

Exec Election Result

Image of a man with a hand on his face
1 informal vote cast for each position.
Total poll was 1303

Editorial

There are some people around who think Labour is going to win the election. It's not impossible. Even some true blue sections of the National Party are dissatisfied with aspects of the Prime Minister's performance. (Did anyone notice the lack of a "unity" theme coming out of the National Party Conference held recently? That in itself is remarkable in an election year).

True blue dissatisfaction manifests itself in the liberal scale as downright disquiet, and if Muldoon manages to keep on denying people speaking and other democratic rights, and selling our resources to foreign interests, he may just find himself fighting an uphill battle to retain his \$45,000 per year. (Trying to fool us he's in control where our fishing is concerned doesn't help much either).

Last Thursday night MP Norman Jones stated in Parliament that taxpayers should not have to pay the "stud fee" of solo mothers. Insensitivity develops into obscenity, and National loses a few more votes. Last week Muldoon threatened to place all unions on a voluntary membership basis until each could prove by ballot that a majority wanted compulsory membership. If he tries to do this before the election he will undoubtedly bring the whole country to a standstill. With the New Zealand record on such events there might no be an election, but let's not make any undue predictions about whether that is actually what he wants.

Assuming there is an election however, Labour must do more than capitalise on an anti-Muldoon vote if it is to gain power. The National Party discredit-the-opposition machine is much too effective for that. So what has Labour done to prove its worth?

The one policy statement cited most often is its tax proposals. Labour is promising to create a "basic tax-free income", put money back in the hands of working people, "make it possible for a single income family to live decently again" and instituted rebates for children.

Sounds fine, especially if we overlook the fact that money never was in the hands of working people in this country. It's easier to believe something can be regained than gained anew. If Labour was able or even willing to make an equitable distribution of income it would deserve our support. But is this what it is proposing?

The estimated cost of the tax cuts is \$386 million. This has to come from somewhere. Labour won't reduce government spending because that would create massive unemployment, another thing it claims it is opposed to. Instead Labour proposes to put a surcharge on foreign exchange.

The logic of this is astounding. A 10% surcharge on all our imports would realise about \$400 million. That means the price of nearly everything we bring into the country would have to go up. We are fooling ourselves if we think the price hike would be absorbed by importers and manufacturers. Thus we would end up paying in indirect taxation (price rises) to finance the rebates on our direct taxes.

And it's even worse than that. Working people, the ones who are going to get the money, spend far more proportionally than the wealthy. They are therefore hardest hit by such methods of indirect taxation, and end up paying more than any other group in society for a scheme which is supposed to benefit them!

There are other aspects to Labour's tax proposal which bear mentioning. No steeply graduated scale is suggested. The top rate would remain the same (60%) as it is at present. A capital gains tax will not be introduced. All these things ensure that the tax burden stays well clear of the shoulders of the rich.

Labour has claimed that its proposal will stimulate the economy and reduce unemployment. But this is to ignore the fundamental causes of New Zealand's economic crisis. It is perfectly true that the world capitalist crisis has affected this country very seriously. This should be a reason in itself why we should be making strenuous efforts to create a self-reliant economy.

On top of this, our terms of trade are extremely unfavourable. New Zealand depends for much of its economic livelihood on foreign capital, and that capital is invested here precisely because it returns a profit to the overseas companies which control it.

If our economy is stimulated without a re-structuring away from dependence on foreign economic imperialism; the demand for imports will rise. The overseas debt will rise with it and we will be no better off.

Neither major party has a policy of developing independence. Nor does the big business sector in New

Zealand. For this reason the impetus for creating an independent economy, and with it a secure future, lies with the people. Organisation to protect our rights and demand that we are not used as pawns in a financial game is the most important political activity we can engage in.

We must not be fooled by election bribes. More importantly, we must not be lulled into believing that political power needs to reside in and around Bellamy's or the country's board rooms.

Simon Wilson

Clubs and Notices

V.U.W. Sport Council

Tuesday 12th Sept, 7.15 p.m. Union Hall

V.U.W. Sport Council SGM elections of officers for 1979, positions of Chairperson, Secretary Treasurer and four committee members are up for grabs again. Each Sports Club must appoint two delegates. Each delegate has one vote. Make sure your club is Represented!

Debating Society

Monday 11th September 12-2 p.m. Union Hall

Debate "That the place for knockers is outside the door". This is the penultimate selection debate for the USA tour early next year. The top four contenders for the two places in the team will be slugging it out.

VUWSCDC

Tuesday 12th September 5-7 p.m. Union Hall Scottish Country Dancing - All welcome

MSSA Film Evening

A great musical film—"Songs of Norway"

Starring Petula Clark Wednesday 13th Sept

7.30 p.m. Varsity Smoking room & lounge.

Dance Club -

Mondays 5.30 - 6.30 p.m. Modern technique and improvisation.

Tuesday 5.30 - 6.30 p.m. Disco and Rock'n Roll in the Dance Room at the Recreation Centre.

All Welcome.

S.C.M. . . . School Visits

Beginning Tuesday Sept. 12

Interested people who feel that they have something to share with intending school leavers please contact Marion . . . 784-918.

There will be a series of visits early in the third term.

Special Exam Facilities

Students are advised that the University provides special examination facilities for those with physical disabilities and for others in exceptional circumstances during the final degree examinations. Students who wish to make use of such facilities should contact either the Examinations Officer, Room 108, Robert Stout Building, or a member of the Student Welfare Service Staff.

Students are advised to read the aegrotat regulations in the University Calendar. If in doubt about whether to submit an aegrotat application, enquiries should be directed to the Examinations Officer, Liaison Officers, or welfare staff members.

Pacific Studies

The Pacific Studies Committee of the Professorial Board is seeking some guidelines for its future, in particular whether it is the most appropriate body to serve the interests of those concerned with Pacific studies in this University.

A meeting will be held, open to interested staff and students, on Thursday, 21 September, in LB2 at 1pm.
J.R. McCreary,
Convenor,
Pacific Studies Committee

Employment Opportunities for Mathematicians

Wednesday 13th September, 5 - 7pm, Union Hall (Top floor).

An informal gathering with refreshments provided.

Speakers include:

- Len Cook (Statistics DEPT)
 - Tim Ball (DSIR)
 - Jack Thomson (Burroughs)
 - Bob Garden (Education DEPT)
 - Stephen Thompson (MOW)
 - Jim Thompson (Actuary, NML)
 - Roger Bartley (Careers Advisor)
- and a panel of ex-mathematics students.

"A Challenge!"

If you Respond to a "Challenge" Read on'. . .

The Position:

We require people to take up a position (or two or three) on the Electoral Roll.

The Applicant:

We seek people who:

- Have attained the age of 18 years.
- Are ordinarily resident in New Zealand.
- Have at some period resided continuously in New Zealand for one year or longer.
- Have resided in the electoral district for a period of three months or longer.

Only people with initiative, perseverance and the ability to meet a challenge need apply.

The Rewards:

Successful applicants will be rewarded with a vote. Non-applicants will be liable to prosecution.

Ohariu residents should apply to Mrs Ritchie on Tuesday, September 12, 11.45 - 12.30 in the Union foyer.

Wellington Central residents should apply to Mr Pickering on Wednesday, September 13, 11.45-2.00 in the Union foyer.

Island Bay and Miramar residents will be given the opportunity to apply at a later date.

Victoria University Labour Club

Nursing Studies Winter Lectures 1978

Quality, the Inverse Side of Caring.

5.30 - 7pm, Monday, 11 September

R. Bayliss Hopkins

SRN, RPN, Dip N.

Nursing Supervisor, Christchurch Hospital.

Caring Means Sharing: A Wider View of The Role of The Nurse in the Rehabilitation of the Person With

Salient Notes

Election night in the Salient Office. If the way the day has gone so far is any indication, it's not surprising that forboding hangs like lead in the air. At ten o'clock this morning Simon Wilson was arrested for creating a public disturbance by organising a Darts Tournament around Andrew Tees' photo up at the Library Foyer polling booth. Needless to say we were pretty disgusted. What the fuck was he doing sticking his photo up there in the first place? Silly bugger looked like he was chewing half a kilo of bubble gum. What's happening to the freedom of expression in the country? Anyway half an hour later David Murray, arch student vanguard of free speech, bowled up there with a flame thrower. Small, really small, one of the most unpretentious little flame throwers you've ever seen, but still some snarky little prick had to squeal. Story goes this fellow with a crew cut and no eyebrows comes running into the Studass office and asks for someone called Water! Caroline Massof, who was in there at the time selling election raffle tickets can't make head or tail of this guy so she tells him that for twenty cents he's in with a chance for SRC Co-ordinator. With a screech he leaps over the counter and collapses on the floor without even bothering to use an ashtray.

Upstairs on the second floor someone ripped Lindy Cassidy's name off her office door and replacing it with a sign "SRC's Reorientated 50c." During David Murray's struggle with the Head Librarian Lorraine Robinson managed to grab the flame thrower and brought it down to deal with this door. Very delicate wood it was. Anyway, through some incredible misfortune the whole office was burned to the ground within seconds. All we heard was a brief yell-something about "grass-roots students" and it was all over. The police, bless them, came up but were assured there were no human casualties.

The Pythagoras Owl voted about lunch time-Peter Beach took his form. He put a horizontal line through John Heberton's name, a vertical line through Helen Aikman's, a circle around Jonathan Scott's, and an architect's design model of the proposed new National Party Headquarters in Herbert St. next to Andrew Tees. What it all meant is unclear.

The afternoon, thank god, was pretty quiet. A few unquiet eyebrows were raised when Lisa Saksen and Peter Franks turned up to do some work in green denim battle fatigues leaning a couple of rather business-like sub-machine guns against the light-table in what some people obviously felt to be a rather menacing fashion.

When a window blew open, a gust of wind blew in, and one of these guns, falling over, blew Mike Stephen's legs off as he walked in the door. Concern accelerated to alarm. "What a mess!" groaned Martha Coleman, looking at the body; "It'll have to be completely re-typeset".

Well, where there's smoke there's fire they say, and moments later a very large Skyhawk flew through the office and out that very same open window, two closed windows and the adjacent wall, dropping a small black package as it went. Letter to the Editor, it read. "Better re-address it to Mt Crawford" suggested Stephen A Court. "We'll Take That!" thundered a voice from the doorway, it's owner being a very seedy secretive looking little guy dressed all in black overalls with SIS written in huge red letters across the back. "I must open all potentially subversive mail!", he explained curtly, and snatching the package disappeared out the door. The explosion, two minutes later rocked the entire university. "Quite amusing really" giggled Lamoma Rogers. A red pulsing glow at the window told that the graveyard was ablaze. "Talk about Poetic Justice Bruce" cackled Margot MacGillivray mystifying everybody, there being no Bruce in the room. Or was there?

Barbara Gavey, caught trying to scribble off a letter to James Morgan, was shot on the spot. As this general hysteria began to mingle with the rising wail of Fire Engines, something became apparent, to Katherine Fleming, anyway. This was no ordinary day. "That's what happens when people are prepared to abuse their powers before they've even been given them" pronounced David Beach, a comment so deep and so profound that it almost didn't make it into the Salient Notes. As it was no-one understood it and it had to be rephrased twice before Grant Liddell said "But he'll never win will he?". "Probably" mused Harold Merriman, lightly fingering a glossy copy of Nixon's Resignation Speech to the American People in his pocket. "But he doesn't know what he's won yet." Talk about sour grapes Bruce.

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Take your hands out of your pockets wilson! No wonder you've "D minus"!

SRC

Ladies and Gentlemen, boys and girls, and all others, including Cyril who is interested, (and if you've read

this far, you must be too), there will be an S.R.C. for your entertainment and delight, (sarcasm is the highest form of wit) on Wednesday, 13th September at 12.00 Noon, 1978 (this year) and this auspicious occasion and/or Meeting will be held in the Union Hall, Union Building.

All motions to be in to me, (not Cyril or Paul Norman, but John Hebenton - the one with the sneaky eyes) and by 5.30, Monday night, Monday the 11th of September, this being the date of the aforesaid Monday on which motions have to be in by 5.30 p.m. so they may be perused. No motion will be accepted after this time.

John Hebenton

Secretary

Towards the Collapse of Democracy

There was a large attendance at a Progressive Students Alliance forum last week where Trevor Richards, Russell Marshall, Lisa Saksen and Colin lies spoke on the erosion of civil liberties in New Zealand.

Russell Marshall (MP, Wanganui) started the forum stressing that we have an oppressive Government and that the student movement should wake up to the fact.

His talk focused primarily on the South African Scholarship controversy and how the Government had distorted the truth of the situation, pointing out that no other private overseas student in New Zealand has such restrictions placed on him/her. The Government apparently has done this to 'protect' the student when he/she returns to South Africa from New Zealand. This ignores the fact that they are political refugees anyway.

He pointed out that many other community clubs (eg. Rotary, Jaycees) bring students, including some from South Africa, into New Zealand without such restrictions and therefore the Government had no substantial reasons to place these bans on the African student. Marshall however did not elaborate on the Labour Party's views or actions towards this issue; he was content to stress the National Party's failure to deal with the issue 'democratically'.

He stated that the Government was not sincere about its opposition to racism. If it were, students could speak freely and *[unclear: only]* about South Africa.

Labour and Isaacs

Marshall also stated that the Labour Government had placed no restrictions on Henry Isaacs. He also sees the need for more 'authentic voices' here to change New Zealand attitudes about South Africa and to remove the 'racist attitude' still apparent in our society.

The MP then commended Trevor Richards and other groups for fighting against the Government. Again, no word from the Labour Party as to this... or of his action (if any) on the board of the SAS.

Richards Defends Hart

Trevor Richards has been the victim of six weeks of personal attacks from our PM. Muldoon. Richards believes Hart has a democratic, constitutional and moral right to inform people of events in New Zealand. There is, as yet, no law against sending misleading information overseas. If so, the Government would be the first to be prosecuted.

There is proof of sporting agreements with South Africa, yet the Government says it has unanimously endorsed the Gleneagles agreement. The Government has also refused to put pressure on New Zealand sporting bodies to adhere to the agreement. It seems our Prime Minister is after a scapegoat to deflect criticism from other domestic problems. This scapegoat at preent is Trevor Richards.

NZ cops get stuck into some demonstrators at the 1977 PBEC protests in Christchurch

Photo of police arresting a PBEC protester

As the economy deteriorates the Government will need even more scapegoats to hide its economic problems - it will certainly attack other progressive groups to do this.

What is Hart's next move? Hart now has to make an uncompromising fight; He stressed the need for action now to combat these problems.

East Timor and Civil Liberties

Thanks to the Government the East Timor campaign has received more publicity than ever before because of the Horta issue. Previous Government policy is to allow anyone to visit New Zealand (providing they have no criminal record). Why is it then that the restrictions were placed on Horta's planned visit? It seems that several letters to Colin Isles (East Timor campaign in NZ) have been lost. Ironically these letters were from Horta to Isles and have never been found. Government can get away with immoral foreign policy because it doesn't affect people at home. Talboys has repeatedly stressed that friendly relations with Indonesia are necessary.

