



SALIENT

VICTORIA UNIVERSITY STUDENT NEWSPAPER VOLUME 37, NO 15, JULY 3, 1974

Solidarity needed against State battering ram

On Monday July 1 Bill Andersen, Secretary of the Northern Drivers' Union was jailed on a contempt of court charge. Rarely has the class nature of the farcical New Zealand judicial system been so clearly revealed. The interests of the employer are being served against the interests of workers, even though an industrial tribunal has ruled in the workers' favour. Progressive unions and workers throughout the country have stopped work in response to this attack on their fundamental rights, despite being urged by the Prime Minister not to interfere in what he falsely described as an "essentially legal" wrangle. Not since the 1951 waterfront lockout when Nash was "neither for nor against" the workers' cause has the Labour Party's bankruptcy been so apparent.

The history of the case is relatively simple. Members of the Seamen's Union refused to work on the Auckland boats of Leo Dromgoole when he proposed cutting the safety provisions by reducing the number of seamen on his ferry. Dromgoole ignored an industrial commission's instruction against this action and employed non-union labour. The Drivers' Union replied with a ban on field deliveries to Dromgoole. The

counter to this was Supreme Court injunctions on the Seamen's and Drivers' Unions — a move supported by Martyn Finlay at the Labour Party Conference. The main problem now is not Dromgoole's boats nor fuel deliveries, but the legitimacy of one-sided legal battering ram being used against the unions. Workers have to work to exist — they can ill afford the time and effort needed to go on strike and fight court injunctions. Employers on the other hand, are able to use the courts, particularly when the courts inevitably favour their interests.

Dr Finlay argued that injunctions could equally well be used against employers. This is very tenuous — it is far easier for an employer to show damage from a union's action than vice versa, especially since the normal situation entails the employers exploiting workers. But then the legal system can hardly be expected to oppose this state of affairs.

Under the contempt of court edict more workers can be jailed, union assets seized and supporters gagged — in many ways this is a more repressive situation than that envisaged by Muldoon's infamous bill in 1972, which tried to prohibit unions from engaging in political activities, restricting them to industrial activity.

It is revealing to see Kirk and his cabinet squaring alongside Muldoon and the employers — perhaps now "social democracy" can be seen in its full hypocritical glory.

Undoubtedly the press, the Government and the courts will dismiss opposition to the injunctions as a small vociferous minority, as was done in France in 1968. *The Dominion* for instance on July 2 editorialised that "Any New Zealander who would join industrial retaliation against the

authority of the law is jeopardising the security of the society he lives in. A small minority may not be interested in the ordered society, for ideological if no other reasons, but most New Zealanders want no part of anarchy." In response to this mystification, it is high time for those professing solidarity to make it an actuality — the 1951 sell-out must not be allowed to happen again.



Come to SRC Wednesday 12-2pm

PRESIDENT RESIGNS



The President of the Students' Association, John McDonald, handed in his resignation on June 24. In his letter he thanked the executive for their patience and cooperation, and explained that his resignation was due to personal circumstances.

The following day an emergency executive meeting elected Gyles Beckford as interim President, although this decision will have to be endorsed by SRC next Wednesday. A copy of McDonald's resignation letter is posted on the Studass noticeboard.

SQUATTERS REMANDED

Dennis O'Reilly and Mark Derby, the two TPA members facing charges of resisting a constable in the execution of his duty at the Woburn squat must be getting pretty sick of the inside of the Lower Hutt Magistrates Court. They have now appeared three times, and are to appear again on Friday. They last appeared on Tuesday and both changed their pleas to "not guilty" on another charge, that of being unlawfully on premises without intent.

The Magistrate, Mr Patterson SM said that on Thursday there will be three courses open to the court. The cases could proceed under him or they could be remanded to the Supreme Court, or another Magistrate who had not been "influenced by the general media" could be found. Defence, prosecution and the bench all seemed to agree that this last course would be the most advisable considering the treatment

given the case in the press.

An interesting comparison can be made here between the case of the other defendants in the squat case who were judged by a Lower Hutt Magistrate. If the case is eventually heard by an outside magistrate, it will obviously be because of some difference in the publicity surrounding the cases. And what is this difference? The difference is that the case of Dennis O'Reilly has been commented on in the press by the Prime Minister, and it must therefore be apparent that any moves to get a new magistrate are a result of Kirk's actions in this area. Will the magistrate ask him to pay the extensive costs involved?

And what's the point of getting a magistrate from say the South Island? Hasn't Mr Patterson heard that they've got TV down there too?

Since our arrest, what we, the six members of TPA and Colleen Andrews together have done, has received much attention in the media. Much of this attention, however, has centred on the public criticisms of our actions levelled by the highest of government officials, the Prime Minister himself, and our own reactions to them.

The Prime Minister in statements shrouded with innuendo has attempted to discredit what we did, and to impugn our motives. In a statement published by *The Dominion*, on the morning of June 18, he characterised our activities in Woburn as "illegal", and "busybody"; he has openly and cynically suggested that our motives were self-seeking, that the whole affair was arranged and staged — in short a publicity stunt. One week later he said:

"Wellington Tenants Protection Association does not have as its prime purpose the protection of tenants. Instead it has as its purpose the exploitation of the tenants needs for the publicity purposes of the Wellington Tenants Association."

We have been tried publically and out of Court by the Prime Minister; he declared us guilty even before our pleas were entered.

The problem of contempt of Court notwithstanding, Mr Kirk also claimed in his earlier statement that he had "made immediate and searching enquiries to establish the facts," which were, according to the Prime Minister the following:

STATEMENT FOR THE DEFENCE

TENANT'S PROTECTION MEMBER PRESENTS HIS CASE

"The flat concerned was not unlet on Friday of last week. The new tenant had paid the rent and had taken up the tenancy. He was to move in at the first opportunity, which was Monday morning. The tenant was a married man, with two children, a fact I believe the TPA should have known. The tenant went to the flat and found his home in the illegal possession of the busybody TPA. He went at once to State Advances who advised him, since he was legally the occupant, and the occupation by the squatters was illegal, to refer the matter to the Police. The rest, of course, we have seen on the TV screen."

But frankly, Mr Kirk's version of the truth confuses us. Never during our occupation of the flat were we approached by anyone claiming to be "the rightful tenant" — a fact now confirmed by the new tenants. In fact it was State Advances who called the Police and pressed the charges, as stated in the Police report. Furthermore, it was only in the few minutes preceding our arrest that we were officially informed for the first time that the flat concerned had been let, and then, according to the Constable, to a solo mother with two children. It was never our intention to deny this parent

and her children a home.

As it was, as often as TPA and Colleen had spoken to SAC regarding this particular property, the answer had been either that it was unsuitable for human habitation or that it did not exist. Even then, we were perfectly willing to leave. Our only request was that State Advances provide an assurance that they would rehouse Colleen. We informed the constable of this. His response — "This is none of our concern".

Let us repeat, we had no desire to deny this flat to its rightful tenant. We just were not prepared to forsake Colleen and the justice of her cause. These are the facts as we know them, which differ somewhat from Kirk's prejudicial and incomplete version.

Colleen Andrews acted out of desperation; the rest of out of conscience and moral conviction, concern and anguish over the needless human suffering of Colleen and others like her — a direct result of the inept, callous, bureaucratic ways in which State Advances sometimes handles their applicants. As recently as yesterday — June 27 — Basil Rowe of SAC has given us to understand that:

"Mrs Andrews is not regarded by the Allocation Committee to be so urgent a case as a lot of others... Her case is quite

a way off the top of the list."

