law students couldn't care less about I.T.A.

The report summarises the arguments for and against I.T.A. as follows:

### For

1. I.T.A. tests different skills in a different way to the final exam.
2. I.T.A. removes pressure from the end of the year.
3. I.T.A. is at least a substitute for the finals exam.
4. The year's work should count.
5. I.T.A. makes students work harder.

### Against

1. I.T.A. adds to student stress during the year.
2. It is hard to have confidence in I.T.A. marks.
3. Adverse concentration on I.T.A. work to the detriment of other work in the subject.
4. I.T.A. affects staff's flexibility in teaching and assessment.
5. Increased faculty work load.
6. Adverse effect on staff/student relationships.
7. Statistical analysis of 1974 results shows a negligible change in finals marks because of I.T.A., whether at 40% I.T.A. (the then upper limit) or at a projected 50%.

Every student will have his own opinion about most of these arguments, however as a member of the Law Faculty Club Committee for the last two years I have had some contact with both sides of the story and venture to offer some comments.

(a) By far the strongest factor as far as the Faculty is concerned is a lack of confidence in I.T.A. marks. As the report notes at pp7 & 8, if the bulk of the marks in an exercise are awarded for correctly identifying the issues involved then there is no way of distinguishing between the person who worked it out for himself and the person who had it pointed out to him. In an exam however you can be reasonably sure that a person has identified the issues without assistance.

This does not seem an unduly unreasonable attitude for the Faculty to take. If I.T.A. is to count for the final mark it is not good enough to give students a guaranteed method of cheating the bulk of their marks. While it is reasonable to say that a majority should not suffer for the actions of a minority it is perhaps reasonable too to adopt a procedure that discriminates least against the honest student.

(b) In my opinion I.T.A. has had a disastrous effect on student life in general. Work loads did increase, pressure throughout the year did increase and pressure at the end of the year did not decrease.

(c) As John points out the Faculty are prepared to do, allow I.T.A. in subjects where individual assignments can be set, i.e. where they can be sure that work is indeed the work of the student concerned. The subjects that are doing this now are all fairly small classes, and none of them is a 'technical' 'legal' subject.

In a large class the setting and marking of, say, 130 different exercises is obviously beyond the Faculty's manpower resources. Also the majority of students are not happy to do original research of their own. Contrary to radical belief the average student would prefer to do as little work as possible, and if he has to do anything he would sooner have it pre-digested for him.

Those students who through genuine interest or natural peversity wish to demonstrate their skills at original and exciting research are well catered for by the Law Faculty's honours programme. As yet no one has been killed in the rush to get into this programme.



(d) One of the main reasons for the decision being made before students returned at the beginning of this year was that the Law Faculty had to comply with a Professorial Board directive to inform students of the assessment scheme within 2 weeks of the beginning of the academic year. Presumably the time allowed did not give sufficient time to allow for the full commentation which John McBride would have preferred.

In view of the total lack of reaction by law students it seems clear that the faculty will continue in 1976 as it has this year.

(e) Four weeks ago an S.G.M. of the Law Faculty Club was held to discuss, amongst other things, ITA. With the benefit of hindsight John McBride was conspicuous by his absence. Only 16 students attended, most of them members of the Law Fac Club committee.

Perhaps the issue is not such a 'vital' one to students as he believes. The Law Fac Club Committee has done a good deal of work and devoted a lot of thought to the question of ITA. The general feeling is clearly that law students as a whole prefer not to have it. No substantial complaint about its abolition has been made. Mr McBride's included. But then, uninformed criticism is a lot less time consuming than going to boring old meetings, eh, John?  
*Doug Wilson*

## ... and Replies

1.

1. The ITA issue involves a conflict of interests between staff who place great emphasis on assessment and must face criticisms of disparity in grading, and students. I submit that it is not known what students think. We have done nothing so far because we thought the issue had been settled. The aim of the article was to point out the issue is not settled.

2. Doug Wilson is correct to note my lack of involvement in bringing back ITA: I too had believed the issue was settled once and for all.

John McBride

*examined some of the shortcomings of the Socratic method one of which was its failure to inculcate any sense of service - of a duty towards one's future clients. Without this wish to serve the people, an average law student has hardly got much reason to become a good lawyer. If he can cheat his tutors and later his clients isn't that easier? Isn't it easier, also, if one is not concerned with one's ability to serve the people, to do the minimum amount of work possible? While I do not put forward this political concern as the main concern involved in student apathy/laziness I do feel that it is a major one.*

4. The rest of your criticisms, where they do not actually agree with what appeared in *Salient* are more an indictment of the failure of the law faculty club to represent its students. If one reads your criticisms carefully it would appear that no law students have any opinion on in-term assessment or the Socratic method whatsoever. This is hardly likely. Sitting still in the *Salient* office I seem to have learnt more about what law students gripes are than you have. Also, with reference to the Socratic method, you seem to ignore the fact that the people most intimidated by the Socratic method are also the least likely to complain.

5. To say there was no time to consult students about the abolition of in-term assessment is rubbish. There was, as far as I can see, no reason at all to make the changes this year without consultation. Surely a preliminary decision could have been made in February made subject to discussion throughout this year to apply in 1976.

6. To imply, in any way whatsoever, that finals exams measure students abilities better than in-term assessment is just not on. If anybody involved with the law faculty club - as I assume you are - had done some reading of the literature on the pros and cons of different forms of assessment they could not have supported the reintroduction of 100% finals exams in any course let alone a whole faculty. I suggest you get hold of the NZUSA reports on this matter and read them.

Bruce Robinson

2.

Having written the introduction that has borne the brunt of the criticisms from Geoff Harley and Doug Wilson I would like to reply to some of the points they raise.

1. I did not claim that Dean John Thomas was solely responsible for the growing use of, and interest in, the Socratic method in the faculty. I merely stated that he was one of the major protagonists of the method. His support of the method had to be commented on in light of the facts that (i) in term assessment has been abolished in the faculty; (ii) the position of Dean has some prestige attached to it which gives disproportionate influence to the views of the incumbent.

2. The Socratic method is by and large a new development in the teaching of law. While it has been used for some while now it has only been recently that its use has attracted much interest. Certainly, the editorial comment in a recent *Gaveat* on the method was the first student comment I have seen on it.

3. On forced learning, I am well aware that the Law Faculty contains some of the laziest students in this university. But this is no excuse to adopt a forced learning approach without investigating precisely the reasons for student apathy and laziness. In his article John McBride

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# RAZAK IS COMING

The government of Tun Abdul Razak is becoming frantic in its attempts to stifle dissent. Last year the Malaysian authorities arrested over 1800 students who had demonstrated in support of people who were found to be starving in Baling. Some of those students remain in detention. Not satisfied with indiscriminate arrests and detention without trial, the Malaysian Government introduced new legislation that removed the few remaining political rights Malaysian students had.

## Academic freedom curtailed

The new legislation, among other things, denied students the right to associate with "any society, political party, trade union or any organisation, body or group of persons who are engaged in political activity."

The new legislation also severely restricted freedom for Universities and teachers. Vice-Chancellors have become simply tools of the government and can act only with its blessing.

Malaysia's new laws mean that students have been left with only one political right — the right to vote.

## Political Prisoners

Hundreds of Malaysian patriots are presently imprisoned under the notorious Internal Security Act. These prisoners, including Juliet Chin, Khoo Ee Liam, Wong Siong Seng and Syed Hussein Ali, have been detained without trial.

Juliet Chin is a Malaysian citizen who was a student leader in Singapore. Last year she was deported from Singapore for engaging in political activity. As soon as she returned to Malaysia she was arrested and jailed under the Internal Security Act. Juliet Chin is now imprisoned indefinitely, but she has never been put on trial.

Khoo Ee Liam and Wong Siong Seng are both Malaysian citizens who studied in New Zealand. Both were arrested some time after their return home and are still in prison. Three of the accusations against Khoo relate to his alleged activities while he was a student in New Zealand and Australia.

1. That while a student at Canterbury University he "actively participated in the activities of the pro-Peking New Zealand/China Friendship Society and was in close association with known members of the New Zealand Communist Party."

2. That while in the same University "he in collaboration with two pro-Communist elements in New Zealand attempted to join the Malayan National Liberation Army of Malaysia"; and,

3. That while a matriculation student in Melbourne, Australia, "he has studied a great variety of Communist literature and publications and on many occasions indulged in serious discussion with members of the pro-Peking Australia/China Friendship Society in order to enhance his knowledge and belief in the Communist ideology."

The news of Khoo's arrest caused a storm of protest in New Zealand last year. The detailed nature of the charges against him showed that he had been under close surveillance while he was a student in New Zealand and Australia.

The New Zealand Government protested against Khoo's imprisonment and a wide range of New Zealanders joined in the campaign to free him. Eventually the pressure on the Malaysian and New Zealand governments was so great that the outspoken Malaysian High Commissioner, Jack de Silva, was withdrawn and sent to South Korea. The New Zealand Government told the Malaysian authorities that any attempt to penalise a Malaysian student for activities which were lawful in New Zealand would be an attempt to extend the laws of Malaysia to New Zealand. The Government also said that such a prosecution would raise serious questions of academic freedom and civil liberties of which New Zealanders were proud.

Syed Hussein Ali was a prominent academic at the University of Malaya at the time of his arrest. Ali will also face at least two years imprisonment without trial. Like the others, he could be in jail for life.

## Interference in New Zealand's affairs

There has been a long history of attempts by the Malaysian Government to intimidate and spy upon Malaysian students in New Zealand.

In 1969 the Director of the Malaysian Students' Department (which was based in Sydney) wrote to a group of Malaysian students at Auckland University telling them to break away from the Malaysian Singapore Students' Association and to form an exclusively Malaysian student organisation.

In 1971 the 'Manawatu Evening Standard' reported that a senior Malaysian student had said that he had been offered a bribe to form an MSA at Massey University.

In 1973 the Malaysian High Commissioner, Jack de Silva, claimed that Malaysian students in New Zealand were being subverted by Communist propaganda. He alleged that the Chinese Government and the New Zealand Communist Party were responsible. De Silva's claims were strongly refuted by students, university administrators and the New Zealand Government. Finally Tun Razak admitted to the Malaysian Parliament that the allegations were without foundation.

In 1974 the Malaysian Government's intimidation and interference reached new heights with the arrest and detention of Khoo Ee Liam.

## DEMONSTRATE 5.45 PM MONDAY OCTOBER 13TH

# End Political Detentions!

The following is the full text of the MEMORANDUM by Opposition parties on 'Arrests without Trial Under the Internal Security Act' submitted to the Prime Minister, Tun Abdul Razak, on February 27, 1975:

1. We the undersigned, on behalf of our respective three parties, that is the Democratic Action Party (DAP), Kesatuan Insaf Tanahair (KITA), Parti Keadilan Masyarakat (PEKEMAS), Partai Socialis Rakyat Malaya (PSRM), Partae Kebangsaan Sarawak (SNAP) hereby submit our collective stand taken and resolution passed at the meeting of Opposition parties held in Petaling Jaya, Selangor on 26.1.75 with regard to arrests without trial under the Internal Security Act
2. The part with reference to the resolution reads: "That this meeting of Opposition parties with regard to arbitrary arrests and detention under the Internal Security Act which was attended by representative from all opposition parties, i.e. the Democratic Action Party (DAP), Kesatuan Insaf Tanahair (KITA), Parti Keadilan Masyarakat (PEKEMAS), Partai Socialis Rakyat Malaya (PSRM) and Partai Kebangsaan Sarawak (SNAP):
  - (a) Resolves that the principle of arrests without trial under the Internal Security Act and other laws is in conflict with and against the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and is most unfair;
  - (b) Condemns the arbitrary arrest and detention under the Internal Security Act and other laws, especially the arbitrary arrests and detention which were carried out recently on University lecturers, student, youth and political party leaders, and urges the Government to release them unconditionally;
  - (c) Demands that Parliament and other State Legislative Assemblies repeal this Act and the Preservation of Public Security Regulation in Sarawak and Sabah and other laws which provide for detention without trial immediately; and
  - (d) Urges the Government to release unconditionally all political detainees who have been detained under this Act."
3. Our collective stand and the resolution adopted at the meeting is reasonable and fair. Our stand and resolution contains a basic humanitarian point, i.e. that a man who is accused of committing a crime has a right to be considered as innocent until he is proven guilty in an open court of law where he has all opportunities to defend himself. This humanitarian right is enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights which was adopted and announced by the Conference of the United Nations held on 10.12.48. Malaysia, as a member of the United Nations, must respect and follow this Declaration.
4. We believe that there are not valid reasons why such cruel laws should still be maintained. Your Government always says that the Internal Security Act is necessary to contain subversive elements of the Malayan Communist Party. This excuse is too general and your Government has used it to include all cases of Opposition against your Government. Allegation against those who were and are still detained, especially student and youth leaders arrested recently as contained in their orders of detention, reveal that the reasons given by the Government are too general and this act has been made use of as a political weapon by your Government to suppress Opposition towards your Party's Government.

