

Remember Soweto Support Black Liberation

Photo of a boy leaning against a house

Remember Soweto

Oppose apartheid Stop the Tour

Soweto pupils boycott examinations February 1977.

Photo of a group of African people

Staff Against the Tour

The Anti-Apartheid Club has gathered together an updated collection of names of academic and non-academic staff who are opposed to the 1981 Springbook tour. They are:

- Margaret E. Gordon
- Ian Culpritt
- James Collinge
- Bariar Opie
- Chris Parkin
- John Lee
- Pure Hyman
- P.H. Waddington
- Dr David Galloway
- Janet Holmes
- Suzanne Snively
- Dr J.E. Morris
- Dr A.E. Bell
- Jack Body
- G.D. Kennedy
- C.L. Cook
- Ismay Bairwell
- David Pearson
- Stewart Scoones
- J.O. Gandby
- Peter Walls
- Kathryn Walls
- Michael Stace
- Ian R.C Eggleton
- Sharlee Forbes
- Neil Cameron
- Neil DGLISH
- A. McLean
- P.P. Ifi
- Prof. Peter Norrish
- David Groves
- John Kinder
- Mr McAlister
- John Rogers
- B. Kernst
- D.A. Christoffel

- T.H. Beaglehole
- A. Sullivan
- Jack Shallcrass
- David Carnegie
- Arvind Zodgekar
- Prof. C.W. Dearden
- John McCreary
- Lloyd Geering
- Linda Hardy
- Prof. J.H. Robb
- Trish Hall
- Peter McPhee
- Jock Phillips
- Dr D.R. McQueen
- Dr B.D. Bell
- Lisa Bird
- Denis J. Sullivan
- David Reed
- Kate Reed
- Assoc. Prof. R.F. Watters
- D.H. Culliford
- Pamela Tomlinson
- Helen Scoones
- Hazel Barnes
- Elizabeth Ridder
- Jill Pearcey
- R.J. Tristram
- C.R. Boswell
- Beryl Hughes

Nationwide July 3 Action Against the Springbok Tour

For those going away over study break we urge you to take part in mobilisation activities in the centre you are in at the time.

The following centres are organising mass action on July 3.

North Island: Kaikohe, Whangarei, Auckland, Hamilton, Rotorua, Tauranga, Whakatane, Taumarunui, Te Awamutu, Gisborne, New Plymouth, Wanganui, fielding and Palmerston North.

South Island: Nelson, Blenheim, Westport, Greymouth, Hokitika, Queenstown, Invercargill, Gore, Dunedin, Balclutha, Ashburton and Christchurch.

Wellington: A fast from July 1 to July 3 will be held on a symbolic Bantustan, hopefully around Parliament, as a publicity focus in the build up to the July 3 mobilisation. The marchers will assemble at Marion Street, off Vivian Street, at 6.30pm and proceed to the Town Hall.

This is the last chance for people to get out and show their opposition to the tour, and to call on the Government to cancel it before the Springboks are due to arrive on July 20.

Planned Fast in Mock Bantustan

As a publicity stunt in the week leading up to the July 3 Mobilisation, the VUW Anti-Apartheid Club will be setting up a mock Bantustan in town. A number of activities will be centred at and around the Bantustan, notably a three day fast; but there will also be street theatre, leafleting and, hopefully, a picket.

If you'd like to get involved in any of these activities, come along to the AA club's organising meeting (Monday, 5.00pm). We will also need moral support for the people on the fast, so anyone in town between July 1 and 3 is encouraged to drop in at the Bantustan. (Its site is, as yet, unconfirmed; hopefully somewhere near Parliament. Keep an eye out on campus and in local newspapers for more information.)

Anti-Apartheid Club

Soweto Week Activities

Anti-Apartheid information booths will be stationed in the Cafe and Library foyers all this week.

Monday June 15

5.00pm Anti-Apartheid Club organising meeting in the Smoking room.

7.30pm Citizens Opposed to the Springbok Tour (Cost) plenary at the Wesley Lounge, 75 Taranaki Street.

Tuesday June 16

Black Armband Day. This is Soweto Day itself, and armbands will be given out from the Cafe and Library information booths. We urge everyone to wear these, or black clothing, to show solidarity with the Black Liberation struggle in Azania, and in memory of the hundreds of Blacks killed by police during a peaceful demonstration in Soweto on June 16 1976.

12.00 noon Union Hall. Forum. Speakers include David Cuthbert, Roger Tobin and Paula Clark (organiser of the unsuccessful pro-tour march), and Ron Evans of the NZRFU executive.

Street Theatre will be performing in either the Quad or the Union Hall, and at Parliament midday.

Thursday June 18

12.00 noon Azania Study Session. Alick Shaw speaking on the liberation movements in South Africa.

MOBILISE JULY 3 ASSEMBLE MARION ST 6.30 PM

The Struggle Continues

On June 16 1976, Hector Peterson, a 13 year old schoolboy, was shot in the back by a white policeman in Soweto.

His death was the spark that blew the lid on any illusions about South Africa and apartheid. The uprisings which followed left at least 500 dead, mainly black schoolchildren.

The events of Soweto have given the world a few lessons. The first was a confirmation of the lessons of the Sharpeville massacre of 1960. The South African state is incapable of listening to peaceful protest. They will crush with ruthless military power any opposition or dissent.

Armed Struggle Needed

Blacks now know that the only way apartheid will be overthrown is by armed struggle, by violent revolution. White South Africa has closed all the doors to change. Black Azania will only be freed by smashing them down.

Soweto also demonstrated that both blacks and whites in South Africa realise this. After Sharpeville, black freedom fighters had turned to violence, had learnt its necessity. But at Soweto unarmed schoolkids fought a military power armed with machine guns and armoured cars. Blacks stood up and said 'we do not fear your guns or your violence.' They will fight for their freedom and win.

The issues behind the uprising were simple. The immediate issue was the forced teaching of Afrikaans to black pupils. This is the language of the white oppressors, and blacks would not tolerate it.

The use of Afrikaans was only a part of the whole hated Bantu Education Act. This came into force in 1954 and was designed by the whites to develop "race-consciousness". Blacks were to be given only such education as suited them to a "subordinate" position in South African society, to perpetuate black subservience.

Inferiority Instilled

Dr Verwoerd, later Prime Minister, stated: "There is no place for him (the Black) in the European community above certain forms of labour ... When I have control of native education I will reform it so that natives will be taught from childhood to realise that equality with Europeans is not for them."

The black students who fought at Soweto had been wholly educated under this Act. And they had come to see how they stood in the view of the whites.

They realised their role in the economy of apartheid, as the exploited and oppressed majority. They learnt who their enemy was, their white rulers and the foreign investors who prop up the apartheid regime.

Behind the Bantu Education Act, there was apartheid. It was apartheid that was responsible for the white

government spending 551 rands on each white school student each year, but only 54 rands on every African child. It was also the white regime responsible for the bitter reality of life in Soweto.

Slum City Soweto

Soweto is a huge and sprawling city. It houses the black work force for white Johannesburg. It has a population of over 1.5 million but has less than a dozen cinemas, a few community halls and "men only" beer halls which take much of the wages back off the workers.

At the time of the uprisings less than half of the houses had hot running water or electricity, there was little street lighting and public transport was, and still is, crammed and expensive. Soweto has the highest crime rate in the world and is a concentration of poverty and frustration on the edge of affluent white Johannesburg.

It was in the face of these conditions that black schoolchildren began to fight back.

The build up to the events of June 16 began on May 17 when pupils at Orlando West Junior Secondary went on strike against the forced use of Afrikaans. The 1600 pupils refused to go back until Afrikaans was withdrawn.

Schools Stoned, Fuzz Burnt

The strike spread to other schools over the next three weeks and there were sporadic attacks on police cars. On June 6 pupils set up pickets to prevent a return to school and a number of schools were stoned.

Soweto children protest against Bantu education 16 June 1976.

Photo of African students holding up signs

On June 10, pupils throughout Soweto refused to take a social studies paper in Afrikaans. Trouble built up with burnings of police cars and attacks on schools. The Government was warned of the developments but ignored them.

On June 15, pupils of secondary schools in Soweto planned a walk-out and a meeting for the next day at Orlando West where the strike began.

Seven a.m. on June 16 and 15,000 schoolchildren had massed, intending to march to the centre of Soweto. As students made their way towards the rally, they were singing and cheering, carrying placards saying, "Down with Afrikaans", "Afrikaans is oppressors' language". As they passed schools they called on pupils to come out and join them. The whole crowd at the rally was in an extremely jovial mood.

Cops Wade in

Then the police arrived. Armed with semi-automatic rifles, submachine guns, tear gas and batons. They made no attempt to talk to the pupils but instead began hurling tear gas into the crowd.

A white policeman then pulled out a revolver and shot Hector Petersen in the back. More shots followed and then students responded by stoning the police.

News of the shooting raced round Soweto and the uprising began. Pupils poured into the streets in anger and frustration. Many children lay dead on the road outside Orlando West.

The uprising spread and students attacked and burned government buildings, post offices, beer halls and offices of the Bantu administration. The police began indiscriminate shootings of blacks.

Workers Unite with Students

At 7pm people began returning from work in Johannesburg. They knew nothing of the events in Soweto that day. They were met at the train station by security police who attacked them with batons and tear gas. The adults fought back and joined the students on the street. That night Soweto was cut off by the police. Only troop reinforcements were allowed in.

The uprising continued for the rest of 1977. The fighting spread to other urban centres, particularly Cape Town. The school strikes spread to workers by word of mouth or illegal leaflets. The Africans were joined by Indians and Coloureds in a realisation that all of them were oppressed by the whites and an affirmation of their unity in being black, not non-white.

Large sections of white industry and commerce ground to a halt as between 60 to 100 percent of workers at a large number of plants stayed at home. The schools boycott grew and lasted six months.

Soweto Still Seethes

The demonstrations which were initially directed at Bantu education grew into an uprising against

apartheid and white rule.

Despite the claims of the white racists, most observers visiting Soweto see that it is still seething with resentment and anger. This still blows up into full scale confrontation on many occasions, such as the recent strikes by students and the growing militancy of black workers, forming their own illegal unions committed to the overthrow of apartheid.

Much of the resistance is spontaneous, provoked by a hatred of apartheid and the vicious repression whites use to maintain their own power.

Future of Struggle

But there is a growing political consciousness among black people in South Africa. The black consciousness movements which had been developing in South Africa before Soweto, were banned and Steve Biko, one of the leaders, was murdered by white policemen.

New organisations are being formed, though, like the Azanian People's Organisation (AZAPO), and the South African Allied Workers Union (SAAWU). These and other groups are joining the struggle with groups such as the PAC and ANC which were outlawed after Sharpeville.

All that blacks in South Africa face is a future of oppression and struggle. But they know one thing now. They are no longer scared of the white rulers arsenal of guns and repressive laws. Blacks know that the struggle will continue, and their victory is certain.

State Brutality Remains

Recent School Protests Echo Soweto

June 16, 1976: 600 schoolchildren die in Soweto.

June 1980: 40 students killed by riot police in the Cape Province.

June 3 to 4 1981: tear gas, dogs and rubber whips used to crush the demonstration of hundreds of "Coloured"* students in the western suburbs of Johannesburg.

*"Coloured" is the term used by the white regime to describe Africans of mixed races. Henry Isaacs (himself officially termed a "Coloured") stressed that the liberation movements of Azania regarded all those from racial minorities or of mixed descent as Black - indicating these groups' equal importance to the liberation struggle. The recent riots were "Coloured" protests, but will be referred to in this article as Black, in the same way that "Azania" has now replaced "South Africa" in the language of the oppressed African majority.

Student Leader Detained

The recent riots broke out on June 3, as students took to the streets to protest against the detention of one of their leaders, Aziz Jardine. The demonstration was viciously broken up.

The following day students protested against police brutality used in breaking it up. Tear gas was again used to disperse hundreds of schoolchildren coming from other schools to join the protest. Tear gas canisters were thrown through classroom windows and police burst into hostels, kicking in doors, knocking over furniture and even opening fridges in their search for schoolchildren.

Parents of the students have angrily protested about being tear gassed themselves, as well as at the brutal treatment of their children at the hands of the police.

The Official Reaction

Black leaders have demanded an inquiry into police behaviour, which provoked this response from Police Minister Louis le Grange:

"Schoolchildren who do not obey requests from the police and/or throw stones and/or throw bombs at my police must not expect any leniency ... We will not be dictated to by schoolchildren on how the law should be applied. "

War Situation

On the night of June 4, several of Johannesburg's Black suburbs were sealed off while the police and army

embarked on a house to house search.

Church leaders of all races went to the area as police continued the search, and the president of the South African Council of Churches, Peter Storey, said "I am deeply concerned about the use of the army in this. The privacies of people have been invaded and it would appear as if we are in a war situation."

This army-backed sweep resulted in between thirty and forty student leaders being taken for screening.

The arrest of student leaders is nothing new - there have been numerous arrests made, particularly since last year's protests against racially unequal education. They are usually held for some time without charge and then released.

Increased Resistance

The white regime has made attempts in the past to separate "Coloureds" and Indians from black Africans by providing them with a slightly higher standard of living and marginally better educational opportunities. But these groups are nevertheless still greatly oppressed by the white regime, and a new generation of young people are increasingly rebelling against the system.

They are politicising their parents, as well as identifying totally with the Black Consciousness Movement. They have seen through Botha's attempt to create a respectable middle class of moderate Blacks.

The white authorities are running scared, and are responding to increased resistance by intimidation tactics and outright violence. The recent Johannesburg riots can only be seen as an indication of even greater resistance in the future. Very soon it will be the black majority who will be able to say "We will not be dictated to."

Paulette Keating

Fighting Together for Liberation

What Women Under Apartheid are Doing

Barbara Masekela, of South Africa, describes the twin horrors of living with apartheid and sex discrimination, but she has a message of hope. Women, she says, have the courage to fight both evils.

South Africa's apartheid regime enforces over 2,000 race laws designed to maintain white economic privilege and white political domination. It seeks to control every aspect of the lives of its citizens. For the black majority in South Africa, apartheid means dispossession and displacement. Black women there face the twin evils of race and sex discrimination. Now, some of those women are fighting back.

Those who have no intention of remaining perpetual underdogs are joining the struggle at home and abroad to overthrow the system. They are fighting to establish a democratic state that will guarantee full citizenship and other rights for all South Africans, regardless of race, colour, creed, or sex.

Since the independence of Mozambique, Angola, and more recently Zimbabwe, the eyes of the world have been focussed on the terrorism carried out by the South African Government: mass detentions, trials, torture of detainees including children, commando raids, kidnapping, and massacres.

These acts of aggression are staged in an effort to divert world attention from the achievements of the ANC military wing, *Umkhonto We Sizwe* (Spear of the Nation), whose cadres are acknowledged by the regime's own security men to be everywhere in South Africa.

Black women in that country bear the brunt of the white-controlled government's excesses. As mothers and as wives, the burden of apartheid legislation fixes them in a position of perpetual bondage, at the bottom rung of the economic, social, and political ladder.

The brutal acts of the regime against a defenceless population indicate clearly that a "final solution" has been delayed because of the indispensability of black labour. Cheap black labour is a commodity without which the regime would not survive.

The "homelands", which have very little industry to maintain their arid wastelands, were created as the dumping grounds for those who are deemed not "economically active" - a euphemism for the unemployed.

South Africa, one of the richest countries in Africa with the highest standard of living (for whites) claims an unemployment rate of 20 to 25 per cent, and up to 55 per cent in the homelands, once known as Bantustans. Women, children and the elderly are called "superfluous appendages" and barred from the "white" areas. Women are left without employment alternatives and cannot even visit their migrant worker husbands in the "single" hostels of the urban areas where they live and work as "temporary sojourners", to quote government jargon.

The work of women is mainly in the traditional occupations connected with household needs, such as food processing and canning, laundering, teaching, nursing, the garment manufacturing industry and domestic employment. Whereas most developed countries favour women in industry, in South Africa much of this area is still closed to women. In 1971 only 25 per cent of all African females were working.

Crumbling Pedestal

Not surprisingly for a patriarchal racist society, the pedestal on which they have chosen to place white women is a crumbling one. The employment situation for white women offers no equal opportunities either in wages or in position. In 1970, 75 per cent of the white women worked in the clerical category and they earned 44 per cent of what their male counterparts were paid, despite their equal duties and educational background.

Yet these white women still earn more than black men whose pay is, of course, higher than that of black women. Given these figures, the position of the black woman can only be described as unenviable.

The Job Reservation Act still secures the highest paid skilled and technical jobs for whites. Training opportunities for blacks in technological systems are still non-existent and the inferior "Bantu Education" system ignores the importance of science and mathematics. Nursing, medicine, teaching and law are the only professional channels open to blacks. Black workers are further hampered by a strict system of registration.

An employer has to be familiar with 25 laws that govern the employment of blacks. The notorious Influx Control laws, commonly known as Section 10, virtually render black women foreigners in their country of birth. The major provision of the law is that no African may remain in an urban area without a permit for more than 72 hours. The conditions that allow an extended stay are residence in the area since birth, continuous employment for 10 years, or residence for not less than 15 years with no serious criminal convictions. If the person is the wife, unmarried daughter or son under 18 years of one of the earlier mentioned categories, that person after lawful entry into the area ordinarily resides with the relative.

Demonstration outside Treason Trial court, 1956.

Photo of people holding signs reading 'We stand by our leaders'

In the apartheid climate, the nature of domestic service - the occupation of a large portion of black women - makes it very difficult for a woman to remain with the same employer for a period as long as 10 years. These laws also cause untold hardship on unregistered workers who enter the urban areas "unlawfully".

"Breadwinner's Concession"

For those women who are the sole supporters of children, a "breadwinners concession" is often granted with the proviso that the children must remain in the homelands so as to ensure they do not eventually acquire residence rights in the urban areas. Women from the rural areas, or a different urban jurisdiction, may also be denied permission to marry under these laws. Families are broken and the rate of prostitution and that of children born out of wedlock has risen to alarming proportions as a result.

The ramifications of these laws are intricate and far-reaching. For instance, a migrant worker living in a single hostel risks being prosecuted for "illegally harbouring" his wife.