Norman Kirk in a warning to Denis O'Reilly and TPA has cautioned:

"The law required everyone to respect property..."

Our response is, WHY DOES NOT THE LAW REQUIRE US TO VALUE HUMAN BEINGS OVER PROPERTY?

Mr Walding, Associate Minister of Foreign Affairs has been posing similar questions of late. In Palmerston North last Saturday night, after describing the harsh and painful facts of life for two thirds of human kind, he remarked; "These are figures we can all understand, our consciences should not be confined to the geographical boundaries of the country we live in."

He was asking New Zealanders to act responsibly and morally, with some sense of conscience and compassion towards the masses of humanity who do not have. Who do not have homes, enough food or clothing, medicine or jobs we say MORALITY AND CONSCIENCE NOT ONLY ABROAD BUT ALSO AT HOME.

We question the moral consistency of a government which on the one hand, preaches the importance of acting on moral convictions and conscience, while on the other hand as we have seen in our own case denies its need at the local level. We question the honesty of a government which commend to its citizens a certain standard of behaviour, but which publicly condemns and punishes them when they so act.

SQUATTERS CLEARED, KIRK CHIDED

Audrey Young, Jeff Davidson, Margot Bourke, and Ronald Eckricht appeared for sentence in the Lower Hutt Magistrates Court on charges that on 17.6.74 they were found without lawful excuse but in circumstances that did not disclose the commission or intention to commit any other offence, in a building at flat 8 Araturis Flats Waiwhetu Road.

Counsel for the defence, Mr B.E. Brill expressed "concern that the proceedings have been subject to comment by the Prime Minister while they were *sub judice*. He said that it will become virtually impossible to obtain a fair hearing if it becomes the practice for politicians to comment publically on cases, and that he wished both on behalf of his clients and as a member of the bar to register the strongest possible protest at this interference.

Davidson then gave an explanation of his reasons for committing the offence.

Eckricht said that he concurred with the sentiments expressed by Davidson and that he had acted out of conscience and that any penalty applied would be unjust.

Summing up, the Magistrate, Mr F.W. Bremner SM said: "This is an unusual situation and it has given me great cause for concern since these defendants first appeared and entered pleas of guilty and I have been awaiting the probation report. During this time there have been numerous references to this case in the newspapers and on TV and I understand that radio has also been involved. This has placed me in a most invidious position.

"To digress to the offence itself... the facts are that the defendants went to the property at Woburn with the intent of publicly bringing notice to, and pressure on, the State Advances Corporation. When the police were called the defendants were asked to leave. When they did not, they were removed.

"I suspect that some of the defendants did not know what they were letting themselves into. Bourke was, I feel, to use a phrase, conned into taking part. The defendant Young had more knowledge. The two males knew what they were doing and cannot advance lack of knowledge as a mitigating factor. As far as the girls were concerned the probation report recommends that they be discharged. I completely concur with this recommendation."

Bourke, Young, Davidson and Eckricht were discharged under Section 42 of the

Crimes Act and ordered to pay \$20 towards the cost of prosecution.

Colleen Andrews appeared on the same charge. Brill outlined the history of Colleen's case. He said she was deserted by her husband when pregnant with her son Dion, and applied for a state house in August 1971. Since then she has been of literally no fixed abode and slept on the floor more often than in a bed. At the basis of this system of the State Advances Corporation by which an applicant for a house is reassessed each time they move.

On Thursday, June 6 she reappeared on "Nationwide" living in a toolshed and the next day SAC told her that her case was no longer considered urgent. She knew of a flat at Woburn that would provide better accommodation than where she was then living and she had tried every legal means to house herself and her concern was always for her child, who was under threat of being taken away by the social welfare department. She did not intend to commit a criminal act but she had no influence, no money and no means to obtain a house from a department that seemed more interested in booking than human needs. Her actions failed. She still has no home. The probation report suggested

a monetary penalty and said that she now has good accommodation. This is not true. She is still sleeping on the floor. I would suggest then that she be convicted and ordered to come up for sentence in the next six months if called upon."

Summing up, the Magistrate said that there were any number of people in New Zealand desperate for accommodation and that here we saw people substituting their own assessment for the SAC's system of assessed priorities. He went on to say that he assumed that there are probably other desperate people who would not attempt to force the departments hand by using the TPA tactics. What he assumed they were to do, he did not make clear, but he concluded by giving an indication of his basic approach to such desperate people. He told Colleen that he hoped 'she would not allow herself to be manoeuvred into a similar position in the future'. Which sounds rather like what Kirk said about the TPA 'exploiting' tenants for what he rather vaguely called 'publicity purposes' doesn't it?

By saying, with no justification or supporting statements at all, that at least three of the people involved were 'conned' or 'manoeuvred' into taking their stand

against the SAC's failure to do its job of housing the people, the Magistrate added his voice to that of Norman Kirk in casting unfounded aspersion on the motives of the TPA. The verdict itself, however, must come as a slap in the face for Kirk. In discharging the defendants, and in failing to fine Colleen, Mr Bremner made it very clear that they were not as Mr Kirk implied in his famous talk-back with Brian Edwards "working to stop New Zealand being a free country". The verdict implies, rather, that the Magistrate considered the defendants to have merely broken the law in a minor and non-malicious way in an attempt to make a political statement. Compared to Kirk's nearly hysterical reaction, Mr Bremner's summing up stands as a sensible decision. Was what really upset Kirk the sight of Dennis O'Reilly being dragged into a police van shouting — "this is what you get under a Labour Government". Must have hit old Norm pretty hard, eh?

FOLK CONCERT

Memorial Theatre, 8 o'clock, Friday July 5. Come along and hear folk and bluegrass. Visiting artists from the Wairarapa and Palmerston North.

SRC POSITIONS OPEN

Applications are called to fill the following vacant student representative positions.

Two positions on the University Union Management Committee (one of whom must be a woman)

One position on the University Teaching and Research Committee

Three positions on the Standing Committee on student accommodation

One on the Creche Advisory Committee

The Long-term Planning Sub-committee of the University Union Management Committee requires a number of student representatives. The committee discusses future development of Union facilities.

Further details available from Dave Cunningham, at the Students' Assoc., or at 11 Terrace Gardens on 554884 after 2pm

Appointments will be made at the next meeting of the Student Representative Council. Applications may be made in writing to Lisa Saksen, Secretary, Students' Assn., or in person at the meeting.

Dave Cunningham
SRC CO-ORDINATOR

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4. Central Wellington: Commercial accounts; salary to \$7000; qualified or nearly so; time off for lectures; must be up and bouncing.
5. Central Hutt Valley: Industrial accountant; salary to \$7000; qualified or nearly so; time off for lectures.
6. Central Wellington: Commercial accounts; salary to \$7000; qualified or nearly so; time off for lectures.

Please call and enquire. We'd like to talk these over with you. There are lots more available. All of them are acceptable for ACA experience qualifications.