5. Only one example is enough to substantiate this statement of ours. In the order of detention issued by your Government dated 1.2.75 against Annuar Ibrahim, a well-known youth leader who is known nationally and internationally and who has been ordered to be detained for two years on the allegations that since 1969 he had during that period, (a) demanded Tengku Abdul Rahman to resign, (b) urged the Government to quicken the implementation of Bahasa Malaysia as sole-official language of the Nation, (c) condemned the Singapore Government for humiliating three Malaysian citizens, (d) issued or circulated extracts from the book, 'The Malay Dilemma', written by a top UMNO leader, Dr Mahathir, (e) condemned the Universities and University Colleges Act, (f) organised student demonstrations against the visit of the Thai Prime Minister to K.L. because of the suppression of the Muslims in Petani, (g) condemned the Government for not setting up an Islamic University, (h) planned to have a Palestine seminar and (i) organised student demonstration supporting the demands of the farmers of Baling.
6. The allegations clearly prove that our people in actual fact do not possess the right to voice our opposition to Government policies or action. What is the meaning of democracy if this is allowed? Is it incapable of making mistakes? Democracy and the freedom of the people to refer and criticise and to rectify the mistakes our national political leaders make is necessary so as to ensure justice, history and progress for the people. The usurpation of powers by two or three leaders who cannot be questioned or opposed will lead to a dictatorial Government and which can give rise to calamity in the country.
7. We view with concern the question of arrests without trial of our people under this Act and other laws. We hope that you will not ignore our appeal and we hope that you will not consider that you have been given the mandate by the people to enforce the law under this Act. Cruelty even though it is protected by law. Cruel laws are laws which are condemned by God and humanity. A lot of our people including well-known political leaders, farmers, workers and students have been arrested and have become victims under this Act, such as in the case of Ahmad Boestaman, Ishak Hj. Mohd., Dr Burhanuddin, Datuk Kampo Radjo, Hasnol Hadi, Tan Kai Hee, Dr M. K. Rajakumar, C.C. Yong, Hamid Tuah, Lim Kit Siang, Zulkifli Ismail, S. Sivasupramaniam, Datuk James Wong, Dr Syed Hussein Ali and Annuar Ibrahim.
8. We also found that unsatisfactory conditions have been imposed on political detainees in their places of detention, like solitary confinement, inadequate medical facilities, inadequate reading materials, etc. Hunger strike by the detainees in the detention camps and the committing of suicide by two political detainees not too long ago show that conditions in the detention centres are far from satisfactory. We also view with grave concern this matter. Thus, we urge you to set up an independent commission to inquire into the conditions and welfare of all those detained in detention camps. We also urge you to allow an all-party delegation to visit the various places of detention.
9. We also ask for an assurance from you as the Government leader that you would give serious, fair and urgent attention to our memorandum.

### An armoury of repressive laws

Since the end of British colonial rule in Malaya, the Malaysian Government has systematically destroyed democratic rights in that country. Its repressive laws include:

1. The Internal Security Act of 1960 which permits the Government to arrest any individual and hold him indefinitely without trial. This law has been used consistently against opposition members of parliament, academics, students, newspaper editors and trade unionists.
2. The Printing Press Ordinance of 1962 which stifles freedom of the press within Malaysia.
3. Anti-trade union legislation, including the Employment Ordinance 1955, Trade Union Ordinance 1959 and 1967, Essential (Trade Unions) Regulation 1969 and Contract of Employment Act 1968, which has effectively curtailed the development of trade unions and wiped out the workers' power to organise and bargain for their rights.
4. The Universities and University Colleges Act 1971 which denies students the right to assemble or engage in political activity. The Act was further strengthened in 1975 following student campaigns in support of hungry peasants.

### Demonstrate against Tun Razak

As Prime Minister of Malaysia, Tun Abdul Razak is responsible for the vicious repression of the Malaysian people. Don't let him forget it.

We must show our support for Malaysian students in New Zealand in their struggle for political rights. We must also demonstrate our solidarity with those Malaysians who are struggling for national independence and social justice at home.

### DEMAND

1. Release of Juliet Chin, Khoo Ee Liam, Wong Siong Seng, Syed Hussein Ali and all political prisoners.
2. An end to political surveillance of Malaysian students in New Zealand.
3. Repeal of Internal Security Act, Universities and University Colleges Act and other Repressive Legislation.



## JAMES COOK HOTEL

## NEWS

## FROM MALAYSIA & SINGAPORE

25-9-75

### Discipline: New Rules for the University of Malaya

Any University of Malaya student found guilty of an offence under the disciplinary rules released today, may be fined up to \$200, suspended from any faculty for a period or expelled.

The University of Malaya (Discipline of Students) Rules 1975 covers general, hostel and road traffic discipline.

Some of the rules are, they must not:

1. DISRUPT or interfere with teaching, study, research; by or under the

direction of or with the permission of the university;

2. PREVENT, obstruct or interfere or cause to be prevented, obstructed with any officer or employee of the university or any person acting under his direction from carrying out his work, duty or function.
3. PREVENT or obstruct or cause to prevent or obstruct any student from attending any lecture, tutorial or class.
4. ORGANISE, incite or participate in the boycott of any examination, lecture, tutorial or class.

Students must also not absent themselves from lectures, tutorials or classes

except with prior permission or on 'reasonable' grounds.

The rules also prohibit students or organisations from convening, holding or organising any assembly of more than five persons in the campus without prior permission of the vice-chancellor.

They cannot own, use, have or control any loudspeaker, hailer, amplifier or similar appliance unless authorised by the vice-chancellor.

Publication of student documents will need the vice-chancellor's permission.

The rules also cover students activities outside campus such as work or trade considered undesirable and communication with the public or the Press.

It is understood that disciplinary rules for other university will be published soon.

(N.B. Students must be aware that the position of the vice-chancellor is to be appointed by the Minister of Education. In other words, the university is now under the indirect control of the Minister. The autonomy of the university is no more in existence.)

22-9-75

### Mobil Dealers Begin Boycott

The banners and caricatures go up at Guam Tong service station in Farrer Road - and also at 32 others of the 39 Mobil stations in Singapore.

The 33 dealers are refusing to sell Mobil products from today in protest against the oil company's alleged "victimisation" of Guam Tong.

"Our boycott will go on indefinitely", said the chairman of the Singapore Mobil Petrol Dealers Association, Mr Lawrence Lee late last night.

"However, other services such as repairing and servicing of cars will continue as usual."

The boycott follows the expiry of an ultimatum to Mobil two weeks ago to withdraw their proposed cancellation of Guam Tong's franchise at the end of the month because of poor sales.

Mobil has denied the charge of "victimisation" and said it had offered the Farrer Road dealer six-month contract with steps to help improve his management performance.

Mr Lee of the dealers' association said, "Most contracts are usually for one-year periods. I don't see why the association should accept a six-month extension."

(N.B. Earlier, speaking at a press conference to announce the boycott, Mr Lee quoted a Mobil letter which said that the dealer had enjoyed an annual growth of 1.9% between 1969 to last year.

The Mobil letter however, described the dealer's performance as "hardly encouraging" when compared to the 7.7% growth in fuel sales of other service stations during the same period.)





TE ROOPU OTE MATAKITE —  
 THE MARCHERS ARE NEARING THE BOUNDARIES OF  
 WELLINGTON PROVINCE'  
 YOUR SUPPORT IS REQUIRED

Arrival, Saturday 11 October 1975  
 at Toa Rangatira Marae, Porirua. This will be the welcoming point  
 for the land marchers.

Sunday 12 October 1975  
 a mass rally will be held in Porirua beginning at 11.00 a.m.:  
 Interdenominational Church Service  
 Whaikoreroa  
 Cultural Activities

Monday 13 October 1975  
 March from Porirua to Wellington.

## Why the Maori

The 1967 Maori Affairs Amendment Act was branded as the 'Last Land Grab'. Since then, submissions to Parliament by the New Zealand Maori Council, M.O.O.H.R., Nga Tamatoa, Maori Incorporations and other Maori groups have brought about changes to the Act aimed at slowing down the alienation of Maori land.

But while Maoris have been preoccupied with the 1967 Act, other statutes have been brought into play to continue the process of alienation of Maori land. These are the Town and Country Planning Act, the Rating Act and the Counties Amendment Act.

Maoris as the indigenous people of New Zealand have contributed 64 million acres of land to the building of our Nation. They now have less than three million acres left.

Because Maoris have a cultural attitude to land, distinct from that of the Pakeha New Zealander, they wish to retain that last small remaining area in perpetuity for their descendants.

Land is the very soul of a tribal people.

It connects man with his ancestors in a great chain of being back through the mists of time to the creation itself through Papuanuku the earth mother.

Land for Maoris is our turangawaewae where we have dignity before all people.

It is an act of cultural genocide for the use of political power to fashion laws that will eventually strip the Maori of his tribal lands.

To Maoris, land is a tribe passed down from the ancestors to come.

Te Roopu Matakite is a uniting Maoris on the platform.

The name is traditional.

The vision that Matakite allows is preserving Maori cultural identity in the last remaining Maori land.

The alternative is the creation of a proletariat with no dignity, no identity, no society.

Like the American Indian, they stand outside society and fight for their land.

The question we must ask is: are we willing to pay that price for the preservation of Maori land, or are we ready to give it in perpetuity for the sake of a few dollars?

In the past Maori land was considered 'undeveloped'.

It is mainly marginal hill country that remains in Maori possession. It is our awareness of the need for reserves and open spaces that has kept Maori land from 'development' in district schemes. 'heads you win, tails I lose'

In relation to Maori lands, the government is like a dog crouching over a bone.  
 Each time that crumbs fall to the ground the government licks them up.  
 This is the effect of the present Maori land legislation.

*James K. Baxter*



## Land March?

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their land. It needs to be stressed that keeping of Maori land in a tribal ownership is not in conflict with the principle of public use as reserves and open space.

Maori forest and coastal lands have always been open for public use and will remain so.

We see no difference between the aspirations of Maori people and the desire of workers in their struggles. We seek the support of worker organisations, as the only viable organisations which have sympathy and understanding of the desires of Maori people. The people who are exploiting the workers are the same people who are ripping off Maoris.

There comes a time, when, after all else has failed — when approaches to the appropriate Government bodies have come to nought — when frustration after frustration is heaped upon us — there then comes a time when some other type of action becomes a necessity.

For this reason the March is on!

For this we seek your support.

We seek your understanding!

We ask working brothers and sisters to March with us to protest this indignity!

**NO REIRA E HOA MA  
NAU MAI, NAU MAI, HAERE MAI!**

*Te Roopu Ote Matakite*

VUWSA will act as host to the land marchers. Approximately 300 marchers will be accommodated in the Union Building over the weekend of 11-12 October.

IF you have any spare mattresses you could lend;

OR if you can assist on Saturday or Sunday;

OR if you could send a donation;

please leave your name and phone number at the VUWSA office on the ground floor of the Union Building.

Many of you will no doubt wish to express your sympathy for the reasons which have prompted many Maori people to petition Parliament for the retention of Maori ownership of the remaining morsels of Maori land.

If you are planning to show your support by joining the march at Porirua or elsewhere along the route, may we respectfully remind you that to Te Roopu Ote Matakite, this is a sacred pilgrimage to be conducted quietly without palcards or alcohol:

We trust that you will bear this in mind and be sensitive to the wishes of the organisers.

nder a table on which somebody is crumbling a loaf of bread.  
n up with its tongue. It hopes in time to devour the whole loaf.

# BOOKS

## Racism and Apartheid in Southern Africa - South Africa and Namibia

A book of data based on material prepared by the Anti-Apartheid Movement and published by the UNESCO press.

Reviewed by Brian Anderson

Any 'right-thinking' person who saw the recent film *Last Grave at Dimbaza* could have only been filled with abhorrence and disgust at the treatment which is presently being meted out to the black Africans by the South African authorities. Unfortunately, human nature being what it is (and its certainly a popular platform for excuse), most people, although painfully aware that the situation exists, are quite prepared to forget about it until the stark realities of the situation are brought home to them. This book, serving a similar function as *Last Grave at Dimbaza*, does just this by presenting a reasoned, factual representation of the situation in South Africa - a presentation which would be very difficult to ignore.

As the title suggests, this book is divided into two sections. The first part deals with the situation in South Africa itself. The reader is guided through a brief outline of the historical development of apartheid in South Africa and its intimate relationship with the development of the economy in that area. Probably the most informative and most interesting section of this book is the chapter entitled 'Apartheid in Operation.' Here is outlined the apartheid policy, its aims and how, through a series of repressive legislative Acts - this policy has been effected.

There are statistics and statements demonstrating the inequities between the races in South Africa. For example, the average wage of an African working in the coal mines in 1973 was 21 Rand compared with the 421 Rand which the white worker earned for doing similar work. This situation is bad enough in itself but when it is considered that the PDL (Poverty Datum Line) for a five member family is calculated to be in the region of 60-96 Rand, it is only then that the harsh realities become apparent.

The principles which govern the education policies of the South African government were laid down by Dr Verwoerd in Parliament in 1953.

Native education should be controlled in such a way that it should be in accord with the policy of the State.... If the Native in South Africa today .... is being taught to expect that he will live his adult life under a policy of equal rights, he is making a big mistake ...

In 1971-72 the South African Government expenditure per pupil per year was 25.31 Rands for Africans and 461 Rands for whites. The pupil-teacher ratio is roughly 60:1 in schools for Africans and 20:1 in schools for whites. These are only a few of the many discrepancies evidenced in this book.