Women workers also find themselves victims of the crude surveillance measures taken by a jittery police force. Domestic workers living on the rooftops of high-rise flats in Johannesburg - locations in the sky, as they have been tagged - are locked in every night and freed in the morning. Employers are required to keep duplicate keys to servants' rooms and to present them on demand to police or other officials. Sleeping women are subjected to early morning raids by male officials during school holidays, ostensibly so that searches for children on "illegal visits" can be conducted.

Since the introduction of the Group Areas Act in 1952, more than two million blacks have been forcibly moved as part of the separate development plan. Well over half the victims of mass removals are women and children, who constitute the so-called surplus population. Their removal into the homelands or adjoining areas simply relocates their problems of unemployment, overcrowding, poverty and disease. The authorities have forged, in effect, a migrant labour class with no permanent rights of residence in the urban areas. The few annual contracts for work in the cities are seldom available to black women. They have to work in the border industries, which do not have to observe minimum wage legislation. A 1978 survey of the Ciskei found that 63 per cent of the women were unemployed and that under the guise of archaic "customary law" deserted women can be denied the use of land, since only male heads of households have the right to gain land allocation. They are recruited as seasonal workers, paid by the day or by piece rates, or even in kind. Child labour is a common feature of these areas.

The plight of women in the homelands defies description. Surrounded by the despair of hungry, malnourished children and old and disabled people, these women scratch the barren soil in vain.

The Institute of Race Relations 1978 survey shows that 50 per cent of all two to three year olds are malnourished. The infant mortality rates are close to 50 per cent. Graves are continually being dug for fresh little corpses. The rural areas, especially the homelands, are characterised by overpopulation, destitution, and starvation.

Fighting for Liberation

In the face of all the suffering imposed by the apartheid regime, the consistently significant contribution of women to the fight for national liberation cannot be over-emphasised. From the 1913 campaigns against pass laws for women which resulted in exempting women from pass laws until 1957, the black women of South Africa have written themselves a heroic history. Supporting them have been a small band of white women.

The 1913 campaign was led by Charlotte Makeke, a founder member of the African National Congress in 1912. Since then, the daughters of South Africa have followed in the tradition of struggle. Women such as Lilian Ngoyi, Ida Mntwana, Helen Joseph, Dorothy Nyembe, and Mary Moodly immediately come to mind - women who through bannings, detentions, torture, and long prison terms have remained steadfast in their determination to overcome their problems.

During the bitter struggle of the anti-pass campaigns, women leaders mobilised tens of thousands of women in a show of strength that transcended barriers of race, ethnicity, rural or urban background. The most dramatic event in the history of women's struggle and unity was the convergence of over 20,000 women on the Union Buildings in Pretoria to present anti-pass petitions with over 100,000 signatures.

The magnitude of the crowd, their dignity and discipline, despite police efforts to disrupt their well-laid plans, is an achievement yet to be repeated in South Africa. Betty du Toit describes it as "eerie". They stood in complete silence while the petitions were delivered. Then they sang freedom songs ending with the famous line to the then Prime Minister Strijdom: "Now you have touched the women, you have dislodged a boulder. You will be crushed."

Subsequent anti-pass demonstrations mobilised thousands of women across the country. The police force resorted to more overt violence, shooting into groups of women and harrassing them with low-flying aircraft.

The harsh "anti-terrorist" legislation introduced during the early 1960s placed great strain on the liberation movement. And once again women were the first to suffer solitary confinement and torture. Over 200 were brought to trial and 83 served prison sentences. Over 150 women have been banned and placed under house arrest. After events following the Soweto uprising another generation of women freedom fighters has emerged.

Today in South Africa, women are inspired by their ancestors, but even more by the victories of the women of Mozambique, Angola, and Zimbabwe. For the women of South Africa, the message is clear: not to seek equal status with men under apartheid, but to work together with the men to topple the apartheid system.

Reprinted from "New African"

May 1981

No Redeeming Feature

Smelter

Aramoana is an area of salt marsh, beaches, farmland and a village on the Western shore of the entrance to Otago Harbour. It is popular as a fishing spot and a picnic and swimming beach. In the area is the world's only mainland Royal Albatross colony. As well as this, the area contains more than thirty different bird species, including the Pied Stilt, Banded Dotterel and the South Island Pied Oyster Catcher. Yet if the smelter is built, the complete township of Aramoana, the farmland, the upper salt marsh and the west harbour's last remaining bays will be destroyed. The smelter would emit toxic fluorides and create asthma-producing alumina dust. Smelters also create cyanide saturated waste which must be sprayed with chlorine before it leaches out to sea (from site stores).

No Real Electricity Surplus

The Government originally said the smelter needed to use up "surplus" electricity. However this surplus of 1500 GWh has already been sold to Comalco. The 3000 GWh of electricity the smelter will use is more than the combined annual needs of Wellington and Christchurch! To provide that power, Minister of Energy's 1980 Energy Plan calls for large scale dam construction programme.

The Ministry of Energy estimate cost of Glutha power at 3.63 cents per unit. The smelter is offered power at 1.74 cents per unit (we pay the difference). The price of electricity to the smelter is proposed to be linked directly to world price of aluminium. Exporting in world commodity markets like aluminium is a high risk venture. Yet Fletchers expect the government and the taxpayer to take such risks. Fletchers is protected from market collapse and the New Zealand people carry the can.

The Bits we Get

The government claims that the smelter will earn \$120 million in net foreign exchange. In the meantime, an independent analysis by Mr Murray Ellis, a Ministry of Works and Development scientist, who used the aluminium price estimate of the smelter prospects, has shown the smelter to be uneconomic (as have other eminent scientists and economists). Mr Ellis has since been ordered by his Minister to keep silent on the issue.

MILLIONS OF DOLLARS TO SAVE THE KOKAKO! You WOULDN'T PAY) THAT IF THEY WERE OFFERED ...UNLESS THEY WERE A VERY SPECAIL KIND OF BIRD....

'Thousands of Jobs for All'

We get 950 jobs, which sounds great until you find out the capital costs involved. Generally it costs between \$50,000 and \$100,000 to create a new job in New Zealand. In contrast the smelter jobs will each cost between \$685,000 and \$1.5 million. If that amount was put into other industries, 9,000 jobs could be created. Smelter jobs are for skilled workers with stable work records (no shortage of these now). These capital intensive projects offer little to young unskilled and semi-skilled school leavers who are coming out of our schools at the rate of 20,000 per year.

Late 1980, the Commission for the Future released results of a major study of what people want for the future. Two thousand people were asked to identify which one of four scenarios they preferred. Only 7% chose the government's "Think Big" scenario.

Democracy Threatened

The problem with schemes like the smelter is that they close off other options-permanently. They do nothing to encourage the self reliance and resourcefulness which have been part of our national character. They take us away from national independence, and towards dominance by giant foreign firms. Worst of all, the way in which these decisions are being made excludes the New Zealand public. Who will have to live with the consequences!

Neil Anderson

Thanks to the Environment and Conservation Organisations of New Zealand (ECO).

Successful Picket on Hardship Grants

Last week the Education Department faced severe criticism of its handling of the Tertiary Assistance Grants scheme (TAG). Department offices in Auckland and Wellington were scenes of sit-ins by students who were angry and disillusioned with the scheme.

Victoria Students' Sit-In

On Wednesday June 10, twenty Victoria students staged a sit-in at Government Buildings in Wellington. The sit-in coincided with a meeting between the Education Department, the New Zealand Vice Chancellor's committee and NZUSA.

Student asked to speak to Mr Geoff Henry, the Department's assistant director of general services, who is responsible for the administering of the scheme. Mr Henry eventually appeared (following a threat from the students that they would march through the building).

In answer to criticisms regarding anomalies in the scheme, he stated he was not prepared to discuss individual cases in a public forum - but welcomed correspondence. He did not accept claims from VUWSA's Education Officer, Shelley Hibbert, that the rejection rate for SHG this year is 35% higher than last year.

In reply to allegations that department correspondence was incorrectly dated, he stated that this occurred during a two week long "administrative error".

Having put their grievances to Mr Henry, it was back to lectures with no arrests made. A review of the TAG is presently being conducted and it would seem we can only hope that (he welfare of students will be taken into account.

Paul Wiggins

Chinese Leader Dies

New Zealand Tribute to Soong Ching Ling

A unique New Zealand tribute is to be paid to Soong Ching Ling, honorary president of the People's Republic of China, who died recently.

Her friend and co-worker in the China Defence League, Professor James Bertram, is to address a public meeting on June 25 on Soong Ching Ling's place in the Chinese revolution.

Soong Ching Ling first rose to prominence in the revolutionary movement as the wife of nationalist leader Sun Yat-sen who proclaimed the first Chinese Republic in 1911.

After his death in 1925, the leadership of Sun's Kuomintang party, headed by Chiang Kaishek, turned against the communists and other progressives, an act of treachery which saw thousands butchered in Shanghai in 1927.

Soong Ching Ling repudiated Chiang. The famous American journalist Anna Louise Strong wrote of her: *"Though in manner courteous almost to softness, she has in her a vein of iron ... She never wavered in her devotion to the revolution as Dr Sun envisaged it. She stood by his will for co-operation with Communists and for organising workers and peasants ..."*

For the rest of her life Soong Ching Ling remained a staunch fighter for the Chinese revolution. After the Japanese began a large scale war against China in 1937 Soong Ching Ling was instrumental in establishing the China Defence League which provided a channel for desperately needed aid to the progressive forces inside the country, particularly the communist led Eighth Route Army and New Fourth Army, from the outside world.

New Zealander's Contact

It was during this period that Professor Bertram was closely associated with Soong Ching Ling. He was English secretary of the League. When the Japanese attacked Hong Kong, where the League was based, Professor Bertram helped Soong Ching Ling to escape on the last plane to Chongqing, the Chinese war-time capital.

Soong Ching Ling continued the work of the League, renamed the China Welfare Fund, in Shanghai after World War II. As well as organising relief for the poverty-stricken working class families of the city, she helped support the communist led revolutionary forces against the corrupt Chiang regime.

After the liberation of China in 1949 Soong Ching Ling became a vice chairman of the new people's government. She remained an important state leader throughout the next 32 years. She continued her social welfare work in the China Welfare Institute which carries on the work of its predecessors, the China Welfare Fund and China Defence League, paying particular attention to helping children.

The public meeting in honour of Soong Ching Ling will be held at the conference room, ground floor, Hotel & Restaurant Workers' Union building, Marion Street, (just around the corner from Vivian Street) on Thursday, 25 May 1981 at 7.30pm.

It is being organised by the Wellington Branch of the NZ China Friendship Society.

CSRCSRCSR STUDENT REPRESENTATIVE COUNCIL Meeting this Wednesday 17 June in the Union Hall at 12 noon. Democracy means participation, so come along and have your say.

Library Longer Opening Hours During the 1981 mid-year examinations the Library will observe longer hours of opening on the following days: Sunday 21 June 11am to 5.30pm. Friday 26 June 8.30am to 9.30pm.

This Week

Marilyn Waring

Speaks on 'Women and Development'

Tuesday 16 June, 1.00pm in LB1. Sponsored by Women's Studies Everyone welcome.

VUW Film Society

Broken Barrier (NZ, 1951)

Monday June 15, 8.00pm CB114

"A white boy ... a Maori girl, facing the challenge of prejudice ." The film began as a documentary on Maoris but developed into a feature film showing a country that has accepted racial equality as a principle.

Exam Workshop

Tuesday 16 June, 2.00 to 4.00pm.

If you're feeling hassled about mid-year exams, contact Janet at the Counselling Service, 2 Wai-te-ata Roa, or ring 721-000 ext. 619, to register.

Workshop to be held in the Lounge and Smoking room, free admission.

National Conference on Human Rights in Latin America

This weekend. June 20 and 21, being held right here in the Student Union building.

A whole range of speakers, films and forums. \$5 registration. For more information, contact Wellington 686-793.

Department of Music

Lunchtime Concerts

In the Memorial Theatre, beginning at 1.10pm. Admission free.

Thursday 18 June

The programme will include Alison Catenach (flute) and Michael Franklin (guitar) - Entr'acle - Ibert, and Kim Dyell: *Transmirror* (electronic piece).

25 June and 2 July - no concerts because of Study Break.

Film

A Pleasant Aside

A Little Romance

Dir. George Roy Hill

Academy Theatre

Photo from the film 'A Little Romance'

The title of *A Little Romance* is not a pun exactly: it is a slightly clever play on words A little romance, a little excitement, something a little diverting among the duller Stuff of ordinary lite A little romance, not a grand passion, but small, touching love story A little romance, a romance between little people A little romance, a flight of fancy The movie is all of these things.

Sounds soppy, right? Well, put it this way At the beginning of the movie, we catch a glimpse of one of George Roy Hill's earlier films. *Butch Cassidy and the Sundance Kid*, dubbed into French later, we see his other big hit. *The Sting*, dubbed in Italian. (A must for all language students, this one!") And one way or another, we note how different *A Little Romance* is from those two.

The plot here, rather than being racy, is leisurely, not without interest, but not full of violent action or suspense What is interesting here is the inter-action of the characters, the two teenage lovers and their parents and so on (The and so ons are actually the best parts of the movie: heroine Lauren's best friend Natalia, with a mouth full of ironwork and a head full of Mills and Boon. Daniel's best friend whose father runs a porno cinema, and who dresses like a four toot five Humphrey Bogart, and of course the old pickpocket played by Laurence Olivier - well, he may once have been a hell of a Hamlet, but Polonius is about all he's up to these days)

Apart from the two principals, the rest of the cast have one thing in common: almost invariably they overact Especially in the case of Sally Kellerman, cast as Lauren's neurotic, philandering mother One can see why she hasn't had any part to speak of since *M*A*S*H*, where she played the original Hot Lips: she plays as if she's auditioning for the All Blacks.

I'M NO GOOD WITH PEOPLE HAVE THEM KILLED RIGHT

Prima Performances

But the two principals are delightful. As Lauren, genius daughter of a much married socialite, an Amencaine in Paris, Diane Lane is absolutely delightful, subtle, and endearing Her opposite number, Daniel, the Parisian taxi driver's brilliant son, is played with equal sensitivity by Thelonius Bernard If George Roy Hill can get such performances out of his two stars, why is everyone else so heavy handed? Perhaps he is trying to make the two lovers seem isolated from the rest of the world, or [*unclear: somesuch*] if so, if doesn't work

I think it is possible to ignore these defects. There is something charming about this movie; it proves that you can be entertained by a film without violence, a peppering of obscenities, and torrid sex scenes (I was reminded of the old song that goes A line romance with no kisses: I think there are three in the whole film) It's rather nice to see a film where love means more than cor I fancy you, let's go to bed. It's nice to see a film where people do slightly crazy things, like running off to Venice to kiss under the Bridge of Sighs at sunset. It's nice to have a worthwhile film scored with Vivaldi's music instead of garbage like *Kramer vs. Kramer*. It's nice to see Europe as a habitable, and even beautiful and pleasant place, rather than as a [*unclear: sor did*] hell hole like in say *La Luna*. It's nice to think people still make films like *A Little Romance*, and it's a very pleasant way to spend an evening, especially at \$2.75 a shot Highly recommended.
S.D.

Play

Formula Writing

Fifty—Fifty

Roger Hall
Dir. John Banas
Downstage

Up until the last scene both the play and the production of *Fifty-Fifty* were tedious. It was obvious that Hall

was writing to a formula - the same one as ever - and never managing to make an imaginative leap beyond that. His weak characterisation restricted both actors and director with the exception of the central character who, being the most fully developed by Hall and actor Ray Henwood, outshone the others disproportionately.

The final scene came as a surprise. Suddenly Hall cleared away the trivia and worked out what he wanted to say. *Fifty-Fifty* is a play about sexism. The central character, George has been dictated to by the social expectations which forced him to work to support his family and to see his wife as his father had seen his wife. He also perpetuates this by giving his son a university education but not his daughter.

The 'Tragic' Figure

Hall shows George as tragic because he has been a victim of this pattern, and now is suffering because of it; his wife left him, his son rejects his over education, and his daughter resents not being educated at university. At the same time the complaints of his family are justified - his wife left because she was not treated as an individual or a person - so that a moving situation of dramatic tension is achieved where there is no resolution: he even resists the temptation for a trite ending.

Heavy Talk

But the rest of the play is too slow, too unsubtle, too loaded with speeches on social issues, and relies too heavily on verbal energy to keep it moving at all, for it to be anything of a success.

Fifty-Fifty is important because it shows a new and promising development of Hall's technique. His problem comes in trying to blend the serious with the comic so that he often seems frightened of his own potential and backs out of a serious and involving situation by making a funny one liner which releases the tension but disappointingly shifts the focus away from the very areas he could afford to develop more.

Gay Cusack

THE GREAT SALIENT SHORT STORY COMPETITION WIN \$50 OR \$25.00 WORTH OF BOOKS COURTESY VICTORIA BOOK CENTRE PLUS FAME, FORTUNE AND INSTANT RECOGNITION AS A MAJOR NEW LITERARY TALENT Rules (The Fine Print): • 3,000 words or less. • Typed (we have typewriters if you don't). • Previously unpublished (and able to be printed in Salient). • Any topic under the sun. • Open to anyone who's a student at Victoria in 1981. • Bring in your story to Salient any time up to July 17. Or, if you need further information, contact Stephen A'Court in Salient. One and all will be most obliged. The Competition will be judged by Vincent O'Sullivan, VUW Writing Fellow for 1981.

The Arty Bits

Yes, I know, no column last week - I'm sorry I think it's known as 'too much, too little too late', ie too much workworkwork, too little, time, and a column in a little too late So we have here a new, improved version ...

Well, the One Night Asian Affair happened as planned, and I use the term 'planned' advisedly. To the ordinary onlooker eagerly awaiting an evening of culture minus \$3 in his pocket, it seemed he would be a little less eagerly awaiting for some time. 'Informal' is a good word to describe the event, the 'best laid plans' let alone the worst ones, 'oft go astray' and the overall organiser. Chris Barry had a lot on his plate. However, the groundwork was laid for future such affairs (maybe an Asian-Pacific evening next time) - the acts were excellent, the food was delicious and the film was interesting. As Dr. Frank McKay said: "We're not formal here, this is how it should be - a lovely evening." Our thanks to everyone who helped.