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As many of you will have noticed, a Mini Arts Festival is due to take Victoria by storm on Thursday July 11 and Friday July 12. This will entail many and glorious happenings, including an enthralling Opening Ceremony on Thursday at 10 am, progressing to such amazing activities as a jazz concert, Dr Geiringer's words to the people, mad midnight folk dancing in the gym, Asian food in the restaurant, films, folk concert, maneating alligators, modern dance, guerilla theatre, a cake stall, drama in many forms, midnight horror poetry reading in the graveyard, Visual Arts handicrafts sale, photographic exhibition, wine and Design, insane importations from the Himalayas scaling Easterfield, karate display, bad limerick competition, Indian dance and costume exhibition, plus other lectures, displays and forums. Another idea is that suggested by an overseas student who wants to see everyone wandering around dressed in costume as he has vast numbers of friends who are all keen to show off their national costumes. In addition there must be many other students who have always fancied spending the day as Batman or the Governor-General, so to make the campus even weirder, come along in costume. The main idea behind the festival is to maintain a continuous high level of activity with something for everyone.

It is some time since a full-scale NZSAC

Minifest for Vic.

Arts Festival has been held in Wellington, and since then, festivals in far-flung centres have attracted ever-dwindling numbers of Victoria students. The idea in having a home-grown spectacular is that of bringing "culture" to the people who haven't got the time or the money to journey to other centres for it. Most happenings will be free or substantially subsidised by Cultural Affairs, so there will be no excuses to stay away. Full programmes of events will be available on July 11. If you have any thoughts about participating, please come and see me in the Studass office, or phone me at home, 759-487. People are coming from as far away as Palmerston North to join in the premier event of Victoria's social calendar, so don't spend those two days hunched over a library desk - come down the hill and find out what's going on for a change.

-Barbara Leishman

student jumped off Easterfield was the direct result of an unpayable gambling debt.

Although the gamblers have assured the Executive that they are a closed group, gambling is magnetic, and it is quite possible that in the future other students could join the group.

The Union stands to gain a reputation as a place for easy winnings, and sharks from downtown could arrive up here and fleece unsuspecting students.

Gambling is a criminal offence. The Students Association is reluctant to call the police because they could extend their activities to contravene the rights of other students. Instead, the Union Management Committee is considering the use of its own disciplinary powers on persistent offenders.

-John Henderson

Gamblers snapped

Gambling in the Union Building was the subject of a motion passed at the last SRC, which deplored this activity and directed the Executive to take any action in order to halt it. The only dissenters to the motion were the gamblers themselves.

The gambling has been occurring on and off for many years. On past occasions the Union Management Committee has dispersed gambling with comparative ease but the present school in the words of the acting President, Gyles Beckford, are "abusive, offensive and aggressive". They have threatened members of the Executive with violence trying to break them up.

The sums involved are large and the chance exists that a student could get heavily in debt. A suicide in 1969 when a

STUDENT LEGAL REFERRAL

From study fortnight onwards the above service will operate Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays only from 12-2pm in the Boardroom (middle floor of UUB). If the Boardroom is being used for a meeting the service will be located in one of the committee rooms.

-Law Faculty Club

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We look forward to discussing your future career plans with you and for this purpose please contact the University Appointments Board at Phone 44-447 for an appointment on Monday July 15, or us directly:

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The Chief Justice : a profile

by Bernard Randall

"Our institutions from top to bottom are under attack by restless youth and a dissatisfied intelligentsia — Royalty, the Church have had their turn and now the Courts are in the firing line," — Thaddeus McCarthy, President of the Court of Appeal.

Sir Richard Wild was appointed chief justice of New Zealand on January 18, 1966. Following his appointment he has made many statements which have raised the wrath of various groups in the community. His remarks have often been strongly condemned by many people including the staff of the Law Faculty. Comments made by the Chief Justice have ranged from supporting the present jury system to favouring the rugby tour of South Africa.

Recently he has commented in the newspapers about the legal system. His views show a callous disregard for any arbitrary justice that might exist in the courts. Sir Richard Wild's criticism of legal aid and his desire to impose a lesser penalty if the accused pleads guilty instead of pleading not guilty are views with which few right thinking people would ever hold. The Chief Justice controls the administration of the Superior Courts of this country and it is frightening to think that his standards indirectly become the standards of those courts.

The history of Sir Richard Wild is dull. He was born in Blenheim in 1912 and was educated at Feilding High School. He was a student at Victoria University and earned the dubious distinction of becoming President of the Students Association. In 1934 he graduated with LL.M (Hons). He was a partner in the legal firm of Bell Gully and Company between 1945-57. In 1957 he became the Solicitor General and in 1966 he was appointed Chief Justice. In 1970 he held with his wife 435 shares in Comalco.

Following the second Thomas trial in 1973 on which public attention was specially focused, the jury system came under scrutiny and criticism. The Chief

Justice spoke out in support of the jury as the best possible tribunal to decide whether a man is guilty or not, subject to the judges direction on the law.

This direction only on the law, the Chief Justice talks about can be illustrated by a quotation from *The Dominion* of his summing up to the jury in a recent case in which the jury had to decide whether the accused was either a male or a female. The Chief Justice said, "It seems there are some people who are not content to be as God made them and call on the aid of man to attempt to change their very nature so that fundamental parts of the body are cut away and female parts sewn on."

Are such comments to the jury matters of law or are they personal views which indirectly influence the jury to return a certain verdict?

Lord Denning, in an address to the New Zealand Law Conference in 1966 acknowledged that he sometimes tried to influence the jury in his summing up to return a certain verdict. Observers at the Supreme Court in New Zealand consider that when the Chief Justice is on the bench the distinction between the functions of the judge and those of the jury become confused and masked. It is obvious under these circumstances the jury cannot serve the interests of justice but only serve to justify the interests of the judge.

Sir Richard Wild has made a number of remarks about the legal system which need a closer analysis. In July 1973 he proposed that trial by jury before a Supreme Court judge be restricted to major offences such as murder, manslaughter, rape and robbery. Recently in May 1974, he said that three criminal trials all concerning rape to be heard in the Supreme Court illustrated the increase of criminal trials coming to the Supreme Court. One of the reasons for this was the legal aid system. Later in the same month the Chief Justice remarked that a confession could rightly be counted in an offenders favour as a mitigating

element in fixing sentence. He said this needed to be remembered in these days of ample legal aid in criminal cases.

The Chief Justice's implication in his first remarks is that judges ought not to be wasting their time with minor offences. But criminal trials are never trivial to the accused. Has the Chief Justice grown so mighty that he regards questions of guilt or innocence and of sentence if guilt is established as being trivial?

The Chief Justice further fails to point out in his statements that the offence of rape regardless of the plea must be dealt with in the Supreme Court. Likewise the Offenders Legal Aid Act which is the statute granting legal aid in criminal cases was passed by Parliament in 1954. It has only recently been given prominence by socially conscious people associated with the courts. The Chief Justice's criticism of the legal system is typical of those who believe the accused is guilty if the case is one where the police are prosecuting.

A recent New Zealand Law Journal article characterises the judge in New Zealand as a middle-aged caucasian male, who is well educated and a successful and prominent member of the legal profession and as such is almost certainly a wealthy member of the upper middle class who lives in an urban environment. The Chief Justice

is no exception.

Criticism of the Chief Justice is a perennial occurrence. In March 1970 Sir Richard Wild told 400 cheering drunk rugby players that the All Blacks could assuredly tour South Africa that year. The Law Faculty staff responded in a rare display of enthusiasm and solidarity by passing a resolution which stated that the Faculty respectfully record its regret that the Chief Justice should make a partisan statement on a matter of public controversy, namely the propriety of the proposed All Black rugby tour of Southern Africa.