Towards 1984

Lisa Sacksen, President of NZUSA, spoke more generally on civil liberties. She said that it is probably not Muldoon himself who opposes free speech, dealings with both parties have been very similar. We need to look at society itself to see why we are being denied the right to listen to people and to make up our own minds. She explained the involvement of Government - and the need to fight against the small group who hold both political and monetary influence. Democracy has been curtailed especially since 1974 and the economic crisis will hasten this further.

People with money are not prepared to suffer, therefore they take away the working - class privileges that have been won gradually over the years. Still there are attacks on civil liberties eg Maori Land Rights, the SIS, the role of women in society and attacks on student representative councils etc.

Sacksen believes there is a solution; people in unity can deny this growing trend to take over New Zealand. What it involves is a personal decision and dedication against this growing problem of fascism in New Zealand.

Question time was not at all stimulating. Lisa was asked about the National Front group at Canterbury University. She said it was strong in influence but not in numbers. Yet there is a much stronger move against this group. Trevor Richards was asked if he intended taking personal attacks by Muldoon against him to court. He explained that there appeared to be 12 instances he has been defamed or libelled but that his concern is with presenting issues rather than pursuing these attacks.

The forum after having a big attendance of 300, quietly wrapped up.
Kathryne Fleming

Asian Models

Towards the Collapse of democracy?

While there are New Zealanders who may honestly believe that this society is very close to an ideal form of democracy where the rights of the citizen are fully protected and so-called British justice prevails, in fact there are disturbing signs that ours is far from a healthy democratic state.

The current economic depression has made more obvious the weaknesses and underlying insecurity which have been our experience throughout most of our modern history. Our reliance on overseas markets, and seeming reluctance to break the economic and cultural umbilical cords with the Euro-American world has left us poorly equipped to cope with the challenge of self-reliance which is made necessary by the ever increasing instability throughout the capitalist world.

Tragically for the health of our nation we have in power a group of (elderly, rich, white) men whose vision and understanding of reality is so limited and stunted that they can only pose solutions which are based on nineteenth and mid-twentieth century political and economic policies. Massive overseas borrowing, combined with an attempt to make a creaking, overly centralized health, education and welfare system serve the needs of the ever increasing poor and unemployed display the bankruptcy of the rich and the powerful.

And with the disclosure of an ever worsening social and economic situation those in power are showing increasing signs of copying tactics and policies which have been tried and failed in other capitalist countries.

South East Asian Models

At the economic level reliable government sources are now saying that if returned to power the National Party will introduce policies encouraging a significant upsurge in foreign investment in New Zealand. For those who believe in, and stand to gain from free enterprise economic policies the models we are being urged to copy are those of Singapore and South Korea. The latter is seen to be an economic miracle having apparently succeeded in overcoming a post war depression with the injection of massive foreign capital (disregarding excessive balance of payments problems).

For this policy of increasing foreign investments to be successfully pursued in New Zealand it is necessary to adopt social control measures which are already showing alarming parallels to those antidemocratic policies adopted by the Singaporean and South Korean regimes.

The argument implicit in current social control policies will go something like this:

"Our country is in a crisis situation which demands the exercise of strong (authoritarian) government. Radical economic planning and development will require of the people a readiness to sacrifice certain rights for the immediate and short-term future. Work opportunities and rates of pay may have to be restricted and controlled. The freedom to criticise and oppose Government policy will have to be restricted because the future of our 'democratic state' is in jeopardy.

Indeed, those who criticise and oppose the elected Government will be further undermining the society and hence are subversives, traitors, dissidents, or communists. In order to control the potentially subversive elements the police, secret police and armed forces will need to be strengthened. Our foreign investors will only invest if they can be assured of stability and security within the Society."

"Security" in New Zealand

The signs of the implementation of these policies are already with us. The argument to place under police investigation the Hart organisation has been based on the supposed undermining by Mart of the country's economic security

The public attack by the Government aligned Truth newspaper of New Zealanders associated with the NZ-DPR of Korea (North Korea) Society with the clear imputation that these New Zealanders are communists and should be evicted from New Zealand is followed almost immediately by a Government attempt to silence a Fretilin representative.

In both cases those interested in Fretilin and the DPR of Korea are in favour of policies diametrically opposed to current foreign policy.

In the case of the NZ-DPR of Korea Society members of the public who were invited to a private reception to meet a three person cultural delegation from the DPRK were questioned by the police concerning their attendance at the reception. The Koreans were warned against making 'political statements' through an official letter to an officer of the NZ-DPRK Society, at the time of entry permits being issued in Djakarta, and during customs formalities at the Wellington International Airport. As with the South Korean Park Regime the decisions to limit freedom of speech have been made by the Government and Civil Services without any recourse to Parliament.

And while not yet as visible as has been the case in the United States or South Korea the New Zealand Army is clearly available for the control of New Zealanders. At Bastion Point the Army cooperated with the police when Maori land protestors were arrested. The author has heard middle level Government servants seriously suggesting that the Army could well be used for law and order purposes in those urban areas (state housing) where the police cannot maintain control.

Police State Developing

The signs of a Police State are clearly emerging. We cannot rely on a Parliamentary Opposition to protect us against these trends. Already throughout our society there are both working and middle class people who accept the policies and values adopted by Government and there are those who will actively collaborate with the enforcers of law and order.

Those who know how critical for national health are the rights of the free speech and the written word must take steps to remind the population of their significance. Whenever those in power attempt to silence their critics every attempt must be made to ensure that the established institutions (ranging from trade unions to churches are obliged to critically examine these challenges to democracy.

Every effort must be made to disseminate information and thereby to encourage the process of relocating power within the hands of the people of the shop-floor and neighbourhood. The apparent success the Government has had in maligning foreign countries, international leaders, and domestic critics has been greatly assisted by a paucity of information, except that supplied via Government propaganda, including the Prime Minister's daily press conferences.

Rev. Don Borrie

Nightingale on Hunter

On July 24 the Friends of Hunter presented a feasibility study on the retention of parts of the Hunter building to the University Council. At the time it was scathingly attacked by Council member Alan Nightingale. He claimed there were at least 10 points in the brief that had not been complied with but refrained from saying what they were.

Nightingale has now prepared a statement for publication elaborating on his views. The Evening Post has declined to publish it, so Salient has taken up the offer. We print here his statement in full, followed by our own comments. Readers will note that the ten points have now become 18. (Nightingale makes specific reference to parts of the brief. In outline these are self-explanatory, but anyone wanting further information can acquire a copy of the brief and study from either Mr Symmans, the Works Registrar, or the Studass office).

A. F. Nightingale's Statement to Public Meeting at Victoria University of Wellington and Friends of Hunter on 24 July, 1978

I find the total proposal insensitive to major needs and concerns of the University. I have had the documents for a full month and have spent in total many days studying them. I have come to the conclusion that the planning is of a poor, very poor, second rate standard in terms of the accomodation and facilities made available to the Univeristy (and of utilization of the site) and that the proposal is therefore unacceptable.

I have identified 12 items where the proposal fails to fulfill the requirements of the brief-give or take one or two, it is of no consequence - several of these items are of a major significance, others are of lesser importance. I don't think this meeting is the place to discuss these, details and hope this can be done at a later meeting.

Clarification of Statement of 24 July, 1978

A: Insensitivity to major needs, concerns of University:

One major continuing criticism (I think justified) of the University over the past many years has been the proliferation of major multi-storied buildings with little space for people around them, many of them towering over Kelburn Parade street boundary with little of no landscaping and crammed on the Northernmost corner of the site.

The one thing I believe the University does not want on this site then, is yet another eight storey concrete mass jammed up close to the New Kirk Building. This is neither in sympathy with other buildings to the South nor a foil for them and has close satellites in the six storey lecture tower and the new peaked roof proposed for the Robert Stout Building. This site presents the last oportunity on the East of Kelburn Parade for the Univeristy to integrate the land and the buildings into a comprehensive, well planned development with the best quality facilities and accomodation and well landscaped such as befits a major campus. The site is magnificent and should not be made sterile by vehicles, vehicle access and a jumble of ill-sorted and misshapen buildings such as are in the proposal under consideration.

Accessways and courtyards in the project are all with minor exceptions paved, completely dominated by the proposed major blocks around them and present to me an uninviting, windy, sunless and bleak prospect for students and staff. I think as much of the vehicle parking and access ways as possible should be underground thus preserving large areas of the site for the benefit of all the city with sheltered lawns and planting complementing the buildings.

The proposals, I accept, do closely fit to the expressed intentions and wishes of the Friends of Hunter but in the above items and many other planning aspects, are insensitive to the University's needs and concerns.

B: The requirements in the brief which the Friends of Hunter's proposal do not comply with, (several of major significance, others of lesser importance) are:

- The last paragraph of Page 1: "internal circulation be as simple, direct and attractive and accomodating large numbers of people at entrances and in circulation areas."
The internal planning of the Law, Music and Administration Departments can only be described as "tortuous". The Departments are fragmented. There is reason to query the circulation to, from and around the lecture rooms and music auditorium. Waiting areas and toilets appear to be inadequate.
- Page 2, Line 3. The flexibility of use for the buildings is not demonstrated or obvious.
and Lines 16 and 17. "separate internal department circulation and security" has not been provided for the Administration or Music Departments.
- The last 2 sentences on Page 3. I do not believe that goods, passenger and staff vehicle access requirements have been met adequately. The true extent of these aspects may not have been appreciated.
- Page 4, Paragraph 2. An enlarged courtyard was a requirement, this has been overlooked or ignored. The area defined for this has been planted out with random six and eight storey buildings by the planners.
- Page 4, Carparking.
Carparking should be unobtrusive and a suggestion is made to place this underground. The proposals include a distinctly obtrusive concrete deck to be built over the Salamanca Road bank and they sterilize most of the site. The site is defined elsewhere in the brief. The cost of the deck is not included in the estimates, I believe.

- Page 4, Clause 8, Paragraph 1 and subclause (a) and (b). I do not believe the circulation is adequate as required in this section of the brief. The routes are neither broad nor direct.
- Page 5, Clause 8 (c) and (d). This section is inadequately complied with particularly in the Administration Department and Music Department and Law Department. Routes are not wide. Waiting and resting spaces for a total occupancy of over 1000 persons appear to be inadequate - cloakrooms, toilets and other circulation seem similarly deficient.
- Page 5, Clause 8, last paragraph. An eight storey and a six storey building do not fit with the requirement to limit lift and stair circulation and to achieve direct pedestrian access.
- Page 6, Clause 9 (iii). The proposed strengthening of the East facade of the Hunter Building does not comply with the Code of Practice PW 81/10/1 and amendments. The reinforcing steel should be in two directions (basketing) which is also the preferred system of the Ministry of Works and Development's Chief Structural Engineer.
- The same Code of Practice requires that the maximum wall height of a four storey reinforced masonry wall be limited to 14.2 metres. The walls of the buildings are in the 18 to 24 metres height range. The Hunter Physics wing may exceed the maximum permissible number of storeys of four.
- The Ministry of Works and Development's Chief Structural Engineer in his letter of 30 March, 1978 requires all exits and alleyways of the brick walled building to be protected with reinforced concrete canopies. These are not detailed in the documents and will affect the facades in five or six places and be an added expense to the proposal. They are intended to save life and minimise injury from falling bricks and masonry during an earthquake.

VIEW OF PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT HUNTER FEASIBILITY STUDY

- The brick walls have not been clearly demonstrated as able to be repaired or reinstated to last 200 years as required by the Ministry of Works and Development in the above letter.
- Page 7, Clause 11 - Law Faculty. The brief is clear in its requirements and these have not been fulfilled. There is a distinct lack of cohesion in the planning, and administration of this department poses real problems.
- Page 7, Clause 11, Music Department. The music auditorium on the 3rd floor is scarcely "readily accessible" for public performances. As planned, access is unfortunate, toilet accommodation inadequate and the security of the premises is at risk.
- Page 7, Music Department. The Gamelan orchestra is not at ground level or adjacent to a courtyard.
- Page 8, Staff Club. Much of the Staff Club faces directly into the New Kirk facade, other parts face the roof of Hunter. Good daylighting and outlook are apparently not available to much of this facility.
- Page 8, Staff Club. The planning of the Staff Club on four floors is questionable.
- Page 8, last sentence. Circulation, toilets, cloakrooms and waiting and seating areas appear to be inadequate.

If some of these items appear repetitive it is because they are referred to in several places in the brief. This arises from the belief that they are matters of very great importance to the University.

The proposal goes all the way towards satisfying the interests of the Friends of Hunter but in my opinion falls well short of fulfilling the requirements of the University which must provide the best possible accommodation and facilities for staff and students and the best utilisation of the site.

In weighing the two interests, I find that with all the goodwill possible I cannot accept that the importance of the retention of the East facade of the Hunter Building more than offsets the inadequacies of the planning and the permanent desecration of such a magnificent site. The estimated saving of \$160,000.00. is insignificant.

It has been argued by the writer at the November public meeting of the Friends of Hunter and during the previous deputation to Victoria University of Wellington Council that there were hard solid planning reasons why it was not practicable to retain the historical features of the Hunter Building in total and satisfactorily provide the best accommodation and facilities required on this site by the University.

These reasons now surface as deficiencies in the proposals presented. The difficulties are created by the insistence by Friends of Hunter in retaining the envelope created by the Library, the East facade and the existing roof lines of the Hunter Building. These factors so severely limit the scope of the planners to provide the necessary and adequate accommodation for the site that planning becomes tortuous and unrealistic, departments fragmented and the site is sterilised.

Perhaps a compromise in the form of retaining the Hunter Building Library only may be possible but this will inevitably require the University to revise its accommodation requirements for both sides of Kelburn

Parade. They may not find this acceptable.

The foregoing is the opinion of the writer as a member of the Council of Victoria University of Wellington. It should not be construed to be the views of the Council of Victoria of Wellington or committee or group within the University. If copied or referred to in any way, the full text of the statement is to be published.

A. F. Nightingale

Comment

As Nightingale admits, many of the points overlap. This is so particularly in regard to circulation requirements and the size of the proposed buildings. In my view interior circulation is simple and direct. Most floors of the building have one long corridor broken by foyers. Outside, the vehicle route is a simple loop around the buildings, which is more straight forward than the present system (which requires one to drive up a dead end to reach Hunter or the Student Union Building). Pedestrians share this route and also have the use of plainly laid out courtyards.

Objections to the height of the buildings are fair enough in an abstract context, but there is nothing in the brief prohibiting them. It is therefore misleading to base a critique of the proposal on such objections. As Salient has already reported, the tower blocks were designed because the Univeristy doubled its floor space requirements while restricting the ground available for development.

Nightingale also criticises the use of paved access ways and courtyards. It would be nice to think that everything could be grassed, but we all know that to grass major circulation routes is to create a permanent state of mud for most of the year. Of course, we could all ride around in stage coaches. Paving is at least more satisfactory than concrete or tarseal.

The carpark is not as obtrusive as Nightingale suggests. It juts out only a small distance over the bank above Salamanca Road, with planting around it.