The Sunday before last I attended the New Zealand Students Arts Council's May Council-which dealt with mainly administrative matters, such as the membership of technical institutes, At the Activities Seminar the day before. Terry Hughes (CA committee) and I gleaned a lot of information and ideas from the more hardened activities organisers up and down the country - which made the weekend particularly worthwhile.

Last week we had the Town and Country Players in the Memorial Theatre with a play called *The Games We Play*, on New Zealand rugby; Gary McCormick on Friday lunchtime in the Cafe with his election revue; the Debating Society's "I'd rather be nuked than watch Dallas" debate on Wednesday: and the Baha'i Club film on Monday. Attendances must and will vary for each event - but do keep a watch on publicity and information and make time to attend, you may be pleasantly surprised!

The Baha'i Club is still in the process of affiliating, and requires some support. It is a religious group founded in 1844 whose members believe in the essential oneness of humankind. Therefore they believe in the abolition of all kinds of prejudice, the equality of men and women, and the harmony of all religions. The different religions, they believe, are part of the process of the progressive revelation of God. Knowledge of God

is only possible, they say, through His messengers or manifestations: Krishna, Abraham, Zoroaster. Moses. Buddha, Jesus. Muhammed, the Bab and Baha'u'llah (the latter two are the founders of the Baha'i faith).

Even if you do not follow their teachings, the Baha'i people welcome all interested people to their club to discuss social, political and religious issues, watch films and take part in social evenings etc. This should be of particular interest to religious studies people: for information contact Peter Mannins on 767-462.

Remember July 13, and I'll see you again after exams.

Mary McCallum

Cultural Affairs Officer

Record

Songs from the Wilderness

Joy Division

Unknown Pleasures (LP)
Love Will Tear Us Apart
(single)

Factory Records

Joy Division cover art

Joy Division were a Manchester based group that formed in 1978. Their lead singer Ian Curtis committed suicide last year. Since his death they have reformed under the name 'New Order'. At last Joy Division's first album *Unknown Pleasures* and the single (in both 12 and 7 inch versions) *Love Will Tear Us Apart* are being pressed and are available in New Zealand. Delays had been caused by Factory Records' insistence that the covers and the label designs be exactly reproduced. The simplicity and relevance of the record sleeves successfully transforms what is usually 'packaging' into an artistic statement.

The labels are interesting. Instead of side one and side two we have 'Outside' and 'Inside'. It's not just decoration. The brainwave motif on the otherwise completely black cover of the album reflects the dark psychological Odyssey of the music.

Symptoms, not Cause

Unknown Pleasures is emotional. There has been no attempt made to rationalise the emotional experiences. Instead of laying the blame of our difficulties on society, Joy Division have the courage to closely examine and express the nature of personal crisis. By doing this Joy Division have avoided the trap of dealing with ideas. They deal with people and the unique individuality that people possess. Joy Division's most outstanding feature is their sensitivity. The songs on *Unknown Pleasures* are emotional explorations which show a reluctance to blindly categorise feelings.

Disorder the first song on 'outside', is a perfect example, it's tightly structured rhythm stands out against a backdrop of spiralling guitar noises. Curtis' deep voice dominates the song. It conveys a variety of emotions; a mixture of hope, sadness, joy and fear. Curtis is undergoing a revelation. For one moment he sees the world without the screen of rationality, he becomes totally exposed to an overpowering wave of awareness. The result is mystery, a lack of any clear conclusion. "Get the spirit lose the feeling" cries Curtis as the song's structure dissolves into chaos.

Day of the lords is a far less ambitious piece. It lacks the tenderness of the other songs. *Candidate* has the atmosphere of a naked man standing on a bleak stage beneath a blinding spotlight. It is a self dissection. The song is slow and dark, and rhythm has been reduced to the basic necessities so that Curtis' voice can be fully heard.

Insight (like *Disorder*), generates an inescapable beat which the listener is drawn into. As we travel deeper into the song we are confronted by the sounds of confinement. Doors are slammed in our faces, bolts are harshly drawn. We are a prisoner trapped within a cell of solitary confinement. Curtis' voice is muffled. He sounds as if he's slowly suffocating. "I'm not afraid anymore" he pleads in a voice drawn taunt with the fear of resignation.

New dawn fades is calmer in its approach. Curtis clearly describes his position in a personal relationship: "A change of style/ a change of speed/ a change of scene/ with no regrets." He is parted from the one he loves. The end of the song is an outburst of regretful frustration. The agreement has been broken.

Human Suffering

'Inside' is, paradoxically, more concerned with the emotions of others. *She's lost control* is noticeable because of its peculiar rhythmic arrangement. *Wilderness* deals with the universality of human suffering. Curtis sings of the horror of the concentration camps and of the atrocity of Christ's crucifixion. *Interzone* is fast and confused. Curtis searches frantically, he's lost in the city. It has all the claustrophobia of running through town in a rush hour.

I remember nothing captures the essence of desperation. It is full of terror. Sounds of bottles being broken come out of the song's blackness. It shows the price we pay for being dependent on others. It has the uncomfortable honesty which is the trademark of Joy Division's work.

The Single

Love Will Tear Us Apart is the first mature love song of the decade. It is intimate. Joy Division understand the dual aspects of lovemaking, the sensuality and potentiality of being seriously wounded:

*Why is the bedroom so cold?
turn away on your side
Is my timing that flawed?
Our respect runs so dry.*

The song is energetic and Curtis' voice is calm and resigned. The 12 inch single has two versions of the song (as well as *These days*), and the two do sound radically different.

The flip-side version is far more polished than the slower first cut on side one. It's well worth buying.

Joy Division's second album *Closer* is due to be released later this year.

Harvey Molloy

COMMERCE STUDENTS Spare a few moments to think about your career... If you hope to graduate in July or are contemplating part-time study in the second semester, this could be an opportune moment for us to give you a few facts. As a large national firm of chartered accountants we offer wide experience, early responsibility, rapid promotion, good salary, training facilities, opportunities for specialisation and gaining experience overseas. We suggest that you arrange a meeting with our staff partner in order to discuss the facts and your personal prospects. Please write or telephone — Craig Garner Hutchison Hull Co Chartered Accountants, Challenge House, Wellington PO Box 1990 Telephone: 721-677

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The Marshall Plan

The Opposition Spokesperson on Education, Russell Marshall, thinks there is "something wrong with the present system and its priorities"

In an interview with *Salient* last Thursday 11 June, Marshall sourced many of society's ills to "the System" and in particular, the education system.

Marshall said we have a high proportion of people in prisons in comparison with other countries and spend a lot of money on social services and probation. Of the people in prisons, a high proportion of these are Maori. This is not because New Zealanders are more criminal, nor is it because Maoris are more criminal, but because the system fails to cope with their special needs, he said.

He believes people start off life with "enormous potential" and he wants the education system to "liberate that potential". But the National Government, he said, fails to grasp the importance of education and to realise that money invested in people in their early years means less would need to be spent later.

"I am absolutely convinced now that the kind of experiences people have in early life have a great bearing on adult life," he added.

Pre-School and Employment Orientation

For this reason, Labour's education policy puts emphasis on pre-school education and support for child care centres, the need for smaller classes and the teaching of "basic skills" at primary school.

Marshall said Labour's second education priority is to place young people "securely in the work force". He said for a long time the state regarded that its responsibility towards people ended once they reached the school leaving age of fifteen.

Photo of people wearing masks

He thinks this should be extended another five years to either find people jobs when they leave school or make tertiary education open to everyone, not just the rich.

He also proposes to make university education available to anyone over twenty, whether they have the formal qualifications or not. He believes more mature people have sufficient motivation to succeed. He also accepts that the system will fail for some people, and they should be given a second chance at education.

Marshall thinks the reason for the cut in education expenditure is a combination of two things - the poor economic climate and "the paucity of imagination" of the National Government.

Access Tougher

Although enrolment figures are up this year, access to university is tougher for people on lower incomes, he said. Elusive vacation work, internal assessment, and a lack of part time jobs means students have to think twice about coming to university, and many have to borrow heavily to supplement their income.

Marshall has big plans for the education portfolio if the Labour Party becomes the government this year. He freely admits that mistakes were made by Labour in the past - like raising voters expectations in 1972 without explaining that "everything can't be done in the first year of office".

A Standard Tertiary Bursary (STB) was promised to students in the election by Labour, but it was three years before it was introduced.

Photo of Russell Marshall

Students are being offered an STB again this election year. Marshall is looking at a figure somewhere between \$40 and \$50 a week - "Nearer to 40 than 50." The figure will then be indexed to inflation to "avoid arguments" from then on.

Difference in Degree

It is worth noting that the old STB, had it been indexed all those years ago, would now be \$49 - too high for Marshall. In effect, inflation is being used by both parties to cut the bursary. On this issue, the difference between National and Labour is only in degree.

However, there are some important differences in their formula for administering the bursary. TAGs and SHGs will be out the window and under a Labour Government, students would know their income figure before enrolment.

A hardship grant would be available for students who incur high travel costs or who are married or have dependents.

Marshall intends to restore the fees grant to cover 100 per cent of fees, (presently 75 percent) and to make the bursary available for two undergraduate and one post graduate course. At the moment, students are entitled to two courses or five years of bursary, whichever is the least.

But he doesn't seem to have learnt enough from the mistake of the abatement policy of his predecessor, Frank Amos. The multitude of anomalies involved in this policy became the focus of attack in the education campaign about five years ago. Marshall is now talking about a "relatively small" abatement for students under 20 living at home.

"I prefer the philosophy of one figure across the board - but you still have to bear in mind the differences," he said.

Sweeping it Under the Carpet

It is something he intends to discuss with NZUSA and is aware that they may not be keen on the idea, but thinks it may become an area of compromise.

Of course the big question is, "Where does the money come from?". Marshall talks about a reformed tax system, and the economic potential of processing raw materials. The carpet industry idea that we have heard so much about, particular!;, from the Prime Minister, is part of this.

The important thing, he said, was to get the economy moving again. "We did it in '72 to '75... our record is there... the same depth of commitment to education is still there."

What does it mean in Practice?

Without doubt, Marshall himself has a strong commitment to education. What is doubtful is how much he can achieve within the government structure. He says himself that he would have to fight for his policies in cabinet to make sure education maintains a high priority when it comes to allocating money.

He talked about enlisting public support to put pressure on MPs. One hopes a Labour Government would be able to improve on National's record of ignoring public opinion on important issues like education and the Springbok tour.

The other doubt that remains is whether any government, Labour, National or Social Credit, will be able to cure the wrongs of the present system that Marshall identifies.

Michele A'Court

The Philippines

A Students' View

Philippines Society and Revolution

On September 21, 1972, Ferdinand Marcos declared martial law in the Philippines as popular opposition to his rule grew. Martial law has now been lifted, but it was in force while we were travelling through the country. But the lifting of martial law has meant nothing to the people of the Philippines.

Photo of homes in the Philippines

Marcos talks much about land reform and a new society, about a "rebellion of the poor", or "revolution from the centre".

The reality of the Philippines is somewhat different. Marcos is in fact a fascist dictator, who rules the Philippines in a ruthless alliance with the United States. He keeps talking about his new society, but in fact its monstrous abuses have shown that it is only a worsening of the old semi-feudal and semi-colonial society.

Torture and Repression

Under martial law, repression, torture and military brutality were rife. It was the military who took control of the courts, were responsible for keeping the "peace", and were the ones who drove thousands of peasants off their lands to make way for industries.

Currently almost 5,000 political detainees are held in the Philippines, and most are never charged. Often people are arrested without anyone knowing.

We were able to visit the Bicutan detention centre. It was the showcase of the so called "smiling face" of martial law. At the time of our visit over half of the 133 detainees there had no charges against them. We were able to talk to one prisoner about his experiences. He had been detained immediately after martial law, and kept without charge for one year. During this time he was frequently tortured, with beatings, electric shocks to the genitals, and having water forced down his throat.

After finally being charged he was brought before a military court for trial. Six years later the trial was still going on.

But to get around the embarrassment of cases of torture becoming known, the military instituted a new practice. "Salvaging". This means the victims are kidnapped, tortured and then killed.

With the lifting of martial law, Marcos said there would be no more detention centres, no more political prisoners, and the rights to freedom of speech, etc-would be restored.

Detention centres and political prisoners are being done away with by simply transferring all the prisoners

to ordinary prisons for convicted criminals.

Freedom of speech, assembly and *habeus corpus* have been restored, but only for those who don't threaten "national security" or "public order".

An example of the Philippines today is the case of Victor Corpuz and Bernabe Buscayno. They were tried and sentenced to death by military courts under martial law. An international outcry saved the lives of these two patriots. But now they have had their sentences confirmed, but again by a military court, despite martial law having been lifted.

Old Laws Still Enforced

As well, any decrees or proclamations issued by Marcos under martial law remain in force. This includes "Arrest, Search and Seizure Orders," by which Marcos can detain anyone he wants, without charges or trial. He also retains the right to legislate by decree.

Parliament, the Interim National Assembly, is a fraud. It has few powers and is under Marcos' total control. The elections to the Parliament were rigged.

One peasant woman summed up the feelings of many when she told me that "even if nobody in our barrio (village) votes, the ballot boxes would still be full".

Semi-Colony of the States

The nature of the Philippines society is that of a semi-colony of the United States.

This situation developed out of Philippines history after the US bought the Philippines from Spain. The economic relationship has, from then on, been very one sided, with the Philippines being the raw material exporter and finished product importer.

This trade pattern has actually been formalised in laws which give foreign investors total control of the Philippines. Acts such as the US/Republic of Philippines trade agreement give US citizens parity rights, ie the same rights as Philippines citizens, in any economic activity in the Philippines. An example of the benefits of this is that during the 1950's the US invested only \$19 million but remitted \$215 million in superprofits. The US has also maintained extra territorial rights in its military bases in the Philippines.

The economy has deteriorated so badly that to borrow more money the Philippines was given the Extended Fund Facility by the IMF. Part of this means the IMF gains "total and unlimited control" over the economic planning and policy making of the Philippines. So the imperialists powers have the Philippines economy in their pocket.

Not only is the economy dominated by the United States, but also the Philippines state.

Military Influence

In 1973 the US helped bomb the Cagayan Valley region; more recently two New Zealand soldiers were killed during a confidential mission. US military and police advisors are increasingly participating in military training and operations.

US advisors were also placed in key positions in the government service, on top of their total control of economic policy. So the Philippines government machinery is heavily influenced by the United States.

The Filipino people see that their three main enemies are fuedalism, bureaucrat capitalism and imperialism.

Feudalism in the Countryside

Feudalism exists in the Philippines countryside where the great bulk of Filipinos live. Under a system whereby peasants are forced to pay up to half of their crop in rent to landlords, a whole peasant family may be forced to survive on an income of two or three pesos a day. That's about twenty cents.

So peasant farmers are desperately poor, and mulnutrition and diseases such as TB are all too common.

Bureaucrat capitalism is the system where large landlords and capitalists use jobs in government departments to enrich themselves by awarding their companies profitable government contracts, high salaries for themselves, and exploit the raw materials and natural resources of their country for the benefit of foreign imperialists. Marcos himself is a very good example.

Marcos Family Riches

Together Marcos and his family own at least 239 big corporations. Their business empire is involved in banking and finance, newspapers, including all those in Metro-Manila (Marcos himself decides whether a newspaper can be published or not), television channels, hotels, mining, complete control of sugar and coconut, textiles, insurance petrochemicals, manufacturing, shipping and real estate. All are part of his empire, as is transportation and construction (through the Construction and Development Corporation of the Philippines,

which receives all the major highway and bridge building contracts awarded by the government).

The empire also extends into logging, travel, steel, fertilizer, gambling casinos and several other fields. Marcos uses his control of the government to enrich himself and his companies.

As you will see throughout the articles in this supplement, imperialism is the other main enemy of the Filipino people. Multinationals ruthlessly exploit the people and resources of the Philippines for their own profit.

The US continues its military presence at Clarke Airfield and the Subic Bay Naval Base, the two biggest US bases outside the US mainland. The bases provide jobs for 40,000 Filipinos (including 15,000 prostitutes) and pump over \$200 million into the economy each year.

But the bases are too important to the US for them to lose. With the loss of their presence in Vietnam, the Philippines contains the last major US bases in the whole of South East Asia.

Philippines' Strategic Importance

These bases are even more important to the US when one looks at the Soviet presence in Vietnam, and their backing of the Vietnamese mercenary activities in Kampuchea and Laos. So the US is now trying to beef up ANZUS and revitalise the Five Powers defence pact. Should the Philippines be liberated, the US will be wiped out as a military power in South East Asia.

The main enemies of the Filipino people are US imperialism in alliance with people like Marcos, large landowners and capitalists, who use government positions to enrich themselves, and whose companies exploit the Philippines for the benefit of foreign imperialists.

The National Democratic Revolution

Marcos is not building a new society, but part of what he says is true. There is a rebellion of the poor. The workers and peasants are fighting back against the US Marcos dictatorship. The liberation movement, led by the Communist Party of the Philippines, and its army, the New People's Army (NPA), reaches right through from peasants, to workers, to small businessmen, to Catholic clergy. Peasants in the countryside are being organised by the NPA, whose support is growing rapidly. Peasants treat soldiers of the NPA as they do their own family, giving them all the clothes and food that are needed, and that despite their own very real poverty. They did this for us too as we travelled round the countryside with the NPA.

The peasants' generosity is based on their real love of the NPA as the army that fights for them against the oppressor landlords and the Marcos regime.

Filipino People will Win!

This real rebellion of the poor will ultimately put Marcos and his clique in their proper place, and drive out the foreign imperialists. Then a real new society will be built.

A Cool Breeze

a poem from a Filipino political prisoner

A cool breeze blows into prison
It refreshes the body and warms the soul.
It caresses, kisses and whispers.
"In prison, there is worthy struggle."
The breeze carries the scent of the red flowers.
It is part of the great irresistible wind
of struggle sweeping all the islands.
Everywhere the message is to fight and win.

Jose Maria Sison
THE PHILIPPINES

Of Profits and Poverty

Multinational Domination

The degree to which transnational corporations dominate the Philippines' economy is remarkable. The Filipino bureaucrats (such as Marcos and his gang of 26 families who run the Philippines) collaborate with foreign companies in their mutual interest of exploiting the land and the people.

The US bought the Philippines from the Spanish for \$20 million in 1898 (the Treaty of Paris) and since then the lopsided economic relationship has intensified with the Philippines remaining an exporter of raw materials and an importer of finished products. Industries there constitute little more than assembly plants for US corporations.