At the AGM of the Victoria University Students Association on April 6, 1970 the Chief Justice was declared an 'honorary white'. The Auckland Law Students Society also condemned the Chief Justice on his attitude to South Africa.

It would seem that the Chief Justice Sir Richard Wild is unable to break out of his own narrowly limited field of vision. This could result in a serious injustice to offenders who appear before him.

Most decisions in the criminal law that the Chief Justice makes perpetuate the bias he has towards the affluent, the powerful and the state. The Chief Justice's approach to criminal cases and the legal system is obviously a generation behind the rest of the community.



FROM THE COURTS

By Bernard Randall (and the N.Z. Journalist)

Teariki Karotaua, 34 of Wainuiomata, was charged with the murder of Maara Taramai and the attempted murder of her mother Teurei Taramai. The taking of depositions was heard before Mr Patterson SM at the Lower Hutt Magistrates Court.

On the first day of the hearing, according to a number of those present in the Magistrate's Court, Mrs Teurei Taramai referred to the fatal stabbing of her daughter as an "accident".

When the deposition was read back for checking defence counsel D.C. Stevenson asked for the alleged reference to be inserted.

Crown Prosecutor K.G. Stone and the Magistrate, Mr J.K. Patterson, SM, said they had not heard the remark and Mr Patterson declined to have it inserted in the record.

Later in the hearing Stevenson asked Dominion reporter Peter Gillbanks if he had heard the remark. Gillbanks said he had not only heard it, he had noted it down because it had seemed odd and could have made a good intro.

Accordingly, on the third day Gillbanks was called by the defence on sub-poena.

Mr Patterson appeared unhappy at the repetition of the defence claim that evidence given by a key witness had been omitted from the Court record.

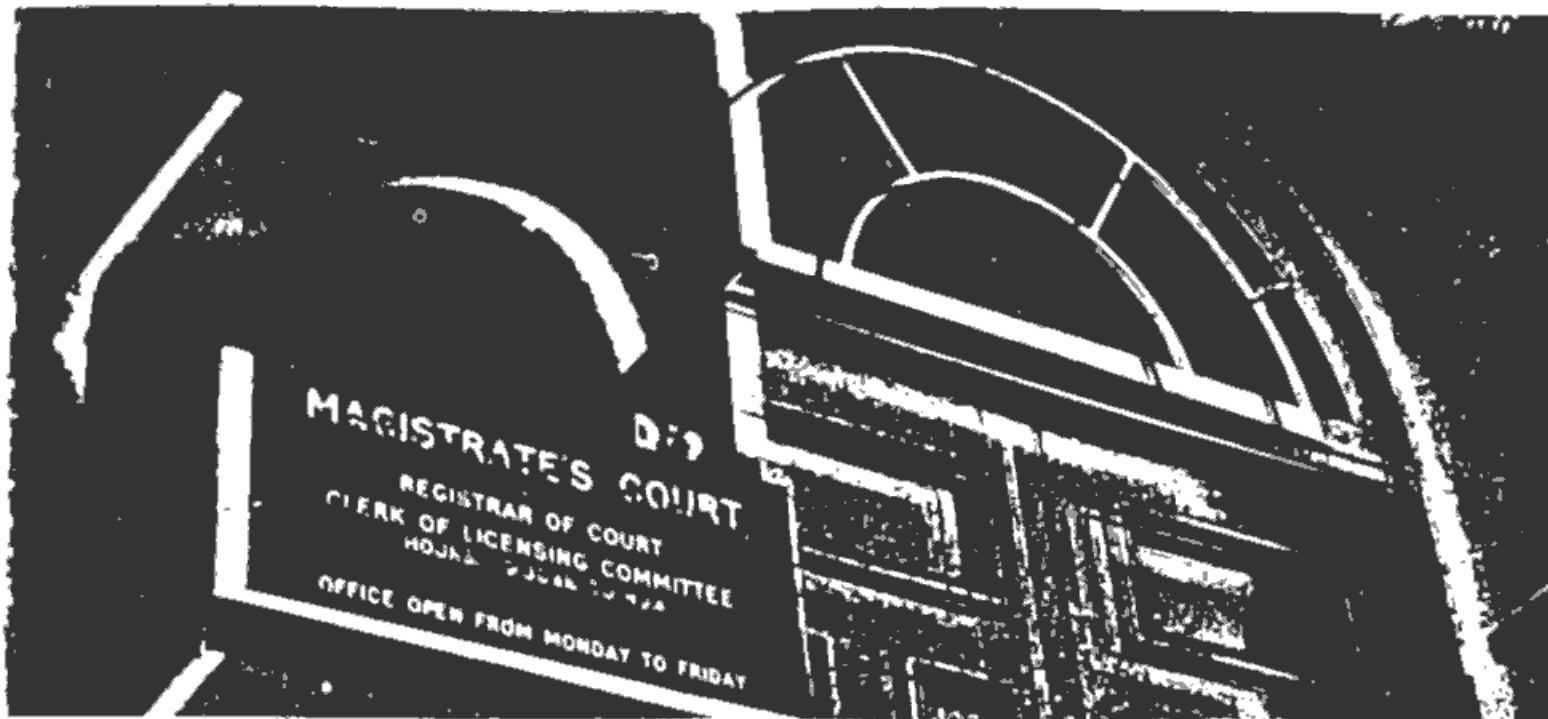
While Gillbank's name and occupation were being taken down, he was questioned by Prosecutor Stone, and started to reply.

In raised tones, Mr Patterson ordered Gillbanks not to speak while the stenographer was typing. Then he ordered Gillbanks to continue.

Defence counsel Stevenson asked Gillbanks if he could remember what was said on the first day's hearing.

Gillbanks said he could not; however there was something in his notes. Stevenson asked Gillbanks if he would like to refer to them. He replied that he would. He was then asked if he would get them.

Gillbanks stepped from the witness box to pick up his notes. Mr Patterson raised his voice again and told Gillbanks he was not to leave the witness box without his permission. If he wanted to leave the witness box and not return that was up to him. He was on oath and since he had left the witness box he would have to be resworn.



Mr Patterson then gave Gillbanks leave to get down from the witness box and pick up his notes.

When Gillbanks had done this, Mr Patterson ordered the proceedings to continue. He did not order Gillbanks to be resworn as he had said he would have to do.

The defence counsel then asked Gillbanks to read from his notes.

There were two folios in front of Gillbanks and he asked Stevenson which page he was to read from.

Once again the Magistrate raised his voice and told Gillbanks he was not in the witness box to ask questions.

After Gillbanks had been called and had produced his notes, Mr Patterson repeated that he had not heard the alleged omission and he ruled that Mrs Taramai's evidence had been fairly and properly recorded by the court typist.

"Not with a view to discarding Mr Gillbank's evidence, but to make sure the Court record speaks the precise facts," said the Magistrate.

Nobody asked the original witness, Mrs Taramai, what she had said.

This vital evidence which was omitted from the depositions may have allowed the accused to be charged with a less serious offence. Why does Mr Patterson SM prefer to believe the court typist before many other people in the court?

Was Mr Patterson SM afraid to acknowledge the court had made a mistake? On July 8, 1974 the accused will be on trial before the Supreme Court.