Points 9, 10, and 11 are confusing.

The Friends of Hunter consultants had already received encouragement from the City Council and the MoW. It seems unlikely this would have been given if the Code of Practice had not been complied with. On the other hand, Nightingale is an engineer and should know what he is talking about. Salient awaits further information on these points. The points about the Staff Club, while possibly being valid in themselves, are again not in contradiction to the brief but a matter of personal taste.

The important thing to remember is that although people may not like specific aspects of the proposed design, the choice we must make is not whether it is accepted as the actual plan for Hunter. The University Council is being asked to decide (through the Joint Meeting of the Site, Building and Accommodation Committees), whether the Friends' proposal shows aspects of the Hunter building worthy of retention can be saved. The Joint Meeting must consider this in terms of space and planning requirements, cost, engineering codes and other building standards, etc.

Council will make its final decision on the basis of that evaluation, but not before it has gauged another range of opinion. This is where we come in, for the staff and students have also been invited to express their opinions. The Students' Association has decided on a two-fold approach. There is a questionnaire printed on page five which all students are asked to fill in and return to the Studass office. Coupled with this there will be a forum held on Wednesday 20 Sept., so that the issues involved can be discussed at greater length. This forum will have speakers who have been associated with the preparation and criticism of the proposal. Watch for details.

Simon Wilson

Why they want Another Dollar

NZUSA Budget

Some of you will no doubt have heard that the levy from each student to NZUSA has gone up from \$2 this year to \$3 for 1979. There is also a special levy of 20c per student being called to pay for this year's deficit (projected at over \$7,000). Although some will no doubt complain that this levy is excessive, it represented the minimum amount that August Council felt NZUSA needed if it was to continue as a viable national organisation.

The Cause of the Deficit

As early as May Council it was apparent that NZUSA was in financial difficulty. Barely a third of the way through the year and the financial whizz-kids had to expend great ingenuity to produce a budget that allowed for the possibility of matching expenditure to income. History however has shown that Council was unduly optimistic and did not account fully for all the extra costs that might, and therefore did (Murphy's Law) occur.

The other half of the deficit arose from the [unclear: Tils] and Telex spending. Had expenses continued at the level they were running at before Council, the total bill for the year was estimated at \$10,250. The total budget allocation was \$4,900.

[unclear: The] bulk of the overspending came from two items; the toll and telex bill; and the James Movick Campaign.

The James Movick Campaign expenditure was \$3,000 over budget. This \$3,000 is the bill from the lawyers for legal expenses arising from the appeal in the Supreme Court.

These expenses simply were not budgeted for at May Council, although it was hoped that the James Movick Appeal would be more successful, and would cover more of these costs.

Council took a very serious view of this overspending and instituted several measures to curtail it. The most dramatic of these is a ban on all toll calls from the National Officers unless specially authorised by the President (or of course made collect). Another measure, of a more permanent nature was to stop use of the telex. As Phil Chronican (President OUSA) put it, "telex should be regarded as a cheap form of toll call, but they are being used as an expensive form of letter", of letter." Another concern of Council in this area was the number of toll calls which were difficult to trace back to National Officers (some 40% of the total bill). Most of these were in the form of transfer charge calls. Accordingly NZUSA is investigating the possibility of not accepting transfer charge calls.

Drawing of books being thrown

Financing the Deficit

Although it was originally the intention of many delegates (most eloquent of whom was Nigel Petrie from Canterbury), that the deficit for 1978 would be financed, out of the 1978 budget, a much better idea was to call up a special levy of 20c. This was put to Council, and a special Special General Meeting will be held to discuss this proposal, meaning a retrospective levy increase. This had the advantage, as our own Steve Underwood put it, "Of not artificially increasing NZUSA's finances." The argument continued that, if we included a levy to pay for the deficit in the 1979 levy, then in 1980, when hopefully there would be no deficit to recover, there would be an extra \$7,000 in the budget, This would of course be spent, so we would be committing NZUSA to an increased level of expenditure in a rather backhanded way.

Another argument proposed concerned the dire situation we would be placed in if we should run another deficit budget in 1979. The Special Levy seemed the safest way of ensuring that none of these things could happen.

Drawing of someone running on an inflation treadmill

The 1979 Budget

If we accept that the James Movick campaign was a "oncer", then the budget for 1979 should have been set around a levy of something like \$2.10. Why then the \$3.00 levy?

To answer this question it will be easiest if we consider it in two parts. Firstly the increase necessary to keep NZUSA running at its present level, and secondly the increase required to increase the scope of NZUSA's operations.

The STB Bombshell

It was John Judge (Chairman of the Board of Directors of STB) who dropped the bombshell that forced NZUSA to increase the levy merely to keep activities at the same level. This year NZUSA recieved \$12,000 from STB from the sale of ISIC cards, and a further \$13,737 as re-payment for services of NZUSA that are used by STB (eg. typists, xerox facilities etc.). Judge announced that it would not be possible for STB to continue to pay NZUSA any of the \$12,000 from the sale of the ISIC's. He said that "in my opinion NZUSA has never been entitled to this money", further commenting that he thought the members of the Board would be liable to legal action against them if they continued to authorise the payment in view of the dire financial situation of STB.

Of the \$13,737 paid for the use of NZUSA services, Judge said that he thought the amount charged was excessive and would have to be re-negotiated. His estimate of the bill was in the region of \$7,500. Thus in five short minutes, Judge managed to cut NZUSA's budget by over \$18,000. If NZUSA is going to maintain its activities into 1979 it is apparent that this income must be acquired elsewhere, and the only elsewhere is through levies. Assuming that there will be the same number of fee paying students next year as this (about 38,000), this means a levy increase of 47c per student.

Increased Costs

It is a fact of life that few students will have missed, that costs are skyrocketing at an alarming rate. NZUSA recognised, through increased budgetary allocations, that costs in printing, air travel, phone costs and salaries will increase. Some of these increases are anticipated to be considerable (12½% increase in fares by Air New Zealand, and increase in toll charges of up to 50%, salaries increased because of the general wage order, by about 7%).

Another significant budgetary allocation was the creation of a Contingency Fund of \$1,000. The reasoning behind this was that once NZUSA sells its building, it will be far more difficult for it to raise overdrafts (having in the words of Vincent Burke from NZSAC, "only a couple of typewriters, desks and filing cabinets" as assets). For this reason Phil Chronican proposed setting up the fund which could be used to cover most small cases of overspending.

Increased Expenditure

While people seem happy to accept that Administration costs are increasing, they seem not to appreciate that the costs of campaigns are also increasing. For this reason, for the first time since the 1976 budget was set in 1975, it was agreed that there should be a general increase in the Campaigns Budgets.

The budgets for National campaigns and International campaigns were each increased by about \$500. The budget for Education campaigns was decreased by about \$50, but as there will not be any highly expensive bursaries campaigns next year (unless, of course, there is evidence that students will support such a campaign), this represents a major increase in allocation for campaigns on such issues as Assessment, Teacher Training and Welfare. With a Campaigns budget of around \$2,300 Education is still the largest Campaigns budget by about \$1,300.

WRAC received an extra \$200 odd, mainly as an allocation for the co-ordinator to travel around all the campuses once. The total NOSAC budget was little changed, but within the overall allocation there are some changes. Travel is increased by about \$399, the final allocation of \$1,182 being the cost of air-fares for the various representatives for three meetings (excluding Councils). The Campaigns budget suffers a \$50 cut, which NOSAC volunteered, and publications were cut by \$300.

The reason behind this controversial decision are quite simple. NOSAC stated that it was their intention to do six newsletters in 1979. According to the [unclear: estimate-ates] given to Council (\$84 for 3,000 newsletters of 2 pages each) allowing for a 4 pages newsletter, this gave a total projected expenditure of about \$600, and the corresponding budgetary allocation was made. The reason for the "on paper" reduction was that NOSAC had included, in their projected costs the charges for freight and technical supplies, which are in fact paid for by NZUSA under its general Administration budget.

In conclusion, the increased levy does not imply that there are vast extra funds available, nor that the budget is padded, because much of the increase in the levy is taken up with meeting increased costs and decreased income. However this August Council the first steps were taken to put NZUSA's financing back onto a rational basis, and as such it is a move that should be welcomed.

Peter Beach

Hunter Questionnaire

Questionnaire 1. Are you familiar with the Friends of Hunter feasibility study now being extra by the University Council? Yes No..... 2. If it is shown to be structurally and economically in favour of training aspects of the Hunter Building? Yes.....No..... Tick where appropriate: The whole building The east facade The north (library) wing..... The central stairway area (Note: you may tick more than one Reasons: 3. If the area is to be development entirely new complex, by building a new interest to the out some other method) do you think an the students.

The Visitor

The Politics of Suppression, or University Democracy Seventies Style. The Bursaries Registrar tells you when you enrol that you are eligible for the STB and it's not until April that you discover that he's put you wrong. A lecturer consistently marks down your work for no apparent reason. The University bars you from entry for not paying your library fines which you are sure you paid but of which you have no record. The examiner accuses you of cheating in an exam — you know that you are innocent but you are hauled before a disciplinary committee.

In all the hypothetical cases above, the university or its agents have taken action against you and in some cases have imposed a punishment. What do you do in these cases or how can you appeal against a decision or mark? How can you get an apparent injustice investigated?

The Vice-Chancellor in a university is charged with the running of the university and daily makes decisions of academic or administrative significance, but who watches him; who can act on a complaint or investigate an apparent injustice and see that it gets rectified? The universities claim that there are established channels through which these problems can be resolved, channels which have been built up over the years of the universities' existence; some formal, some informal. We are assured that there are student representatives in sufficient numbers to ensure that the student viewpoint is put through these "channels" but how can that be so when so many of the important university committees are lacking in student representation, notably [unclear: adeinic] and Deans committees? The guidelines here seem to be if it's unimportant put student reps on it, if it's important none at all or a token number. For example, the university council, theoretically the most important and powerful decision-making body has only one or two student reps out of anything up to a possible 45 members. Representation? You're joking.

Alright, let's say that you have been a good little student and followed the right channels and still find that you are beating your head against a velvet covered brick wall. What about legal redress through the courts? I mean every citizen has the right to bring a court action against someone or something whom they believe has wronged them. Here's where Problem Number Two crops up and slips a right hook to the jaw. Simply put, the courts have no power to investigate or decide on almost every matter to do with the education or administration in our Universities. So let's say for instance that you have gone through the "channels", seen the faculty, the students' association, gone to discipline committee and later to council and still no satisfaction and decide to take the matter to the Supreme Court. But before the case is even heard the judge or judges will rule that the matter falls outside their jurisdiction and should be heard by the "Visitor". The Visitor, who the hell is that? Gather around close, kiddies, and I will tell you a sad and sorry tale. You see, when the universities were being set up one by one they realised that sooner or later an uppity student or (heaven forbid) a staff member would start questioning the way things were done or the decisions reached, so they hit upon the idea of a Visitor, a senior and respected member of the community who would act as mediator when disputes arose or an inquiry was needed, and whose decisions or findings would be respected by all parties concerned. The powers of the Visitor are defined under the Universities Act and are usually contained as part of the council regulations.. "At last," you scream with barely suppressed excitement, "finally someone I can turn to for help". Sorry, but it's here that

Problem Number Three

[unclear: rears] its ugly head. For while in theory the Visitor has all the necessary qualifications for an independent scrutiny of University affairs, in practice this is not the case. Know why? Because the Visitor in six out of the seven universities is none other than Six Keith Jacka Holyoake, the Governor-General. Because of his position as G.G., he is the Visitor for every university other than Lincoln College. And don't think that Lincoln College is better off either for their speaker is the Minister of Education, Les Gandar. Perhaps you are undaunted by the prospect of dealing with "Kiwi Keith"? Then go ahead. But be warned — to NZUSA's knowledge there has never been an instance yet where the Visitor has agreed to take on an inquiry or dispute.

The most recent case where the Visitor has been called upon to undertake an investigation was in 1974 when the Waikato University Students' Association combined with a group of lecturers petitioned the then Governor-General, (Sir Dennis Blundell) to investigate matters on the Waikato campus. Blundell declined the petition saying that he didn't really have the time to get involved and secondly that he believed that there were adequate internal channels within the university to ensure an independent investigation.

Right, let's recap. You've been through the "proper channels", tried the courts, petitioned the Visitor with no success — what next?

Problem Four — the Ombudsman.

The Ombudsman — of course! So off you write to the Chief Ombudsman, George Laking in Wellington, outlining your grievance. And within a very short time you will get a reply along the lines that the Ombudsman has no legal powers to investigate University affairs at all under the Ombudsman Act 1975. The reason why this deplorable state of affairs currently exists is because when the amendments were being drafted in 1975, the Universities, (particularly Auckland and Canterbury) put up a spirited resistance to any moves by the last Labour Government and the present National Administration to include Universities among the Government

Departments and City Councils who were made open to the Ombudsman's scrutiny. And what's worse, other tertiary academic groups such as Technical Institutes and Teachers' Colleges are included — why not Universities. Because they feel that the procedure already existing — the 'proper channels', and the Visitor are safeguard enough.

But clearly by the arguments above this is not the case. Why should Universities by one of the few sectors of Government and public expenditure whom the Ombudsman cannot investigate? (The only other exceptions to my knowledge are the Armed Forces and the Security Intelligence Service).

Over the next few months NZUSA will be discussing the problems of scrutiny and investigation in the Universities with the aim of getting the ambit of the Ombudsman broadened to include Universities. Meetings are planned with the Ombudsman, the Justice Department and the Minister of Justice, to discuss the problem and hopefully a meeting with the Universities can be arranged.

And It's here that you can play a part. For while the majority of the Universities are oposed to broadening the powers of the Ombudsman, appeals and grievances are largely a student matter. Do you wish to continue along the present 'Visitor' system where in all cases in the past the G.G. has shown himself to be unwilling or unable to get involved? The present system with the 'Visitor' is obviously outmoded and while it may have worked fine in the Seventeenth and Eighteenth century, patently the Ombudsman would be far superior.

Why, the way the Universities are acting on this, you might almost be tempted to think that they had something to hide!

If You're Concerned about the Points Raised in this Article then Write to the Minister of Justice, Parliament Buildings, Wellington or to your Vice-Chancellor, C/o the Registry.

Prebble's Point of View

This article appears in our series leading up to the General Election.

Labour's Economic Base

All elections turn around a choice of options. In this election the options are very clear indeed. The major issues are also clear. The economy, Labour's tax plan, the record of the National Government, and the direction in which this country is heading. I believe that the environment is also an issue in which the choice between the voters is clearer than it has ever been before.

The economy is always a major issue. New Zealand has a balance of payments crisis. The cause of the crisis is twofold. First our dependence upon forty pound packs of butter, bales of unprocessed wool, and whole carcasses of meat, all aimed towards the British market. We are twenty years out of date. With Britain in the EEC the world no longer wants our cheap unprocessed agricultural products.