There is a rundown of the pass law regulations. The policy of the South African Government to establish 'Homelands' or 'Bantustans' is outlined - apartheid has been built on an unequal division of the land (as provided for in the Native Trust and Land Act 1936) by which the whites will retain control of 86.3 percent of the land and 13.7 percent will eventually be passed over to the Africans (although it is doubtful whether the Africans will gain complete autonomy even in these areas).

The remaining chapters in the first section of the book look at the various storms of opposition which has arisen to the policy of apartheid both within South Africa and from the world outside and the effect that these have had on that policy.

The second, shorter section of the book considers the situation in Namibia

- the name given to the former territory of South West Africa by the General Assembly when the United Nations terminated the South African mandate for it in 1966. In spite of this termination of the mandate South Africa continues to effectively govern the territory, having refused to allow Namibia to become a trustee territory. "In June 1971 the International Court of Justice declared the South African presence in the territory illegal, and prescribed Member State obligations towards securing expulsion. The legal position is thus unequivocal but few practical measures have been taken to bring the real situation into line." With a few minor concessions Namibia is subject to the same apartheid policy as South Africa itself.

As a general text on apartheid, this book is excellent. It is concise, well presented and easy reading. After reading this book I am further convinced that the only way to bring pressure on the South African Government to change its apartheid policies is for other nations of the world to adopt a policy of complete isolation - both in sport and trade. For those who are still wandering around with footballs for brains I would echo the words of Chief Albert Luthuli who said:

"I would ask you to unite in demanding that your governments should honour the resolutions taken at the United Nations. I would urge that you and your government be not deterred from any action by the excuse often advanced by our oppressors - that boycotts and sanctions will bring to us blacks more suffering than to whites. We have been victims of suffering long before our boycott and sanctions call to the nations of the world. We are committed to suffering that will lead us to freedom - as it has been the lot of all oppressed people before us from time immemorial. What we are determined not to do, cost what it may, is to acquiesce in a status quo that makes us semi-slaves in our country

... the time must surely come when South Africa must emerge from the dark night of racial fanaticism to take its place among the free nations of the world. You all - people and governments - can, to your honour, hasten this day.

.... To the nations and governments of the world ... I say: Cast aside your hypocrisy and deceit ... Do not think we will be deceived by your pious protestations as long as you are prepared to condone, assist and actively support the tyranny in our land ... The test is action - action against oppression.

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## Design for the Real World

Reviewed by Brian Anderson

*This article is the second of a two part series, the first of which appeared in the last issue of 1974*

Professor Papanek's credentials for embarking on this project cannot be disputed. He is a UNESCO International Design Expert and Dean of the School of Design at the California Institute of the Arts. For many years he has specialised in design for the handicapped, the Third World, the sick, the poor and people in need generally.

The message contained in the book is loud and clear: the designer must be conscious of his social and moral responsibility. Design is the conscious effort to impose meaningful order and as such, according to Papanek, it is the most powerful tool yet given man with which to shape his products, his environments, and, by extension, himself.

The book is divided into two sections. The first part, 'Like It Is', attempts to define and criticize design as it is taught and practised today. Papanek is concerned, as indeed we all should be, that the artist, the craftsman and the designer no longer operate with the good of the consumer in mind - there has been a "growth of the individual expressing himself egocentrically". The problem is seen as basically being an economic one in that the fact that every part of the designer's life has been conditioned by a market-oriented, profit-directed system makes it so much harder for him to analyse the past as well as the future consequences of his acts. The dominance of the market place has so far delayed the emergence of a rational design strategy and given rise to various misconceptions which have dictated what shall be produced, how it shall be produced and who it shall be produced for. For example, it is patently easier to sell objects that are thrown away (i.e. the myth of obsolescence) than objects that are permanent and industry has done little to decide what should be thrown away and what should not.

But the book does not begin and end with theory and ideology. The author has spent his life working in the field of design and the chapters are permeated with examples which, as well as being instructive, are an amusing reflection on the human existence. Did you know that a bicycle has an approximate life span of 25 years; did you also know that in the U.S. the actual time that a bicycle is put to use is 2 years whereas in an under-developed country it is likely to be put to use for somewhere in the region of 75 years? How many of you out there in the big wide beautiful world are busy playing with your

rise themselves with many other fields and, by knowing them, redefine the relevance of the designer to our society." It is a fact that the designer often has greater control over his work than he believes he does, that quality, basic new concepts and mass production could mean designing for the majority of the world's people, rather than for a small domestic market. The key is to design for the people's needs rather than for their wants, or artificially created needs.

Having got thus far, Papanek then goes on to consider how the whole concept of design can be aided by an observation of the natural world around us: "here, in the totality of biological and chemical systems, the problems mankind faces have already been met and solved, and through analogues, met and solved optimally." The idea is to study the basic principles in nature and then apply the principles and processes found there to the needs of mankind (bionics). Here again the reader is engulfed in a wealth of explanation and illustration - the aerodynamics of a seed applied to aid in fire-fighting; lichen used to paint a house.

In the concluding chapters, Papanek looks at the present teaching methods used in the area of design and comes to the conclusion that most of it is vastly out-dated. The author advocates a more durable kind of design thinking which sees the product as a linear link between man and his environment - integrated design. The observations he makes on



lite-size plastic, moveable 'Lolita' doll while Papanek and his colleagues are constructing a \$U.S.9 T.V. set for use in under-developed countries (a similar set incidentally would retail for \$U.S.119.95) to go with their 9c non-electric, thermocoupled, cow-dung powered radio.

Papanek's answer is that in order to work more intelligently designers can no longer be the employees of corporations, but must rather work directly for the client group - that is, the people who are in need of a product.

The second part of the book is entitled 'How It Could Be'. Here Papanek asks the basic question: 'How can we make design better?' He sees no real difficulty apart from an inherent resistance to change "designers and students have to familia-

the present assessment system in design schools and his recommendations for reform make interesting reading and would probably be relevant to most courses at most universities.

Papanek obviously set out to cover a wide field in his analysis of the design world and he succeeds in his task admirably. His conclusions are, at the very least, provocative and in my view, substantially convincing. If you are a design fanatic or if you have not got the faintest idea of what design is all about then read this book. As Papanek says in the very first line 'All men are designers' and certainly all of our lives are affected by design.

*Design for the Real World* is published by Paladin and retails for \$2.75 at Whitcoulls.

TIME PASSES  
QUICKLY WHEN YOU'RE  
ENJOYING YOURSELF



## Finding out about time

8 and 9 year-olds experiment with a method of measuring Time. Evenly-spaced pins record the burning down of the candles . . . the distance between pins being equivalent to an observed period of Time. Instead of passing in hours and minutes, the school day for these children will be measured in melting wax.

A teacher finds that leading children into discoveries can be very rewarding. Learning should be exciting . . . making it so, makes teaching a satisfying job. This is when Time has rules of its own; it seems to pass so quickly when you're stimulated, interested — when you enjoy what you're doing.

### What Does Teaching Have To Offer?

Because of its many facets, teaching obviously holds different attractions for different people. But of many teachers asked, *most* said teaching offered a great deal of "Personal satisfaction". For them, individual fulfilment is the most important requirement from a career, and teaching provides it. Liking children . . . enjoying rapport with them . . . being involved in an ongoing process . . . the variety, so there's never boredom.

Challenge . . . the rewarding feeling of getting something across . . . developing your own particular interests or talents . . . "having a go" at new ideas. These are satisfying aspects of a teacher's job.

**For further information on Kindergarten, Primary, or Secondary Teaching,** see a school principal, Careers Adviser, or the Recruitment Officer at your nearest Education Board.

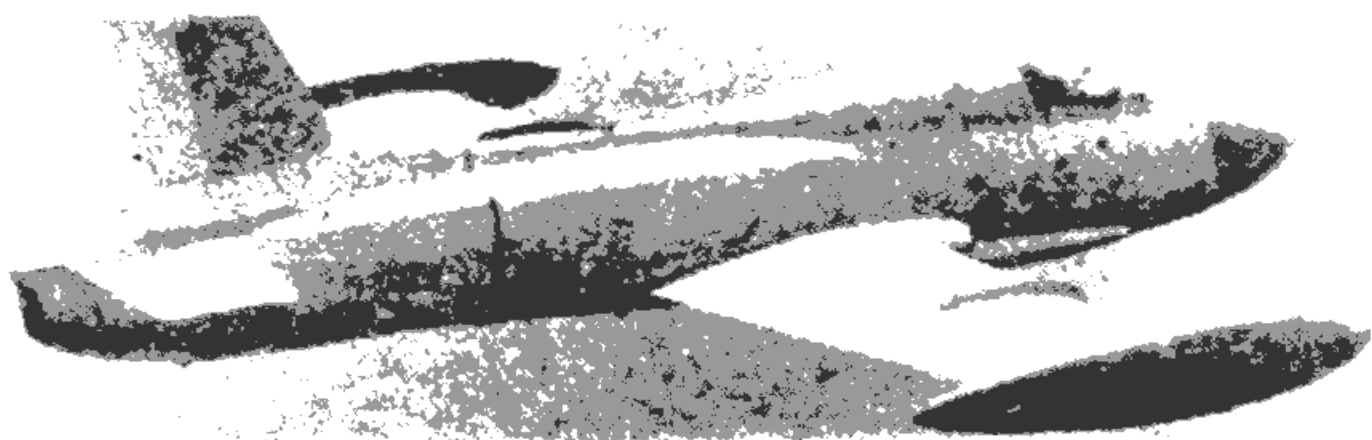
## Come Teaching

# THE SOUTH AFRICAN

## ... with Israel

MILITARY AND economic links between the Zionist state of Israel and the apartheid state in South Africa continue to flourish. It is a relationship which the Israelis are proud to display, although when Israel was active in seeking co-operation with, and diplomatic support from, the black Africa states, the relationship between the two racist states was a closely guarded secret.

On July 8th *The Guardian* published a report from their Cape Town correspondent Stanley Uys



A MIRAGE jet fighter ... did S.A. fight Israel's battles?

in which he revealed: 'Senior Israeli officers visit South Africa regularly to lecture South African officers on modern warfare and anti-insurgency techniques, it was disclosed today. This is one of several important military and industrial links that have been established between Israel and South Africa'.

In Israel a rail project is being carried out with participation by the state owned South African railways, while in South Africa an Israeli plant to desalinate seawater for drinking and irrigation is being carried out with Israeli expertise and technicians.

Stanley Uys continued, 'Confirmation of these two projects was given

in Johannesburg today by General Mair Amit, formerly Israel's chief of intelligence and at present head of the giant Koor Industries, who is on his second business and lecture tour of South Africa'.

When it was put to General Amit in an interview that apart from major industrial projects Israel and South Africa enjoyed good military relations, he replied: 'That is an understatement'.

Koor Industries comprises of 150 independent companies, 75 of them

major manufacturers, and has links with ISCOR (the state-owned Iron and Steel Corporation in South Africa) and give other major South African industrial concerns.

General Amit disclosed that a joint Israeli-South African venture in the manufacture of agricultural chemicals, including insecticides, would come into operation in East London, Cape Province, next year. The factory was already being built.

In addition, an oil tank farm for the storage of oil under tight security conditions, was being built in Israel and this was a 'partnership venture' with South Africa, General Amit disclosed. The oil tanks had been made by a South African company and were being assembled

in Israel.

Israeli newspapers now openly discuss the common interests of the Israeli and South African Governments. An article in *Ma'ariv* (29/4/75) by a well-known commentator on world affairs, Shaul Ben-Chaim, claims that Arab commandos are trying to destroy the fruitful dialogue between Pretoria and black Africa as a means of attacking Israel. One remarkable aspect of this article is that it was published after it was already known that the attack on the Israeli Consulate in Johannesburg was carried out by one of its own guards and not by Arabs.

Below are extracts from Ben-Chaim's article which appeared under the heading 'Arabs Aim To Damage Israel-South Africa Relations':

The Arabs have always associated Israel with South Africa in their declarations. Their strategy at the UN was to provide the African extremists with the votes of the Arab bloc and its friends, in return for African support for their demand that observer status be granted to the organisation of Arafat, the grand assassin.

The attack in the heart of Johannesburg was meant to demonstrate the strong link between Jerusalem and Pretoria. The Arabs can now appear in African eyes as the people who do their work for them. Is it not the extremists in the African states who demand all the time that the black Africans should pass over to the offensive against the South African Government? This has not been done before because of South African strength.

From our point of view, it is right to associate Jerusalem with Pretoria. Both states are surrounded by enemies with more numerous populations and the South Africans are well aware that their very existence is at stake. The Israel-South Africa relationship is on a firm basis. First of all the people of South Africa respect the Bible; they have a special relationship with the Land of the Bible and the people of the Book. Secondly, they have always seen Israel as an example of the ability of a small nation to survive. They followed this people's struggles and they rejoiced in its victories on the battlefield. It seems this attitude is stronger the further one goes into the rural areas and away from the big city centres.

Numerous guests come to South Africa from Israel but in most cases their visits are not publicised. One exception in this respect was Dr Coney Mulder the South African Minister of the Interior and Information, who recently came on an official visit to Israel. Other government officials, who included the commander of the South African secret police, chose to keep their visits secret.