In 1977 the US ambassador summed up the get-rich-quick scheme of foreign companies when he spoke about "multinationals who come to the Philippines with nothing but a company name and a logo."

Central Bank data shows that the greatest portion of foreign capital invested in the Philippines is directly owned by US monopolies (80%), followed by the Japanese.

The US hold over strategic sectors of the economy is powerful. It owns 33% of equity capital of the 900 largest firms in the Philippines. Two US corporations control over 80% of the heavy equipment manufacturing. The prospects are certainly attractive for foreign investors. Between 1964-1972 multinationals took out \$5.60 for every dollar they invested.

Food Exported while Workers Starve

However the 85% of Filipinos who live below the poverty line, their families subsisting on less than 40c per day - get nothing from the huge foreign investment. While they starve, significant quantities of meat and rice are exported by foreign-owned corporations.

It is not simply a case of foreign investment not benefitting the majority of Filipinos, but that these companies, the same companies that rip off workers all over the world, are responsible in conjunction with their puppet government allies for the shocking poverty that 85% of the population faces.

Export Processing Zones

Export Processing Zones, of which there are half a dozen in the Philippines, are clear-cut examples of how the government legislates to aid foreign companies in ripping off both workers, peasants (whose lands are confiscated to make way for the industrial compounds).

Foreign companies are exempted from taxes and custom duties on imports of machinery and raw materials and on exports. Low rents, full repatriation of investment, plus the lowest wage rates in Asia are part of the deal.

The Bataan Export Processing Zone (BEPZ) where we visited is 70% foreign owned. Inhabitants of the zone described it as a sort of free exploitation zone where the labour force is kept docile by a large military presence.

The minimum wage rate is 27 pesos per day (roughly \$4) but the government's own statistics show that in 1974 it would cost an average family in Manila 49 pesos to survive. But most workers are not paid even this paltry sum. Only regular workers (those who have worked for one company for longer than 6 months) receive it. "Apprentices" receive approximately 11 pesos per day. Companies practice a devious policy of laying off "apprentices" before their 6 months are up and re-employing from the large pool of unemployed (40% of the population). That way they avoid paying full rates. Workers are forced to work 12-16 hours a day simply to survive. Many take on second jobs at night such as prostitution and drug pushing.

Concentration Camp Conditions

Conditions for the 35,000 workers there are abysmal. The appearance of the zone is like a giant industrial concentration camp. Workers are reduced to industrial slaves. There is no housing provided by the zone authorities for the mainly migrant population. 80 rip-off business people have bought up "houses" for which they charge phenomenal rent. Often 30-40 workers are crammed on the floor of a small bedroom, sleeping in shifts.

Any attempt made by workers to organise is met with savage repression. Laws such as preventive suspension means that workers suspected of being organisers are laid off automatically. Strikes in vital industries are banned, with the definition of "vital" being liberally extended to include wire and soy sauce industries.

Strike at Fords

We talked with workers involved in the 1979 Fords strike. A leaked document revealed that the company was making a net profit of \$2 million per month. The 700 workers asking for a 1 peso per hour (13c) increase eventually resorted to striking. They mounted a picket outside and the company brought out fire trucks and turned high pressure hoses on the strikers. At night the military appeared and removed the remaining strikers to a detention camp where they were held without food and water for 18 hours.

Revolution Necessary

Workers learn from such fights that only a complete overthrowing of the present system will improve their position.

Workers commented on the experience: "If we individuals fail in this struggle we must move our struggle to a higher level."

"Although strikes are illegal in the Philippines we will continue to struggle because we will win in the end."

Top Form Strike

In December 1980 workers, mainly women, at Top Form Garment factory in Manila went out on strike demanding a living wage, better working conditions and recognition of their union.

When we visited the factory the strike was in its ninth day. A high level of organisation was evident. The picketing was organised on a shift basis so that they could prevent scabs trying to enter the factory. Many of the strikers had spent the past few nights on the hard cement. Money was collected from the public and other workers to support them.

In August 1979 the workers had formed a union to which 90% of the factory's 1200 workers belonged. They launched their first strike in September of that year demanding, among other things, recognition of their union. It was registered with the Ministry of Labour but the management still refused to recognise it. In that strike workers faced military harassment.

Shocking Working Conditions

Workers on the picketline spoke of the intolerable working conditions inside the factory. It is extremely hot but the management provide only 1 fan for a line of 80 workers. To counter the heat they resort to putting wet towels over their foreheads. Many suffer from TB and other pulmonary diseases caused by the excessive heat.

There is no canteen and workers must eat outside, even in the pouring rain. On the rare occasion that workers are allowed in the office lobby the management puts cardboard down so they won't dirty the marble floor. As we left the picket it seemed pretty certain that the military would move in to disperse their picket; police vehicles were already gathering around. But despite continuing military harassment the determination apparent among the workers we spoke to must ensure their eventual success.

Photo of Philippino people

Photo of Philippino houses

Struggle of the Squatters

Urban Poor Organise Against Oppression

To describe the slums of Manila is well nigh impossible. Even photographs leave out the smell. The pervasive desperation is seen when a basket of fish falls from the back of a truck. Within seconds the contents are gone, whisked away by a crowd of half naked children.

One may see two people eeking out a living washing plastic bags from the rubbish dump and selling them second hand. They live in a muddy, stinking and overcrowded slum, under the shadow of a huge hill — 'smokey mountain' — constructed from years of Manila rubbish. This slum, just a small part of the huge Navotas squatter area, is continuously invaded by the stinking smoke from burning garbage.

'Reconstruction'

But the Philippines Government, while content to force people to live in these conditions, often makes things worse by bulldozing whole areas to make way for such things as a modern village exclusively for Japanese fishermen; or a multi-million dollar cultural centre, exclusively for the rich, or tourists. President

Marcos has called this destruction 'slum clearance'. But all it means is that squatters must move to another slum, which often means being further away from the places of periodic-work.

The conditions described are not the exception for Manila. About 40% of the population of Metro Manila (6 to 9 million) are squatters, living in any pokey corner, in the cramped slums, always on land they do not own.

Forced in from the Countryside

Most of these squatters come from the rural areas as a result of land grabbing by wealthy landlords, unemployment and insidious propaganda by transnational corporations about the "benefits" of factory jobs.

In the Tondo slum, 70% of those who work are employed as stevedores, but on such an intermittent basis, and for such low wages (\$2 per day), that their families are in constant poverty.

Children as young as 7 or 8 sell cigarettes all day, or all night, amongst the traffic, breathing auto pollution constantly. But all this is in contrast to the opulent suburbs less than two miles away.

"Forbes Park", the exclusive walled in suburb, is protected around the clock by armed private security guards. Although suspicious, they let our group in largely on the basis that we looked like a group of white tourists. Here live the managers of big corporations, both local and foreign owned; important government bureaucrats; members of the old aristocracy and foreign ambassadors.

Opulence is seen here on a scale far exceeding anything in New Zealand. The "Meres" cruise soundlessly by and nannies are seen taking young children for walks. Each magnificent house has its own steel gates and eight foot walls; some even have their own armed guards.

But even more incredible than the slum dwellers' poverty is the degree of their organisation against it.

Where but in Manila could a huge concrete carpark turn into a totally planned squatter area overnight, with streets, market areas and rudimentary sewerage systems? In an operation planned with absolute thoroughness, thousands of slum dwellers moved onto the area one night and by dawn had erected rows and rows of packing case houses on a pre-planned street pattern.

The largest Manila slum, the Tondo, has a lively, massed based community organisation called ZOTO (Zone One Tondo Organisation). The area covered by ZOTO included, before massive demolitions, 127,(XX) family heads, or about 762,000 people. It is a democratically structured organisation, with each lower body being represented on higher bodies by elected delegates.

Opposing Mass Evictions

This highly organised structure enables co-ordination of opposition on a quick, yet massive scale against such things as mass evictions. ZOTO can have thousands of people attending rallies or demonstrations within a few hours.

But this organisation is not in isolation. Many urban poor organisations recognise the need for a national democratic revolution in the Philippines, and work within the National Democratic Front (NDF). The urban poor organisations realise that an end to their plight will only come about with a fundamental change in the way their society is structured. The primary goal of the NDF is to achieve a democratic system free from overseas domination.

To see three year olds wading half naked through stinking mud makes one realise these people have a tremendous battle to fight.

Study in a Garrison

Universities in the Philippines

Over Manila's student belt, an iron fist is poised, and armed police guard the gates to Manila's many campuses. Beneath this heavy hand, student voices are increasingly loud in their questioning of the Filipino education system, and the Marcos regime.

Education is highly valued - and priced - in the Philippines. The cost of education is a heavy burden for almost all families. Tertiary students face ever increasing costs and declining quality in the country's "diploma mills".

Since 1974 the Government has allowed increases of 15% per annum in tuition fees charged by universities and colleges. Only vigorous student protest held the increase in tuition fees for 1980 to 10%.

Most of the Philippines' 600 universities and colleges are private, profit-making concerns. Many claim they are losing money, yet many still make it into the 'Top 1000' profit-making corporations in the country. Despite profits, university facilities are steadily deteriorating with poor lab facilities and equipment, and severely overcrowded classrooms. One university in Manila has 60,000 students on a campus one and a half hectares in size, working in three shifts per day.

Unsurprisingly conditions have engendered bitter student protest. Their criticisms of the education system have indicated a deep understanding of the repressive, commercialised and colonial nature of Filipino society.

Money to Military

Education has suffered particularly as a result of the militarisation of Filipino life under martial law. The 1981 budgeted government expenditure on education is 5 billion pesos (US\$666M) compared with 7 billion pesos (US\$933M) being spent on defence.

In the nineteen sixties, 30% of the national budget was spent on education, and even in 1972, the year martial law was declared, education still received 22.4% of the budget. By 1980 however, education had declined to a mere 9% of government spending. This is despite an increase of over one quarter million enrolments at tertiary level in the period 1972-1980. By 1980 over one million students were enrolled in tertiary institutions.

Large amounts have been diverted from spending on people to spending on military repression and the infrastructure (roads, bridges, etc.) which aids the penetration of transnational corporations (TNCs) in the Philippines.

Changes Serve Transnationals

The influence of TNCs is clearly seen in the Education Act of 1980. The Act aims to centralise all educational institutions under the center of the Ministry of Education and Culture, and place more emphasis on education in technical skills required by the TNCs. The Act was presented to the National Assembly by the Chairman of the Presidential Committee to survey Filipino Education. The Committee, established in 1969, is funded by a major US TNC in the Philippines, Ford Motors. Ford is closely linked with the World Bank, another US institution with a long history of manipulation and control of Filipino institutions. Its use of loans, grants and research ensures the promotion of foreign interests in the education system.

Students Fight Back

Changes brought about the Act are clearly intended to provide the skilled manpower, cheap labour and managerial and technocratic staff required for the operations of TNCs in the country.

In a series of protests, students denounced the Act as promoting an education system that is 'colonial' and serves foreign interests rather than the people.

The curriculum, for instance, is challenged as inappropriate to the needs of the Filipino people. English as the medium of instruction divides the educated from the poor, and facilitates inculcation of American ideas and attitudes. American style curricula imparts "a culture of underdevelopment" with the idea that the poverty of the Philippines is natural as is its role in history, rather than a result of deliberate exploitation of Filipino people and resources. As one student leader put it, "We realise that the Education Act of 1980 will strengthen and legitimise the present ills of our present education system."

Student protest at the nature of the Filipino education system has met with severe repression. Student leaders are harassed and imprisoned. Students who criticise the universities' administration are penalised. Student councils and publications are banned or closely controlled. In Manila a special armed University Police Force maintains 'order' while classes, teaching staff and administration are peppered with government spies.

In June last year, Pepe Alcantara, vice-chairman of the League of Filipino Students was arrested for questioning American domination of the Philippines. In December, Maria Lourdes Mangahas, Chairperson of the University of the Philippines (UP) Student Council was arrested and detained. Several other student leaders went into hiding to avoid arrest. Many student leaders who have been arrested have been tortured. The most recent arrests were of seven members of the Student Christian Movement of the Philippines.

Intimidation Tactics

Many student leaders have ASSO's (Arrest, Search and Seizure Orders) issued against them. ASSO's enable them to be arrested or searched at any time. They are often issued as a means of intimidating students into silence.

Student protests have also met with heavy handed tactics. Protests against the Education Act in July last year were dispersed by police and paramilitary Crowd Dispersal Units using batons and water cannon.

Despite these tactics, student protest grows in strength. News of the arrest of Maria Mangahas, resulted in an immediate rally of 2,000 students to protest military harassment, and 90 percent of students boycotted classes at the University of the Philippines.

The Philippines has the highest rate of inflation in Asia (25-30% per annum). This is largely due to the manipulation of oil prices by US oil TNCs, and the constant devaluation of the Filipino peso by the International Monetary Fund. Increasingly Filipino students are realising that the high cost and nature of their education system cannot be divorced from the economic domination of their country by TNCs.

Uniting with Peasants and Workers

They are also aware that their problems cannot be seen in isolation from the problems of other sectors of Filipino society. Campus militarisation is linked to the militarisation of the whole country. The demand for student councils and representation is linked to workers demands for unions. Student welfare is linked to the welfare of all Filipinos. Increasingly students unite their demands with the demands of peasants and workers for democratic rights, reasonable wages and reasonable living conditions denied to them for the benefit of US imperialism.

United, the demands of students, peasants and workers form a movement for national independence and democracy demanding genuine change in Filipino society.

A mass Base

Experience in an NP A Camp

[unclear: Aasama] (Comrade) Roc told us of the oppressions he faced in his poor peasant family. "It is only through the revolution that I can fight for their rights. It is not only my family which suffers, but almost all families in barrios across the country."

Ka Roe was speaking of his feelings about the revolutionary war being waged in the Philippines countryside. Ka Roe is a red fighter of the New People's Army (NPA), the ten year old guerilla army of the Communist Party of the Philippines, whose growing strength is enough to be tying down the massive Marcos armed forces in more than 41 provinces. Ka Roe is still only 14 years old.

Yet as he spoke, only his boyish face and voice belied his age. During the interview, Ka Roe cradled a powerful American made M-16 rifle, captured from the enemy troops in an ambush. It never leaves his side.

Ka Roe is one of 50 others in the NPA camp, which took us a day of walking deep in the Philippines countryside to reach. About 40 were red fighters, the others instructors; for this was a military training camp. Normally, NPA guerillas move constantly in squads of 10 or 11, but for the two weeks our student group was with them, they stayed in the one place receiving intense political and military instruction.

Mass Support Clear

That so many red fighters are able to stay in one place for so long says a lot about the level of influence the NPA has in this area. The peasant families are strongly in support, providing them with food, shelter and information - the source of the revolution's success.

This support contrasts sharply with the peasants' attitude to the government troops. During our stay, the closest the reactionary army came was more than five kilometres away when two Marcos army officers visited a small village. Within 24 hours of their arrival, the peasants' own information system had told our group of their names, rank, the purpose of their visit, and how long they would stay. Government forces had not been in the area for over nine months.

Perhaps the most impressive aspect of all the men and women fighters of the NPA is their extreme discipline and dedication to the movement. They are soldiers who risk their lives each day; and who will be fighting until their death, or the complete liberation of the Philippines.

Politics in Command

But the NPA is not singly a military organisation; the Communist Party retains overall control. Almost

every part of the guerillas' lives is determined within the collective. Problems, criticisms, plans for action and summing up of experiences are all discussed and resolved by the whole organisation.

The collective life produces a genuinely high morale. Not once during our stay did we see any action which betrayed the intense individual strain and hardships the red fighters face. They were always close to laughter.

The day begins early in an NPA camp. In the half light at about 5.30am in the Philippines wet season, we were awoken after sleeping on the floor of a thatched hut to the sound of morning exercises. Breakfast followed. In camp we ate three meals a day, every one featuring rice (*kanin*); often purple-husked mountain rice.

Meals were served on squares of banana leaves, and were eaten with fingers. Although we ate meat most days, a unit on the move is often not so well fed. Other staples include mung beans and casava (*kamote*).

The first half of the day was mostly spent in political education sessions. In an open walled hut, the instructors led particularly lively discussions; covering both political education and analysis, and military theory and tactics, in great detail. However, it was never a one way, lecturing approach. Participation was the key; with instructors and guerillas regarding each other as equals.

Practical Training

Afternoons were often spent putting into practice the tactical theory of the morning session. In an open field, with up to 20 peasants from surrounding barrios in attendance, the guerillas went through military exercises. Although it was a demanding and concentrated lesson, everyone took part in criticising mistakes. Great humour was provoked from peasants and guerillas at sloppy technique, particularly when we students attempted to follow the exercises.

Political instruction in the NPA camp.

Photo of a man writing

Great stress is placed on involving the peasants in NPA activities, and our camp was constantly visited by peasants from the surrounding areas.

Evenings were almost always spent in discussion with red fighters. Here we interviewed many of them, and learnt of their experiences of oppression before joining the NPA, and their hopes for a future liberated Philippines. They were very interested in conditions in New Zealand; of which, not unnaturally, they knew little. Around gas lights, these sessions lasted usually till after midnight.

Dealing with Landlords

The question of land ownership is a central one to the NPA and peasants. We were told that an immediate campaign is waged for the halving of rent paid to local landlords. Ka Ibara, a former medical student, told us that landlords were always hostile at first to NPA presence. But because of mass peasant support of the army, they have been forced to change their attitude.

"Now, when we visit, the landlord is more likely to say 'Come in; have you eaten?'" Ka Ibara told us. He added that the long term aim is the complete confiscation of the landlord's property, owned collectively by the peasants.

Punishment is necessarily harsh for landlords who do not co-operate. Ka Roe told us of a landlord who had raped a peasant woman and beaten her husband on a visit with his band of armed thugs. The decision of the NPA and peasants for punishment was death.

"I was in the blocking force. My commander told me to prevent any attempted escape," Ka Roe said. When the landlord tried to run, Ka Roe shot and wounded him with a 38 revolver.

"I expect to do a better job in the long run," he concluded.

This supplement has been produced by a group of students who recently visited the Philippines.

If you are interested in finding out more about the Philippines, and the Filipino national democratic movement, contact: (Wellington) The Third World Solidarity Committee, PO Box 9670, Wellington; or (Christchurch) The Philippines Support Group, phone 265-516.