The National Party who have been in government 24 out of the last 30 years have done nothing to prepare this country for the economic realities of the 1970s. The massive increase in the price of oil which cost Labour the government in 1975 has cruelly exposed the fundamental weakness of successive National governments' economic planning or lack of it. The present Government's response has been to increase unemployment and to literally drive young people out of the country in the hope that this will dampen down the demand for imports. It hasn't worked and the balance of payments crisis is continuing.

Labour's alternative option which Bill Rowling and other Labour leaders have advocated now for nearly 20 years is to process our goods in depth. If we processed our wool only to the yarn stage we would earn an additional \$600 million in exports. The present Export Year is a failure because manufacturers can't launch into an export market without a stable New Zealand market which has collapsed.

Labour is advocating getting the economy going by putting forward a bold plan to slash income tax. The man on the average wage with three teenage children will have his income tax reduced by just over \$1,000 a

year. Most students wouldn't pay any income tax at all as they would earn less than the basic minimum living allowance which Labour will make free of tax. This increased cash in the pocket will result in a massive boost to the internal economy.

To prevent a drain on our balance of payments when the economy turns up, Labour will impose a foreign exchange surcharge. This surcharge will have the effect of raising the cost of foreign goods slightly. This will encourage people *[unclear: o]* "buy New Zealand" and so further assist the economy. Labour believes that on the basis of a buoyant economy industry can enter into a comprehensive effort to manufacture our exports in depth so that further expansion of the economy will be export based.

It's Jis' so simple!

In contrast to this comprehensive plan the National Party appears to have no economic plan whatsoever.

I believe that one of the basic tasks of Government is to protect and enhance our democratic way of life. On this count the National Party deserves to lose the election. Not only have repressive laws such as the SIS Amendment Bill been passed, but the Government has come into severe criticism from Supreme Court judges for its interference with the courts, and the whole style of Government has been generally repressive. Parliament has been downgraded with laws such as the abortion law being forced through Parliament in the dead of night. A record number of laws, regulations, and restrictions have been enacted. The reality is that far from being a free enterprise government, we in fact have a closed, repressive, and restrictive style of government.

Labour has pledged a return to respect for the law and open government by passing such things as a freedom of information act.

In the field of the environment, the voters have a clear option placed in front of them. At the time of writing this article the National Party appears to be completely in the grips of the milling companies and determined to proceed with their plans to log the North Island virgin indigenous podocarp native forests. This is a crime against the environment. Our North Island forests are the remnant of a mighty forest which once covered half the globe. The rimus, totaras, matai and miro are unique.

If the National Party logs the forest it will be gone forever. I believe the National Party's attitude to the native forest issue is part of their general exploitative attitude to the environment and society generally. Labour has made a clear stand that we will halt the logging.

The real option in front of the voter is: what society do we want to live in? Do we want a society that is caring, sharing and free, or do we want a society that is exploitative, restrictive and increasingly unattractive to the thousands of young people who decide each year that there is no future for them in this country. The choice is yours.

Richard Prebble

Action on Welfare

Another Year of Welfare

A much unsung committee had its first meeting of the year last week: The University Council Committee on Welfare Services. Under discussion were the annual reports of all the heads of the individual Welfare Services. So if you want to know about all the wonderful work being done in Accommodation, Careers, Counselling, the Creche, Student Health and Physical Welfare read on. (Impressive list isn't it?).

Accommodation

According to Mrs Mildred Brown, and she should know, the "deplorably low standards of accommodation" in Wellington remain. There has been a slacking of demand for all types of rental accommodation, but while this means more flats are available, they are often old and neglected, and many have been vacant for some time. Landlords are becoming more reluctant to either renovate or reduce rents.

Some students have complained about landlords asking for a bond in excess of the sum specified in the Rent Appeal Act 1973, while many have had trouble with landlords not paying the bond back promptly or deducting amounts from it. Mrs Brown suggests the Act needs a-mending so that landlords are required to inspect a flat once notice is given and before vacation. This would ensure that both parties knew where the other stood. It was recommended that VUWSA take the matter up.

A few statistics: 32% of the student population lived in flats in 1977. A further 21% live in their own

homes (as opposed to their parents houses, etc). Hostels and Halls of Residence, private board and furnished rooms are becoming less popular. The average flat rent is \$12.80, but \$15 and \$16 are common.

Careers

The major shift in the work of the Careers Advisory Board has been towards offering personal individual interviews. As a body liaising between the university, the business community, the Public Service and other employer sectors the Cab aims to provide a comprehensive service to student! looking for work, whether it be full-time, part-time or for the vacation.

It was noted at the meeting that students are one of the only groups in the community means tested against their parents income when they apply for an unemployment benefit. The Cab does not feel it is in a position to do much about this, but hopes that VUWSA will take the matter up and provide documentary evidence of students who face undue hardship because of it.

Everyone's claims about the difficulty of finding work last year are born out in the figures. Only 750 jobs were offered in the 1977/78 period, compared to 1063 the year before and 1226 the year before that.

Counselling

The major trend in the Counselling Service has been towards providing more help for couples, and not just married couples either. There are now more students over 30 using the Service (one in 1974, 37 in 1977). More women are also seeking help.

There is a growing number of students citing academic problems as the reason for their visits. The common fear is of falling behind in work and being unable to catch up. This is especially so among students who have a record of success. The Service is worried that students are not given the means to realistically assess their workloads. The usual view is that 36 credits constitutes a full time course, yet it would be more appropriate to calculate on the basis of bursary points. The problem, of course, is that while the bursary points system is based on this precise idea, the STB is only offered for the minimum time, and for most people that means 36 credits per year.

The Committee recognised VUWSA's concern over assessment difficulties but once again wanted documentary evidence before they were prepared to take the matter any further.

Welfare Office Andrew Tees wanted a motion passed condemning the excessive workloads faced by students, but did not seem to appreciate that if we really want the Council to take the matter up we will have to prove our case. (He also appeared ignorant of VUWSA policy on assessment).

The Creche

About 160-170 children used the creche last year. There was a small problem with the mass enrolment of young babies, but this has been largely overcome. Few vacancies occurred during the year. The creche ran at a deficit, which they put down to large salary increases.

Drawing of a person under a lamp post

VUWSA has voiced concern this year over the lack of day care services, but creche supervisor Judy Robinson claims there is no demand for one. The Federation of University Women's survey, (which is nearing completion) is expected to suggest this regarding staff demands. Students have so far done nothing to indicate their position is any different. It was pointed out that the University would obviously not fork out any money for something which may not be needed, but this didn't stop Tees suggesting a day care centre be set up before the demand was gauged.

Student Health

The major change in the Student Health service has been the establishment of nurses clinics. A "rapid stream" system of assessment and treatment of illness and injury, as well as clinics in weight watching, vaccinations and inoculations, contraceptive advice, etc, have meant the three doctors are able to concentrate on medical services requiring more than nursing training. Emphasis is now placed more on health education and preventative medicine.

The question of dentistry provided most room for discussion. Everyone agreed that one of two options was desirable: either dental facilities should be added to the Student Health service, or free dental care should be extended from the present 18 year age limit to students. Problem One is that this would require a change in the law, and the dental profession isn't too keen on that.

Problem Two, and by now it was getting to sound familiar, is that there is no documented evidence that

students actually need free dental services. So VUWSA, with the co-operation of NZUSA, must commission a survey. The money could come from the Medical Research Council or through a student work scheme. The ball's in our court, and although it has been for a long time, the impetus may finally be coming for people to do some of the spade work.

Physical Welfare

Apart from the great strides forward being made with the new improved recreation centre, the most important thing the Physical Welfare people have done is a survey (Welfare is a paradise for the statistically minded) on what non-gym users do with their time. This is apparently a subject of incredulous conjecture among the rec centre staff. The survey revealed that only 13.2% of students use the gym once a week or more, although the annual survey done on regular gym users puts the figure at 19-25%. Half the non-users hide away in the library, a further quarter spend their free hours in the cafe, while 12% go home or talk somewhere.

Responses to a question on why nonusers stay away reveal that "Live too far away for evening/weekend use" and "Recreation found elsewhere" are the most popular excuses. Following closely on their heels is the old "Workload prevents time for recreation" argument. Jocelyn Given, who organised the survey, notes that this ties in with the popularity of the library, but comments that it is possible many students' real workloads are less than what they perceive them to be.

Students who claimed they were too disorganised to set time aside tanked in the fourth choice. A smallish percentage cited dislike of organised or competitive activities, etc. Only 0.9% said they didn't know where the gym was.

Textbook Costs

One other matter of importance came out of the meeting. It was decided to prepare guidelines for staff and students on how much each faculty could reasonably expect students to spend on text books. These guidelines will be published in the 1979 Handbook and an early Salient, and will also be available from the VBC. Students who find they are being asked to exceed the limit should take the matter up with the Students' Association. Simon Wilson

World Drug Laws

Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs 1961, Amended 1972

The single convention on Narcotic Drugs is a United Nations treaty put forward by Western powers to attempt to introduce universal standards of drug control. If you want the full text of this convention you will Not find it in the Public Library, and you will Not be able to obtain it through the Government Printer. This information cannot be obtained through the normal channels open to the public. People wishing for more information should write to the NZ Marijuana Party, P.O. Box 11521, Wellington.

This Convention is a kind of international treaty administered by the United Nations Secretariat. It is the final 'trump card' that anti drug crusaders, especially politicians, use against legalisation of marijuana once their ill-founded assertions have been exploded. However instead of prohibiting marijuana it actually provides for the realistic use of it.

It consists of a number of articles that make stipulations about what countries must do and not do about a huge list of drugs. The precursors of this convention were a string of opium treaties. A major weakness of the Single Convention is that it includes a host of drugs that have nothing to do with narcotic?, (narcotics are chemicals with effects like opium).

Because of the ballyhoo that politicians make about the Single Convention whenever they feel cornered and cannot counter the arguments for legalisation I am giving the text of the relevant passages. Marijuana is covered in Article 28 which reads:

- If a Party permits the cultivation of the cannabis plant for the production of cannabis or cannabis resin, it shall apply thereto the system of controls as provided in Article 23 respecting the control of the opium poppy.
- This Convention shall not apply to the cultivation of the cannabis plant exclusively for industrial purposes

- (fibre and seed) or horticultural purposes.
- The Parties shall adopt such measures as may be necessary to prevent the misuse of, and illicit traffic in, the leaves of the cannabis plant.

In the commentary the United Nations provided with this article is the interesting comment No. 4, the first line of which reads: "Parties are not bound to prohibit the consumption of the leaves for non-medical purposes, but only to take the necessary measures to prevent their misuse." Politicians, take note! Nevertheless the inclusion of cannabis in this Convention is a mistake, which is turning out to be a disaster. The Convention itself includes the remedies:

Article 47 (Amendments)

- Any Party may propose an amendment to this Convention. The text of any such amendment and the reasons therefor shall be communicated to the Secretary-General who shall communicate them to the Parties and to the Council. The Council may decide either:
 - That a conference shall be called in accordance with Article 62, paragraph 4, of the Charter of the United Nations to consider the proposed amendment; or
 - That the Parties shall be asked whether they accept the proposed amendment and also asked to submit to the Council any comments on the proposal.

So here is all that New Zealand needs to do if it is worried about the Single Convention when it wants to legalise the weed beyond the point of allowing people to grow and use a few plants unmolested (something that can obviously be fitted without any difficulty into the existing Convention, as comment 4 makes clear).

Should other Parties not want to buy New Zealand's amendment then there is

Article 46 (Denunciation)

1. After the expiry of two years from the date of the coming into force of the Convention (Article 41, paragraph 1) any Party may denounce this Convention by an instrument in writing deposited with the Secretary General.

If it is felt that the Convention has a useful purpose for New Zealand I suggest that the Government denounce Article 28 and any references to cannabis elsewhere (ie in listings and schedules) It is far more likely that other parties will accept this slight loss of "singularity" in the Convention than risk our complete denunciation of the whole thing. If denunciation of the cannabis clause should not be accepted New Zealand would denounce the whole Convention which contains nothing particularly constructive in any case.

"Any port in a storm."

Chile — the Lesson for New Zealand

This is the first of two articles on the significance of Chile's experience for New Zealand. This article deals with the period leading up to the fascist coup on September 11, 1973.

Chile's coup came as a tragic surprise to many who earnestly believed, like the Chilean Communist Party (CCP), that the armed forces were "loyal to democracy" — that Chile's long period of parliamentary democracy precluded a fascist solution to the crisis of the Popular Unity (UP) Government. Yet the coup was the direct result of forces fostered and developed during Chile's long period of democracy. A study of this period of history shows that the thin fabric of Chilean democracy was continually rent with periodic economic and social crises. That the monopoly capitalist class would eventually grasp the fascist option as a way out of such a crisis was always possible. The real question was when and under what circumstances it would do so.

What is worthy of notice is that the history of Chile's economic development, in its essentials, is not so different from our own history. The forces which generated Chile's coup are present and developing in *New Zealand society* today (though presently they are much weaker). The terror of Chile's last five years of fascist rule *could* well be a blueprint for our own future. It should become a political duty for progressive New Zealanders to study the lessons of Chile's experience — it could happen here.

The Chilean Economic System

In its historical development and its present structure the Chilean economy shares much in common with our own. The key feature of the Chilean economy is its economic dependence on foreign imperialism. Dependence means that economic forces outside the country control the levers which determine Chile's economic destiny. This relationship has dominated economic and social development in Chile since

independence in 1818.

Export Dependence

Since the late 19th century Chile has been totally reliant on a very small number of commodity exports aimed at the European and American markets. The major two have both been minerals — nitrates and copper.

Following an annexationist war in 1879 Chile came into possession of an area rich in nitrates. The mining and export of nitrates to the west soon became the backbone of the economy. Although foreign companies controlled most of the mines, tax revenue on nitrate exports provided over 90% of state revenue and paved the way for rapid growth in the cities and the emergence of a large urban middle class. Elements essential to the infrastructure of the economy, such as a national railway system, were initiated by the state during the nitrate boom.

The boom ended soon after World War I when artificial nitrates (invented in Germany during the war) took over Chile's former markets. The economy's backbone had been broken and Chile entered a severe economic crisis. The result of this was the abolition of parliamentary democracy and the establishment of military rule in 1924. The dictatorship lasted until 1931.

Drawing of Chile imagery

At this stage the Chilean economy was totally organised in terms of the international market which was dominated by Europe and America. With the onset of the worldwide depression in 1929 Chile's exports dropped by 88% — the biggest percentage drop in the world. Following the collapse of the nitrate market Chile increasingly relied on copper as its main export earner. The well-being of the entire economy has remained dependent on the international market for copper. A depression in the copper market during the last two years of the Allende Government helped generate the severe economic crisis which contributed to Allende's downfall.

Import Substitution Industrialisation

Following the election of a Popular Front Government in 1938 a conscious programme of import-substitution industrialisation was undertaken. The state played the major part through the erection of tariff barriers and exchange controls and through providing tax and other incentives as well as direct finance for the new industries. But this programme suffered the same shortcomings as did the similar programme carried out in New Zealand during the late 1950's. In both cases it "created a high cost, inefficient industry dependent for its survival on the import of intermediate goods (machinery and spare parts) and state subsidies." (*"Chile: The state and revolution"* by Ian Roxborough. Philip O'Brien & Jackie Roddick, page 11.)