The relationship between Israel and South Africa has not always been idyllic. There were times when the 'African lobby' in Jerusalem claimed that the ties with Pretoria harmed the development of links between Israel and black Africa. This view collapsed when even Israel's best friends in the black continent yielded to the temptation of the Arabs and cut their ties with us.

## ....RESULT UNEXPECTED....

File: 947/82/-

Memo: to the Director, Washington DC

From: 0032, Wellington, Australia

Subject: student election

1. Further to my circular memorandum (No 129, file 947/82/-) I have to advise that certain trends apparent at that time do not appear to have been forthcoming.

2. It will be recalled that I projected the steady decline of the liberal/left alliance at Victoria University, the well known "red" base among students Down Under, in that memorandum.

3. Events since that time have revealed that the incumbent group in control of the students' association here has a greater hold on student activities than we had previously suspected. A brief chronology of recent events is as follows:

4. After being defeated by less than 30 votes by the incumbent candidate Beckford, Stephen Hay successfully appealed the election to a committee which successfully used the association constitution to potentially upset Beckford's prospects.

5. The re-election for president was

held here on 02 October. Regrettably our campus contacts failed to publish a second issue of 'Sullient', a device used by us in the first contest to goad Hay into challenging the result. The leftist campus editor, Robinson, was restrained from outright attacks on Hay, and our contacts inform us that the majority of student opinion considered Hay a "bad loser" and moved decisively towards Beckford.

6. The results were as follows: Hay 722 votes, Beckford 952 votes, Westbrooke 68 votes, informal votes 46, invalid votes 9, total votes 1797. Beckford thus benefited almost totally from the increased poll and increased his majority by more than sevenfold.

7. I regret to advise you that our strategy of discouraging students from voting, publishing the 'Sullient' as an apparent device of the radical Left etc. has failed to deliver the desired results. We are firmly of the conclusion that the "Young Socialists" have proved a dead loss in this strategy and recommend that their services be discarded.

8. A further, detailed report will be forwarded from this office as soon as possible.

### ALFONSO'S ALTERNATIVE

Many thanks to all those who supported my cooking throughout the year.

I hope to be back next year if the Catering Committee gives me the opportunity.

Thanks to you all.

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# CONNECTION . . . .

## . . . with Malaysia

The recent squabble between Singapore and Malaysian business interests (supported by the respective regimes) over the plans of the Malaysian Government investment agency Pernas to buy into the Singapore-based multinational Haw Par Brothers International has highlighted investments of the South African owned company Charter Consolidated Ltd in Malaya. Charter Consolidated has a 13% holding in Haw Par.

Although Charter Consolidated is based in London, it is a member of the notorious Anglo-American group of companies, one of the largest exploiters of cheap Black labour in southern Africa. Charter Consolidated, with its London base, is a useful 'cover' for investment by the racist Anglo-American Corporation in the Third World: as "The Bulletin" noted (3.12.66), "it is mainly through Charter that the Anglo group hopes to diversify into other parts of the world". The British "Investors' Chronicle" (26.11.71) commented on Anglo-American's international diversification: "Its shares are proof against all but the most far-reaching economic trends. They are really an investment in the Western capitalist system".

In 1973 the Oppenheimer family — the largest shareholders in the Anglo-American empire — received over A\$4.2 million from its share holdings. The Anglo-American group's direct holdings in Charter Consolidated total 36% of its share stock. Harry Oppenheimer, Chairman of Anglo-American, personally owns 5% of the shares, 11 of the 20 directors of Charter Consolidated are also on the Anglo-American Board, including prominent members of the Oppenheimer family.

Charter Consolidated has investments totalling A\$8.8 million in South East Asia. The bulk of these are in the Malayan tin industry, principally the Tronoh group of companies — Tronoh Mines Ltd, Bidor Malaya Tin Sdn Bhd, Ayer Hitam Tin Dredging Ltd, and the Sungei Besi

Mines Ltd.

"Profits of these companies showed satisfactory increases in 1974", according to Charter Consolidated's 1974 Annual Report. The benefit of a 77% jump in tin prices went not to the Malayan people, but to greedy and openly racist mining companies like Charter Consolidated. Most of the mines were actually producing less tin than in 1973 (with a resultant loss of employment for Malaysians) while 'earning' greater profits.

For example, production by Tronoh Mines and its subsidiaries fell by 11% since 1973, but profits were about 3.5 times as great — A\$2.51 million. Production at Ayer Hitam fell by 25%, but profits were still more than 1.5 times as great — A\$1.68 million. Sungei Besi revealed a similar trend. In Selangor a major new tin discovery is to be developed jointly by Charter Consolidated and the Selangor State Development Corporation.

The De Beers Mining Corporation — another member of the Anglo-American group — shares ownership with a US company in Ocean Mining Co., an offshore tin mining concern. In 1971 an Anglo-American executive — a South African — told me that he visits Malaysia frequently to inspect his company's investments there, travelling on a British passport.

It is interesting to note that the rate of return on British investments in Malaysia is only slightly lower than the rate for South Africa itself — 11.3% p.a. compared with 11.7%.<sup>(1)</sup>

Had the recent attempt by Pernas to buy into Haw Par Brothers not been disallowed by the Singapore authorities, the South African-controlled Charter Consolidated would have become a business partner with an agency of the Malaysian Government. The 1975 Charter Consolidated Annual Report looked forward to partnership with the Razak regime as "likely to be in the best interests of

shareholders". The shareholders of course include Harry Oppenheimer and his empire: they benefit The owners of the mineral wealth of Malaya are the Malayan people: they lose, thanks to the Malaysian Government's co-operation with the most despicable of foreign capitalists.

MICHAEL LITTLE

(1) Official British statistics quoted in Ruth First et al: "The South African Connection" (London, 1972) p.333. Although these figures refer only to Britain and are somewhat out of date (1968), the ratio is unlikely to have changed greatly in the meantime.

### Malaya and southern Africa: some notes

1. The Singapore regime is apparently continuing to trade with South Africa. Singapore trade statistics attempt to disguise this fact by lumping South Africa, Zimbabwe and Namibia with a large group of relatively minor African States — e.g. Comoro Is., Liberia, etc. Singapore imported a total of S\$12 million worth of goods from this group in 1973-4. Prominent among the goods imported are many of South Africa's major export items — manufactured fertilizers, minerals, canned and prepared fish products, paper and paper board. In 1964 and 1965 Lee Kuan Yew was insisting that certain chemical products imported from South Africa were essential to Singapore industry. It is widely suspected that goods imported by Singapore from southern Africa are re-exported to Malaysia. Singapore exported S\$201 million worth of goods to the "other African nations" group in 1973-4.

2. Earlier this year the Victorian division of CARE attempted to investigate which South East Asian nations are permitting South African Airways to use their airspace on SAA's new Johannesburg-Seychelles-Hong Kong service. CARE enquired whether negotiations had been entered into with White South African officials. While both the Thai and Indonesian Embassies vigorously denied that SAA flew into their countries' airspace, and declared their regimes' intention to uphold UN General Assembly resolutions, there was no reply whatsoever from the Malaysian High Commission.

3. Malaysian Government statistics show that South African investors are even being induced to Malaya with benefits such as tax holidays. For example, 1972 statistics quoted by "Asia Research Bulletin" (May 1973) show that companies with 'pioneer industry status' at that time had a total South African investment of M\$1900.



The living conditions of apartheid. A process of exploitation, accumulation of capital and re-exploitation in another place.

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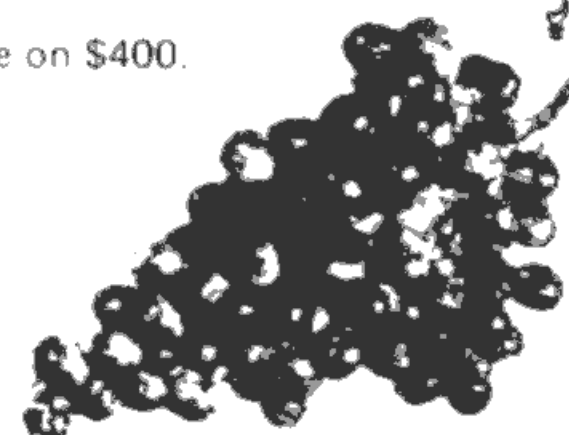


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# EATO;

## not worth the mourning

A few weeks ago the South-East Asian Treaty Organisation (SEATO) was quietly put to sleep at a little publicised meeting in New York.

While it was never particularly important in itself, the passing of SEATO signifies the historic changes that have taken place in South-East Asian politics. As the tide of national liberation sweeps the region, the anti-communist alliances of the 1950's and 1960's have fallen to pieces.

### Asia in turmoil

SEATO was a product of the anti-communist drive by the United States and other western countries after World War II. The war had left Asia in turmoil. In the late 1940's revolutionary forces had seized power throughout Vietnam and consolidated their position in north Korea. Despite a massive influx of American military aid, the Chinese Communist Party was successfully leading a vast armed struggle against the regime of Generalissimo Chiang Kaishek. India and Pakistan had achieved political independence after two

hundred years of British colonial rule. Armed revolutions were taking place in the Philippines and Malaya, while the Indonesian nationalists had thrown out the Dutch.

### The US strikes back

The United States, Britain, France and other western colonial powers faced serious problems in the late 1940's. In Europe the Soviet Union, under Stalin's leadership, had firmly resisted the western powers' attempts to establish their dominance over the continent, despite military provocation and nuclear blackmail. Communist parties in France, Italy and Greece were making important advances. In Eastern Europe the people's democracies, under communist leadership, were consolidating their position after years of brutal fascist rule.

In Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos the United States poured military aid and millions of dollars into salvaging the French attempt to re-establish its colonial power. In the Philippines a similar effort was carried on to prop up

the pro-American regime. And in June 1950 the south Korean government, which owed its political existence solely to Washington, launched an invasion of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in the north.

In 1951 the US and 47 other countries signed a peace treaty with Japan. At the time it was heralded as a 'soft' peace treaty: the US Government wanted to include Japan in its network of alliances surrounding People's China and the Soviet Union. The Australian and New Zealand Labour governments reluctantly bowed to the American view as they wanted a tougher settlement fearing a resurgence of Japanese militarism.

Speaking in Parliament in October 1951 Mr Philip Connolly, a Labour member, pointed out that many signatories to the Peace Treaty were dependent on US economic aid. He went on to quote Chapter 22, Verse 7 of the Book of Proverbs: 'The rich ruleth over the poor, and the borrower is servant to the lender.' Needless to say, the US succes-

fully excluded the Soviet Union and China from the peace treaty.

About this time the US concluded security pacts with a number of pro-western governments in Asia - Japan (1951), the Philippines (1951), south Korea (1953) and Taiwan (1954). One week before the Japanese Peace Treaty was signed, the US, Australia and New Zealand signed the ANZUS security treaty in San Francisco. While some historians have argued that this treaty was a guarantee of US protection against Japan in exchange for the 'soft' peace treaty, the Australian Minister of External Affairs, Mr R.G. Casey pointed out at the time:

It is incorrect to describe the Treaty as a guarantee by the United States exacted by us as a condition for entering the Japanese Treaty ... well before the ANZUS Treaty was drafted, the spokesmen of the Australian Government identified the immediate menace in the Pacific not as Japan but as Communist Imperialism.'

By 1954 the western powers' attempts to defeat the revolutionary forces of Asia on the battlefield were going badly. The British were slowly getting on top of the guerrilla forces in Malaya, as was the pro-US government in the Philippines. However the revolutionary forces in these countries were never completely defeated. Korea had been ravaged but the north Koreans, aided by volunteers from China, stopped the advance of the "United Nations" troops, funded and directed by the American military machine. In Indochina the French finally met complete defeat at Dien bien phu.

A peace conference was held in Geneva to try and settle the political situation in Korea and Indochina. Here the western powers fell out. Under Secretary of State Dulles, the US still wanted to follow a relentlessly aggressive policy against China and the Soviet Union. The British Conservative Government had a finer appreciation that history was running out for the imperialist powers and Foreign Secretary Sir Anthony Eden fought Dulles to reach a tentative settlement in Indochina. When the Geneva Agreement on Indochina was finally signed, the US walked out. Dulles refused to accept diplomatic defeat in Indochina and set about fanning the flames of war in Asia again.

### The sickly birth of SEATO

Throughout the late 1940's and early 1950's the governments of Australia, New Zealand, Britain and the US had talked vaguely about a "collective defence treaty" in Asia. For some years the Americans placed little importance on the idea. But after Dulles had seen his policies defeated in Korea and Indochina, he hastened to create the new alliance. In September 1954 the South-East Asian Treaty Organisation came into being.

One of the main ideas behind SEATO was to create a counter-revolutionary alliance against China, linking the old western colonial powers, the white governments of Australia and New Zealand and pro-western regimes in Asia. Western leaders at the time waxed eloquently about the fact that Asian nations would now play an equal part in "defending" themselves against communism.



But the alliance was a failure right from the beginning. India, Ceylon, Burma and Indonesia refused to join. In the end only Pakistan, Thailand and the Philippines signed the treaty along with the US, Britain, France, Australia and New Zealand. The alliance's boundaries were left somewhat vague, but excluded Taiwan and Korea.