How can the defendant receive a fair trial when the depositions do not record the true facts?

.....

By John Ryall

A 17-year-old welder appeared for sentence before Mr Patterson SM in the Lower Hutt Magistrate's Court. He had previously pleaded guilty to stealing a \$90 aluminium canopy, the property of his employer the Hutt County Council.

Patterson: Have you anything to say?

Defendant (unrepresented by counsel): No.

Patterson: Nothing at all?

Defendant: No.

Patterson: Why is that? Do you realise what the statute says concerning this offence?

Defendant: No.

Patterson: Then it might not be best to say 'No' unless you know. (To registrar) Tell him what the punishment is for this offence.

Registrar: Seven years maximum sir.

Patterson: I repeat the question — what representations do you want to make?

Defendant: I don't think I deserve seven years.

Patterson: Why? Parliament thinks you do.

Defendant: I don't think my offence is that bad. It was simply straight-out theft.

Patterson: Straight-out theft! Well, straight-out theft needs a straight-out punishment. What am I to do then?

Defendant: I don't want seven years in prison.

Patterson: So Parliament's wrong and you're right eh?

Defendant: No, not really.

Patterson: Then what should be done with you?

Defendant: A shorter term than seven years.

Patterson: But you're a thief. Parliament says seven years for thieving, but it lets me make my mind up.

Defendant: I'll leave it up to you.

Patterson: I could go further than that though.

Have you read the probation officer's report?

Defendant: Yes.

Patterson: Do you think it's good?

Defendant: Yes.

Patterson: Well I think it's all wrong. I read it as 'a person who had intelligence but wants to cause as much trouble to society as possible'. Is this the way you read it?

Defendant: In a roundabout way.

Patterson: If I think that's the way you want to conduct yourself, I'll make sure you get chucked out of society for a long time. You've had your chance, I'm not going to waste any more time with you.

Mr Patterson sentenced the 17-year-old defendant to borstal training.

It is difficult to discover what really happens in the court-room from reading an 'Evening Post' court report, and the 'Dominion' (which publishes less than a dozen local reports a week) is hardly useful as a source of clarification. The only mention of this case appeared in the 'Evening Post' of June 27 (see clipping), and although it purports to be of a case that took place on June 26 (notice use of the word "yesterday"), it is of the earlier appearance of the same defendant over a week previous.

If the question of what is actually going on in our courts confuses you, the reader, it is some indication of how a 17-year-old welder feels when he stands in the dock and undergoes a 10-minute question-and-answer session.

STOLE CANOPY FROM COUNCIL

POST 27.6.74

A man appeared in Lower Hutt Magistrates Court yesterday charged with stealing an aluminium canopy, the property of the Hutt County Council, and failing to report whilst on probation.

Michael Francis Cherri, 17, welder, pleaded guilty to both charges and admitted he had stolen the canopy while employed by the council as a workman.

Mr J K Patterson SM convicted Cherri on the charge of theft and remanded him on \$150 self bail to June 25 for a probation report and sentence.

On the second charge he was convicted and discharged.

Malaysians to fore in Protest

by Don Carson

The campaign which began with NZUSA and a handful of Malaysian students is growing in its intensity, scope and base of support. Khoo Ee Liam is still in a Malaysian jail but more and more people are pressing for his release and are tracing a widening circle of political repression which put him, and many others like him, behind bars. Such trends were most manifest on Thursday night when Robert Pui, a Malaysian law student studying in New Zealand spoke to 300 people in the Union Hall on the matters of the Malay language requirement for Malaysian entry into New Zealand universities and of the Internal Security Act of Malaysia.

The meeting was hastily arranged and advertised but nevertheless a large number of Malaysian students turned up to outnumber the New Zealanders by ten to one. This is but one indication of the courage that Malaysian students at Victoria are showing in protesting against the erosion of their right to an education and entry into civil liberties within New Zealand.

The forgotten students

Once Malaysian students were a forgotten section of the university population. They were known as hard workers, always the last to leave the library at night and often diffident at expressing themselves in an insular and alien society which places its prime values on conformity with its standards. Now, no doubt to the horror of the Malaysian High Commission, many Malaysian students are becoming active and articulating publicly and privately the problems and repression which once bound them to silence.

These problems are not the ones which orientation programmes and visits to student counsellors solve, for such problems in these areas are treated as an inability to fit into New Zealand society or a lack of knowledge of New Zealand expectations. No doubt such problems exist but the total conformity demanded is now becoming unacceptable. Instead Malaysian students are in the forefront of the campaign to release Khoo and also increasing numbers



Jack de Silva

are realising that they can have a part to play in deciding their own destinies, both in New Zealand and in Malaysia. They are no longer content with being told what to do and remaining quiet.

Discriminatory requirements

The discussion on Thursday began with Robert Pui outlining the Kirk statement of June 18 which announced the restrictions on Malaysian students coming into New Zealand who from 1976 will be confined to those who have passed the Malay language test. The ridiculousness of the requirement that only Malay speakers can come to New Zealand universities, where the language will not be needed, was a central issue.

Opinion on the language requirement

was varied from those who claimed that it was justified in Malaysia even though its timing was that of a "premature baby" to those who claimed that it was discriminatory policy in Malaysia as well. The reply to the "premature baby" metaphor was advocacy of abortion.

Much of the discussion centred on what avenues of action and protest should be taken, on the right of Malaysians in New Zealand to voice their opposition to the newly-announced Kirk policy and New Zealanders' rights to criticise what was going on in Malaysia.

Exporting fascism

Of course the restriction of entry is just another example of the relationships pertaining between the Kuala Lumpur and New Zealand governments. The language requirement and charges against Khoo are examples of Malaysian policy being extended into New Zealand. New Zealand aid to Malaysia, including troops under the ANZUK agreement and the Five Power Defense Pact, as well as police tracker dogs, are example of reverse interference.

Concerned people in both countries should protest in whatever way they can about the repression and the undemocratic methods. One issue raised — modest perhaps, but certainly indicative — was the eligibility of Malaysians and Singaporeans to vote in the forthcoming local body elections. The enrolment form asks the applicant whether he or she is a British subject. This wording, more akin to the days of Empire than to modern society, deters Malaysian and Singaporean students from considering enrolling. A subsequent check with Internal Affairs revealed that the term "British Subject" really means all