This pseudo-industrialisation led to a proliferation of small industry concentrating on a limited range of consumer goods. It did nothing to encourage the formation of a heavy industrial base, or to develop local science and technology, or to maximise the use of local raw materials; in short, it did nothing to create the essential infrastructure of an integrated national economy. Chilean industrialisation, like our own, was initiated with the best of motives as a counter to dependence but the form it took only succeeded in reinforcing dependence.

The Balance of Payments and the State

Dependence on an unstable market for copper exports has meant severe balance of payments difficulties for Chile. This has been compounded by the fact that dependent development has made cutting imports an untenable solution to a loss of export income — although like here it seems the obvious solution.

Import-substitution industrialisation meant that imports of consumer goods were progressively replaced by imports of machinery and spare parts. Cutting these imports in times of balance of payments difficulties would mean throttling local industry and promoting an internal recession.

Another factor making cuts in imports impractical was the fact that due to the stagnation of Chilean agriculture in the absence of land reform agricultural production has lagged behind population growth. Because of this food has had to be imported and accounted for over a quarter of Chile's import bill. Cutting such imports would have led to social upheaval. (After the coup, with working class organisation shattered, the Junta "succeeded" in cutting these imports substantially.) The traditional "solution" to Chile's balance of payments difficulties was for the state either to encourage more foreign capital inflow (either through investments or loans) or to engage in deficit financing. The latter solution has been consistently used and is mainly responsible for Chile's traditionally high inflation. Between 1879 and 1940 inflation averaged 8.7%. Between 1940 and 1950 it jumped to 18%. When the copper market was depressed after the Korean war inflation increased to over 80% annually as the state pumped paper money into the economy to replace lost export earnings.

The state has always played a major part in "regulating" the Chilean economy. It was estimated that in 1969

50% of the total private investment was actually state subsidised. In the same year the state generated 46% of total GNP.

The USA Over Chile

Since the 1920's when Chile turned increasingly to copper exports the dominant foreign power has been the United States. The US has and does own and provide the markets for the bulk of Chile's copper. Overall it is Chile's major market. It is the biggest foreign investor. By 1958 it accounted for 80% of all foreign investment in Chile. It is also the major lender to the debt-ridden Chilean state.

The United States has used its economic dominance to gain political dominance. This can be seen in its long standing patronage of the Chilean armed forces. From 1953 to 1973 US "aid" accounted for 10% of Chile's defence budget. With the aid came training programmes and personal links between the future leaders of the Junta and the US armed forces. This relation intensified under Allende's presidency although the US conducted an intense boycott of Chile in other spheres. In 1971 it denied Chile credits to buy a Boeing 707 passenger aircraft while simultaneously granting the airforce credits to buy 12 supersonic fighters. In 1973 it actually doubled its defence "aid" to some \$(US) 10 million.

Instability

The elements of dependence I have listed contributed to Chile's instability economically and socially. Such instability made Chile prey to a fascist solution. In conditions of long term crisis and/or a threat of working class revolution a fascist solution could well seem the only and 'final' solution to Chile's problems as seen by the monopoly capitalist class. This was well expressed by the recently purged member of the Junta, Gustavo Leigh, one year after the coup in October 1974. He put it this way: *"The world is in convulsion; there is at present economic crisis and politicisation in extreme degree. By contrast, in this out of the way corner of the world we have one last opportunity which our Supreme Maker has perhaps granted for us. We sincerely believe that this may be the last opportunity for this country. This government may be the last one that has the tools to eliminate the possibility of a Marxist government. After the Armed forces gentlemen, let us say in all frankness, there is nothing else in Chile. It hurts me to say so. But tell me yourselves, if I am not right. What remains after the Armed Forces of Chile? This last card and this last reserve was played on September 11, we won but..."*

The need for the monopoly capitalist class to play this "last card" arose with the election of the Popular Unity government in 1970. This coalition of the Communist Party, Socialist Party and other left parties was committed to a far-reaching programme of social reforms. Further, the election of UP encouraged the working class and led to a rise in working class militancy which the bourgeoisie feared. Class struggle intensified sharply under the UP government. More and more the situation developed independently of the UP Government's attempts at moderation. The onset of an economic crisis in 1971 due to the US economic blockade and the fall in the market for copper proved the final catalyst for the fascist coup

Fascism in Chile

The Chilean bourgeoisie played its "last card" on September 11, 1973 but only after bitter struggles throughout society and even among the monopoly capitalist class. Within the monopoly capitalist class there had emerged two lines. Following the March 1973 elections where support for Popular Unity increased substantially both lines saw the necessity for a coup but saw it achieving different ends. One group saw it as a "golpe blanco" ("White coup"). This was to be a coup on the Kerr-Fraser model ousting Allende but maintaining bourgeois democracy. The other group saw it as a "golpe negro" ("black coup"). This was to be a classic fascist coup abolishing bourgeois democracy.

In the end the second group won out and the reality of Chilean fascism in power was the declaration of a state of internal civil war on the working class whose organisations were smashed without mercy and whose best members were brutally murdered.

The fascists were successful in their coup because they had won over the bulk of the middle class and the armed forces. They formed the mass base for fascism in Chile. The middle classes suffered severely under the last two years of the UP Government with the onset of the economic crisis. Many small businessmen went bankrupt and income levels dropped below those of the working class. The UP Government was seen as the betrayer of their interests and they increasingly turned towards support of fascism. The CIA and US transnationals poured money into Chile to organise the middle classes and to mobilise them against the UP Government. They succeeded. Well-to-do housewives staged the 'empty pots' demonstration. Truckers staged a crippling political strike Anti-worker terror squads started appearing across the country engaging in murder and

sabotage. The vehemence of the middle classes hatred of the UP Government was expressed during the doctors' strike. A number of children died as a direct result of this strike but the doctors countered that they were fighting a "war" and that "in war one has to kill". The middle classes heartedly supported the massacres of workers in the aftermath of the coup.

The Bankruptcy of the Chilean Road

In large part the success of the fascist coup in Chile can be laid at the feet of the Communist Party of Chile which played the key role within the UP coalition in arguing against distrust of the military, against arming the workers, against working class initiatives (such as taking over factories and farms as well as organising community associations which distributed food and defended working class areas from rightist attacks) and against thorough destruction of the bourgeois state in Chile and its replacement by the dictatorship of the proletariat. Instead they preached faith in "Chilean democracy" and the "Chilean road to socialism". While the fascists organised openly the working class was increasingly disarmed and demoralised by the UP Government. Without the leadership of a genuine marxist party the Chilean working class was led up to the gallows by social democracy.

The CP's attitude to the army, which was shared by Allende, was suicidal. While praising the army for its "loyalty" to democracy it prohibited left organisation within the army. This had two effects. Firstly, the right was by default given a free hand to organise for the coup within the army and to purge those opposed to a coup. Secondly, workers were prohibited from developing militias and self-defence forces.

After an attempted coup on June 29, 1973 the Secretary-General of the Chilean Communist Party, Luis Corvalan declared in favour of the military being the only armed force in the country: *"Because the workers took some immediate security measures (in response to appeals they had occupied factories and taken to the streets — to oppose the attempted coup unarmed - JM) against the recent attempted coup, and maintained those precautionary measures, some reactionaries have begun to raise a storm, in the belief that they have found a new issue to drive a wedge between the people and the armed forces. They are claiming that we have a policy of replacing the professional army. No sir! We continue and will continue to support keeping our armed institutions strictly professional."*

In the pre-coup period Allende personally coozied up to the military in the hope of avoiding civil war. At the time the CP newspaper carried headlines piously declaiming "No to civil war". In response to political crises he invited the military onto his cabinet — giving the plotters increased confidence as well as details of his anticoup plans. When 100 sailors and workers were arrested in Valparaiso one month before the coup on charges of "dereliction of military duty" because they had noticed coup preparations and registered their opposition Allende supported the military at first accusing them of mutiny. Later when even his own party opposed the arrests Allende was silent. Earlier he had supported a clamp down on organisation within the armed forces by a left group (the MIR) even though it involved the arrest of his own nephew. Just before the coup when torture of anti-coup members of the armed forces was widespread and discussion of the coup was quite open within the navy, Allende refused to act for fear of alienating the armed forces. The final irony is that when rightist pressure forced out a pro-Allende Chief of Staff, General Prats, Allende accepted his resignation and consented to the appointment of Pinochet, the leader of the coup, as his replacement!

The CP's disastrous policies were the result of following Soviet theories of peaceful transition to socialism. Their effect was that every time fascism advanced the working class retreated. The power and militancy of the working class had been shown in October 1972 when the bosses went on strike. Fine! said the workers who calmly took over the running of the economy. But the CP and Allende feared to use the power of the working class for fear of prejudicing the chances of the "peaceful road". Today that power has been crushed.

The lesson of Chile is important for all people dedicated to fascism's defeat. It shows that fascism cannot be compromised, with, it cannot be bought off by concessions and promises of being "peaceful" and "legal" it cannot be toyed with in any way at all. It can only be defeated by resolute struggle from the very beginning.

James Morgan
RAW MATERIALS US Imperialism

Talboys on East Timor

The following is the text of a newsletter of the New Zealand Campaign for the Independence of East Timor. It relates what happened when a delegation organised by the NZCIET met Brian Talboys to ask him to lift the speaking ban on Jose Ramos Horta.

Dear Friends,

The meeting of the delegation with Mr Talboys was both the climax to our campaign to lift the impossible restrictions on Ramos Horta's visit to New Zealand, and an anti-climax. It came, of course, as the high point of our efforts to publicise the ongoing tragedy of East Timor.

The delegation represented the whole of New Zealand's organised work-force as well as specifically the Wellington Trade Unions, with the addition of Civil Liberties, the Churches and United Nations [unclear: Orgai] Organisations. To such a broadly representative delegation, Talboys' answer was not to expect the Government to lift the restrictions on Horta's visit. Through the media there had been two weeks of the most impressive and almost continuous publicity and support. Ignoring this, Talboys summed up the Government's attitude by stating "if the country does not like our policies they have a chance to do something about it in the next election."

Mr Talboys repeatedly referred to Indonesia as "our friends" and justified the Government's stand on the basis of "it being in New Zealand's interests to remain on friendly terms with Indonesia". Some of the members of the delegation interpreted this to mean that provided we were not attacked by Indonesia then our Government did not really care what violations of human rights Indonesia perpetrated, or who they took over and slaughtered as long as our financial and military "friendship" remained unaffected. What a profoundly immoral policy!!

By and large the meeting was a low key one, but one remark by Talboys compelled me to interject angrily. He commented that with the withdrawal of effective Portuguese control from East Timor that a "vacuum" existed in the territory into which Indonesia naturally moved. My comment was: "how can 650,000 (United Nations population figure) people constitute a vacuum". Clearly the right of self determination is one that is unknown to Talboys, just as is the right to freedom of speech and information in New Zealand.

It should be recalled here that in a letter received in June 77, to Peter Hopkins, Talboys wrote that Indonesian troops in East Timor were a "stabilising factor". To quote Indonesia's Foreign Minister Adam Malik: "Maybe 50,000 or 80,000 people have died [in East Timor] but what does that matter against the other 600,000

Members of the delegation pointed out that whilst the Government might be justifiably concerned about Horta coming to New Zealand and "involving himself in this country's politics" that in fact "we expected him to tell us about East Timor". Obviously they are not the same thing.

Additionally the Minister mentioned the fact that many other countries, including neighbouring Australia, had imposed restrictions on Mr Horta. It was then pointed out that we were not concerned with other countries, but of human rights and freedom of speech here in New Zealand. We pointed out that in Britain for example on which our NZ laws are based, Horta was allowed to enter at any time and without special restrictions; other countries also allowed Horta the same freedoms.

Talboy's point that "a similarity existed between East Timor and Taiwan" was ignored, but it is worth noting that Taiwan has not been subjected to outside aggression which seems to invalidate that comment.

One other point Talboys raised was that New Zealand's recognition of defacto Indonesian control was confirmed in January by the visit to East Timor of our Ambassador to Indonesia, Mr Perens. NZCIET has commented before on the orchestration and secrecy of this visit. We were reliably told of large numbers of Indonesian troops barely out of sight, and of Peren's total dependence on interpreters. Under these conditions how could he possibly assert authoritatively the size of Fretilin resistance? We know for a fact that Suharto's visit to East Timor in July this year lasted only 24 hours and he only visited two centres - Dili and Baucau - and that (for security reasons?) reporters covering the visit were not allowed to visit Baucau. Fretilin reports that on the day of the visit their forces penetrated to within 5 km of Dili.

Essentially the discussion was low key, with the delegation aware that what we said to the Minister in that half hour would change nothing. The Government decision had already been made, based on our military and economic ties with the USA and Indonesia - though not yet to the complete exclusion of public opinion.

Now we await the result of Horta's application which he will make on or about the 20th September on his return from Mozambique. The compromise offered by Horta - that he will observe restrictions on public meetings and media interviews if he can visit in November - is one that makes us feel extremely uneasy, particularly since the whole thrust of the campaign in recent weeks has been on freedom of speech in New Zealand. The implications of his offer we must certainly give more consideration to: we would welcome your comments.

The release of the letter on the restrictions was deliberately timed when the question of restrictions on Southern African students was to the fore. The extent of the publicity has greatly surprised us, but it has brought into the light of day the ongoing tragedy in East Timor. Let us determine that the war which rages on there will

not sink back into obscurity. What is happening only 400 miles off the Australian coast must be condemned so vigorously that Indonesia and our Government cannot ignore the pressures against appeasement.

Yours Fraternally,

Colin Iles

Co-ordinator

PS: A petition was given to Talboys with 2500 signatures. The petition called upon the NZ Government to persuade Indonesia to:-

- Permit the International Red Cross to resume working in East Timor
- To allow a solution in East Timor in keeping with United Nations resolutions.

Organisations, who Wrote a Letter Supporting the Aims of the Delegation

- CORSO
- Auckland Branch UNA
- UN Association of NZ
- NZ PSA
- Methodist Church of NZ: Int Affairs C'tee
- NZ Values Party
- STANZ
- Women's International League for Peace and Freedom
- Auckland Council for Civil Liberties
- AUSA
- Overseas Development Committee
- NZUSA
- NZ Catholic Overseas Aid
- Wellington Committee of the Council for World Peace plus two individuals

Youth in Modern Singapore

Part Two

The Socialization of S'Porean Youth

Singapore, as a society, is built up entirely by migrants (75% Chinese) who inherit a cultural heritage which has great depth. This affects the present-day characteristics of its population. Chinese parents work extremely hard to ensure their children have a better life. In this aspect they are very far-sighted but they have always been very individualistic in approach. This can be explained by their Confucian influence which placed great emphasis on the value of education and its usefulness as a tool to personal success and accomplishment.