Under SEATO the eight parties recognised that "aggression by means of armed attack in the treaty area against any of the Parties or against any State or territory which the Parties by unanimous agreement may hereafter designate, would endanger its own peace and security," and agreed "that it will in that event act to meet the common danger in accordance with its constitutional processes." The US Government added a rider saying it would only act in the event of "communist aggression." Dulles was not particularly concerned to try and hide the real purpose of the alliance.

SEATO was also aimed at keeping a watchful military eye over Indochina in case of another revolutionary upsurge. Laos, Cambodia and south Vietnam were designated as being covered by the treaty without being asked. In his book "My war with the CIA," the Cambodian Head

of State Prince Sihanouk has documented the numerous attempts by the US Government to force his country into the anti-communist pact by diplomatic pressure, the manipulation of foreign aid and eventually outright subversion.

SEATO was never important as a military alliance. The eight parties never acted to meet any "common danger." By the 1960's Pakistan and France had broken away from the US alliance, although nominally remaining SEATO members and the British had come to realise that their role as an active imperialist power in Asia had come to an end.

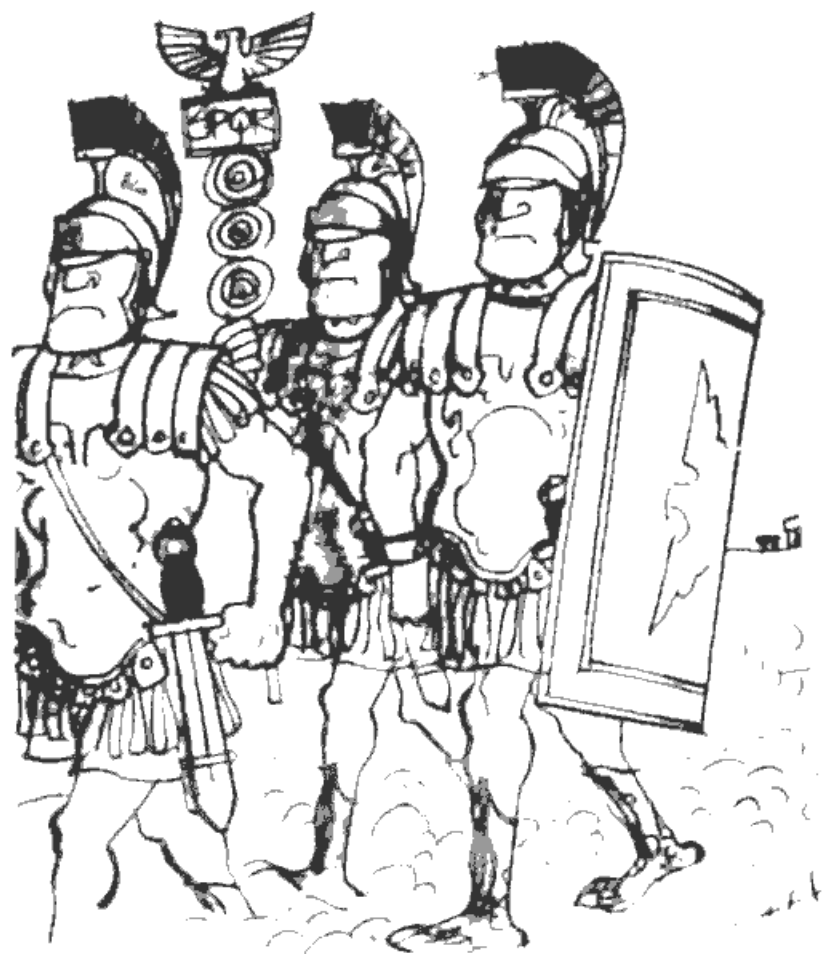
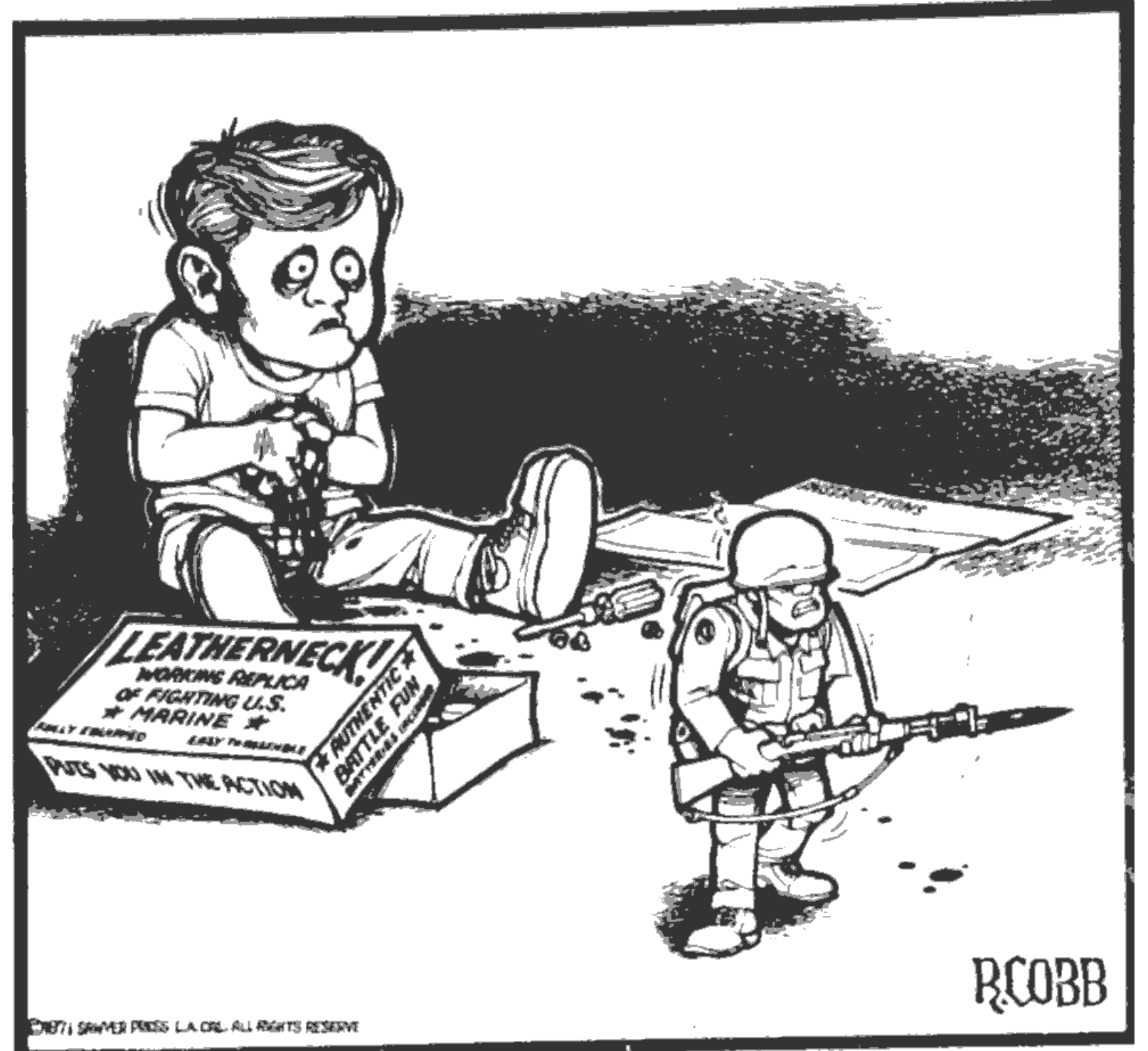
From time to time SEATO members engaged in military exercises and organised projects of economic, technical and social cooperation (usually with a military purpose). SEATO had its headquarters in Bangkok, which published semi-literate tirades against the communist peril. The Thais also used SEATO as an excuse for bullying Cambodia.

### Countries want independence, nations want liberation and people want revolution

Today, ten years after the US poured troops into Vietnam by the thousand, Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos have finally been liberated from foreign domination. The decisive victory of the revolutionary forces in Indochina forced the pro-US governments of Thailand and the Philippines to abandon their American masters' military "protection."

But the defeat of US imperialism by the people of Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos was not the only factor in SEATO's demise. Over the past two years the pro-US governments of South East Asia, with the exception of Singapore and Indonesia (which froze diplomatic relations with China in 1965), have come to terms with the People's Republic of China. Malaysia, the Philippines and Thailand have now established diplomatic relations with the country their leaders once tried to isolate.

However, imperialism has not suffered its final defeat in the Asian region.



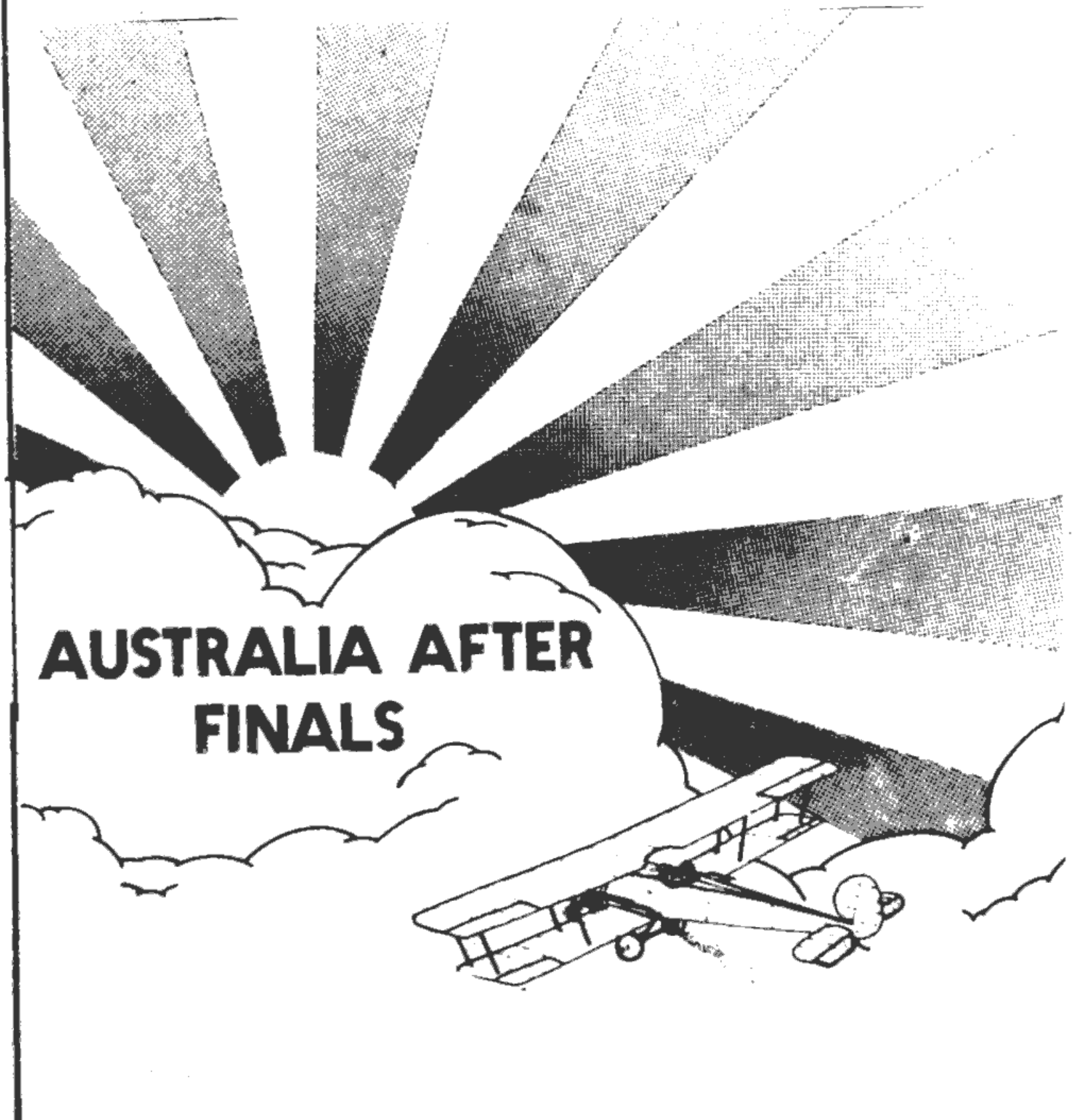
The US continues to try and provoke another war in Korea. Western transnational companies, principally American and Japanese, continue to plunder the resources and exploit the working people of Asia. Corrupt, pro-Western governments continue to survive on western dollars and ruthless political repression in a number of Asian countries.

With the decline of US imperialism in Asia the new Tsars of the Soviet Union have seen an opportunity to extend their influence. From their firm base of political and economic dominance in India and Bangladesh, the Soviet leaders have attempted to use economic "aid", trade, military 'cooperation' and finally KGB agents to infiltrate a number of Asian countries. Throughout Asia Soviet meddling in other countries' internal affairs is now seen as a major threat.

New Zealand's foreign policy in Asia has been forced to change because of the victories won by the Asian people through bitter struggle. The Labour Government has at least begun to recognise the implications of these victories while the National Party has engaged in hollow sabrerattling. The changes in our foreign policy are best illustrated by New Zealand's warm and growing ties with China in a great variety of fields. Only three years ago the National Party still maintained its arrogant attitude of ignoring People's China. Today that policy seems like a bitter memory of the past. That shows that we are living through a time of historic change in Asia. The clock can never be turned back.