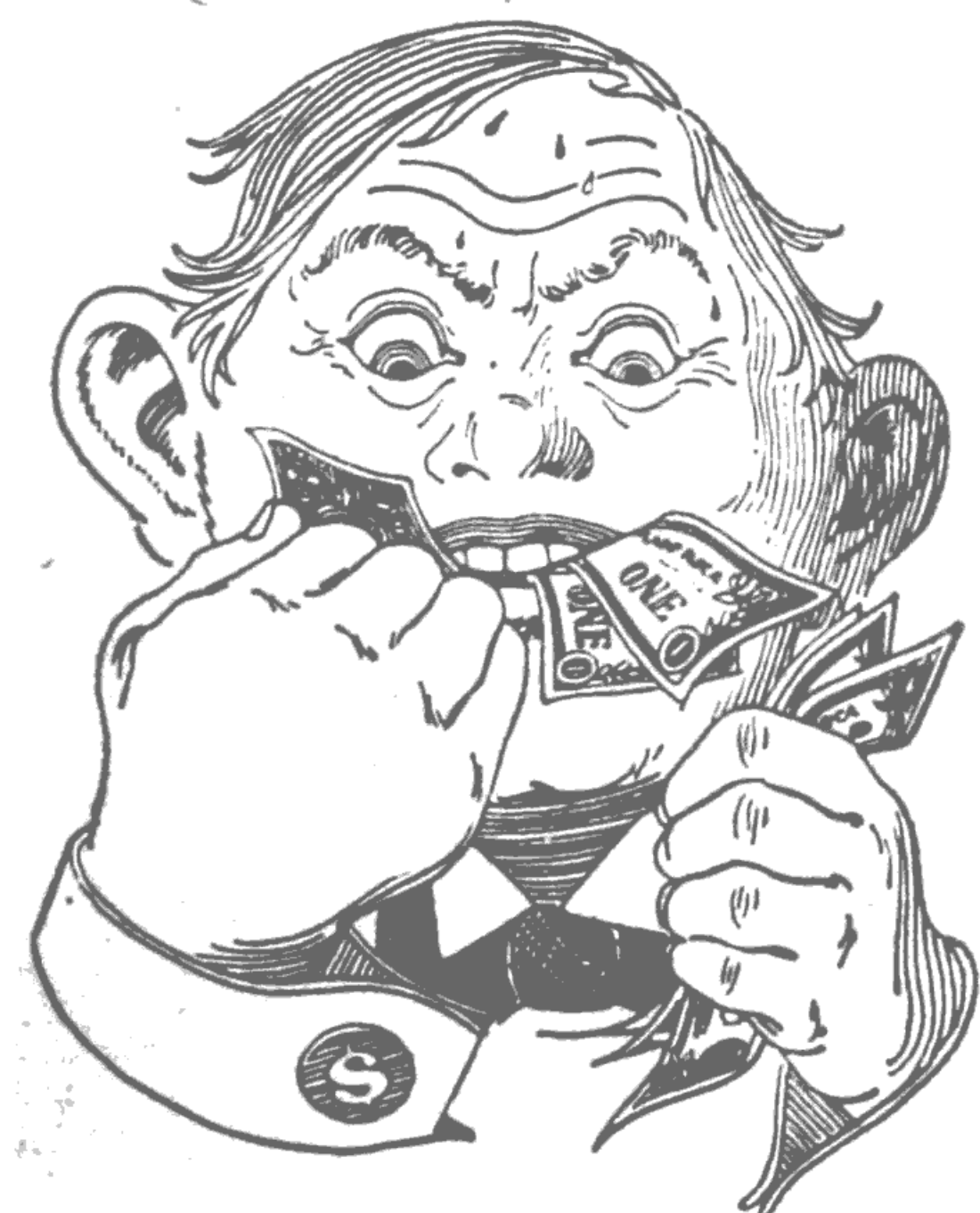
Commonwealth citizens. Malaysians and Singaporeans in New Zealand for more than a year and in Wellington for more than three months may vote.

Those 'terrorists'

One hardy perennial which was brought up at the meeting was that of the "communist terrorists" who were attempting to destroy democracy which must be protected at the cost of civil liberties. This suggestion received a very unenthusiastic response from those present, even from the Malaysian Government apologists there. The fraud of Malaysian democracy was well documented. The university and University Colleges Act which suppresses political activity in the University colleges; the Sedition Act which restricts freedom of speech, cases of government critics prior to the last elections being detained, the election thus being won by default. The most obvious and frightening act is the Internal Security Act, a catchall of oligarchic legislation somewhat similar to the Special Powers Act in Ireland which enable such things as the imprisonment of people for two years without being charged.

At the conclusion of the meeting Students Association secretary, Lisa Sacksen said she was intending to write to the Vice-Chancellor to have the University Council make a stand against the Malay language restriction on the grounds that the autonomy of the universities in New Zealand to decide their own entry criterion was being severely compromised.

Robert Pui is presently undertaking a speaking tour of New Zealand campuses and Jack de Silva will be forced to take notice if the meetings are as successful as the one held at Victoria.



Len McGrane reports on some of the lesser known statistics in the Estimates of Expenditure tabled in Parliament recently.

Thanks to departmental faithfulness and the government printer's eloquence, we can now see that Treasury officials — those guardians of New Zealand finances — have not got the same high respect for the golden dollar the rest of us have. They reported to Parliament recently that the department spent a mere \$46,537 last year on 'nugatory' expenses; they call \$46,000 a trifling, worthless sum!

In the department of education where there is still, so it seems, a remnant of true values in existence, only \$12 were recorded as nugatory expenses over the

same period. What a relief.

What will cause us even slightly more alarm is the fact that the same Treasury officials over-paid themselves \$320, and that is irrecoverable. Still, just to get this in perspective, it was not as bad a show as the department of social welfare. There a vast sum of \$22,551 was over-paid in salaries and benefits.

Maybe it wouldn't be a bad idea after all to move into the government when you're finished at varsity.

And if the inland revenue department can smirk because it managed to keep just as tight a check on its own salaries as it does on ours and lost only \$7 last year in this manner, it had better not. Someone might point out that it was unable

to stop \$444,057 slipping through loopholes in the legislation governing taxation.

If they had a bad year in that department, the mines department had a good one. Only \$12 worth of goods were lost by fire last year. An improvement on the \$2,861 that went up in smoke the year before. Lands and survey farming is keeping up with the standards of the past. This year stock to the value of \$381,090 died on government farms, and that is much the same as the year before. Mind you, some of these beasts probably died on the way to a barbeque or two. But the statistics don't get down to that sort of detail.

And if the police know, they weren't much better off themselves. Their department "lost" goods to the value of \$8,129 this year. A big rise from the \$163 of the previous year. Not all the goods were lost either. The police say \$71 worth of the stores that were lost the year before last, were stolen.

Which shouldn't cause too much alarm — almost every government department has to admit that some of their nameless, faceless staff are light fingered. The MOW for example reckons that about \$2,000 worth of stores were taken from under the nose of the supervisors last year, which compared with the \$11,000 the NZED had flogged off itself.

Even the justice department was fraught with dishonesty, if not in the judicial wing, then decidedly in the administrative wing. Nearly \$2,000 worth of stores were stolen by someone there last year.

But just to wind this survey of the latest Estimates of Expenditure up on a note everyone can feel positive about, it may well be noted that the ministry of foreign affairs advanced \$5,945 to stranded New Zealanders last year. How freely, of course, is another story.

STUDENT CAR PARKS

The car park behind the Gymnasium in Wai-te-ata Road is for the use of all students. You may park anywhere behind the white lines and disregard the coloured markings in each allotted car park. Similarly, disregard the sign put up by the University Administration saying you will be towed away — you will not be towed away.



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OUTRAGE AT GAY FORUM

A forum on homosexuality was conducted by Gay Liberation at Wellington Teachers' College on June 27. In the middle of one speaker's sentence the microphone was snatched from his hand and a member of the Students' Executive announced that the forum would have to discontinue. The management of the cafeteria found the content distasteful, he said and we were forcing people to listen against their wills.

There were outraged reactions. Some students resented that such censorship should occur in their college. One speaker unable to contain his anger, became somewhat abusive toward the management. Not a very good idea maybe, but a very natural reaction.