The Cross, the Gun and the Red Flag

The Role of the Church

Photo of children dancing at church

The Roman Catholic Church is the biggest feudal landlord in the Philippines, but increasing numbers of priests and nuns are being thrown into jail today for speaking out against the oppression of peasants and workers by the reactionary Marcos regime.

The church hierarchy prefers a policy of critical collaboration with the Marcos regime. Marcos and Cardinal Sin, head of the Filipino Church, play a game of threat and counter-threat with each other. Marcos will threaten to confiscate some church land for example, unless Sin puts pressure on his priests to keep politics out of their Sunday sermons. Sin in return will refuse to do so until Marcos releases some of the religious rotting in the political prisons. An indication that nobody is safe in the Philippines is born out by the arrest of Cardinal Sin at Manila Airport as he returned home from an overseas trip last year. There was some considerable delay before official intervention effected his release.

Catholic Marxists

Sin and his bishops are a conservative force within the Church, forbidding the religious and laity below them to become involved in the struggle. Yet for many of them involvement — and support of armed struggle to overthrow the Marcos dictatorship — is the natural consequence of being a true Christian. We spoke to a nun with this approach.

This Sister (for security purposes Sister Clare), spoke to us at length about her role as a church person in the struggle. Although many inside the Church would claim that armed struggle was not Christian, she said, those religious people who are constantly out on the streets working among the poor begin to question this. "Hang-ups about violence are often discarded as they realise that if the people are ever to achieve a humane society they must have power to fight back.

Church Must Support Liberation

She speaks with passion about the hypocrisy of Church conservatives who advocate Church chaplains in the army and who blessed arms to Vietnam, but who never utter a word about the violence perpetrated daily by the military." There is no such thing as neutrality," she explains. "If you're 'neutral' you're for the oppressor."

Sister Clare is quick to point out that the Philippines hasn't accepted wholesale the liberation theology which originated in Latin America and came out of the specific experience of Latin Americans. What progressive Filipinos have taken from it is the "contextualisation" of theology. "This means that no theology can grow in the Third World that is isolated from the struggle of the people."

Great efforts are made to conscientise and mobilise, Christians. We saw this when we attended a service to celebrate the Eighth Anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. During the celebration people from many sectors spoke about their experience of the total lack of human rights, young people from the University of Philippines enacted a play on the altar representing the struggle of peasants and workers against their oppressors, red flags adorned the church and revolutionary hymns were sung.

Little wonder that we heard recently how a Catholic Church had been bombed killing and wounding scores of church-goers, The bitter irony of this bombing was that it was laid by official sources at the door of either the "Muslim rebels" or the "Communist insurgents". There is continual harassment of the Church with religious centres being raided and documents seized. At the moment there are two hundred Arrest Search and Seizure Orders (ASSO's) out on religious, and many have already been tortured and imprisoned for their political beliefs.

She did not see the Church as forming the base of the democratic movement, but rather she accepted the Communist Party analysis and its leadership in the struggle.

Overcoming Brainwashing

The inevitable question was then asked of her - how could she reconcile Marxism with Christianity? Without hesitating she replied that people who have a conflict between the two are outside the struggle. If people are truly involved in fighting for the rights of the people, they aren't afraid of Marxism. Coming from a bourgeois background, she spoke about the brainwashing she'd received as a child about materialism, communism and atheism. Marxism for her now is a tool of social analysis. She has no problem with the reconciliation of Marxism and Christianity as she does not believe them to be monolithic dogmas.

A Question of Land

The Peasants and the National Democratic Movement

The peasantry of the Philippines make up 80% of the population. 75% of this rural population (50% of the total population) live below the subsistence income level. They own no land of their own; they either rent land from the richer peasants and landlords, or work on other people's land.

The desperate situation of the peasant population is a product of the system of feudalism which, introduced by the Spanish colonisers 400 years earlier, still prevails in the countryside today and is reinforced and intensified by measures of the Marcos Government.

Almost Impossible to Own Land

The two main systems of land tenure in the Philippines are the percentage system, under which a land rent is paid at a rate of 30 to 50% of the total harvest; and the leasehold system, under which a fixed rent is paid. This system sees between 50 and 80% of the total harvest paid over to the landlord (depending on whether it is just land which is rented, or also tools and animals).

No concession is made in the event of a bad harvest or a crop that is destroyed by a flood or storm. This means that the majority of peasants soon slide into debt, with little chance of ever emerging from it. Private loans run at an interest rate of 100%, and are doubled if they are not paid within the fixed term.

Government loans run at an interest rate of 12½%, which must be paid immediately. Thus it is deducted from the loan before it is received, and the whole loan must be paid off by the end of the harvest (approximately three months) — which constitutes an effective interest rate of 50%.

Half of the loan is given in fertilisers and pesticides whether wanted or not. President Marcos owns the largest fertiliser and pesticide producing company in the Philippines.

Government Land Reform a Washout

It is not that there is insufficient land for the population to live off. In actual fact, despite the government's supposed attempts at land reform, there are still many landlords (most of them absentee, many American) with vast holdings. The government, far from alleviating the peasants' situation, adds to it by driving the peasants off their land in order to implement the projects of the foreign investors (mostly American) — the props of the Philippines economy. Even 20 years ago there were many more peasants who had a little land, but what has not been swallowed up by the transnational corporations, has been taken as payment of debts. This process has produced the current statistic of 75% with no land.

A History of Resistance

However, these people have never taken colonial oppression lying down, and the history of the Philippines has been one of peasant rebellion. For 400 years there have been continual sporadic peasant revolts — against Spanish rule and, in the 20th century, against the American and local big landlords.

But never has the oppression been so brutal or thorough as in the present day under the Marcos regime. Marcos, despite his front of "winning the hearts and minds of the people," advocates more direct tactics in the countryside — using the government military to crush any resistance to his presidency. People who are suspected of supporting the New People's Army and the revolutionary movement they fight for, are subjected to continual military harassment — and often torture and murder.

Villages Wiped Out

The other method of eradicating suspected support for the "insurgents" is to force the evacuation of the barrios concerned, and creating a 'free fire zone', where anything that moves is killed. In some parts of the country there are reports of barrios which have been bombed and wiped out entirely, inhabitants and all.

However, government brutality is a measure of its own doom, as ultimately it serves only to strengthen the resolve of the people to support and work for the revolution.

The peasantry are mobilised into support for the revolution by the New People's Army, who educate them about the nature of their oppression and its causes: feudalism and imperialism. The NPA's influence builds support amongst the peasants for elimination of their oppression through their mined struggle for national

liberation.

The NPA have had success in mobilising the support of the vast majority of the population in areas where they are active (28 guerilla fronts in 40 provinces).

Peasants Support the NPA

The peasants provide support for the armed struggle not only through joining its ranks (the peasants form the bulk of the NPA) but also through housing and feeding the fighters who must be Constantly on the move.

This mutual support is the basis of the NPA's growing strength. The NPA provides the educative groundwork and military leadership of the struggle — together with winning immediate reforms such as forcing rent reduction from landlords. The peasantry provide the necessities of existence for the fighters, and the moral and active support essential for the success of the revolution. It produces the nationwide unity, of the peasantry that has never been achieved in the past; a unity which forms the backbone of the revolutionary movement in the Philippines today.

A Double Oppression

Filipino Women's Plight

Women in the Philippines are greatly oppressed by both bourgeois and feudal attitudes. The feudal mentality does not credit women with the ability to think, while the bourgeois attitude is that women are pieces of merchandise. However, an increasing number of women are overcoming their oppression as women and are becoming active in the struggle against the repressive US-Marco dictatorship, which serves brutal landlords and monopoly capitalists.

"We do not view the relationship between men and women as antagonistic," we were told by Kasama (comrade) Juliana - a leader of a peasant women's organisation. "It is not a question of sexes but of the poor uniting against exploitation."

Women's Harsh Lives

The lot of peasant women in the semi-feudal countryside is harsh. The head of the household is always the man. Women are usually tied to babies, the care of chicken and pigs, and household chores. With girls expected to become housewives, boys are given priority in education. Very few peasant families can afford to send all their children to school.

Young girls are often forced into prostitution to earn money for the family. There are many cases of landlords raping women and literally snatching wives. Wife beating is common in areas not under the influence of the NPA (New Peoples Army).

When the NPA begins working in a barrio, drawing women into the struggle is a key objective. At the beginning, emphasis is put on working with farmers and young people. The farmers readily see the need for genuine land reform. Women take longer to grasp the aims of the revolution because they play little role in actual production. Great stress is therefore initially placed on getting women involved in productive work.

Revolutionaries Combat Sexism

Struggles are waged simultaneously against the sexist attitudes of the men. The success we saw in achieving a share in domestic tasks shows the effectiveness of educating both men and women.

The NPA plays an important role in combatting the physical abuse of women. In one barrio we visited, we heard the case of a woman who was beaten regularly by her husband. On one occasion he nearly strangled her. The NPA fighters were asked to intervene. They spoke to both the wife and husband, explaining to him why his actions were wrong. Collective pressure was applied through the farmers' organising group of which he was a member. Eventually the problem was resolved.

In cases where abuse continues, severe penalties, including death, may be applied where repeated warnings fail and the woman agrees.

Courage Through Education

Although men play an important part in educating their wives, the women have their own separate organisations and the more advanced are trained for leadership. Some women engage in combat tasks but women are more often given responsibility for political education. They are less likely than men to be suspected, and are also more effective in educating women in the barrios who are still hesitant about talking with men they don't know well.

With increasing numbers of women gaining confidence and political understanding, they now play a vital role in the party and the army. Their skill and courage demonstrate their dedication to the struggle to overthrow the repressive regime.

Images of Women

The Women's Gallery

Images of women, by women, is the theme of the Women's Gallery in Harris Street. Since it opened in January 1980 its aim has been to support and promote women artists, to encourage all women to participate in the arts, and to provide a national space where women can develop new skills and share new ideas.

So far this has been accomplished by the Gallery's group exhibitions, workshops, tours and evening classes - and their success has been reflected in the growing awareness and support from the public.

Serious problems, however, are currently being faced. Funding has almost dried up and the City Council's lease on the building, which is due for demolition, has nearly run out. This means that the future of the Gallery is very uncertain.

The public's response has been encouraging, especially over the last six months. Increasing art sales and a widening range of visitors has shown the community's growing acceptance of the Gallery's activities. Today as many men as women visit the Gallery. Yet, suggest the artists, men probably become less involved in the art that is exhibited. The work is very personal and essentially "female".

The artists at the Gallery aim to reflect the experiences of women. This may be women by themselves or with their children, but essentially the work is a reflection and an interpretation of the artist's own life.

Art Community Criticism

Some of the artists at the Women's Gallery are professionals. Others do not even consider themselves to be artists. But the Gallery encourages these women to translate their ideas into art forms. Although this has helped the Gallery to exhibit a greater variety of ideas, it has also meant that the Gallery has had to face the criticism of the arts community in general. Because the quality of presentation differs between professional artists and women with less experience, an uneven standard results in the Gallery's exhibitions. Many established artists - such as Claudia Pond Eyley - are not concerned by this and have in fact changed their art themes to coincide with the themes of the Women's Gallery. Others remain critical.

The smaller scale of the women's work is also noticeable compared to the art in public galleries and this reflects the Gallery's emphasis on "process".

Thematic Exhibitions

Each exhibition is organised around a theme that is relevant to the lives of women. *Women and Violence* was explored at the end of last year; *Mothers* was the theme of the first project in 1981. (This show is to tour public galleries throughout New Zealand during the year). The current exhibition is *Self-Image* and through different media it looks at women's images of 'self'. Beginning on June 23 is *Women and Sexuality*, and in July the theme will be *Women and Spirituality*.

Radio Active Questionnaire 1. Have you listened to Radio Active in the past? Yes..... No..... 2. Did you listen during our Orientation or Capping broadcasts? Yes..... No..... 3. If so, for how many hours on average per day? 4. Would you listen to Radio Active in the future? Yes No..... 5. What music would you like to hear on Active? Blues..... Rock..... Jazz New Wave..... Other 6. Do you like Active's style of presentation and format? Yes..... No..... 7. Is reception good in your area? Yes..... No..... 8. Where do you live? (Suburb) 9. How old are you? 10. Would you like to hear Active broadcast in FM? Yes NO..... Deposit replies in the box outside Radio Active, first floor, Union building, or in the file in the Students Association office.

The exhibitions extend beyond the visual arts to poetry, music, dance and drama. Associated programmes are also held with the art exhibitions to link the experiences of women to reality. During *Mothers*, for example, workshops were held at Victoria, and during *Women and Violence* seminars, workshops, video and film screenings were organised. As part of the sexuality theme three videos and two films, *Second Sight* and *In Joy*, will be shown on June 30.

Tour Cancellation

Some controversy was caused this month when a nationwide tour by five New Zealand women poets/musicians was cancelled through a last minute lack of funds. Originally, the Gallery hoped that the Matariki tour would be mainly funded by the New Zealand Students' Arts Council (because of the tour's performance aspect) and the Literary Fund (for its literary aspect) as this had happened with similar tours in the past. By early May the tour was 75 percent set up throughout New Zealand, and incorporated visits to maraes, and schools with a high Maori representation. The Gallery wanted to present a programme of Maori and English oral literature and, with the help of the Students' Arts Council, it seemed that it was possible to plan an extensive and worthwhile tour efficiently.

However, the tour could not go ahead without funding, and when the Literary Fund refused to support the Gallery, the Arts Council (whose grant had depended on the decision of the Literary Fund) also withdrew its support.

The Women's Gallery disputed the reasoning behind the Literary Fund's decision, especially the criticisms about the literary value of the tour, the standard of the performers and the scale of the tour, but without success. In the Gallery's history this is the first tour to be cancelled because of a lack of confidence among the funding bodies, although NZSAC are still interested in working with the Gallery on a similar tour.

Voluntary worker Pauline Neale and her son Ian Carnegie in front of last month's exhibition, Self Image.

Photo of Pauline Neale and her son Ian Carnegie

A piece from this month's exhibition Sexuality (June 23 to July 23), by Auckland painter Claudia Pond Eyley.

Image of the painting 'Sexuality' by Claudia Pond Eyley

Temporary Employment Cuts Hurt Gallery

Stalling at the Gallery consists of three women employed by the TLP scheme and a large number of voluntary workers. The TLP has now been cut and Anna Keir, Sharon Alston and Marian Evans are now looking for new jobs. None of the three had run a Gallery before, but all had useful experience. Anna and Sharon are both artists - Anna trained in fine arts, taught at high school and has been involved with women's art. Sharon has had a long involvement with feminists. Marian was a librarian before joining the Gallery but was interested in supporting New Zealand's women artists, and the ideas and aims of the Gallery. All three have found it to be a learning experience and very worthwhile.

Finances, however, remain their major problem. Running costs are met through donations, membership fees, the sale of publications, commission on work sold and from grants for special projects. But, although organisations such as the QE II Arts Council and the Committee on Women have been sympathetic, grants are, in effect, for projects and not people. Salaries remain the main problem, especially now that the TLP has been cut. There appears to be no solution because nobody is really responsible for a permanent staff.

The Danger of Closure

Considering the amount that has been achieved in the last eighteen months, it will be a big loss if the Gallery is forced to close when the lease and the money run out. Obviously there is a need in New Zealand for an outlet and an exhibition space for women artists. This has been demonstrated by the increased support and the publicity the Gallery has received, especially during the last six months. Recently the Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr Highet, was so impressed with the catalogue for the *Mothers* exhibition (it contained coloured photos of the works, and related essays and poems) that he bought five hundred copies to be distributed in secondary schools and tertiary institutions.

Yet, facing these problems, the Women's Gallery continues to stimulate new work, try out new experiments, further an outreach programme of workshops and classes and plan major exhibitions in the hope that some solution will be found.

Margaret Paterson

Is there Life after University?

Humour

Useless Guides for the Average Student

Warning:

We strongly advise students not to enrol in university, as it is, what we in the Philosophy Department call "Blah". Name any single prime minister who ever went to university. Alright, name any married one See? Now, this article is not aimed at prospective students so much as those planning to re-enrol after this year And even it in the course of this article, one wretched, dog-eared, measly life has been saved, our lee will have been worthwhile.

So! How do you get to university? Well, the varsity usually leaves it up to the ingenuity of the students, but most prefer to go by bus. And what can you study when you get to Varsity? Why not try the world's most useful subject - *Philosophy!* Why there are thousands, perhaps millions of employers all over the country just wailing to get their hands on a Philosophy major. And with this most amazing subject you will be taught to formulate propositions like 'How can we know that we know what we know, and indeed how can we know that?' Your friends and neighbours may spend weeks, perhaps months wondering if it's contagious.

Other areas of study besides philosophy include commerce, with which, after conscientious study, you can become a used car salesman Or you can take a science degree, in which case, you can become a consultant scientist to a used car salesman Or if you take law, you can defend his clients against the same used car salesman But... if you take Political Science, you can become a politician; a respected member of the community; a vigilante respecting and changing the rights of others. Or you can become a used car salesman.

And, of course, Economics is always good for a laugh; or a fight But seriously folks, we don't want you to think that the whole purpose of going to university is to prepare you for making money. For instances there are the sciences, and the arts; Music, History. English or Languages!!

(Recorded Excerpt of Conversation Between 2 Language Students):

- *I understand your father bought a new Porshe last week.*
- *Yes, it's a lovely shade of light blue and...*

Yes, if you take a languages course, you don't need to worry about money, 'cause you're already rolling around in it. And how of course, can you converse with your Zurich Banker if you don't speak a foreign language, like Sanskrit?

(Recorded Excerpt of Conversation Between an Economist and his Child):

Child: *I wanna go on the ferris wheel, daddy!*

Economist: *No, if you go on the ghost train, which is five cents cheaper, 8 times, you save yourself a sum total of 40 cents, the equivalent of a free ride.*

Child: *Why are you so cheap, daddy?*

Economist: *Shut up you Marxist, Leninist, Trotskyite infant.*

But the most celebrated and renowned area of university life is the large number of social activities available, but seriously folks there *are* the SRC meetings. Now, it is essential that you don't confuse SRC meetings with genuine, bona fide political meetings - they're just practice for those studying to be public servants - and it's also a form of light entertainment to take students' minds off politics. One of the great things about the SRC is that although at all club meetings a quorum of 15 is essential for committee meetings, only five are necessary for a quorum of the entire student body So while there may not be enough people present at a

chess club committee meeting, there always be enough for a meeting of the entire university (*SRC quorum is actually 50 - Ed*).