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# LENNY BRUCE

Lenny Bruce, the American comedian, satirist, and social critic who died of an overdose of heroin in 1966, held the view that most people of his time had undergone a repressive early toilet training and that those who had been unfortunate enough to have psychotic parents rub the shit in their faces, for the most, become censors.

A view that — had it been known to the New Zealand censorship lobby — certainly would not have endeared Bruce to them and, on an entirely irrational plane, might have precluded the revocation of the banning order on the Bob Fosse film, *Lenny*, based on Bruce's life and work.

The film is of immediate relevance to New Zealanders in that it once again, both explicitly and implicitly, brings to the fore the subject of censorship.

Unfortunately, it is most unlikely that *Lenny* will provoke the kind of serious discussion which would ultimately lead to direct political action toward the abolition of censorship in New Zealand. For one, because films are viewed primarily as entertainment here, and not as serious statements, as a mode of expressing and developing ideas; and also, the film's own lack of appeal.

This last aspect is not very surprising. Lenny Bruce was an unlikely candidate for the smooth processing of synthetic American heroes.

Fosse attempts, in a superficial way, to stick close to his protagonist, and winds up with a contradictory and paradoxical film. The paradoxes, in my opinion, spring from the very fact the *Lenny* is an American film, and the typical difficulties of American film-makers to come to grips with American reality.

Thus Dustin Hoffman probably gives one of his finest character portrayals here and director Bob Fosse competently enough presents what must be — in terms of filmic story-telling — a rather complex fable, switching time-levels effortlessly, following leitmotifs, relating documentary-style interview sequences to narrative re-enactments of Bruce's viata. In spite of this, *Lenny* is, artistically and otherwise, a wash-out.

The real Lenny Bruce was — perhaps unknown to himself — what in Europe, especially in Germany, is known as a "Kabarettist" — a "Kabarett" — performer. It is this aspect that links *Lenny* up to Fosse's earlier film, *Cabaret*, starring Liza Minelli and set in a pre-third-reich, nazi-thug-infested, 1931

Cabaret and Kabarett are not merely two different modes of spelling the same word, but two very different concepts. The former implies the familiar musical and silk-stockinged nightclub attractions, the latter denotes a satirical, and often subversive, political stage troupe or one man act. Lenny Bruce did American Kabarett in a Cabaret setting.

Characteristically, this could only happen at the crossroads between two related but different cultures, new world and old embodied in the American Jew.

Lenny Bruce was obsessed with his

Jewishness and sported a language heavily laced with Yiddish, to the point of — at times — virtual unintelligibility to non-New Yorkers. It was this clash between cultures that sparked off Bruce's insight into the "hypocrisy" extant in American society. Bruce's social criticism is essentially a rapid succession of focus shifts between Jewish and WASPish perception of American values.

The sparks flying between these poles of his dual personality, in a way, accounted for his quick-fire staccato speech, and the moral dimensions of his associative wealth.

As a person, Bruce was unexceptional. The Bruce persona is common enough, existing somewhere in everybody's life in the form of a particularly lively narrator, salesman, parliamentarian, street-corner philosopher or classroom clown. The professional Master of Ceremonies, too, is a common enough derivative of the type. As such, Bruce was relatively undistinguished, as a comedian often second rate, doing lousy impersonations, often throwing away and garbling up some of his best lines.

What was new — for America — was the way Bruce dramatized ideas. The traditional nightclub environment hardly invited intellectualized, insightful *esprit*. In Europe it was quite common practice — say, for Juliette Greco to perform chansons (songs — Ed) penned by Prevert or Sartre, or Boris Vian in the cabarets of Paris' rive gauche (left bank — Ed). In America it would take another ten years for the likes of Bob Dylan, Tuli Kupferberg or Frank Zappa to synthesize a new "hip" culture. But between 1958 and 1963 there was only a small sub-cultural group of beatniks, hipsters, jazz-musicians and collegiate intellectuals that could relate to Bruce's "alienation" from American culture.

In those days wearing corduroy was almost as much a cult-thing among middle-class teen-agers, as long hair would become to the Woodstock generation; it was an infallible indication that one had "been to Europe" and found it difficult, after seeing the Palazzo Pitti in Florence to relate to the lack of "culture" in America. Self-definition, the quest for a new American identity was foremost on their agenda.



United Press International photo

America and things were American were constantly being challenged — it was possible, to be sure, for the Russians to beat America to the launching of a *Sputnik*, but on the whole America was Number One, the grandest nation in the world. But economic and military power seemed not to coincide with a cultural predominance.

The arrival of the cold war period largely prevented effective political dissent. Alternatives were confined within the terms of the two party system of American parliamentary democracy, and not between monopoly capitalism and democratic socialism.

Hardly surprising blues singers and folk songs were dug out, jazz musicians turned toward their "African" roots, adopting Islam on the way. And other diffuse journeys of exploration into drugs, Zen and other "way out" human experiences were undertaken.

Bruce figured as a mental divining rod, articulating what often he himself was not totally aware of. What was novel in this process was that Bruce could surprise himself, functioning as a medium, a pure instrument of free association. By tapping his own he seemed to give expression to the collective unconscious — especially of his peer-group audience (which he himself located as that group then in their twenties to forties).

Bruce was self-educated, displaying all the semiliteracy and lack of discipline of an untamed intellect — amplified perhaps by the performer's need for immediate articulation and improvisation.

It was not as an intellectual, however, but as an intelligent performer that Bruce became famous (and later notorious) and his achievements in this form or oral literature were considerable. His artistry was a completely cerebral act, making very deliberate use of the hipster idiom.

Bruce was immediately out of his depth though, when abandoning his narrow catalogue of themes, junkies, Hollywood minority groups (Jews especially), sexual aberrations, four letter words and the whole complex of questions stuck in the Judaeo-Christian schism of "double standards". Politically, Bruce always remained typically American, that is, naive, and never lost his admiration for the Kennedys and

capitalism. His views on communism, while far removed from the cold war hysteria of the time, were summed up in one line: "Communism is like one big phone company — you're screwed."

Fosse, in *Lenny*, duplicates Bruce's original dilemma in failing to understand the class nature of American society; hence *Lenny* becomes a victim of an American judicial system that abuses its powers for such reasons as personal nearsightedness, volitional evilness, inhumanity, bureaucratic petrification — but is never understood as a class-judiciary.

Here, *Lenny* is placed into a contact which remains privatistic and anecdotal. The reduction to this level does not help to explain the historical determinants accounting for the particularity of social developments and the personages involved in them.

Thus *Lenny* emerges as an unfunny comedian, persecuted and prosecuted for his extensive use of dirty words. On the surface, this seems to be true, especially too in the light of the kind of treatment the film received in New Zealand today, which seems to repeat, with an appropriate time-lag, the treatment handed to Bruce in the early sixties.

The fact that a film can be banned outright for its contemporary American language content, throws a telling light on the New Zealand scene: the conceptual and hence linguistic paucity of an isolated, insular largely agricultural society, with an almost complete absence of self-definition and self-identity. But the non-simultaneity of social developments occasionally reduces the suitability of certain materials for local application. What has become safely marketable in the United States (a watered-down treatment of Bruce's more outdated ideas) could, in New Zealand terms, become subversive. If one is to believe that offending the Pat Bartletts of the nation could constitute an act of subversion.