These Chinese migrants who came to Singapore faced severe survival problems in their home countries and followed fairly authoritarian family customs. Their descendants suffered less hardship than they did and subsequently developed different values and expectations.

Western Influences

With the modernization of Singapore and the increased exposure to international influences, the young

Singaporean finds him or herself being cajoled into adopting new modes of thinking and behaviour to cater to the demands of technological society. This is similar to what happens in the developed West. She or he cannot escape the influences of widespread mass media, strong parental guidance and puritannical warnings issued by the Government which work hard on his or her conscience. The consequence is predictable for most youths: those psychologically incapable of coping may become schizophrenic; others who are more sure of themselves may become alienated. Most resign themselves to the diversity of influences and try to adjust so that they may survive in the world of commercialism.

Nonconformity

The alternative is the nonconformist who has little chance of survival. There are in fact a group of young elites who are extremely intelligent and are being nurtured and groomed to be the future bureaucrats. Their sincerity in ascribing to national policies is not to be questioned. They are the pragmatic, aggressive youths whose success in the future is virtually assured. The majority of the young however, tend to be traditionalists unquestioning in their faith. They make up the blue-collar workers and the technicians of the society; they are the ones to whom politicians and union leaders constantly exhort to "increase productivity and leave the thinking to us".

The leading unions in Singapore are, after all, controlled by the Government in the sense that union leaders are Party men or staunch supporters of the Government.

The Education System as a Tool of Socialization

Education has played a large part in the role of nation-building. Historically, like other colonial countries, the education system produced administrative clerks to carry out the functions of the British colonial rule. The British colonial regime were quick to point out that some types of education were considered better than others ... this being clearly exemplified in the case of English schools versus vernacular schools. Graduates from English schools were easily absorbed into the labour market, mainly, as clerks. The Chinese educated, on the other hand, found difficulty getting employment on the public sector and they usually became teachers or were self-employed. Yet despite severe handicaps, including discrimination by the colonial government, they were able to dominate the economic life of the country. With independence the Lee government through one means or another have managed to suppress the prominent role of the vernacular Chinese school in education.

Many claim that I close down Newspapers I don't like, and that the Prisons are full of my enemies... This is just not so! You in the West must understand that our ways are not your ways... Often I close down Newspaper I like! and the Prisons, they are full of my friends

Mainly due to the colonial legacy, the elitist approach is evident in the filtering process of education. In the earlier years of formal education, the student is judged on his performance at the all-important end-of-year examination. At age 12, he takes a primary school leaving examination which determines whether he is allowed to continue in the academic line or whether he is to be sent for technical training. Thereafter through a series of elimination and selection, his field of study is effectively chosen for him. Indeed schools have been extremely effective in obtaining student participation in the building and raising of national identity and consciousness. Certainly if one has to name the main goal of the educational system in Singapore it would have to be the inculcation of the 'right work ethic' in establishing the values necessary for educational and work successes as well as the fostering of desirable social attitudes theory in the Singaporean context;

Pacification

Docility, obedience to authority and acceptance of hierarchy are encouraged by the teacher's unquestionable authority in the classroom, the prefects system for maintaining school and class discipline, the evaluation of 'conduct' in term reports where good conduct is usually taken to mean quiet and well-behaved, observing rules etc.

Such a system only stifles spontaneity, curiosity and originality. The familiar complaints that Singaporean students are passive, unimaginative and uninformed with little prosperity to think for themselves have more than a grain of truth in them. It is not surprising that with the total obsession on performance, these students who finally made it into the university of Singapore (approx. 5,600) tend to exhibit some ignorance. The few attempts on the campus in the past by student leaders (like Tan Wah Piow) to conscience students have largely been met with apathy from the student body but much reaction from university administrators, who dealt the final blow to the independence of the student movement in 1975 by dissolving the existing student (USSU University of Singapore Student Union) and assumed control of the budget of the reconstituted union.

The Alienated Youth

Undesirable social by-products of rapid industrialization and urbanization are inevitable in the development process, especially at the pace as Singapore has developed. Such psychological setbacks take many forms such as breakdown of traditional values and family system, acceptance of the materialistic cult, the loss of individual identity and the loss of community spirit.

Though Singapore has witnessed considerable economic affluence in recent years, drug addiction and suicide rates have been on the increase. The impressive government housing programme which has resettled thousands and now houses over 50% of the population in high-rise housing estates, has added to the social and psychological tensions of inhabitants. The alienated youths are those who cannot meet the demands of society (very few choose not to) or fail to meet family expectations. With the arena for radical expression virtually closed, alienated feelings are expressed more often through neurosis and delinquency.

Drug Offenders

'Drug abuse' by the young has sharply increased causing great alarm in the government. Severity of prosecution for drug offences increased 21 times between 1974 and 1975. In an attempt to deter drug-taking, 'Operation Ferret' was launched in 1976 which included the death sentence to offenders. But so far the problem is still acute. The Deputy Prime Minister pointed out that drugs to young people afford an escape from unpleasant reality. Since drug taking is illegal, it has added attraction for them as a gesture of defiance towards the society which they feel has rejected them.

Suicides

Suicide is an escape with no return, an act which takes tremendous courage and desperation.

Official sources state that 138 suicides were committed in 1976, but legal service sources and social workers estimate the number to be 260. The peak age for attempted suicide is between 20-29. It is estimated that for every 200 successful suicides in Singapore, there are 1600 attempted suicides and 1,400 with suicidal thoughts or plans. Among those who are vulnerable to suicidal tendencies are, in particular, the frustrated, sensitive and emotionally inadequate young.

Conclusion

Singapore apparently does not believe in pampering its youth. Severe punishments are often meted out to young offenders of the law to act as deterrents and those who feel alienated are given no sympathy or understanding from authorities. Youth problems, though unpleasant, will not be solved by political rhetoric. The fundamental changes of social values is obviously required, before a meaningful and lasting solution can even be considered.

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Malaysia

What the '78 Election Means

Part 1

The fifth Malaysian General Elections have come and gone. As had been expected, the National Front (NF) has retained its ruling position in Malaysia for the next five years. In terms of the number of seats, the NF has scored a comfortable win over its opponents, securing 131 of the 154 parliamentary seats. But the share of votes among the political parties revealed increasing dissatisfaction on the part of the urban, largely Chinese,

community. By contrast, Malay votes for the opposition declined.

DAP Gains Ground

The Chinese-based Democratic Action Party (DAP) increased its share of the total votes cast in west Malaysia to 20.8% (650,000 votes), and their parliamentary seats from 9 to 15. It also won, for the first time, a parliamentary seat in Sabah, East Malaysia. Indications are that the DAP is gaining support in the urban areas, especially in Perak, Kedah, and Johore.

On the other hand, the Chinese partners of the NF, the Malaysian Chinese Association (MCA) and the Gerakan, had their parliamentary seats reduced from 19 to 17 seats, and from 5 to 4 respectively. Even more telling is the fact that, despite its 17 seats, the MCA obtained only about 300,000 votes, a number just slightly larger than the size of its party membership.

Although the constitutional prohibition of discussion on "sensitive" issues (e.g. citizenship rights, Malay special rights, the national language) and the ban on public rallies are obstacles to ascertaining the precise causes of Chinese discontent, it is generally agreed that the main source of dissatisfaction on the part of the Chinese is the new Economic Policy (NEP), which has been implemented since 1970.

New Economic Policy

While the NF government claims that the NEP is necessary to redress the backward economic position of the Malays, critics allege that the NEP's real objective is to create a Malay capitalist class (and, only incidentally, a Malay working class). According to Prof. Syed Hussein Alatas, "What shall take place in reality is that a group of present Malays in power will seize the opportunity of transforming themselves with government aid to become capitalists".

Whichever view one subscribes to, it is quite clear that the many giant government economic policies that favour Malay businessmen against non-Malay ones have adversely affected the income of many Chinese capitalists, shopkeepers, and traders. The government requirement that firms and factories must take in a 40-50% quota of Malay workers at all levels has deprived many non-Malay youths of jobs and has resulted in much bitterness; while the even higher Malay quotas for university entrance has provoked considerable resentment, especially among middle-class non-Malays.

At the non-economic level, the NF's brand of narrow Malay nationalism has caused widespread fear among the [unclear: lan]-Malay communities that their cultural identities are in danger of being eradicated, and mother-tongue education has become a passionately debated topic.

PUBLIC RALLIES BANNED IN "NATIONAL INTEREST"

By loudly articulating the fears and grievances of the non-Malay (mainly Chinese) community, the DAP has succeeded, in a relatively short space of time in transforming itself into a (if not the) major opposition party. In this regard, it is ironic to note that NF policies have unwittingly assisted the DAP's advance, not only in deepening non-Malay discontent, but first crippling and later banning the Labour Party which had a strong following among the non-Malay working class and which would have retarded the DAP's growth.

The Losers

In contrast to the DAP's electoral success, the other main opposition party - Partai Islam (PI) - lost ground among Malay voters, suffering a fall in its parliamentary seats from 14 to 5. Most of the PI's lost seats were picked up by its rival, UMNO (United Malays National Organisation) the dominant partner in NF - which increased its number of parliamentary seats to 70.

The crisis surrounding the Menteri Besar of Kelantan (PI's traditional stronghold) earlier this year cost PI dearly when it became known that PI leaders - who always profess high Islamic ideals - had been involved in corrupt land deals with foreign firms when they were in the state government. Its subsequent exit from and opposition to, the NF widened further the credibility gap between the party and its traditional supporters, for PI had been singing the praises of the NF while it was in the coalition. In the state election in Kelantan (which PI had controlled continuously for 19 years) called in March this year to resolve the crisis, PI was decisively defeated.

In spite of the reduction in its parliamentary and state seats in this general election, PI still managed to secure 17.1 % (20.6% in 1969) of all the votes cast, and is by no means a spent political force.

PI has traditionally attracted support from those Malays opposed to the NF government. As long as the government is unable or unwilling to tackle the root causes of rural poverty and exploitation, the basis will exist for Malay peasant discontent and the desire for change. A drop in Malay support for PI - because of PI shortcomings - does not necessarily entail more votes for UMNO. Thus declining PI popularity without a

corresponding rise in support for UMNO will open up a political [unclear: vacuum], which at least 3 groups are eager to fill.

The first group is the dakwah (Muslim missionary) movement, which seeks to create an Islamic state in the full sense of the word. Already, the movement had gained considerable following among Malay youths and students, and its influence appears to be on the increase. The second group is the Malay-oriented Partai Sosialis Rakyat Malaya (PSRM), which advocates a blend of nationalism and radical populism. Although it failed to win any parliamentary or state seats this time, it came nearer to victory in some of the seats it contested in Penang, Trengganu, and Pahang. The third group is the underground Communist Party, whose 10th Regiment (made up of mainly Malay guerillas) is believed to be operating along the border between Kelantan and Thailand. There has been a resurgence of communist guerilla activity in recent years, apparently with increased Malay support and participation.

Liberal Failure

To those - both inside and outside Malaysia - who stake their hopes on the emergence of a liberal, moderate, and multi-racial party, the dismal electoral performance of Pekemas (Social Justice Party) must come as a bitter disappointment. The party failed to win any parliamentary or state seat, and got only 0.85% of the vote. The party still has not resolved the crisis in its leadership, with the retirement of its president, Dr. Tan Chee Khoo, the defection of V. David to the DAP, and the current trial of labour boss, Yeoh Teck Chye, on charges of misappropriating several million dollars. Though Pekema's poor showing can partly be explained by its organisational weakness, some observers feel that the party's worsening position (it even lost its only seat in parliament when Dr. Tan retired) is indicative of the difficulty - if not impossibility - of building a "moderate" party that transcends race and class, in a racially polarised and class-divided society like Malaysia.

NF's Dilemma

The fact that race and class are the two main platforms of political agitation and struggle in Malaysia presents the NF government with an acute dilemma. On the other hand, as the representative of the interests of the more privileged classes in Malaysia society, it wants to suppress those who try to champion the cause of the exploited masses - thus it has banned the Communist Party and the Labour Party, and has threatened to ban the PSRM. But banning these class-based parties has had the effects of removing the "buffer" between the race-based parties, and sharpening racial antagonisms, eg. the racial riots of May 13 1969 were - at a more fundamental level - caused partly by the suppression of the labour Party and the consequent rise of the DAP.

Although the NF is itself composed of a variety of racially based parties, and has thrived to a considerable extent on racial rivalry, it is worried by the instability that excessive racial conflict brings, for it jeopardises the New Economic Policy and foreign investment. Further, more of the disenchanted poor Chinese may give support to the communist guerillas, as they have in the past. NF leaders eg. the Finance Minister Tengku Razaleigh, have admitted their concern over the extent of Chinese discontent as shown by the recent election results and have indicated that they would be taking steps to overcome this trend of "communal voting".

One possibility would be to incorporate the DAP into the NF. In fact, the DAP had several years ago approached the NF (then the Alliance) about this, but had been rebuffed. After this election, DAP chief, Lim Kit Siang, pledged to "work closely" with the NF at both the federal and state levels. But now the DAP would naturally be reluctant to join the NF as it is the only one too aware of the disastrous consequences entering the NF has had for eg. the PI and the People's Progressive Party (which was almost wiped out in the recent elections).

Another possibility is the creation of a one-party system. This prospect was revealed recently by none other than Datuk Haji Mohammad Asri, the PI national president, who said that the suggestion was raised in a discussion he and others had with the late Tun Abdul Razak on how to solve Malaysia's communal problem.

Will Malaysia end up as yet another failed "democratic experience" in Asia? While it is premature to give a firm answer to this question it is also clear that the existing political system in Malaysia cannot accommodate for much longer the racial antagonism that has been such a dominant feature of Malaysian political life.

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NEW ZEALAND STUDENTS' ARTS COUNCIL (INC.), NATIONAL STUDENT DISCOUNT SCHEME WELLINGTON - SEPT '78 DOWNSTAGE THEATRE CO, PERFORMANCE: 'Bingo' - Edward Bond DATE: 13 September '78 TIME: 8.15 pm. VENUE: Hannah Playhouse, Courtney Place CONCESSION: Students \$1 off. WELLINGTON CHAMBER MUSIC SOCIETY PERFORMANCE: Warsaw Philharmonic Orchestra DATE: 5th October TIME: 8 pm. VENUE: Wellington Town Hall CONCESSION: Students \$4, Public \$8.50 NEW ZEALAND SYMPONY ORCHESTRA PERFORMANCE: Conductor - Delogu DATE: Sept 13 Piano Ortiz TIME: 8 pm. VENUE: Town Hall CONCESSION: Students \$1 off Plus Lower Hutt Festival Conductor - Handford Flute - Luther Harp - Harris Sept, 29, 7pm.

Drama

Zefferelli Banished

Romeo And Juliet
Downstage Youth Theatre

Romeo and Juliet follows last year's Spring Awakening as the second production of the Downstage Youth Theatre group. The programme note says "this production may be seen as an extension of the work and accomplishments of the last workshop. That work is quite obviously aimed at giving the young people involved an approach to both the creative and practical aspects of the theatre. It has also taken a thematic direction. Spring Awakening was about developing adolescent consciousness, and placed the actors in a situation where they had to directly confront this development.