Motions of protest are frequently produced at the SRC meetings and have totally altered the course of human history. For instance, here is a letter of protest brought up at a recent meeting:

Dear Mr Reagan,

Mummy tells we are going to have a nuclear war Well, we don't like the idea. So please kill yourself.
Yours Sincerely,
Simon Wilson, Housepainter

But now... without any link whatsoever... Lawyers! Where do they come from and how do they get that way? Well, most people seem to think the main difference between lawyers is between constitutional, criminal & bush lawyers. However, the real difference is between \$1.000 a day. \$500 a day and \$250 a day lawyers.

If you're an excellent lawyer, you'll earn \$1000 a day, if you're a mediocre lawyer, you'll earn \$500 a day, and if you're a piss in the creek lawyer, and so on, and so on Now, if a person is innocent, he will fork over the good money to the good lawyer. This is just one method the law has to sort out the innocent from the poor The person who does not have due respect for the processes of the law will not bother to get the \$1000 a day lawyer and henceforth get all the justice he deserves. A good example is of the Gloucester Ripper who was recently arrested for killing 26 insurance salesmen. Now, because he got the \$1000 a day lawyer he got off scot free because it was his first offence At least... it was the first time he had killed 26 people. See, if you're a disrespectful embecile like Alfred Dreyfus you've got it coming to you.

Where were we? Oh yes, careers. You could go for a medical degree and become a famous cancer therapist and swindler like Dr Miran Brink. Dr Brink, as you know, invented a serum to cure the terminally dead. At his court hearing recently, when the prosecution claimed that it didn't work, his reply was "That's merely a side effect". He went on to explain that his advertisement claiming to 'cure the dead' only meant 'preserving the bodies' You see, you have to be *clever* to take a medical degree. Now, here's a transcribed recording of a speech he made earlier this year:

Brink: *I am not a bitter man... I prefer a scotch and soda. But seriously, folks, life has its trials (he quietly chuckles)... I've confessed the crimes I have committed and I'm turning over a new leaf. By the way, if you don't feel well, you may have cancer. Could you please send all cheques to the usual place...*

(Scuffling of feet is heard; hall degenerates into screaming, gunshots fired, shouts of 'Bravo' from the boys in blue etc.)

And what's more, if you become such a therapist, your popularity will thrive on the inventiveness of your creations. Among Dr Brinks' are:

- Serum for incurable health
- Serum for a rainy day
- Serum for removing large bundles of money, and
- Serum for 24 hour bubonic plague

The latter, incidentally, was top of the charts last week.

One of the best facilities on campus is the library What few people actually find out is that there is a new book detection device implemented near the doorway which some people have to be wary of Recently, a student set the device off and was slowly stripped of all his garments until it was discovered that he was part of the library. This new indexing of students poses brand new problems to the campus community. Example:

- Student wants to be issued with Virginia Adams on 3 day loan
- Issuing of V.A. impossible due to the fact that she was lost in early 1968.
- Student looks under Natural History for substitute. The substitute. Paul Cochrane, is eventually found under animal husbandry.
- Another problem presents itself; the substitute has several fingers missing due to the dishonesty of other students.
- Problem resolved: Another copy of Paul Cochrane is eventually obtained through Interloan. Student is Satisfied.

Getting back to careers again... you could take Sociology, become a Klu Klux Klan member and get voted in as human rights representative by Ronald Reagan Other career possibilities are... um... ruling the world. This is quite an easy one as no qualifications are necessary. The processes just prior to ruling the world can be a teensy weensy bit tricky, but we won't go into that now as the Editor of Salient doesn't want this article to seem politically motivated. Don't worry Stephen, we know you're just doing your job. We will say this however: one way to make a start at ruling the world is to get in on the ground floor of some big multinational, like the

Church of Jesus Christ of Latter day Saints/Healing Inc.

So, what use university? Well, it gives you a period of three years to figure out what is the most interesting job available, which most university lecturers would tell you (believe it or not) is university lecturing Next Week Why Mr Couch wants to introduce birching, why Mr Birch wants to introduce couching and why Mr Knapp wants a shorter working week.

Heywood Saymour

1981 BNZ WINTER TOURNAMENT NEWS VICTORIA UNIVERSITY 23-27 AUGUST 1981 BNZ Winter Tournament August 23 to 28, Victoria University As you should by now be aware, Victoria is hosting this years Winter Tournament. Winter and Easter Tournaments are the sporting and social highlights of the university calendar. They also offer rare opportunities for students from different campuses to meet and compete against each other. A major aim for this years Winter Tournament must be to motivate a high level of interest and participation, both on and off the field, by students at Victoria. We want this to be a memorable tournament both for out visitors and ourselves as host campus. To do this we are going to need your help. A Winter Tournament organising sub-committee has been set up, but so far only consists of ourselves and the individual sports controllers. What we need in the immediate future are some volunteers to join the sub-committee and take responsibility for one or more of the following areas; billeting, the social programme, the tournament ball, transport co-ordination, after match functions, etc. As well as staffing we need ideas. In order to make this a memorable tournament we would like to see some divergence from the predictable, hop-dominated, social programme. Any ideas will be appreciated and given serious consideration. Either come in and see us or drop a note to us through Studass. At this stage we envisage a social programme something along these lines: Sunday: Official welcome for team captains and managers. Hop, (incorporating some theme, ideas please!). Monday: Open to offers Tuesday: Sports dinners Wednesday: Drinking Horn (afternoon), Disco (Rugby Club Rooms), Gambling Evening, Film, Late Night Bar. Thursday: Tournament Ball. We need your help As you can see there is still plenty of scope for your ideas, so don't be shy. We also intend to run an after match bar, for all competitors at the end of each days events. Again any thoughts on how to raise the standards of these "sessions" would be appreciated. Another important ingredient for a successful and enjoyable tournament is your enthusiasm. Seeing to the needs of over 800 sportsmen and women for the best part of a week causes some obvious problems. Accommodation is going to be one of our biggest hassles. Sports Controllers are already making requests to club members for help in this area. World Student Games Supporters' Sticker Two Vic students, David Patterson and James Dunphy, have been selected to compete in the World Student Games in Bucharest in the middle of July. To offset some of the considerable expense they will face, the sticker printed above is being sold (in radiant colours) by student sports councils throughout the country. So how about showing your support and getting one for your bag, car, flat, books on whatever. AVAILABLE STUDASS Whether you are a competitor or not, a positive response to our cries for assistance is going to be vital. Billeting can be fun and is an excellent chance to meet new people and to have a rage during the vacation. Let us keep the BNZ Winter Tournament on our minds during the next few weeks, whether you're competing and therefore already training, or just keen to enjoy yourself. By offering assistance, in the form of hospitality, advice or just good old enthusiasm. Stephens Dawe & Tew Tournament Controllers Bank of New Zealand Here when you need us-on campus WORLD STUDENT GAMES SUPPORTER

Editorial

In an ironic aside to the Canta/Salient Philippines supplement published in this issue, the daily Wellington "Dominion" last Friday (June 12) published its own three page feature on the Philippines. There are some fairly fundamental differences in approach.

The Dominion feature marks the 83rd anniversary of the so called 'independence' of the Philippines. The feature contains no reference to the fact that massive demonstrations are held in the Philippines each anniversary to protest the country's complete subjugation to foreign, particularly US, influence. However, the Dominion feature *does* carry statements from President Marcos and the Philippines minister of foreign affairs which speak of the great gains towards democracy and independence their 'New Society' has made.

Basically, the whole thing is an exercise in propaganda in favour of the repressive Philippines government and its foreign (in this case, mainly New Zealand) investors.

As the supplement in this issue shows, the students who visited the Philippines found a society based on legalised terror, the denial of basic democratic rights, immense poverty and suffering, and widespread hatred of Marcos and his fraudulent New Society.

Over half the Dominion's feature is composed of advertisements, such as one for Philippine Airlines' "Love Bus" flights in the Asian region. This is the same operation which transports Japanese businessmen from Tokyo

to Manila on organised prostitution tours.

Another ad, from the Ceramco corporation, is titled "Partners in Progress"; referring to their company and the Philippines government. In reality, vast areas for foreign companies are created by driving out the Filipino inhabitants, building massive roads and port installations from the Filipino people's pocket, while the plants are staffed with workers who are paid around \$2 per day for 12 hours work, six days per week.

These are the reasons foreign companies are interested in the Philippines. Thanks to Marcos, their rate of profit return per dollar invested is one of the highest in the world.

A further advertisement, from Philippine Airlines' New Zealand agent, speaks of the Filipino people as "eager to be friendly — eager to please", and the Philippines as "7,000 islands of perpetual summer and smiles". In reality, 40 percent of the Filipino people are unemployed or underemployed, have the lowest calorie intake in the whole of Asia, and are organising themselves into a growing movement for national democracy which threatens Marcos and foreign investors alike.

Photo of a Philippino person with a gun

It is the editorial copy which gives me the greatest concern in the Dominion feature. Taking an uncritical, approving view of the Philippines, it carries headlines such as "Visionary and dynamic First Lady..." (referring to Imelda Marcos), and "Battling for overall economic stability and social justice".

The lies contained in the articles are too numerous to be covered here; but they concentrate on praising the qualities and policies of the Marcos government, stressing that massive foreign investment means "healthy growth in the economy", lauding the farcical "lifting" of martial law and moves towards 'democracy', and claiming the New Society has stemmed "radical" opposition.

Unfortunately for the Filipino people, none of these assertions stand up to the facts of the present day Philippines.

Clearly, the motivation behind printing such a feature is the revenue gained from companies advertising in it. In my opinion, such action pokes some rather large holes in the much touted 'objectivity' of the New Zealand press. The Dominion is prepared to publish all this propaganda if it can sell the advertising in it. A feature from the Filipino *people's* point of view, expressing *their* living conditions and analysis of society, would not meet with the same enthusiasm from the advertisers. Basically, the Dominion feature presents the Philippines as New Zealand businesses wish to see it — and as they wish to fool the New Zealand public into seeing it.

That's really the difference between our supplement and the Dominion's. Our supplement is biased too, but in favour of those who suffer under Marcos' cruel dictatorship.

So much for New Zealand's 'free press'. It's worth remembering that Independent Newspapers Ltd, the publishers of the Dominion, is itself a large business. If put under pressure, perhaps it's already a foregone conclusion which side they will come down on when it comes to a choice between profit or people.

Stephen A'Court

Salient Notes

Here ye now a tael true of Faerie Loud,
A place of alkahol and spirit spent,
Where that sad *A'Kort* and his doleful band
Doe languish in the realm of Salient,
Among them is that wicked [*unclear*: Misereent],
The baron Bogie, him who *Fergus* hight,
That of crule *A'Kort* is the lutenent,
and with him goes a nastie wicked wight:
His sister *Raychell* shee, embodiement of spight.

In castle strong the evil rulers dwelt
With their lunch men: *Van Krimpen* and *Vasil*,
Massof and *Molloy*; these before them knell
And did them honor, these obeyed their will,
They all the peasants round about did bill,

And charged them Rent, and did subdue them soe,
That the complaind, and did lament their ill,
So that they griev'd, and beating breasts did goe,
Saying: Succour! Oh Help! The Heavens heale our woe!

These peasants were a rather motlee crew,
Amongst them *Thor-burne* and the *Scott MacKie*,
The fierce *MacKnort*, who *Meeshell A 'Kort* hew
In days of vote, shee bloddilie did die;
Remembring this, *MacKnort* did forthwith crie:
We must revolt, rebell and kill them all!
Then wicked rule we vassails should defy,
Our profit shoulde bee comunall to all:
I *A'Korls* sistere kill'd; likewise I'll kick his ball.

Whilst thus they stood deliberating there
There came a puissaunt one in [*unclear: armour*] bright
With his lady *Kathrin*, a maid most faire,
Sir Andrue[*unclear: bee*], a brave and fearlesse Knight,
His squire too, who *Antlers* son did hight,
Taylor and *Hassett*, who were soldiers brave;
And *Wiggin*, who beheld the true faiths light:
[*unclear: Hee*] urged the Knight the peasants poore to save,
True comuniste! Would peasants flagg up high [*unclear: wave*].

Then that brave band of heroes did [*unclear: assail*]
The eastle; fieree the battle waged and fought,
The cow'rds within the walls did quake and quail;
But [*unclear: treachrie iways*] that its destruction brought:
Van Krimpen, wicked mage, a spell wrought,
That [*unclear: castles*] gate did [*unclear: neathie*] breake in two.
In proudlie [*unclear: lode*] the victors, fearing nought;
Two wenches *Ruthe* and *Jessika* did due
[*unclear: Obeissiance*] pay, to comunistes both brave and true.

The moral of this ta el is therefore:
That rule should be both fair and just to all.
And in the realm of Salient e'er more
Just such a worthy reign we hope will there befall.

[*unclear: Salient* is edited by *Stephen A'Court*, published by the *Victoria University of Wellington Students Association*, and printed by *Wanganui Newspappers Ltd, Drews Wanzanu*].

Crossword

Empty crossword

Across:

Down:

President

Photo: Jonathon Taylor

Exams have arrived again, and with them the trauma and distress that many students experience. It appears that inevitably exams place great pressure on people to perform, with the result that many cannot handle the situation and crack up under the pressure. The use of examinations as an accurate method of assessment needs to be reconsidered.

In recognition of the fact that in many cases exams are not accurate in assessing ability, in term assessment has been introduced to New Zealand universities. The academics have argued that by combining exams with graded in term work, a more accurate assessment of a student's understanding of a subject can be ascertained. But such a view is far from the reality. In fact, in term assessment has merely created a situation whereby students feel undue pressure to succeed throughout the year.

The university authorities should recognise their responsibilities in the area of assessment and take steps to create a system whereby students can choose an assessment method which suits their individual needs. *But* assessment should only be changed by students.

This is hopefully my last column. Our much beloved President should be back at the helm next week.

Next week is Soweto Week. It is a time when all students should remember the acts of violence committed by the South African state on its people. Look out for the various activities taking place on campus.

Good luck with your exams!

Paul Cochrane

Notices

Salient's notice columns are a free service to any VUWSA affiliated club. Notices should be brief, typed, double spaced on one side of the paper only, and can be dropped into the box just inside Salient, or in the basket in the Students Association Office.

Notice deadline is Tuesday 5.00pm.

Disabled Students' Examinations

Students are advised that the University provides special examination facilities for those with physical disabilities and for others in exceptional circumstances during the mid-year 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 Health or Counselling 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, Academic Registrar, or staff members mentioned above.

N.M. Scoones

Examinations Officer

Reading Course for Overseas Students

Friday 3 July 1.00pm to 4.00pm E620

Guessing words from context; Dealing with complicated sentences: Searching attitudes to your reading.

Free admission. This course will be run by staff from the English Language Institute. If you wish to attend please notify: The Secretary, English Language Institute. 14 Wai-te-ata Road (behind the Rankine Brown Building). Or, telephone: 721-000, ext. 672.

Please give your name, address, telephone number, faculty and courses for 1981.

Wanted

Driver 21 or Over.

Six people going to Nelson require a person holding a driver's licence who is 21 or over to take a vehicle out of the Picton Avis Rental Car Compound.

I will drive if you don't want to. If interested please ring Chris de Joux at Studass 738-566 as soon as possible.

Employment National Officers (TTANZ)

The Teacher Trainees' Association of New Zealand, the representative body of all teacher trainees invites inquiries and applications for the positions of: General Secretary and Research Secretary.

Both positions are for full time paid officers of the Association to be elected in August 1981 and to commence work in January 1982. The term of office is for two years and requires residence in Wellington.

Further information, job description, salary and application details from: The General Secretary, TTANZ, P.O. Box 9712, Wellington.

Supplementary Hardship Grants

We Want You!

If you've received an unsatisfactory reply to your application for the SHG, and are considering appealing, or applying for a reassessment - come and see us at the Hardship Office. Hours are: Tuesday and Thursday 9.00 to 11.00am; and Wednesday 1.00 to 3.00pm.

We're here to answer enquiries about the bursary system. If you haven't applied for hardship yet, it's not too late - come and see us if you want more information.

S. J. Hibbert

Education Officer

FREE TO ALL STUDENTS SRC Policy Booklet and 1980 Annual Report. Includes: 1980 Exec reports and financial statements of the Students Association. Get Yours Before the Price Goes Up! Limited Supply (2 to 3 thousand). Pick them up from the Students Association office.

All Cultural Clubs

A motion has been passed by the Cultural Affairs Committee to facilitate the budgeting for cultural clubs grants:

"That grant applications be submitted to the Cultural Affairs Committee by Monday 13 July 1981, though provision still remains for extraordinary grant applications after that date."

Mary McCallum

Cultural Affairs Officer

Cultural

Student Christian Movement

"The fight against evil easily acquires an evil character itself: it becomes infected by evil. There is a sinister moral dialectic of Manichaen dualism." — Nicholas Berdyaev.

Interested in theology and Biblical studies in depth? You are welcome to SCM tea and meeting Tuesday 6.00pm, 8 Kelburn Parade. We are studying some of the writings of Simone Weil, the French mystic and philosopher, who once defeated Trotsky in debate.

Members and friends are reminded of Christian Union's study meetings Wednesday 1.00 to 2.00pm, SCM cabin. Subject: "The Gospel's Quarrel with Apartheid". Inquiries ph. Ross 784-237.

Maths and Physics Society

Dr J.F. Rigby of Cardiff University College will be presenting a special interest lecture, entitled 'Intersecting Diagonals of Regular Polygons' on Wednesday 17 June in LB2 from 12 noon to 1.00pm. R. Willink (Sec.)

Labour Club

Over the weekend of June 20 to 21 we are hosting a conference on Latin America. It is to be held in the Cafe, and registration is \$5. Excellent range of speakers, films, and discussions. Come along.

Christian Union

Is Christ the only way to God?

You may have your well formed opinions on the subject, but at least give ours a hearing.

Friday June 19, Lounge and Smoking Room, 5.00pm Speaker: John Garwood - Principal of a Bible college in Bangladesh.

INFORMATION YOUR GUESS IS AS GOOD AS MINE!!