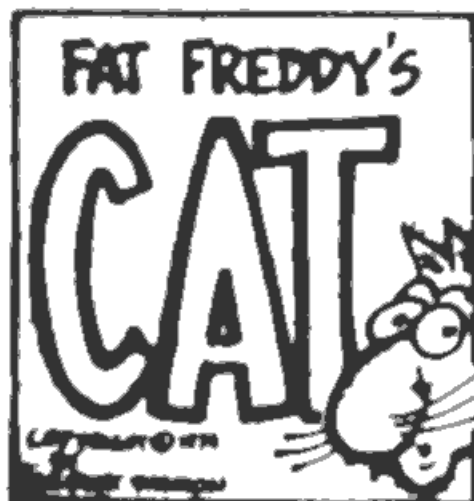
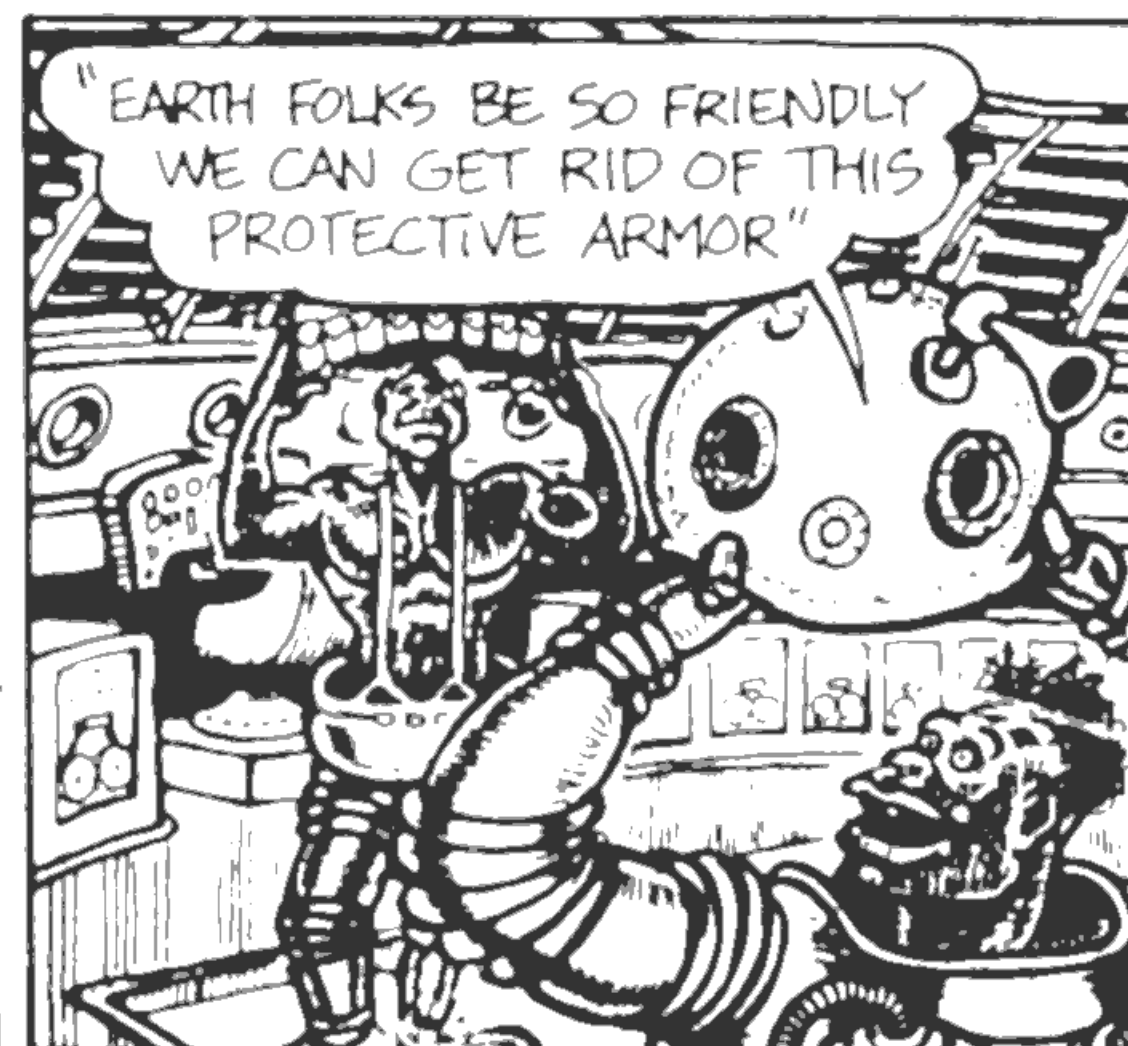
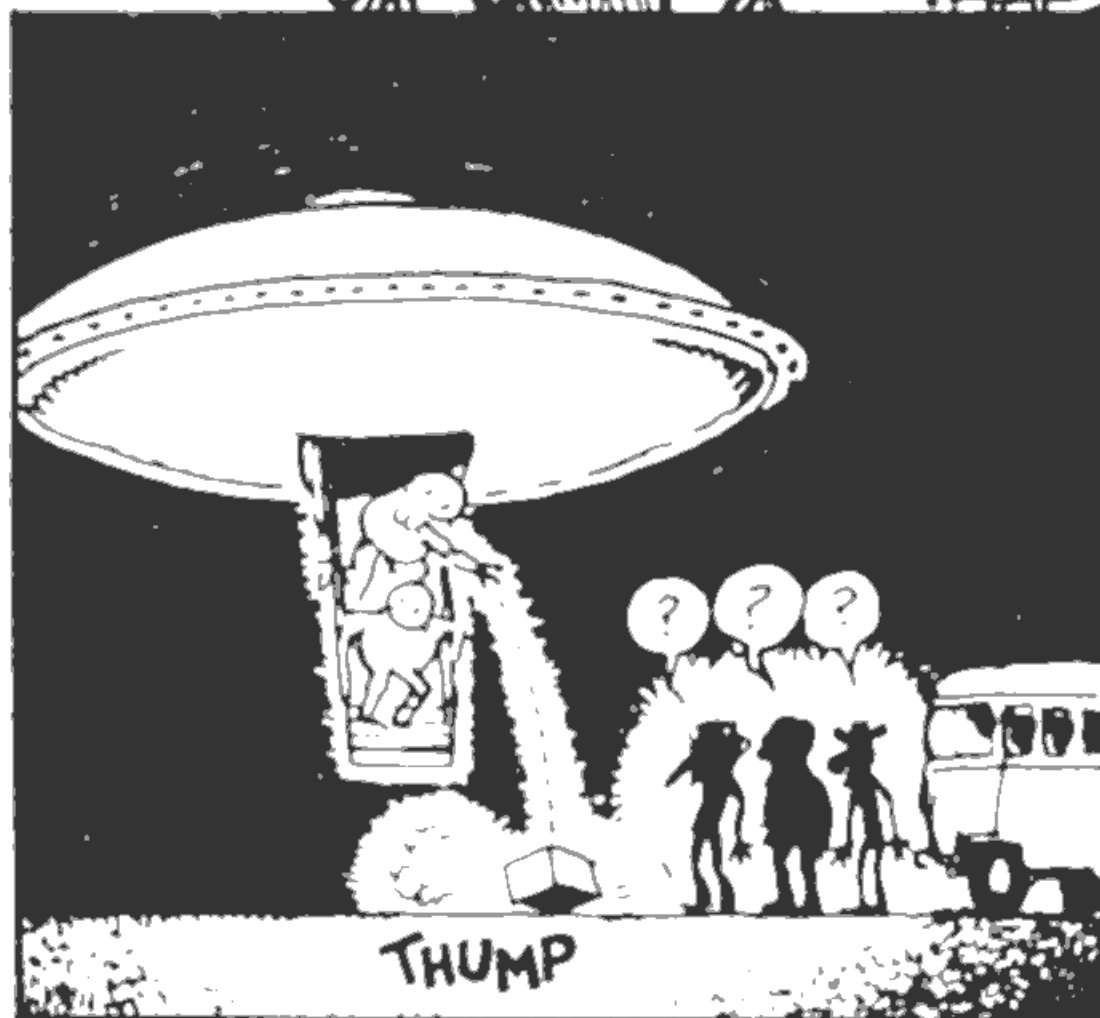
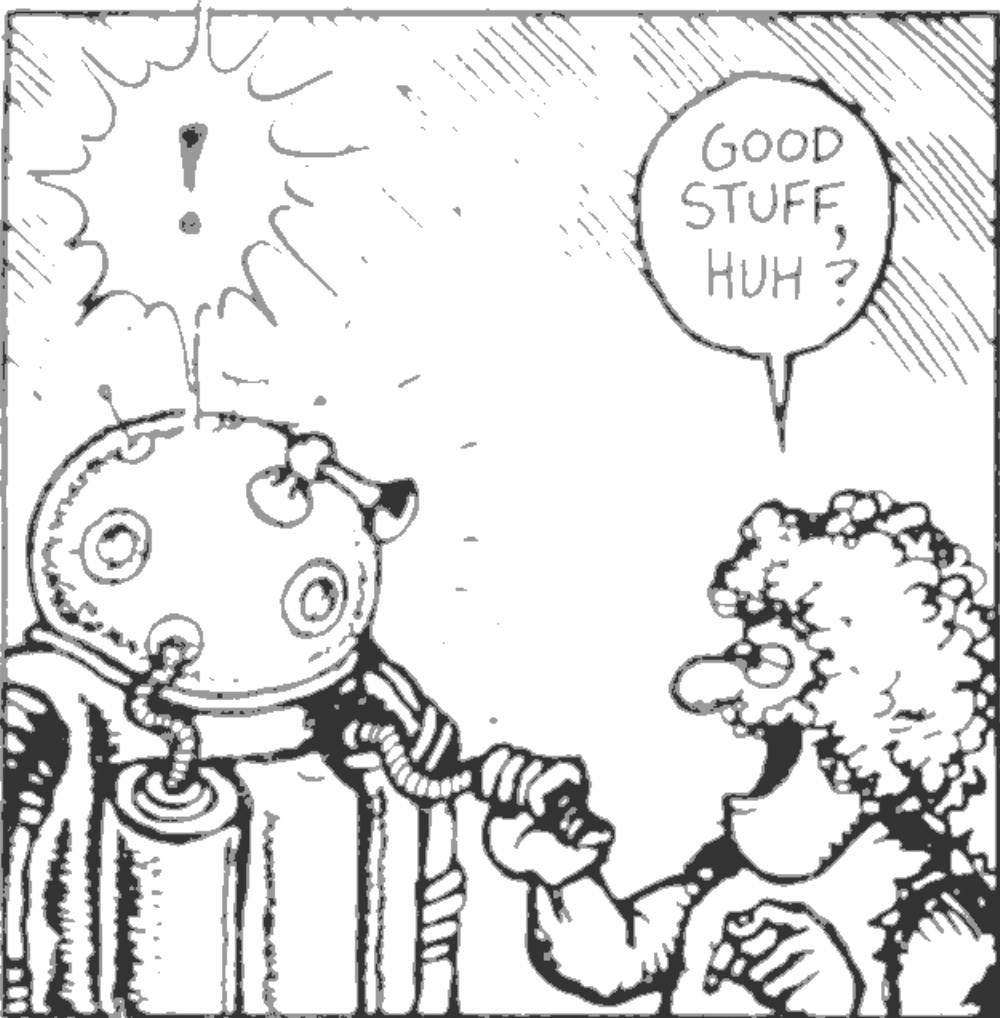
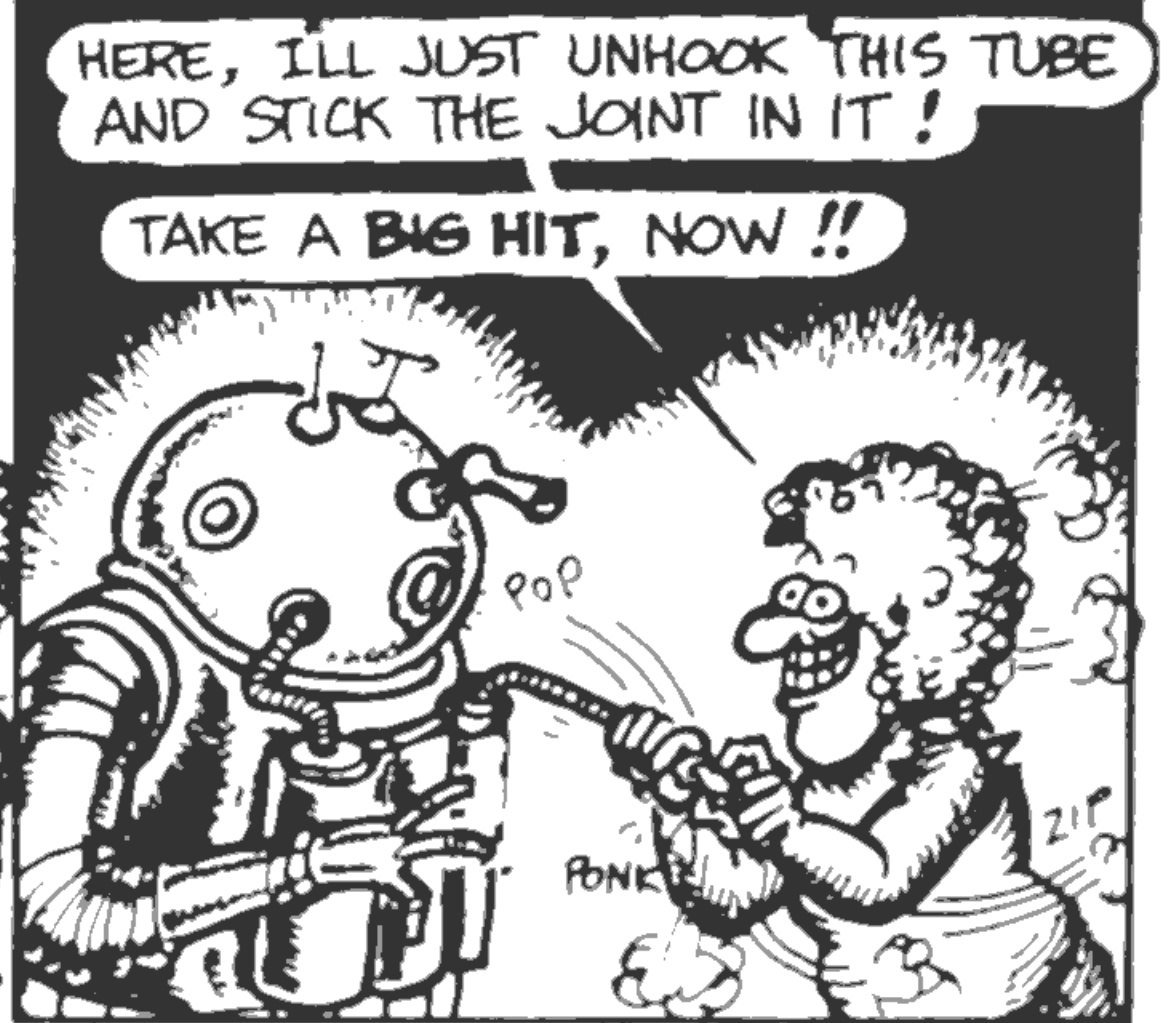
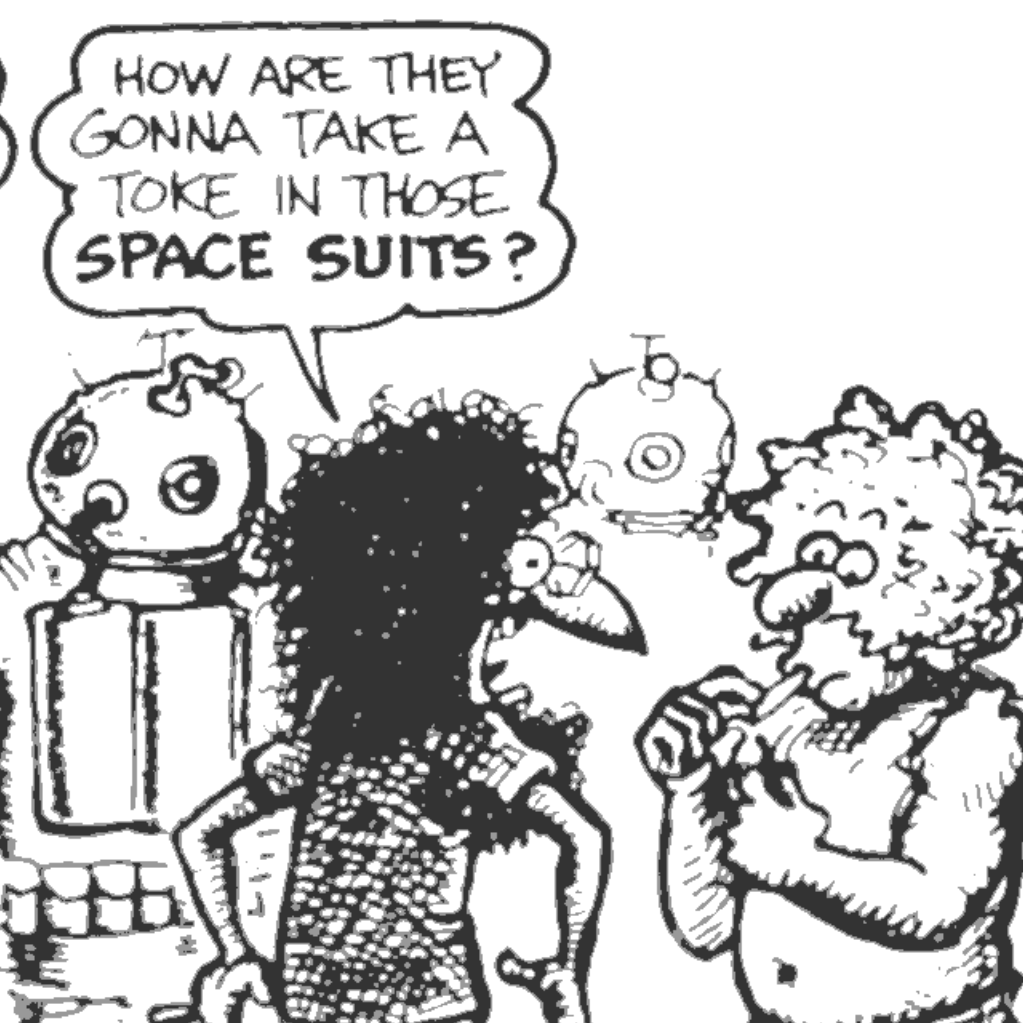
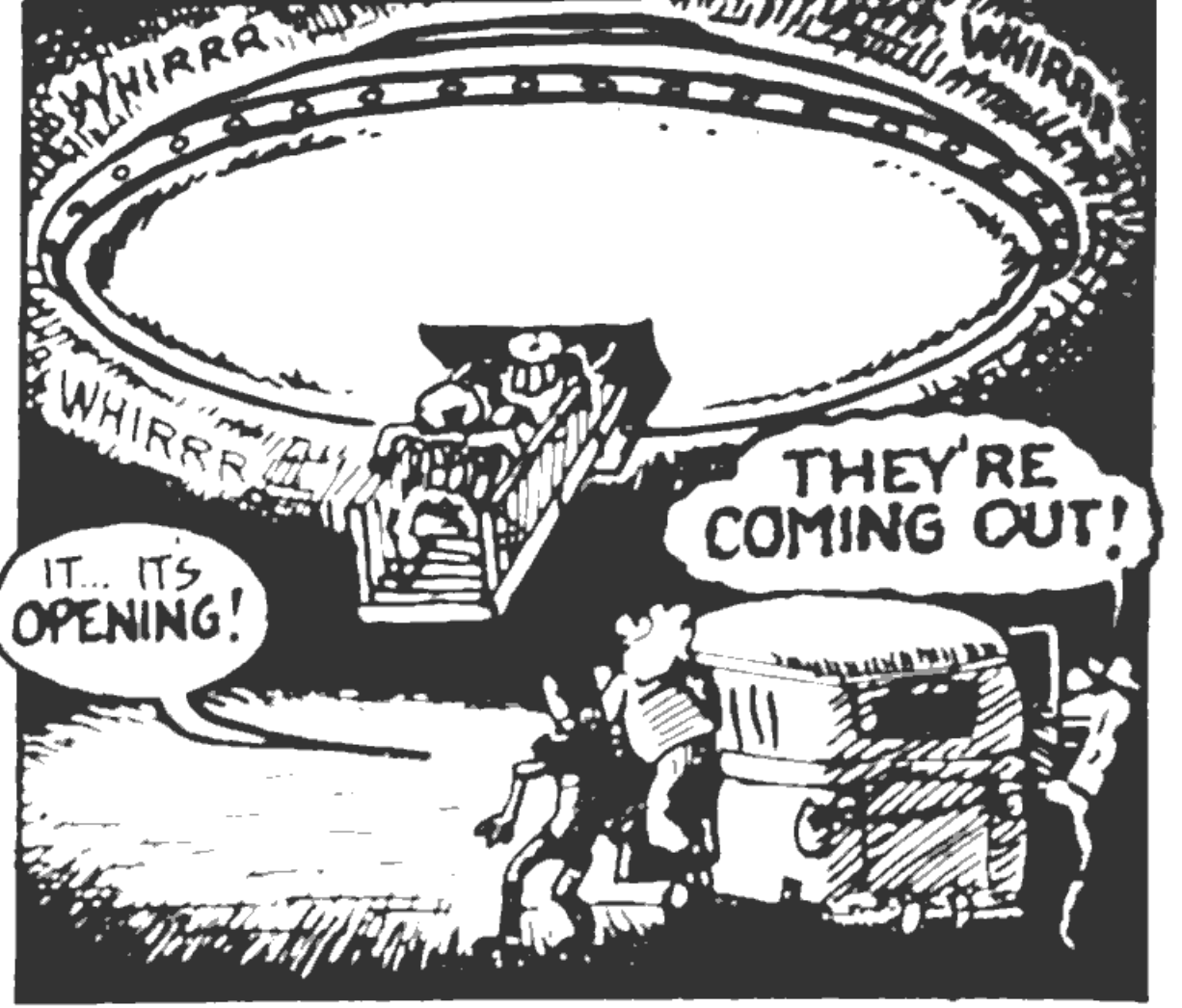
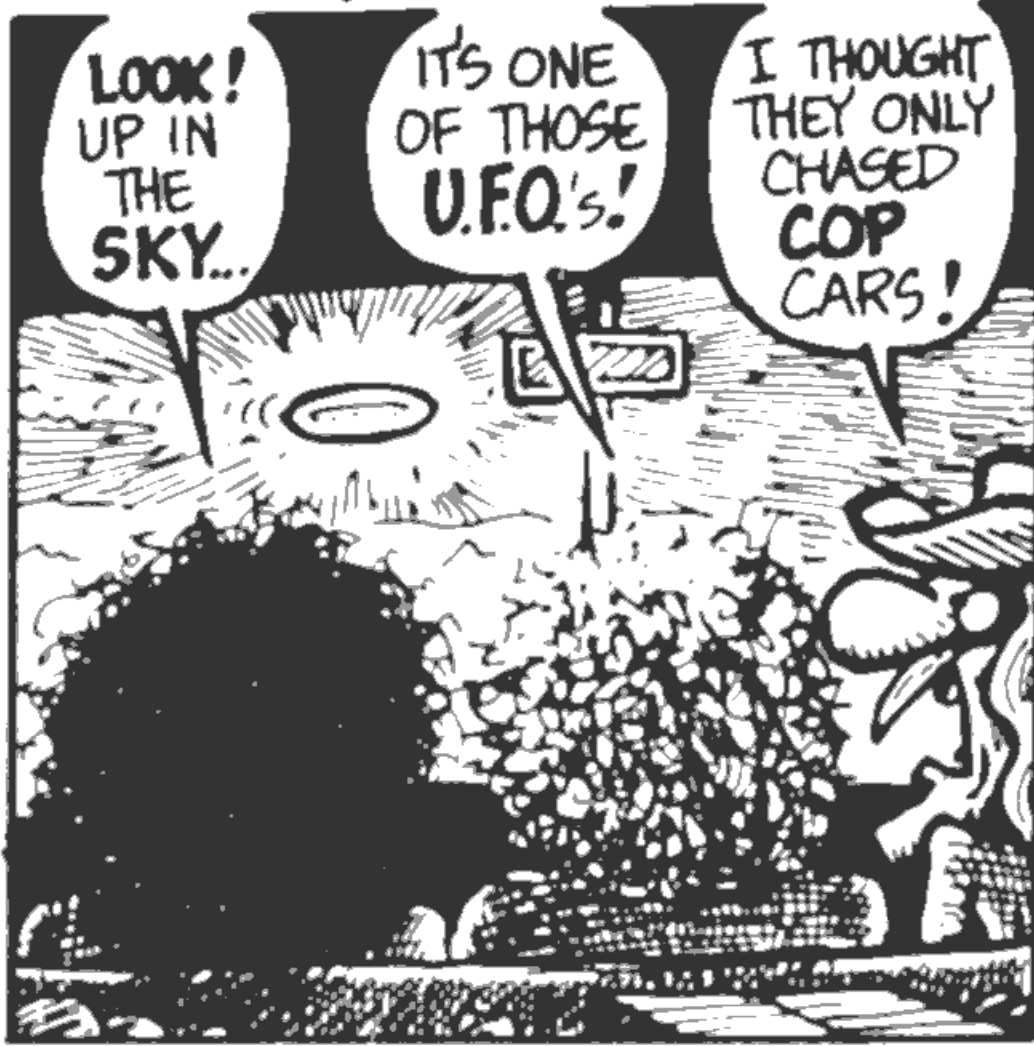
No — the film's subversiveness is of a more implicit nature, and despite any insistence to the contrary, has nothing to do with its dirty word content. Bruce himself believed (and Fosse is eager to repeat it) that obscenity was mainly a semantic problem, that "cocksucker" was a dirty word because of the way we