Romeo and Juliet, as directed by John Banas and the Stage Truck Company, extends this idea (as clearly it must) but it uses the youth of the actors in a different way. Youth, or rather childishness/immaturity is shown to be a principal cause of the antics of the characters and the tragedy they bring upon themselves. In questions of romance this is especially obvious. The lovers are not shown as young people living in an adult world (as Zefferelli and others would have it), they are children playing games together. Thus the balcony scene is full of silly tricks, and the morning of the larks/nightingales is greeted with a pillow fight.

In more serious matters, particularly when they are killing each other, this same childishness exists. The protagonists strut and preen themselves, and are unable to understand the consequences of their actions until it is too late.

Banas developed this idea to its shocking conclusion. The freshly dead bodies littering the Capulet vault are tragic, not because of a terrible mistiming of events, but because they are the result of foolish, headstrong, romantic notions of love and honour. Incense is rudely sprinkled on them, and they are unceremoniously carted away.

Youth in the play is not something separate from the rest of the world, living out its own existence until the outside realities impose themselves upon it. It becomes an allegorical statement about human existence. The fact that the actors are young makes the childish action easier to watch, but we do not learn about youth, we learn about the immaturity of the world

The production contains many excellent moments. The fights, which involve rapiers, daggers and staves as well as boxing and wrestling, are tremendously exciting to watch. The stage is a series of steeply raked levels tapering out and up into a long point. Although it poses many movement dangers the actors display extraordinary agility and confidence.

Moments of humour play a decisive role in keeping the action moving. Words tend to occasionally get lost, but this is made up for in strong physical presence. The costuming is disappointing, with bare-chested men and women in nighties introducing a trifling note into an otherwise fuller work.

In its interpretive strength and physical exuberance Romeo and Juliet is a tribute to Banas' abilities as a director. It is a pity that Wellington no longer has the range of youth theatre it took for granted not so very long ago; this production shows us something of what we are missing.

Simon Wilson

Drawing of a woman fishing with a cello bow

Sun, Surf, Tubes, Shops, Bazza and a \$1000 to Take Home with you.

Work in Australia these Holidays

Spending your summer vacation on a working holiday in Australia could be the smartest thing you've done for a long time.

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Wherever you go in Australia, your International Student Identity Card should go with you. It will save you cash with the various concessions it will entitle you to:-

- 25% discount on domestic flights to students under 26.
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Do it now

It is important that you see your Student Travel Centre as soon as possible.

Drawing of Fosters lager

The special student airfare rates apply from November through to February.

So see us soon about your Australian working holiday.

Working and Living: a Typical Example

Annabelle Lush: New Zealand student who went to Australia November '77 to January '78

Annabelle left Auckland on November 18 (a Friday). By the following Tuesday she had two job offers. Her initial outlay for the trip was the airfare plus \$200 spending money.

For the first fortnight she stayed at the Sydney YWCA (\$AUS 57 per week including breakfast). Later she found a flat at \$AUS 26 a week.

Annabelle's hotel waitress Job earned \$AUS 110 a week clear plus AUS 100 in tips. She also got all her tax back at the end of the holiday.

At the end of January she came back to New Zealand with \$1300 in her pocket - as well as having spent

money seeing Sydney. Melbourne and Canberra.

Crossword

Empty crossword

Solutions to Last Week's Crossword

Across: 1. Culler 4. Prince 8 &: 10. Caveat emptor 11. Shape 12. Lilt 14. Belt 15. Youngster 17. Scalloped 20. Bath 21. Lard 22. Oscar 24. Otters 25. Larder 26. Docile 27. Depend

Down: 1. Cackle 2. Lively 3. Eras 5. Rome 6. Nutter 7. Errata 9. Thankless 10. Episcopal 13. Torch 14. Bevel 16. Abroad 17. Static 18. Dawdle 19. Adored 22. Oral 23. Rake

Across

Down

Recreation Centre

Just what is a Sauna?

The word comes from the Finns, and you pronounce it sow (as in female pig) nuh. In general, it applies to a heated room with a temperature from 75° -125° at a humidity of under 10%. (Compare that to a Turkish bath at 45°C degrees and swirls of injected steam so thick you can scarcely see or breathe). You've probably heard of the Finnish ritual, complete with birch-flogging, temperatures up to 45°C, buckets of water tossed on hot stones, and a final race to a snowbank or icy lake to close the pores that all this heat has opened.

We have tamed the sauna and turned it from masochism into a pleasant means toward a state of relaxed well-being deeper than any you've experienced. It is becoming increasingly common and is beneficial to health and humour. In the hot, dry air, heated to a temperature of 75° -125° or more, the body's defence against the heat takes the form of rapid and profuse perspiration. The pores in the skin open up and blood circulation increases. The blood flows through the body tissues out to the skin, where the sweat glands become fully active.

Sauna Timetable

DAY 11am-1pm 1am-3pm 3am-5pm 5am-7pm 7am-9pm Monday # # # # Tuesday # # # # Wednesday # # # # Thursday # # # # Friday # # # # Saturday # # # — — Sunday # # # # # -men only 14 # -women only 10 -mixed 8

Cooking

Good solid meat, spuds and peas. New Zealanders are like nomads, choosing to live in a desert when good arable land surrounds them, because their fathers did it that way. The possibilities of sampling foods from other cultures and earlier days is better than ever before, even on a restricted diet (hardline vegetarians can also miss out here, although vegetarians generally have a more varied diet than meat mainliners).

Beans are a cheap source of high protein that are well worth experimenting with. If you get serious a second-hand pressure cooker is invaluable, cutting preparation times by hours.

The two vegetarian recipes this week have been supplied by Rob Cook and Richard Parfitt (thanks!)

Veggie Pie Crust

- 2 cups wholemeal flour,
- 2 oz butter, and a sprinkle of salt

Rub butter in well and then slowly add water, a little at a time and mix it in until you have a damp dough (not too wet of else it will stick to your hands. Knead for a minute or so, till well mixed and is firm, roll out to

about ¼ cm thick and spread on a greased tray and bake for about 10 minutes at 360 F. Then add a variety of steamed spiced vegies and grated cheese on top and bake again to melt cheese - paprika sprinkled on top is really nice.

Soy Loaf or Bean Casserole

- 2 cups Soy beans or Broad beans
- 1 cup diced carrots or parsnips
- ½ cup diced celery
- ¼ cup bread crumbs
- Salt, pepper, fresh herbs (if available)
- Tomatoes or tomatoe sauce
- ½ cup grated cheese
- 1 egg

Cook up beans and mash lightly, cook up vegies and mash also. Add breadcrumbs and lightly beaten egg, seasoning, herbs, tomatoes or sauce. Place in buttered baking dish, top with grated cheese, cook in 350 F oven for about 15 minutes.

This is a very basic recipe which can be varied considerably but keeping beans as a base. Onions, garlic or green peppers in lieu of carrots and celery are a good substitute.

Alfred Harris

Just an Ordinary Working Girl

A Working Girl

Having left school for good at fourteen, Margaret was apprenticed as a french polisher to a firm of cabinet makers. She was not there long but a strange incident marked that apprenticeship. Discovering a picture of Our Lady among some rubbish she hung it up. Every morning she arrived to find it had been taken down but she promptly replaced it. This silent duel between herself and her employer continued until, at fifteen - her long hair put up to make her look older - she started the same kind of work in a better firm. Here she settled down to the somewhat monotonous life of earning her living, the same as many another working girl - the same yet different. For each day began with Mass and Holy Communion and her work being offered to God was thus raised from a natural to a supernatural level. Far from being indifferent to her appearance she not only took pains to be always clean and neat but she liked pretty clothes and managed through her skill with a needle to keep herself and the younger ones well dressed. Yet she never sought to attract men, being indeed scrupulously careful with regard to her behaviour with them. One day as she sat alone in her workroom one of her fellow workers came in and tried to make her laugh by telling a vulgar story. She received it in silence. A few days later he tried again with the same result. Ashamed at the sight of that silent girl, he not only ceased to bother her but warned off the others.

Although Bella and Margaret were now earning their living their mother always insisted on their being home by nine o'clock.

'I wouldn't stand for it' their friends would exclaim.

'Home is best,' Margaret would reply.

Student Health

Vaccinations, Innoculations.

The Vaccination and Innoculation Clinic is run at the Student Health Service every Thursday afternoon between 2 and 4.30.p.m.

You must check early with the Health Department or the Health Service regarding your vaccination requirements so that these can be carried out well before you leave so that any side effects will have well disappeared.

- Allow 3 weeks for primary smallpox vaccination.

- Allow 10 days for repeat smallpox vaccination.
- Allow a minimum of two weeks for cholera.

The latest scare in the greater Birmingham area has led to all travellers going into that area having a smallpox vaccination. Otherwise, it is advised for those travelling to the East or any country that is known to have had any outbreak in the last two years. A smallpox vaccination is a relatively pain free procedure. Just a few pin-pricks of the skin and perhaps one experiences a feeling of discomfort for the next few days. We usually give it to you on your left upper arm and eight days later check that you have had a positive reaction by seeing a small raised lump. Smallpox vaccination lasts for three years.

Drawing of a person reading books

No country requires cholera and typhoid immunisation but the Department of Health advise it for Asia and India and any other area that is known to have a poor water supply or inadequate sanitation. For students returning to Asia a cholera vaccination is advised. A primary shot of cholera is given and within 7-28 days a second one is given and this will be effective for six months.

If you are travelling to the East it is a good idea to make an appointment with the Doctor for a prescription for malaria prevention and any other medication that may be required in your particular care. On your return to New Zealand, if you feel unwell, it will help the Doctor greatly if you tell him of the countries you have recently visited.

As the Health Department emphasises there are frequent changes as regards the list of countries and their various vaccination requirements however it is worthwhile to note that with the recent outbreak of polio in Holland it is advised for all travellers to that area to have a recent polio vaccine.

NB: Don't forget your Tetanus - Are you up to date?

Let me help you make a little money go a whole lot further If you need a little help and advice on how to make your money go further while you're at varsity, see Richard Starke at the Wellington Branch of the BNZ. Richard knows the sort of money problems you're going to be involved with as a student, and he'll be pleased to give you all the assistance and advice that's possible. Apart from the BNZ services like cheque and savings accounts, free automatic savings facility, the Nationwide Account travellers cheques, and soon, there are two particular BNZ services that a lot of students have found very useful. BNZ Educational Loans The great thing about these is their flexibility. You can take one out for a few day's, to tide you over a rough spot till the end of term, or you can borrow on the long-term and plan things out over the years you're at varsity. BNZ Consulting Service Free, helpful advice on practically any financial matter, from people who understand money and how it works. And just by the way there's another good reason for banking with the Bank of New Zealand, it's the only trading bank wholly owned by the people of New Zealand. Call at the BNZ on-campus office and fix up a time for a chat with Richard Starke or phone him direct at the BNZ Wellington Branch. Cnr. Lambton and Customhouse Quays. Phone 725-099 ext 702. Bank of New Zealand Wholly owned by the people of New Zealand

Repeal the C.S. and A. Act!

The entire saga of the C.S. and A Act from the establishment of the Royal Commission by the Labour Government in 1975 to the recent refusal by the Abortion Supervisory Committee to grant the Aotea Abortion Clinic a licence to operate is a series of completely undemocratic and arbitrary actions by Government. The members of the Royal Commission were chosen for their anti-abortion views. The only doctor on the Commission was a Catholic. Consequently the report of the Royal Commission read like a SPUC publication with continual reference to the rights of the "unborn child" and "women who play must pay" attitude to women and sex. The New-Zealand report stands in stark contrast to a recent report by the Australian Royal Commission on abortion which recognised that women both need and will go to great lengths to obtain abortions

The law passed in November 1977 was extremely repressive. An indication of the M.P's determination to stop women from having abortions was the Wall amendment which ensured that physical or mental harm are only grounds for an abortion if the danger cannot be averted by any other means, an amendment making rape grounds was decisively lost, and a clause ensuring that foetal abnormality could not be grounds for abortion was included in the Act. The law was passed in haste and confusion. The Prime Minister, admitted the next day that he didn't know which way he had voted on some of the amendments.

Not content at severely restricting the grounds for abortion the new law established a very elaborate administrative procedure to ensure the law wasn't interpreted liberally.

The Repercussions

The-Auckland abortion clinic closed down. The C.S. and A. Act ensured that it would have no patients. Immediately an organisation to cater for women who have to go to Australia for abortions, Sisters Overseas Service. (S.O.S.) was set up with branches all over New Zealand. In January in Wellington alone 50 women were forced to go to Australia, with the help of the S.O.S. In May a backstreet abortionist was convicted for operating in New Plymouth. This was the first time since the opening of the clinic in 1974 that a backstreet abortionist had been convicted in New-Zealand.

The method she was using is extremely dangerous. She gets her patient into a hot bath which [*unclear*: has detol] and lots of sunlight soap frothed up in it. She then uses an enema of the bath water which causes a miscarriage. For this she has been charged \$400. If the liquid is forced into the uterus under pressure it can cause instant death.

The Certifying Consultants

The system of certifying consultants did not become operative until April 1st. Up until then the government trusted Doctors to interpret the law. However the law was so repressive that many doctors wanted nothing to do with it. By April 1st only 5 of the 25 areas that New-Zealand had been divided into to administer the law had certifying consultants.

The Amendments

Obviously something had to be done to make the law more acceptable to the Medical profession. In early June the C.S. and A. Act was amended. The odious "Wall amendment" was deleted, foetal abnormality became grounds for abortion, an amendment was passed which gave the Certifying Consultant the right to see the woman applying for an abortion, another amendment brought the surgeon into the decision making, and the fifth amendment changed the Act so that the G.P.'s are not obliged to refer their patients to the Certifying Consultants. The first two amendments were passed to whitewash the Act. They were the most hated aspects of the new law. The other three amendments were a sop to the medical profession.

How is the Law Applied?

Very arbitrarily S.O.S. has collected case studies of inconsistencies between consultants. One of the worst examples concerns a mentally abnormal teenager who is severely affected by a physical defect as well. She has undergone numerous operations for this defect, and when the su performed these operations were contacted by the certifying consultants reviewing her advised that she should not go through with the pregnancy. Despite this advice the certifying consultant concerned refused to grant this women an abortion!

Legal Abortions in New-Zealand

Despites S.P.U.C.'s efforts some women are being granted abortions under the new law. The closing of the Auckland clinic has put an incredible workload on existing hospital facilities. At Wellington hospital patients are [*unclear*: operate] on in a production line type service with no counselling, no explanation of what the operation involves and the bodies expected reaction to it, and no contraception advise for the future. This treatment is very different from the comprehensive and sympathetic service offered by the Auckland Clinic.

Repeal Petition Shelved

On April 1st after collecting 310,000 signatures in only 3 months the Repeal petition was presented to Parliament. Four months later the petitions committee reported that they believed that the petition should be considered. This was one of the lowest ratings that they could have given the petition and means that it is put on the bottom of the parliamentary agenda. It probably won't be considered for another year!