Friends

We will not be doing anything over the study break, but we take this opportunity to wish all lesbians/gay men luck with their exams.

Don't forget Gay Pride week starts Sunday 27 June; Blue Jeans Day is on Friday 26 and there is a Gay Disco on Saturday 27.

If you need to make contact over the break, feel free to call John 687-571, or Peter 738-168.

Have a Gay Day Gay Liberation will be underway next term so look out for activities.

WMSSA Skiing Trip

Date: 22 to 23 August.

Programme: touring up to Mt. Ruapehu on the first day and ski on the second day. Contact Germaine Wong for information, tel. 850-332. Be quick, places limited.

WMSSA Committee Meeting

Thursday 18 June.

In the Board room at 8.00pm. All members welcome.

Environment Action Council

Meeting to discuss Pureora Forest plans. "Wild and Scenic Rivers," SRC's and grants. Thursday 12 noon. Smoking room. To anyone who's interested, please come along.

Also AGM of the Council on July 9.

Sports

Badminton

All representative badminton players and club members enrolled in more than 12 credits interested in representing VUW Badminton at Winter Tournament, please write to VUW Badminton Club. C/- Victoria University of Wellington. Please give details of standard, etc - and a contact phone number. Positions close in July.

Harrier Club

Saturday 20 June.

A good, centrally located invitation' run is being held at Liz Thevenard's place at 64 Roseneath Tee. Roseneath.

The run starts at 2.00pm Everybody welcome.

Canoe and Raft Club

Trip to Full James rapid in the second week of study break. See noticeboard, first floor Union building. Other activities are also being organised.

Careers

The Milkround Approaches

Report No. 7 in the *Graduate Employment in New Zealand* series (1980 graduates) just published, shows a distinct increase in the percentage of those coyly described as "looking for employment" - 7.2% nationally compared with 5.8% the previous year.

Bearing in mind that these figures, represent the situation at the time of completing studies, they are perhaps not as alarming as they might at first appear. Traditionally many graduates take their time in locating the right job after three or four years of study.

However, there can be no question that in 1980 a larger number of graduates found considerable difficulty in locating employment than had been the case for many years. Some comfort can be derived locally from the fact that Victoria's "looking for employment" figure rose only from 3.6% to 4.4%.

There is no room for complacency, though, among those who finish studies at Victoria this year. Of those people who have had degrees conferred in the last six months, one can reliably estimate that at least fifty are without any work at all, and an equivalent number are in purely casual jobs.

Looking more positively at the situation this means that 90% plus of those finishing studies at the end of last year have located "permanent" work or are continuing studies/training or have gone overseas.

Those who *were* successful in finding work immediately before or after Christmas were no different in terms of age, sex, degree studied, etc, etc, than those who remain on the 1981 "looking ..." lists. But one feature of the "looking ..." group *is* quantifiable: very few of them participated in the 1980 Milkround programme, and even fewer had registered prior to 1981 to receive *Current Vacancies* or to discuss their situation with the University's Careers Adviser.

The Hard Word

Ok, so this is a commercial for the Careers Advisory Service! With more than 1,000 students directly assisted per year (excluding casual use of the Careers Library and Vacation Work Service), we are not exactly claiming to be underworked. But the potential is there for a much greater use by *you* - particularly if you are a finalist this year - of the service to which you are contributing every year through the welfare levy.

The Milkround will be on again in a mere month's time. Are you going to be one of the students who will bowl into the Careers Office weeks after finishing studies and wonder where all the jobs have gone? (Typical

comments: "Oh, I was very busy round about then... by the way, when was it again?" or "Oh I thought it was only for Commerce students!" or "Well I meant to go, but, you know ...").

To straighten out a few distorted ideas about the Milkround, it is:

- A programme of informal interviews, on campus, with employers.
- Covering over fifty employers of all types - industry, government departments, teaching, VSA, etc.
- For students (including postgraduates) of *all* disciplines primarily from final year, though others not excluded.

Including the interviews, time taken filling in the brief, standard personal information forms for each employer, and checking out their details in the Careers Library, the average student would have to allocate no more than about four hours to attending five interviews with employers during the Milkround. Those five interviews (there is in fact no limit to the number you can attend) might make all the difference to your employment prospects. Those four hours represent a very, very small proportion of three or four years at Varsity.

We will be using Salient as a major means of publicising the programme, which runs from 13 July to 14 August. Meantime, those employers who have agreed to participate so far include:

- Min. of Ag. & Fisheries
- Anderson Hay (CA)
- ANZ Bank
- Govt. Audit Office
- BNZ
- Barr Burgess (CA)
- BP Oil
- Caltex Oil
- Computing Services (Govt)
- Cox Arcus (CA)
- Min. of Energy
- Feltex
- Ford
- General Motors
- Gilfillan Morris (CA)
- Govt. Life Office
- Health Department
- Hogg Young Cathie (CA)
- Hutchison Hull (CA)
- Dept. Trade & Industry
- Unilever
- Wgton Education Board
- Hunt Duthie(CA)
- IBM
- Justice Dept - Probation
- Lion Breweries
- Markham & Partners (CA)
- McCulloch Menzies (CA)
- Mobil Oil
- National Bank
- NZ Meteorological Services
- NZ Motor Corporation
- NZ Police
- NZ Post Office
- Price Waterhouse (CA)
- Progeni Systems
- Shell Oil
- Social Welfare Dept
- State Services Commission
- T.V.N.Z.
- Toyota
- Treasury
- U.S.A.

- Wilkinson Wilberfoss (CA)

... others still to confirm.

Finally, for those who *are* getting "a-into-g" on the job search process, you'll be pleased to know we've had a purge on the Careers Library and there are now new stocks of a range of information including: loads of Government Department leaflets, the new *Graduate Employment* booklet mentioned above, the new Teaching Training Careers handbooks, and application forms. (NB Closing date for teacher training applications is 20 August). See y'all.

Roger Bartley,
Careers Adviser

Caption Competition Result I had mixed feelings on the matter, but they were banned by the South African government... by Paddy Farrell.

Tired and shagged out after handing in your final essays? Come and have your say over a cool ale at the Progressive Students Alliance POLITICS AND PISS Friday June 19 3.00pm Lounge & Smoking room. All welcome.

Chinese Cooking

This week's menu consists of foods that warm us up in the miserable cold weather. Start off with a Hot and Sour Soup, then a plate of Fried Eight-Pieces of Chicken, Steamed pork with Black Beans, Stir fry veges, and served with rice.

Hot and Sour Soup

Ingredients: ½ lb pork cut into thin strips, 2 Chinese mushrooms cut into strips, 4 mushrooms cut, 1 bamboo shoot cut into strips, 1 piece Szechuan vege sliced, 1 piece of beancurd diced (optional), ½ can of shrimps, 2 oz ginger sliced, sliced onion, 2 or 3 T vinegar, 2 T sherry, salt and pepper to taste, 1 egg lightly beaten.

Method: Heat up some oil in a pot, brown the onion slices and then add 8 cups of water. Add ginger slices and the Szechuan veges. Simmer for 10 minutes, and mix some cornflour with the pork strips and add into soup. Add the rest of the ingredients except the egg. Let simmer for 10 or 15 minutes. Mix 2 T corn flour with a little water and add to the soup to thicken it lightly. Stir in the egg slowly and beat at the same time to produce an egg flower effect. Turn off heat, add some chopped spring onion on to the soup and serve in individual bowls.

Note: Szechuan veges can be substituted by a few dashes of Tobasco sauce.

Fried Eight Pieces of Chicken

Ingredients: 1 chicken cut into eight pieces, some, chopped ginger, 2 T sherry, 2 T soy sauce, salt and pepper, 1 egg lightly beaten, cornflour, oil for deep frying.

Method: Marinate the chicken pieces with all the ingredients except the egg and cornflour for an hour or two. Heat up the oil for deep frying, dip the chicken pieces into the egg then coat with cornflour and deep fry over low heat. When nearly cooked, increase the heat so that the crust is golden and crisp while the inside is juicy. Remove from oil and drain on absorbent paper. Serve with tomato sauce as a dip.

Steamed Pork with Black Beans

Ingredients: ½ kilo pork, 2 T salted black beans (either canned type or dried type) 1 T soy sauce, ½ onion sliced, some sliced ginger, 1 T cornflour, 1 T oil.

Method: Cut the pork into thin slices (bite size), put on a heatproof plate and marinate with all the ingredients for 10 minutes, adding a little water to the meat. Place in a steamer (a frying pan would do - fill the pan with some water, put in the plate, and cover with the pan cover). Steam for 15 to 20 minutes. Take out and serve with some spring onions sprinkled on top.

Stir Fry Veges

Ingredients: ¼ cabbage thinly sliced, ¼ cauliflower sliced, 1 capsicum sliced, 1 carrot cut into thin strips, 2

T oil, onion sliced, salt and pepper, It cornflour.

Method: Heat up the wok, brown the onions in the heated oil, add the carrot and the cauliflower to stir fry for a while and then add the cabbage and capsicum. Add a little water and salt and pepper and continue stir frying for a minute. Mix cornflour with ½ cup water and some Maggi chicken stock and add to veges and when the sauce thickens after a minute, dish out and serve hot.

Note: Normally, Chinese food is served communal style with the food in the centre and everybody helps themselves to the amount they would like and eat it with their rice. This week's menu will serve about four or five. Bon Appetit.

Vincent Wong

Eating Out

Fast Food

McDonalds Courtenay Place

There *Is* A Difference at McDonalds

I was going to do a series on the Fas Food joints of Wellington which also provided a place to sit down, but after a visit to McDonalds I don't think that I have the stamina for it.

When McDonalds first came to New Zealand via Porirua in 1976, I tried it within the first couple of days. Even then the food was rubbish, but you got your money's worth in the whole routine of a large cast American real life drama. In those days they taught the carefully racially balanced staff to be superfast, super slick, super clean and to smile. The place was to be spotless, no food to be over six minutes old and toilets were to be cleaned at eleven minute intervals. Well, what is it now?

I borrowed a digital stopwatch from my mate and pressed the button as I walked through the doors. No queue, I just waltzed up and ordered:

- 1 Big Mac (two hamburger patties, three bits of bun, cheese, gerkin and sauce): 1.65
- 1 Chips (large size) .75
- 1 Apple Pie .65
- 1 Coke (large) .70
- A total of: \$3.75

Time taken: 4 mins 14.56 secs. That may seem fast to you but this is Fast Food Olympic Class and there were no other customers and all the stuff was in a glorified pie warmer an arm's reach away.

I find a table and clear away the mess. The table is littered and dirty the ash tray is full. The floors are littered and dirty. The seats are hard.

The Food

I wanted to like it, I really did. Where I come from, and the company I keep, don't think McDonalds should even be allowed but being bloody minded I've always said they were great in their own way. Well they ain't - not even in their own way.

The chips were cold. The big Mac was warmish. The apple pie was hot but the place was freezing. It is common knowledge that in the desire to appeal to the widest possible age range McDonalds do not sell anything that requires teeth, so I am neutral on that point. The hamburger however had no flavour at all apart from the sauce and the gerkin. Certainly the meat was only cosmetic. The famous McDonalds Bun? - you may remember what yesterday's pikelets taste and feel like. Very close.

The chips are quite delicate, being more like cheezels; long and thin, very light and with very little potato left - but I'm sure that they're quite fun hot.

The apple pie was hot and it tasted good but a bit more of the apple and a bit less of the glutinous thickening (arrowroot?) and it could have been great.

The Loos

I thought I'd have a look at the toilets. Having travelled about a bit I believe that keeping public toilets clean is the second noblest occupation a person can be in. I have sworn an oath that when rich and obscure I will give cash awards to such people and endow amenities all over the world. The toilets were locked. I asked why and was told simultaneously that they were both smashed and flooded.

So that is what the great McDonalds has become? Dirty, slow, cheerless, no yankee ballyhoo and lousy food. This month only with each 'Fillet-O-Fish' and large Fries, a free regular coke, coffee or sundae.

Well I'll tell what I did. I kept the nifty little chip container and I went a couple of doors up the street to the Chinese Food Centre. It was also littered and dirty and cold, but then it is right onto the street. I started the stop watch again and ordered some chips only. He cooked or reheated them while I stood there, bagged them and took the money: 3mins 43.14 secs. I emptied the bag of chips into the McDonalds box to overflowing twice. 60 cents. I guess the potato weight to be more than four times, so work it out for yourself.

Actually it all worked out alright because I have now discovered the best chip place in Wellington - or anywhere. They were delicious. The reason is that the chips were hand cut and chunky and cooked in peanut oil.

So for chips; I recommend the Chinese Food Centre, Courtenay Place (just along from McDonalds).
Robert Lithgow

Rec Centre

Wet Heaven

So, all summer long you told your friends jogging wasn't right in the summer: "too hot", "too dry" and "no soft areas" to run on. Winter is the time to jog, you said. When you're not normally outside anyway (as you are in the summer), and your body is craving for some of that crisp, refreshing air.

*"Oh! Oh! for that summer now,
Oh, for that lovely past.
Excuses you've made not thinking ahead,
Excuses to bide you time.
Ah! But I've not forgotten you,
Ah no! Not me
And now I want to help you
Fulfil that summer's dream.*

Wet heaven, has arrived! Those ideal conditions of yours, not mine. Rain has begun to fall as well as the temperature. Now when most retreat inside, your pleasure can be fulfilled. You can get out of your hot, dry and stuffy room and jog in happiness no body to watch you while on their evening stroll and cleanse that body in fresh, rain drenched air. Rain to keep you "cool", remove that "dry" air, which makes the ground "soft" and shows that winter is here.

I said I'd help and what have I done, to help you towards your ideal? I spent some of my time in the gardens, looking up, looking down and looking around, with a measurer at the paths and scenery. To provide you with some courses to enjoy. I also measured the distances for interest and progression purposes.

You can start on the "easy course" 2.7km (1.59 miles) - or even easier 500m (.29 miles)-and work through to the "long course" 11km (6.3 miles). In total there are seven courses, although the number is unlimited if you make up your own.

In your recreation or training run, cover a variety of courses, so that the scenery is changing each time and therefore always a pleasure, not a chore. Take an easy pace, and if you get tired - walk for a while. It is important to enjoy yourself until it becomes a part of your routine. Three times a week is enough to improve your general fitness, relieve depression, or boredom from the hours of mental work, or just to enjoy it for its own sake. If it's raining or windy, wear a thin nylon jacket as this stops the chilling factor of the wind on the body.

So, for all winter joggers, the time has come, to start. The "Garden's Courses" will be on the wall of the Gallery in the Recreation Centre, (beside the changing rooms, above the dance floor). Choose a course, or just have a look at the other paths available to you.

Winter's started, have fun and I'll see you out there.

Student Health

Pre-Examination Stress

Every year the staff at the Health Service is called upon to treat a number of students suffering from stress in the period before and during final examinations. Although internal assessment has removed some of the pressure from finals, the condition is still a factor which impedes performance at this time.

As important examinations draw near almost everyone experiences a certain amount of tension and apprehension, that is only natural, and is probably for many a valuable stimulus to increase study.

Pre-examination stress can be described as being a condition where the nervous tension is of such intensity or quality, that it reduces the efficiency of study and effort. The severity can vary from a minor insomnia with day time tiredness to an extreme paralysing tension.

The principal symptoms are usually those of anxiety: insomnia, tension, obsessional thinking, bouts of depression, and psychosomatic disorders (including stomach and bowel disturbances) and intense headache. In addition, the student finds that effective study is most difficult in the grip of this anxiety. During the examination itself the student may find his/her concentration reduced for varying periods.

To assess students who find they cannot cope with increasing stress prior to or during examination, it is essential for us to make contact as early as possible. Both the Health Service and counsellors have considerable experience in management. I might add, their intervention, in most instances in the past, has been to assist the student to the point where a normal study and examination pattern of work is regained.

The message that this article is attempting to bring is that if you have in the past suffered pre-examination or examination stress, of such severity that it impedes your normal concentration and work, or if you develop this degree of stress on this occasion, please be quick to recognise your impairment and contact either doctors at the Health Service or counsellors in the Student Counselling Service.

We're not far out... We're right on campus What do you want from a bank? You want it to be convenient and close at hand. That's why the Bank of New Zealand is your bank right on campus. As well as being conveniently located we understand the money problems students have, We can help you with banking services such as cheque and savings accounts, free financial advice, the Nationwide account, travellers cheques, student loans and so on. Better still, we're ready, willing and able to talk over your financial problems with you. You'll be surprised at what we can do to help you. Call at the BNZ on-campus office, and arrange to see Kay Carman, or phone him direct at BNZ Wellington branch, corner Lambton Quay and Customhouse Quays, phone 725-099. Bank of New Zealand Here when you need us - on campus

Letters

Salient welcomes correspondence on any topic provided the letter is not libellous, sexist, racist or in extreme bad taste. Letters must be short and to the point, typed, double spaced and on one side of the page only. Pseudonyms are acceptable provided the author's name is attached. Letters can be dropped into the box just inside Salient, in the Salient basket in the Studass Office, or posted to the Editor, VUWSA, Private Bag, Wellington. Letter deadline is Tuesday 5.00pm. Because of severe space restriction, it may not be possible to print all letters.

To whom it may concern

Letters Logo Correctly Deciphered

Dear Ed,

"To whom it may concern,

It is sickening to see the blatant double standard your newspaper employs by allowing various perverted opinions of twisted minorities to be published. You seem to endorse these views.

When contrary views such as yours truly (and very little others) are submitted for publication, the biased hand of the censor prevents the real truth from being told. To add insult to injury, when we are libelled by our innumerable adversaries (such as marxists, pseudo-marxists, neo-marxists, Jewish marxists, black marxists, multi-coloured marxists, ignorant marxists and even more ignorant marxists - please note we are totally unprejudiced in our prejudice against marxists) we are denied our right to defend our superior ideals in writing.

A word on the abortion issue. The practise of abortion is very obviously a crime against the autonomy of the state and therefore a criminal act.

Meanwhile, back in Northern Ireland, a new phenomenon has entered the power struggle. This
- ends -"

The above is my answer to the "decipher the letter and win a 6 pack of chocky fish" competition. It is a very good letter too.

Robert John Hamilton

Tough toenails about the chocolate fish.
Ed.