those fabulous furry **FREAK** brothers by Gilbert Shelton

The Freaks are taking a final trip through the South before gas rationing



# WOULD A MOMENT LIKE THIS MAKE YOUR DAY?



## What did you teach them today, Miffy?

On the hand of a kindergarten teacher, a scrap of fur and a couple of buttons becomes "Miffy", the bunny friend who delights the young children of his kindergarten. Kindergarten looks like, and is, a whole lot of fun for children between 3 and 5 years of age. But with every game they play, every satisfying blob of paint they brush on, every visit from Miffy . . . children are learning. Miffy talks to the small friends who have "come to his birthday party". They focus avidly on him, absorb what he tells them, answer his questions, hold lively conversations with him, invent situations for him. It's a game, yes. But the special relationship the children have with Miffy excites their imagination, encourages speech, draws out their expressions of feelings and experiences.

Language, drama, numbers, colours, communication . . . that's what Miffy

taught them today. For the kindergarten teacher who has created this learning situation, it is one of the moments that make her job rewarding. Kindergarten Teachers, both men and women, have an important role in the education process.

### What Does Teaching Have To Offer?

Because of its many facets, teaching obviously holds different attractions for different people. But of many teachers asked, *most* said teaching offered a great deal of "Personal satisfaction". For them, individual fulfilment is the most important requirement from a career, and teaching provides it.

Liking children . . . enjoying rapport with them . . . being involved in an ongoing process . . . the variety, so there's never boredom. Challenge . . . the rewarding feeling of getting something across . . . developing your own particular interests or talents . . . "having a go" at new ideas. These are satisfying aspects of a teacher's job.

**For further information on Kindergarten, Primary, or Secondary Teaching,** see a school principal, Careers Adviser, or the Recruitment Officer at your nearest Education Board.

## Come Teaching

# So you're looking for a job ?



It seems very likely that work for the Christmas Vacation this year is going to be harder to get. In as far as we can estimate, it is going to be more difficult this time than it was in the panic periods in 1967 and 1972. A number of signs point this way. One is the seasonal downturn in unemployment, which in previous years comes about mid-September, so that the unemployment figures are dropping quite sharply by the time students start looking for vacation work.

This year the decline in unemployment has only just started and is very small. Meanwhile unemployment figures in Auckland and Hawkes Bay are rather high and there are reports that the food processing companies in Hawkes Bay will be reducing their planting and harvesting quite substantially this year because of a variety of export problems. Then again, a fairly high number of people have been employed for some time by government departments on relief work schemes, so that a lot of the work which normally accumulates during the year and is done by students during vacation periods, has been dealt with. All this points to fewer jobs being available during the Christmas Vacation period.

The Careers Advisory Board and the Students Association are doing what they can to improve the situation. A lot of publicity is being prepared, employers are being asked to bear students in mind and to make jobs available. However, in the circumstances, our advice is to first contact the employer who gave you a job last year, and if this fails, second, to keep in close touch with the Vacation Work Bureau at the Careers Advisory Board office at 6 Kelburn Parade.

There is a noticeboard in the main office at 6 Kelburn Parade and all jobs coming into the office will be put up there as soon as they are notified to the Careers Advisory Board. A rather smaller number of jobs are likely to come through the Students Association office, so it is worth your while to check the noticeboards in the Students Association foyer as well.

Advice to students seeking work

1. If you had a job last year go back to your employer and ask him for a job this year, and do it now.
2. If you didn't have a job or can't go back to your old one, start looking now.
3. Use the services of your Association and the Careers Advisory Board.

4. If by about half-way through exams you still haven't got a job register as unemployed. The Labour Department should find jobs for you.

#### Unemployment Benefit for Students

As far as we can ascertain, the system works like this:

1. Students who have failed to find holiday work go to the Employment Service, Department of Labour at its District Office either in Lower Hutt or in Wellington. They complete one of the standard interview sheets which requests name, address, relative work experience, and so on.

The Office now operates on the appointments system, so that people who have completed the interview sheet have an appointment made for them, usually in two days time. In the intervening period, the Interviewing Officer will endeavour to find suitable work for the applicant.

2. If the efforts of the Interviewing Officer do not succeed, the applicant is asked to complete a Form ES.11 and referred to the District Office of the Department of Social Welfare. The ES.11 form is basically a form of introduction to the Social Welfare section, and again gives only basic details.

3. At the Social Welfare Department, the applicant is interviewed again and completed the normal application form for unemployment benefit. In the case of students, in terms of the announcement made by the Minister of Labour late in 1974, this is the so-called "Emergency Benefit". The application form requires the applicant to give, in addition to basic details, including, if the applicant is living at home, the income of the parents.

The interviewing process and the form filling are therefore somewhat similar to the procedures which students have to undergo when applying for hardship bursaries.

4. Providing everything is in order, emergency benefit is paid from the date of the first interview by the Labour

Department until the student either finds vacation work or the Labour Department finds suitable work for him or her, or until the start of the new academic year, whichever is the sooner.

5. The Officers at the Department of Labour and Social Welfare Department a most emphatic in stressing that they approach this rather complex application process with the benefit of the applicant in mind and that they will do their utmost to find suitable work for the applicant and to make the entire application process as efficient and as painless as possible.

If students have any difficulty getting the emergency unemployment benefit they should see the students association immediately - a waste of time means a waste of money.

#### What to do if you do get a job

If you do get a job join the union immediately. Apart from the fact that this is obligatory, in times of economic recession you may very easily be retrenched, and will thus need the support of your union. If you do join the union don't use your position to stir. That doesn't mean that if the case arises you shouldn't make a democratic decision, but at all times remember that for you this is just a holiday job, for your fellow work mates its their life. Respect their opinions and don't try to be either a new Muldoon, or a new Lenin. If your workmates decide to go on strike don't moan support them for similar reasons to those given above.

#### If you get into hassles

If you get into any hassles during the holidays, call on the Students Association. Lisa Sacksen will be available every work day up to 31 December. If you can't get through to her then call NZUSA at 856669. This looks like being a bad summer for all New Zealanders who work - look for all the help you can get.