Immediately afterwards he attempted to apologise to the manager for his language. She screamed at him: "Don't touch me you dirty, filthy, evil queer." When he followed her into the kitchen in an effort to force his apology, she retaliated "Get out of here. You're contaminating the food."

Meanwhile the forum continued upstairs. Only a quarter of the original number could be accommodated. Those who followed to the new venue were forced to identify their interest: it was noted that several gays were frightened to do so, but all students present had experienced a tangible example of anti-gay discrimination. On this count, the incident worked for us.

The background is relevant. Firstly, we had been invited to give the forum by the Students' Executive, two weeks previously. Traditionally forums are held in the cafeteria; permission is not required; this unspoken right has never been challenged before.

At 12.10pm the initial complaint was registered by the cafeteria management to an Executive member. Her complaint was about the content and that we were forcing unwilling individuals to listen. At that point the first speaker was discussing the oppression of gays in the minority groups perspective. No earlier objection had been received, even though two posters advertising the forum had been in the cafeteria itself for four days.

Immediately a solicitor was consulted to determine whether the management were legally justified in their demand. The answer was in the affirmative. At

12.45pm the forum was halted, continuing in a room which held about 50 in contrast to the original several hundred.

Following the forum, the Gay Liberationists went to the near-empty cafeteria for coffee. Several of us were served. When the manager noticed, she went to the cashier whom she directed: "Don't serve him (indicating the member who'd lost his cool) adding: "They're all tarred with the same brush". Immediately we demanded refunds and left.

In an ensuing statement to the NZBC, the Principal (Mr Mackey) denied the forum had been halted on account of its content. The reasons he offered were: that no permission had been given for the venue; and secondly, we were hindering the serving of food at a peak period.

Our comments: As already noted permission has never before been requested for any forum held in the cafeteria, nor has the 'right' been challenged. On the second count, the serving area is phys-

ically barricaded from the rest of the room; neither has this constituted a problem in the past; and at the point when we changed venues there were empty seats. Nor are any of these reasons substantiated by the manager's initial comments and her subsequent actions.

The 'Human Development and Relationships in the School Curriculum' document advocates discussion of the social implications of homosexuality in the secondary school. Are tertiary students to be denied the opportunity of hearing discussion on the same topic? Furthermore, who are the cafeteria management to decide that future teachers are so immature that they may be unfavourably influenced by the opinions of a minority group? Fears were expressed that this censorship may occur at future forums, particularly at one scheduled on Abortion.

The media showed a considerable degree of bias. In one radio news bulletin a recorded interview was played with Mackey denying the reasons behind the incident. Nothing of a similar interview with a Gay Liberationist, which would have negated effectively his argument, was used. Is freedom of expression systematically becoming a mere utopian dream?

—Rae Dellaca



to the Embassy of the People's Republic of China and to Mr Li Yi-chien.

It is clear from Miss Phillips' article that the source of her allegations was the Malaysian High Commission in Wellington. The New Zealand University Students' Association is deeply disturbed at the fact that the "Sunday Times" is spreading rumours which have been concocted by the Malaysian High Commission and which are clearly aimed at damaging the state relations between New Zealand and the People's Republic of China, and the friendship between the New Zealand and Chinese peoples.

The New Zealand University Students' Association fully supports the Labour Government's actions in establishing friendly relations with China and we regard attempts by third countries to damage these relations as intolerable interference in New Zealand's affairs. I suggest that the "Sunday Times" should publish the mysterious files which contain "proof of Chinese communist activities here" which "senior South-East Asian diplomats" showed Jenny Phillips. If you can do so you may reassure those people who feel that the aim of Miss Phillips' article was simply to stir up anti-Chinese feelings. I have no doubt that many people who read this article would have recalled past anti-communist campaigns by your sister paper "The Dominion", such as "The Subverters of Liberty" series in September-October 1972, which, you will recall, accused the Chinese Government's "Special Division for Subversion: of originating 'air terrorism' and setting up 'training courses for terrorists whose task was to attack and hijack airliners', among other things. That series was noteworthy for its hysteria and its lack of factual substance.

Because of the seriousness of the allegations made in Miss Phillips' article I intend to release this letter to the press and to all student newspapers.

Yours faithfully,
James Crichton,
President.

M.P.s too busy for gays

Gay Liberation is concerned that Members of Parliament are not fulfilling their duty to the citizens of this country. In the case of Government, caucus members have been denied the right to follow their consciences in introducing a private member's bill seeking liberalisation of homosexual laws. Mr J. O'Brien, member for Island Bay, would neither affirm or deny this as reported in the *Evening Post*, June 26. He stated that what occurs in Government caucus is the business of the caucus and nobody else. He further commented that our Prime Minister does not feel the climate is yet right for the unhindered passage through the house of such a bill.

Members of both Government and the Opposition have shown reluctance to concern themselves with issues pertinent to a considerable percentage of the people they represent. If Mr Kirk is fearful of losing marginal seats, he should be reminded that homosexuals constitute 10% at least of the voting public. Gay people are the political pawns of both parties.

In response to a letter sent to all MPs only six replies have been received to date, most have been non-statements including a letter from the Prime Minister's secretary.

The most alarming has been a cyclo-styled 'standard form of acknowledgement' from F.D. O'Flynn, Member of Kapiti. He states that: "As a member of Parliament I have found circular/questionnaire type letters.....such a burden that I have now made it a rule not to answer them except by the present standard form of acknowledgement. Nor can I spare the time and energy necessary to prepare longer replies.....because whereas the persons or organisations that despatch them are concerned only with the issue dearest to their hearts, Members of Parliament are literally smothered beneath a pile of them."

"Forums.....are a much better way and MPs are usually willing to take part in these where appropriate and reasonably convenient."

Gay Liberation is horrified that a member should be 'too busy'. Surely this is what members are paid for? And how many other organisations and individuals are dismissed so casually with this 'standard form'?

—Rae Dellaca

Sunday Times smear refuted

13 June 1974.

The Editor,
"Dominion Sunday Times",
Wellington.

Dear Sir,

An article by Jenny Phillips in the June 8 issue of the "Sunday Times" alleges that the New Zealand University Students' Association is "promoting anti-Malaysian feeling" in its campaign in defence of the civil liberties of Malaysian students in New Zealand, and that "some links with the Chinese have been evident throughout the students' campaign". The article also alleges that the New Zealand correspondent of the Hsinhua News Agency, Mr Li Yi-Chen is a Chinese intelligence officer.

If Jenny Phillips had bothered to contact me or any other office of the New Zealand University Students' Association before writing the article she would have found out that the New Zealand University Students' Association's campaign in defence of the civil liberties of Malaysian students in New Zealand is in response to attempts by the Malaysian High Commission to interfere in New Zealand student affairs, which date back to 1969. The absurdity of the allegation that the New Zealand University Students' Association is "promoting anti-Malaysian feeling" is shown by the wide support we have received from Malaysian students in this country for our defence of their democratic rights.

The allegation that "some links with the Chinese have been evident throughout the students' campaign" contains the inference that

the Embassy of the People's Republic of China in New Zealand is interfering in New Zealand student affairs. The only "evidence" for this allegation is that the Victoria University student newspaper "Salient" has published the text of a broadcast reported by the Hsinhua News Agency. As you will be aware the services of Hsinhua Agency are available to and used by the New Zealand Press Association as well as the "People's Voice". Is the Press Association or any daily newspaper charged with having some sort of dastardly "links with the Chinese" every time they use material from the Hsinhua News Agency.