Registrar Replies to 'Insensitive' Charge

Dear Sir,

I cannot accept, without comment, the remarks made by Mr D.A. Campbell in his letter (Salient. 25 May 1981) regarding "two insensitive, bureaucratic 'administrators".

Let me say at the outset that the decision not to accept Mr Campbell's late application for conferment of his degree at the public graduation ceremony was mine, and mine alone. The Academic Registrar, Mr Perrott, is widely considered by both staff and students to be an efficient administrator who is far from insensitive. In his discussion with Mr Campbell, he merely made clear the policy which has existed for many years with respect to late applications for conferment of degrees.

Mr Campbell has conveniently overlooked in his letter some facts which I believe are pertinent. He received, at an address of his own choosing, his examination results and the form in which to apply to have his degree conferred, in the latter half of December 1980, and thus presumably could have returned the form to the University early in the New Year. The argument that he missed the deadline by *one* day is of little validity. Would he accept two days, the days, or perhaps a week as being equally acceptable? The fact of the matter is that deadlines are precisely that. The date by which that particular form had to be returned is emphasised by red printing on the form, and the text for the programme for the degree ceremony had in fact been sent to the printers before Mr Campbell spoke to me.

Members of the administrative staff do their best, often under trying conditions, to assist students in any way possible, but we do expect to receive co-operation from those students.

Yours faithfully,

W.E. Harvey

Registrar

The Paper War

Dear Editor Person,

I note from the 1981 VUWSA budget (page 11 of the last Salient) that VUWSA estimates a \$500 printing loss, to be paid from Association fees.

Perhaps (I am a humble, unpretentious Arts student and not a BCA financial wizard) if the Association did not print quite so many copies of Salient (which end up littering the Quad, Union Hall and Cafe) and leaflets (which end up as paper dart material), this not, inconsiderable sum could be reduced.

Yours amicably,

A Thermos Flask

The \$500 printing loss you refer to actually has not hint; to do with Salient. While Salient this year will run up around \$12,500 in printing costs alone, this money comes from the \$4-20 'Media Hoard' levy.

Secondly, the number of leaflets printed is not the problem. In fact, the more that are printed, the less the whole alteration will lose. Association printing costs to clubs are deliberately kept low to enable all to get their information to students.

Ed.

A Letter from a Frog

Dear Editor-type personified dictionary,

How cum if you're so smart with the sarcastic captions, you can't even write any clever replies?
Surely real wit lies in subtle after-remarks - or are you only good for sardonic headings?

Yours in wit,

A little frog whose brain has been mashed by physiology students

I'm as good afterwards as I am before.

Ed.

Yes, But from which Angle?

My Dear A'Court,

YOUR AUNT MURIEL IS SICK AND WISHES YOU'D WRITE... A BILL... YOUR NO-GOOD KID ON THE EUROPE TOUR WANTS MONEY... ANOTHER BILL... POSTCARD FROM THE FIGBYS IN HAWAII... JUNK...'

Do your readers a good turn and get Johnathan Taylor to snap a new photo of Paul Cochrane. Paul's present role is vicarious, I know, and his time with us brief. Such considerations, however, are no justification for his appearing so scruffily attired at the head of Salient's prestigious presidential column. Nice of him, though, to tell us the varsity ties have arrived: yes, I'll pick one up with my sweatshirt. Perhaps Paul could even lead the way and wear his varsity tie in the lovely new photo. Or, at least, if he insists on upholding the illusion of accessible informality, he could adorn himself with a VUW sweatshirt instead of the City of London top in which he presently appears: after all, only a Dick like Whittington would want to proclaim his travels, real or imaginary, in such a way.

Yours etc,

A.J.

A Dismal Affair

Dear Sir,

I recently attended the "Asian Affair" evening and I was very annoyed with the way in which it was handled. If that evening was in any way typical of the way the Cultural Affairs dept of the Students Association run this sort of function, then I suggest that they are grossly inept.

I have nothing but praise for the performances of the Asian students but it seemed to me they played a relatively minor part in the evening's entertainment. The rest consisted of an apparently irrelevant fashion show, which displayed nothing, as far as I could see, of Asian culture, religion, tradition or lifestyle, and a lot of standing about after the food was served.

What annoyed me in particular was our Cultural Affairs officer Mary McCallum. For a person who belongs to Christian clubs, and who professes to actually be a Christian, she showed complete insensitivity toward another culture and way of life with her somewhat ponderous, condescending and patronising remarks while compelling the show.

Her rather silly asides brought forth angry glares and shudders from among the audience, not the least being the Indonesian Ambassador.

All in all the evening was badly organised and sloppily run, not really value for the three dollars I had to pay. Ms McCallum appeared to have done no preparation at all. Also, the rather good Gamelan musical group were not given a chance to really show their talent. The film however, was good.

Yours faithfully,

Grant Sutherland

Get Wild

Dear Editor,

Personally I'm getting sick of the tripe people like our friend "Oscar" are serving up through your column. Amongst his general mumbo-jumbo he makes pointed references to "homosexuals," which supports a negative self-image of gay sexuality. Now gay people have finally had enough - and we aren't going to take it all sitting down!

Oscar feels "susceptible to homosexual assaults". I suggest this reflects a basic insecurity about his sexuality. Rape by men, of men is unheard of on the "gay scene" as far as I know. Pederasty, sexual molestation of little boys, is a perversion all of its own - I don't think you can call this a "homosexual crime." The other only cases of same-gender rape are the 'gang rape' situations that occur in institutions such as prison and the army. We ought to remember these are acts done by heterosexual males who, out of 'sexual desperation' caused by isolation, resort to homosexual acts (they are *not* homosexuals). Often these situations involve power struggles - the boss asserts his superior strength by forcing fellow inmates to have sex. Often these heterosexual crimes are aimed against known homosexual prisoners to humiliate them. The point I'm making is the "homosexual assaults" Oscar mentions are not by homosexuals at all. Homosexuals are *not* a threat (something Oscar can't make his mind up on) because they are not involved in the power game - they are rarely interested in exploiting heterosexual males. (I challenge Oscar to give me an instance.)

What I am appealing for is a more informed approach - Oscar's contribution is not appreciated because of

his ignorance. Full marks to the women who get fucked off by the Stupidity of such heterosexual males as Oscar.

John Thorby

Who needs Education Anyway?

Right Squire,

The other day some geezer comes up to us for a bit of a verbal see, and starts running down Percival St. Now we don't want no unnecessary aggro right, but I mean to say, nobody sez anythin about Percival St. So young Terry gives 'im a right 'ander, and I gives 'im the toe of me daisies on the seat of is strides Well we won't see that geezer around Percival St anymore, that's for sure.

A bit a further news on victimisation of Percival St. How come as everybody is writin' in about what is really nothing more than a load of bleeding cobblers, when us lads from Percival St are fighting for our lives, never mind the bleeding lemons and gingers, what about a go for Percival St, eh! We're not the bleeding louts ya take us for ya know, we got feelings as well ya miserable pack o' bastards.

The Percival St. Protection Society

PS. In Percival St. we trust; all others pay cash. PPS. See the bleeding royals 'ave got minders with shooters now.

Highly Strung

Dear Salient of Editor,

In reply to the 'Culture Vulture' who wants Music Department's lunchtime concerts in the (ergh!) Union Hall rather than the "drafty old" (huh!) Memorial Theatre. I'd like to see this funny fellow performing in front of a bunch of rough and rowdies like the crowd in the Union Hall. We musicians are a sensitive bunch, and demand a certain amount of attention from our audience. There are not many Oscar Petersons and George Shearings in the Music Department (ie none) who are willing to play mere background music. I think this is a most reasonable request that musicians make from their audience.

As for the "drafty old" Memorial Theatre; if lazy bums like the so called 'Culture Vulture' would get off their chuffs and get into the theatre, the more people there, the warmer it gets. Incentive. By the way, for your information, Mr Culture Vulture, the chairs in the theatre are just as comfortable as those in the Union Hall.

As for departments and clubs hiding themselves; those interested in them will make the extra effort to get involved, but in general it's true. This is just the will of Allah, I'm afraid, and there's nothing that can be done about it.

Yours Culturally,

A sincere Music student

Scoop! Soviet Ratbags Direct Paste-Ups

Dear Ed,

How sick to see on Thursday 4 June workmen removing posters from university walls, then finding the next day "Mobilise" posters stuck up all over campus. Can't somebody tell these sickos enough is enough? To think that Students Association money is wasted on donations supporting this kind of action makes vomit rise in the throat. Piss off you dirty Bolscheviks and go kiss Brezhnev's arse.

Pro

Comforting Words

Dear Stephen,

I shall be arriving shortly.

As Ever,

Death.

Their Morality'S High; but the Spelling isn't so Good

Dear Sir,

I'm writting to ask why a scene in the film "Coming home" showing a middle aged American housewife make love to a paraplegic war veteran was omitted in the screening of the film at memorial theater.

Obviously the people involved had something against either paraplegics, middle aged housewives or both.

I'm sure the university audience would have been able to cope with the intense emotion in such a seen, and it may no doult have benefitted their understanding of the movie as a whole.

In seeking to avoid offence you gave it,

Yours etc

The Victoria house morality committee

Rugby, Yes; Tour, No!

Dear Sir,

I would like to congratulate the Town and Country Players on their brilliant portrayal of the effect of that peaceful game of rugby we all love to play and love even better to win. The play was entitled "Rugby relations with South Africa." The acting was very good and the plot so realistic that it was almost unreal. It showed the so called typical rugby supporter forcing his son into playing rugby, it showed how winning was of paramount importance and it showed a complete disregard for the liberation fight in South Africa, even at the stage when it was of a pacifist nature.

Sharpeville and Soweto were dismissed as not being important, that nobody whatsoever had the right to try to slop a rugby tour. I am not opposed to rugby, or rugby players, I saw the Scots play at Athletic park and I gained much pleasure from watching a good game. I am still a supporter of my old high school team and take

an interest in listening or watching any game that happens to be on the radio, the tale, or a nearby ground. What I do object to is when the game is proposed to be, and is in fact played while basic human rights are being ignored. Playing rugby with representatives of the South African regime would be playing the game while the rights of the majority of South Africans are being ignored.

Oppose the tour, it is only a game. The rights of twenty million South African Blacks, Coloureds and Indians are at stake.

Gumboot Maniac

Is this Tantrum Caused by Ignorance of Anything about Films?

Dearest friend of film critic person,

You've done it again! Who is this weed 'S.D.' who reviews these movies, anyway? Why can't he tell us his full name? I'll tell you why! He's afraid some big multinational will come tumbling down on his head if he says one foul word about a movie. Admittedly, he is a little harder on *Breaker Morant* (last week's review) than *Flash Gordon* (two weeks back) but I'm afraid that isn't saying much. Also, *Breaker Morant* is Australian, which is closer to home, so he feels a little less intimidated. Why can't you get some film reviewer whose attitude is different from 'Gee, they're all professional film makers and I'm just a dumb student, so it must be a fantastic movie', and one who does not give Salient readers false impressions of shit movies like (Urgh! need I mention it?) *Flash Gordon*? Why can't he assess a movie on its merits as a cinematic work rather than whether it's got lots of nice colours (the logic underlying his conclusion that *Flash Gordon* was worth forking over good money to see)? He tells us that *Breaker Morant* is not a cinematic breakthrough - *Flash Gordon* was much farther from being one of these than *Breaker Morant* - so why does he praise *FG* so, then? Where are his critical faculties? How can you publish such totally subjective reviews? How? Where? When? Why? Why? Why?

Sincerest regards,

Dino Di Laurentis, Jr.

PS. What was all that foreign nonsense some unknown injected into my previous letter? It was all greek to me.

Sharp two-line Struggle Emerges over Strongly Contrasted Positions

Dear Stephen,

In Salient, 8 June 1981 (page 2), Peter asks "will Salient keep its nice two tone effect?"

I would like to ask if Peter intends to alienate the monochromatic amongst us? I bet Peter wants to see Penguins in red and black, or Zebras with blue and white stripes!!

Come on Salient, stand up for your right to be black and white!

Luv,

Maggie Magpie

PS. Peter, is this too obscure for you?

A Force of One

The Academy Theatre

Before the cinema industry was delicensed, anyone wishing to show a film that was less than 10 years old or more than 33 minutes long had to have a licence, and existing licence holders could oppose an application if they feared their own business would suffer. This led to a virtual monopoly by the two multinational chains, Kerridge Odeon and Amalgamated. (I say multinationals because Amalgamated is merely an outlet for Twentieth Century Fox products, and Kerridge Odeon is half owned by Rank Odeon, a subsidiary of Fox.)

These two chains between them virtually tie up the film distribution process in New Zealand, as each distributor sells its first-release films to its own preferred chain. This monopoly made it very difficult to set up independent theatres, and although independents did exist, they either struggled in competition with the chains, or were in part owned by one or other, of them.

Effects of Delicensing

In 1980 the cinema industry was delicensed, a move that was opposed both by the chains, and by the New Zealand Motion Picture Exhibitors' Association (NZMPEA), who represent New Zealand's independent theatre owners. They argued that since Kerridge Odeon and Amalgamated, through the distribution process, already had such a hold over the industry, delicensing was unlikely to affect them. In fact, it was more likely to put many independent theatres out of business. The real competition for the independents would come from sports clubs, schools and other community groups who would be able to use films for fundraising, undercutting established theatres on admission prices. They were also worried about hotels and itinerant commercial exhibitors who could take advantage of peak viewing holiday periods, reducing patronage at the established theatres.

The NZMPEA's fears were, in part, well grounded, as many small suburban and provincial cinemas have been forced to close in a slump similar to the ones caused by the introduction of television and 10 o'clock closing.

However, delicensing has not caused a complete downturn for the independent theatre operators; one group who find it to their advantage are the Masters Theatres, a small chain of arts cinemas owned by Christchurch operator Lang Masters.

Entertainment Masters Style

Masters opened his first theatre in a suburb of Christchurch in 1950. Since then he has acquired four other suburban cinemas which had been threatened with closure, and has built the Christchurch and Wellington Academics.

"Lang is a movie nut," says John Hart, his partner in the Wellington Academy. "He's got a full 35mm projector in his own home, with a proper projection box and a big cinemascope screen."

He is also the projectionist at one of his theatres, and he and his wife still clean their own theatres. Masters is a man whose concern is with entertaining people, not just his friends who turn up at his home to see movies, but those people who go to his theatres as well.

Quality not Profit

John Hart says of Masters, "Lang is not really that interested in profit - he's more interested in the quality, and he gets his kick from entertaining people, and the high standard that the group's got." Masters' great ambition was to set up the Academy cinema in Christchurch, to show quality arts films, but he was continually refused a licence. Then John Hart left Kerridge Odeon to join him, they got a licence, and the Academy was built.

After that they turned their attention to Wellington, where they felt there was an opening for a similar

cinema, and on May 1 this year, Wellington's Academy opened for its first public screening with the Australian film *The Getting of Wisdom*.

Drawing of a couple at the movies

Academy manager John Hart

Photo of a man with cinema equipment

Academy Aims High

We asked John Hart to tell us what their aims in setting up the Academy theatres were. His reply: "Quality films." It is their intention to avoid the haggling over first release "commercial" films, and by working through their own distribution network, to provide their audiences with quality alternative films, especially foreign films.

Hart went on to explain, "Lang and I are taking no money out of the Academy theatres until we have got them into an absolutely very strong financial situation. We had to borrow, obviously, to open this place - we're going to be sure to put a real block of concrete under it by taking nothing out.

"We could have put a couple of projectors in here that would have been much the same as anywhere else in Wellington, we could have bought second hand seats and done them up, we could have done a lot of things which would have meant we could start taking profits right away.

"It's the fact that we bought this colossally expensive machine and everything that goes with it, as well as new seats; we've made this theatre a very expensive operation."

And it is this concern with quality, both of films and with the theatres themselves, that has resulted in Wellington's new Academy.

Cosy and Comfortable

It's an intimate and cosy theatre with a seating capacity of just 300. The seats are of an American design which allows a lot of legroom between rows, and are extremely comfortable, especially for those of us who are of above average height. The theatre is decorated in warm autumn colours which give the place a comfortable air that is especially welcoming on a cold windy Wellington night.

As far as viewing and listening go, both are considerably superior to other Wellington theatres, due to the Academy's acquisition of the Bauer U5 projection system. This projector is the most sophisticated, and probably the most expensive, in the country. It can completely operate itself, its specially built sound system, and the theatre for a full 2½ hour programme, eliminating the need for reel changes during a screening.

In fact the machine almost eliminates the need for an operator, although one is employed to keep an eye on it.

The foyer is decorated in the same warm colours, and there is a small shop selling the usual array of goodies, as well as hot coffee which is especially appreciated at this time of year.

The Student View

One special advantage of the Academy of note to students is that a student concession is available on Monday to Thursday on production of student ID. Although we haven't personally seen the Christchurch Academy, we have heard excellent reports of it, especially from student circles. It is to be hoped that the Academy in Wellington will continue to provide the same good service. Anyway, at \$2.75 a go it's a cheap, comfortable and cultural night out - especially when swotting for exams gets to be too much.

H.M.

VUWSA Films

Wednesday 17 June 2.00pm

The Paper Chase (US 1973) 111 min. Though it provided the inspiration for the awful television series, this film is somewhat better. A consistent favourite of Victoria Law students, for whom the making of comparisons between their Contracts course and this one surpasses the interest provided by the movie itself.

Friday 19 June 5.00pm

Animal House

Another university film to end the half year. Any similarity between our Cafe and the one in the film after the food fight is purely coincidental. Prompted the spate of toga parties in the US when it came out a couple of years ago. NB Sorry about the cancellation of *MacBeth*. The film failed to make it here from Waipukurau! We

will try to schedule it for later in the year.

A Militant's Poem

Image of an open window

Mother
I have a gun of iron
your own son
he whom one day you
saw
chained
(and wept
as though the chains
had bound
and cut
your own hands, your
own feet)
your son is free now,
Mother
your son has a gun of
iron My gun
I will shatter all the
chains
I will open all the
prisons
I will destroy all the
tyrants
I will give the land back
to our people.
Mother, it is beautiful
to fight for freedom
in every bullet I shoot,
there is a message of
justice
and old dreams wake
like birds,
In the hour of combat,
in the battle front
your image comes
close to me
It is for you too I am
fighting,
Mother,
that you should not
have tears in your
eyes.

Jorge Rebello