Regional Justice

The law is now very much in the hands of the Certifying Consultants. In the parts of New Zealand where there are sufficient Certifying Consultants and they interpret the law liberally more abortions are performed and less women have to fly to Australia. In Wellington in July only 29 women went to Australia for abortions whereas in Auckland for the same month 200 women went Justice is not only blind but is determined by which part of the country you live in!

Abortion - A Women's Right!

The right to safe, legal abortion is essential to women's equality. Contraception is not the complete answer to birth control. No contraceptive is 100% safe. The safest method of birth control, the pill, cannot be used by 20% of all women. Safe, legal abortion is necessary to truly guarantee women's right to have children by choice. An unwanted pregnancy has a profound effect on a woman's life. It almost certainly involves one or more of the following circumstances:

- early marriage
- loss of economic independence
- severe economic hardship
- loss of a satisfying job
- disruption of job training
- emotional strain

Denying women abortions denies them the right to determine their own destiny. Nobody would force an abortion on a woman that didn't want one, in the same way no woman should be forced to bear a child against her *[unclear: will]*!

The only answer is Repeal!

Women's Suffrage Activities

There will be a National Day of Action on Abortion on Friday, September 15. Leading up to this, the following activities have been jointly arranged by the Abortion Rights Club and Women's Liberation Club:

Women's Film Festival - Films dealing with women's issues will be shown every lunchtime this week. Watch out for leaflets with further details.

Display on Swedish Women - This will be in the cafeteria all week. It's a very informative display which gives facts and figures on the position of women in Sweden.

Women's Rights Information Table - This will be in the foyer of the Student's Association and will have various literature, posters and stickers on women's issues.

Seminar on Abortion - This will be held on Friday, September 15 from 12-2pm. There will be speakers from organisations such as SOS, Repeal, speakers on the different aspects of the new abortion laws (legal, psychological etc), M.P.'s and women speaking on their own experiences with abortion. If you want to come along and speak, please do. Everyone is welcome, male or female. Help us in the fight for a basic democratic right, a woman's right.

On Friday, activities downtown will centre around the Cuba Mall where there will be displays and street theatre. Drop in and have a look.

WHAT IF THE VIRGIN MARY HAD HAD AN ABORTION? WHAT THEN EH? YOU WOULD DN'T BE TELLING ME NOT TO?

Abortion Around the world

Drawing of a woman holding a gun

Editor Wanted

Salient 1979

The Masochists' Association has pleasure in announcing that the highpoint of their year has arrived. Yes, applications are open for the editor of Salient 1979. While anyone may apply, the MA warns that only confirmed masochists who enjoy 26 weeks of solid abuse, look forward to working through Thursday nights without sleep, delight in seeing their names slandered in the letters column each week and their sexual deviations exposed in lurid details on the toilet walls, will be able to withstand the pressure.

The Publications Board invite all persons who don't mind starving on \$46 pw (from 2 weeks before the first issue to 1 week after the last) to put their left foot forward, before 13 September 1978, 12 noon when

nominations close. At this time the applicants are required to present themselves for scrutiny and self-criticism to the Board, where the appointment will be made. Applicants are required to present a written curriculum vitae detailing their proposals for the paper.

(And Editors Appointed) Handbook 1979

The greatest competition since the Commonwealth Games has ended. The Publications Board has announced all the placings in the 1979 Handbook Editor stakes. They are: Peter Beach and Simon Wilson: second, the same: third, same again: and last, same once more. Peter Beach and Simon Wilson were the only ones with the right kind of stupidity and nothing better to do between end of term and Christmas; no-one else even stuck their necks out to apply.

The new editors plan a few changes to the Handbook format. The anti-calendar section will concentrate on suggestions about how to make life easy in the many University departments, and reveal something about what sort of ideas and skills departments try to foster in their students. So, if you've got the lowdown on what's up your field of study, drop into the Salient office. Handbook needs contributions on academic life at Vic Now.

There will also be a fold out section on life around town. So if you have anything interesting you think Handbook should tell students about, let the editors know.

Anyone else who has ideas about what they would like to see in the Handbook is also welcome to contact the editors. They want to get everything organised before the end of term, so time is running short.

1979 Handbook Editors P. Beach & S. Wilson

CLLING ALL CLUBS & FACULTY REPS

Letters

Letters must be typed, double spaced on one side of the paper, and should not run on and on boring everybody to death. They can be dropped into the letters box just inside the Salient door (middle floor of the Union Building, graveyard end), left at the Students office, or sent c/o VUWSA. Private Beg, Wellington

Drawing of a man being impaled by a giant pen

Radio Active and the IHC

Dear Simon,

A few thoughts on Radio Active. The idea of a student radio station is a good one as it can help pioneer new uses of perhaps the most powerful of the media. Also a lot of good noncommercial music which does not arrive here until perhaps a year or two after its overseas release, can be given some exposure. But I object to Radio Active's use of the IHC appeal as an attempt to project a 'good guy' image to the public. The attitude of the jocks was relaxed and seemed reminiscent of children having a good time at the taxpayers expense.

The IHC is a worthy cause and its use as a political football betrays a cynical attitude on the part of some of the prime movers behind Radio Active. As my late - lamented maternal grandmother said (once) on her deathbed, "If y'a gonna do it, do it well."

By the way Andrew Tees seems to be suffering from dysarthria, a speech problem involving poor articulation of words.

Yours etc.

Joseph Kopkind

Fable Filching

Mr Editor,

THE PRESSURE OF FUMES IS SO GREAT DOWN THERE THAT IF YOU JUMP YOU'D COME STRAIGHT UP AGAIN..... YE AH?CAN YOU SHOW US?

I would like to take up a point made by our gracious Madam President in her column in the issue for 24 July. She claims that NZUSA is by very nature a political organization and to say otherwise is rubbish. Well, I would have thought that NZUSA and in particular our own VUWSA are by very nature welfare organizations acting to protect the interests of university students, and should only get involved in politics when necessary to fulfil that role. I don't think wasting great amounts of time arguing whether or not to condemn the USA and the USSR for human rights violations is doing much to protect the interests of students.

Just what exactly is to be achieved by passing all these motions anyway? I can just see the scene. SRC passes a motion condemning the USA and USSR. Very soon afterwards aides rush in to President Carter while he's watching "Charlie's Angels"; "Sir, VUWSA has just passed a motion condemning us". "Bloody Hell", says Carter, "Better call an emergency meeting of the Cabinet right away." Meanwhile it's the early hours of the morning in Moscow as aides rush in to wake Brezhnev with a similar message and get a similar reply.

There is a fable by Aesop which I think fits here. It is called "The Gnat and the Bull".

One day a gnat landed on the horn of a bull. It stayed a while and rested, and then decided to fly away. Before leaving it said to the bull; "Do you mind if I fly away now?" "It's all the same to me", replied the bull, "I didn't see you come and I won't know when you leave."

The moral is that we are sometimes more important in our own eyes than in those of others. Let's face it, who knows about the motions SRC passes anyway? The few who were at SRC and the even fewer who read it in Salient.

You, Mr Editor, have said that it is sometimes important to take a stand on principle even if it's unlikely to have any immediate concrete effect. But why? It is a pointless time wasting and money wasting exercise that Never has any concrete effect. If we did not do it we could save time at SRCs, save money on the printing of the agenda and minutes (which would be reduced to a mere fraction of what they are now) and then be able to devote more time to the issues that should be concerning the association, such as bursaries, internal assessment, student unemployment, library hours, those lifts in Rankine Brown, etc.

It is not just international events that student associations should keep their noses out of, but also New Zealand issues, such as abortion, the SIS Act, etc. These do not affect students As Students. Therefore the associations should not get involved. It is good that people should be concerned about these issues but they should get involved through special protest groups, not through student associations.

Finally Ms Cassidy must be a very interested person. Let me quote four separate pieces of her article:

I was interested to read ...

It is interesting to note that ...

It is interesting to note that ...

It is particularly interesting ...

It is interesting to think how much imagination went into writing those sentence openings.

It is interesting to note that our president reads that "newspaper" which masquerades under the name "Truth".

Pierre

(What are "students as students"? Isn't it precisely this attitude, that the university is an ivory tower removed from the affairs of the world, which is responsible for so much of what is wrong with our education? - Ed.)

Democratic Fiddling?

Dear Simon,

SURE THING! -WATCH THIS PAL!

One can only feel a great of distaste concerning the actions of Patrick Mulrennan and those who supported him in a call for a recount on the abortion/cafe motion at the last SRC (August 30th).

While the right to call for a recount remains unchallenged, Mr Mulrennan should realise that its purpose is to establish the authenticity of a count where there is reason to believe that the tallying has been in some way inaccurate, eg. invalid votes, disagreeing scrutineers etc.

Mr Mulrennan and those who supported the recount motion effectively reversed a democratically made decision on this matter, in the (correct) hope that the small time lapse and the changed composition of the meeting (7 people left; several arrived) would result in a reversal of what was a cliffhanger decision.

[*unclear*: I] there is reason to doubt the accuracy of a count, by all means ask for it to be repeated, but do not use this right to procrastinate and manipulate in order to reverse a decision already democratically taken (with both scrutineers agreeing on the count).

Democracy Begins At Home.

Zionism in NZ

Dear Sir,

REALLY GREAT HUH? WOW! LET ME TRY!

A few corrections to last week's Salient:

Mark Shenken is a chairman of the New Zealand Union of Jewish Students, which is affiliated to the Australasian Union of Jewish Students (of which Mirk is the NZ regional organizer). This is affiliated to the World Union of Jewish Students.

The Israeli ambassador Mr Morris is not responsible for any of the "Zionist propaganda" that you can find in the libraries etc. This information is supplied by a federation of all Jewish organisations in NZ (the NZ Zionist Federation) which runs two Israel information offices, in Wellington and Auckland. This Federation has been in existence since the 1920's and has been supplying information about Zionism since then and about Israel since 1948 (note that there has only been an Israeli embassy in NZ for 3 years).

What is this "official Zionist policy" that you talk of that permeates all information? Official from who? If it is the (World) Zionist Federation then I find that surprising as they are not that strong. Perhaps you mean the Israeli view - well then that would be natural and you should call it Israeli and not Zionist, but from Israel it is patriotic response rather than the Zionist's expression of Jewish nationalistic yearning. Or perhaps we are again hearing about this mysterious ghost the World Zionist conspiracy (a thing dreamed up by the nazi's). You should be careful when you make these silly generalizations.

Yours,

La H.

(The article you refer to was the report of August Council I take it. The corrections which La Heyman makes are debating the decisions of that Council and not 'correcting' our article which was a reasonably accurate record of those events. The only correction is that of the mis-naming of the Australasian Union of Jewish Students—ED)

Another Attack on Beach

Dear Simon,

YIPPEEEEE SO LONG!

I must take this opportunity to protest at the shit not even thinly disguised as accurate or in any way impartial, in Salient a couple of weeks ago, entitled somewhat naively 'Zionism in search of a cause'.

I wonder how you can stomach the hypocrisy of making a genuine criticism of some of our more openly corrupt politicians and then turn around and do exactly the same sort of thing yourself by trying to obscure the

real problems under a pile of propaganda (remind you of anybody?). One must seriously cast aspersions as to your competency to continue as editor of a paper which must surely have the fair and truthful information of its readership as one of its aims.

When I approached you in the Council Room last meeting and asked you what you thought of the article you sheepishly replied that you thought it 'favoured your side'. Don't you think it is an abuse of your position to use Salient as your private propaganda vehicle while presenting the student population with very little in the way of impartiality?

Another fine example of this sort of this practice is the long string of very one sided articles published almost weekly covering selected aspects of the Middle-East conflict, bandying about such new left catch words as 'Zionist imperialism' and reference to the State of Israel its 'Palestine', rather like some primer to a primary school interpretation of the PLO manifesto. On one recent occasion when you pretended to supply a balanced argument you managed to mysteriously fuck it up causing doubt as to whether it was bias or just incompetency that caused the other view to be improperly represented.

One would have hoped that perhaps the report of a debate would escape the treatment and could have been presented impartially. Speaking as one of the few who was there, it gives a completely twisted account of the points raised and the way in which they were dealt with. Even Peter Beach didn't believe what he was writing, he says, "I expect that I will be accused of being biased reporting of this debate as Mr Carsen's arguments have been presented in greater detail than Mr Hirshfeld's".!!!! Really Simon you can't get more dishonest than covering up a debate by editing the highlights, that's the way they put away the dissidents (remind you of anyone?).

Yours,

Peter Winter

(To criticise Salient of "editing the highlights" to suit our own purpose is easy to do. I suggest the charge can be more aptly made about your reporting of our conversation in the Council Room. I said that I agreed with the main thesis of Beach's argument, that Carson has made a strong case for the Palestinian cause which was not matched by Hirschfeld. You hotly deny this, but nowhere in your letter, or in any of the other letters we have received so far on this subject, have I been able to find anything to suggest this is wrong. So please Peter, how about some facts?

Next, what is this "long string of very one sided articles"? As a subject of obvious concern to many students at Vic, the Palestine/Israel debate has been given a fair amount of coverage, but if you check your facts you will find that apart from the feature during the week of the debate (which covered both sides) there has only been one small article since much earlier in the year. And to imply we deliberately fucked up the presentation of that feature is absurd. Do you really think it enhances the credibility of the paper to put the wrong introduction to an article? I take the blame for that mistake, but I am not happy it occurred - Ed).

Patriarchal Patronizing Reply

Dear Simon,

Nanette McDonald's over emotional and ill-informed attack on my letter, is typical of the problem faced by the Women's Rights Movement. I never suggested that Government legislation has been able to institute 'instant social change', nor did I make any value judgement relating to the inherent usefulness of home science and needlework.

What I did ask, was what is the role of men, in the women's rights struggle? Do we indeed have a part to play, or should we remain silent, sitting back and [unclear: cing] nothing but observe the situation worsening? Contrary, to what Ms McDonald's literary gem would suggest, I feel the struggle is a just one, and I merely was inquiring as to how the male population can get involved?

Finally, I would conclude by saying that I am delighted Ms McDonald is at university, not in "the home", and I wish her luck in the forthcoming exams.

Yours, etc.

Michael Carr-Gregg.

Letting off Steam

Dear Simon,

SPLAT

Being a regular attender at SRC and also reading Michael Carr-Gregg's comments on the women's liberation movement I would just like to say that Carr-Gregg has done for women what Columbus did for the steam engine.

Yours in mild amusement,

Jackie Hulls

A Parable

Dear Simon,

There is a legend that a man was caught in a bed of quicksand. Confucius saw him and remarked, "There is evidence man should stay out of such places". Buddha came by and said, "Let that life be a lesson to the rest of the world". Mohammed said about the man, "Alas it is the will of Allah". The Hindu said to him, "Cheer up friend, you will return to the earth in another form". But when Jesus saw him He said, "Give me your hand brother, and I will pull you out."

A Christian.

(I've heard an addition to the story. Karl Marx filled in the quicksand so no-one else would fall in - Ed)

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