As I pointed out to the editor of "Truth" in a letter in reply to similar allegations against the Embassy of the People's Republic of China in New Zealand, the New Zealand University Students' Association received material from this Embassy and a number of others, including the Malaysian High Commission. All the material the New Zealand University Students' Association received from the Chinese Embassy is freely available in a number of bookshops throughout New Zealand, and has been for a number of years — in fact long before the Embassy was established in Wellington.

I note that the Prime Minister has refuted the claims that Mr Li Yi-chien is a Chinese intelligence officer, and as Miss Phillips' allegation that the Chinese Embassy has some sort of sinister "links" with the New Zealand University Students' Association in its campaign in defence of the civil liberties of Malaysian students is similarly groundless, I suggest that the "Sunday Times" should withdraw these allegations and apologise

Bottles for Vietnam Medical Aid

Students and staff, a unique chance to clear out dusty, dirty beer, soft drink and other returnable bottles.

The Committee on Vietnam is organising a continuous bottle drive to raise funds for another mobile hospital for the Liberation Red Cross of the PRG. Bottles (minimum four dozen) will be collected. You have to make no effort other than ringing the COV at 51-973 (office hours) or 558-565 (after office hours). Collection organiser — Graeme Clarke.

WINTER TOURNAMENT IS COMING TO VUW THIS AUGUST

We need people to help run this in the second week of the August vacation. A small amount of time may be involved before this. If you are prepared to help, please leave your name at the Studass Office and indicate what you'd prefer to do, e.g. headquarters, publicity, PR etc.

Come to SRC Wednesday 12—2pm

MAYORAL FORUM: CANDIDATES & CLOWNS

A gaggle of geese posing as mayoral candidates cackled in the general direction of an unappreciative and often derisive audience at the forum held in the Union Hall on June 20.

Saul Goldsmith, a self-evident member of the National Party, received a standing ovation for his dramatic pledge to bring back the trams. Also Wellington should have a town hall like Christchurch's and



Tony

the old Post Office square should become a 'greenspot' with a car park underneath it. Saul Goldsmith, if mayor would uphold the principles of justice and freedom and fight the 'red tape' to the end.

Councillor Michael Fowler said that issues of policy and management received 'scant regard under the present leadership'. He claimed that central Wellington was socially 'dead' because everybody lived in surrounding suburbs. His answer was to develop the central city to accommodate twice the number presently housed in the area.

Tony Brunt, the leader of the Values Party, spoke entirely on regional development. In the development of Wellington, he sees an urgent need for a preservation programme to save older Wellington from the bulldozer. The need for more projects of community regeneration, through environmental and political activism was stressed. Brunt claimed that because 600 earthquake risk buildings must come down within the next 30 years the problem of stopping the expansion of high rise buildings in Wellington is not beyond our control. Yet if constructions like the BNZ bank on Willis Street are allowed to continue Wellington's 'aesthetic environment' will be destroyed. Brunt also compared the government grants of Australia and New Zealand for the preservation of historical buildings. New Zealand's is a meagre \$73,000 against Australia's \$23 million.

Margaret Gellon then raved on about the tattoos on Saul's stomach, chastity boxes at VUW, a tax on crap, portraying



Margaret and Saul

the bee-hive as a tit, motorways from Athletic Park and the unjustified sense of obscenity in belonging to the intelligentsia. She complained about the sub-standard housing of faculty wives, the shame she feels for her generation and in conclusion that Wellington was "one absolutely ghastly botch".

All Sir Francis Kitts had to say revolved around money. He justified WCC inadequacy in dealing with problems by the lack of government finance. "You can have all the ideas you like but you need finance first." His main point was the need for a government subsidy on the city transport service. Porirua and the Hutt have government subsidies and in other countries transport is considered as much a public service as water and electricity. Nothing Kitts said had any relevance to the coming elections. He was merely using the forum as a political platform to further his own ends with the Department of Internal Affairs.

Question time raised more important issues and baffled the panel of "experts". A member of TPA asked Sir Francis Kitts

if he could deny that the Wellington City Council has only one inspector of sub-standard housing, that the inspector is ineffectual and that many landlords are allowed to illegally rent out sub-standard houses. In reply Sir Francis Kitts was unable to recall when the last prosecution of a land-lord had been and evaded the issue by suggesting that new housing developments is the answer to the problem.

The forum ended on the burning issue of the day - the Taj Mahal. Saul claimed that he was its first customer and had always fought to save it. Kitts said it seems to have secured its niche and will remain there. Brunt hoped that if he wasn't elected mayor, it would be turned into the Mayoral Office.

Thus ended the entire performance of Saul - the man for trams, Fowler - upholder of more sexual freedom to encourage population growth, Brunt - who doesn't believe in watering trees, Maggie - who wants free vibrators for faculty wives and finally Sir Francis Kitts who would willingly give them if he had the money.

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QUEEN ELIZABETH II ARTS COUNCIL OF NEW ZEALAND AWARDS AND GRANTS 1975

Awards and grants to be taken up in 1975 will be available in the following categories:

Category

One: STUDY IN NEW ZEALAND

For vocational training in the arts including full-time courses in drama and ballet in Wellington. Not for study at tertiary institutions.

Two: STUDY OVERSEAS

For outstanding students, other than in drama and ballet, at an advanced level of achievement.

Three: TRAVEL AND STUDY OVERSEAS FOR ESTABLISHED ARTISTS AND TEACHERS OF THE ARTS

Particularly for teachers involved in vocational training in the arts.

Four: CREATIVE PROJECTS

Grants to creative artists for special projects.

Five: ESTABLISHMENT GRANTS

For artists and teachers returning to work in New Zealand, and for resident teachers of music, ballet, speech and drama prepared to set up practice in provincial areas having a known shortage of teachers.

Six: EQUIPMENT GRANTS

A limited number of grants for established, full-time painters, sculptors, potters and others to establish themselves in appropriate or group working situations.

Seven: TRAINING OF ARTS ADMINISTRATORS

Details of the awards, further information and application forms may be obtained by writing to the Director, Queen Elizabeth II Arts Council, P.O. Box 10-342, Wellington.

APPLICATIONS MUST REACH THE COUNCIL BY SEPTEMBER 20, 1974.



TO ALL GRADUATES:

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Education: of the pakeha by the pakeha for the pakeha

Maoris and their culture are discriminated against and repressed in the education system. While this is often done directly, it is more often indirectly, by the predominant emphasis of the system on Pakeha values and cultures. Below we reprint the submissions of the Auckland Committee on Racial Discrimination to the Steering Committee of the Education Development Conference this year. These submissions clearly spell out the extent and the effects of the repression of Maoris, and outline the structure of the systems that perpetuate it. While substantially in agreement with the submissions, I have one point of clarification and emphasis to make. That is, that the problem is not simply one of Pakehas versus Maoris, but rather of a certain section of Pakehas who do indeed repress the bulk of the Maori population, but also repress a significant proportion of the Pakehas as well. — Ed.

Firstly because of the irrelevance of the Pakeha cultural background to Maori and non-Maori Polynesians, it is important to recognise that suggestions about education made by any Pakeha group must necessarily be irrelevant to Polynesian education. Such suggestions would only be further examples of Pakehas deciding what is good for Maori and non-Maori Polynesians.

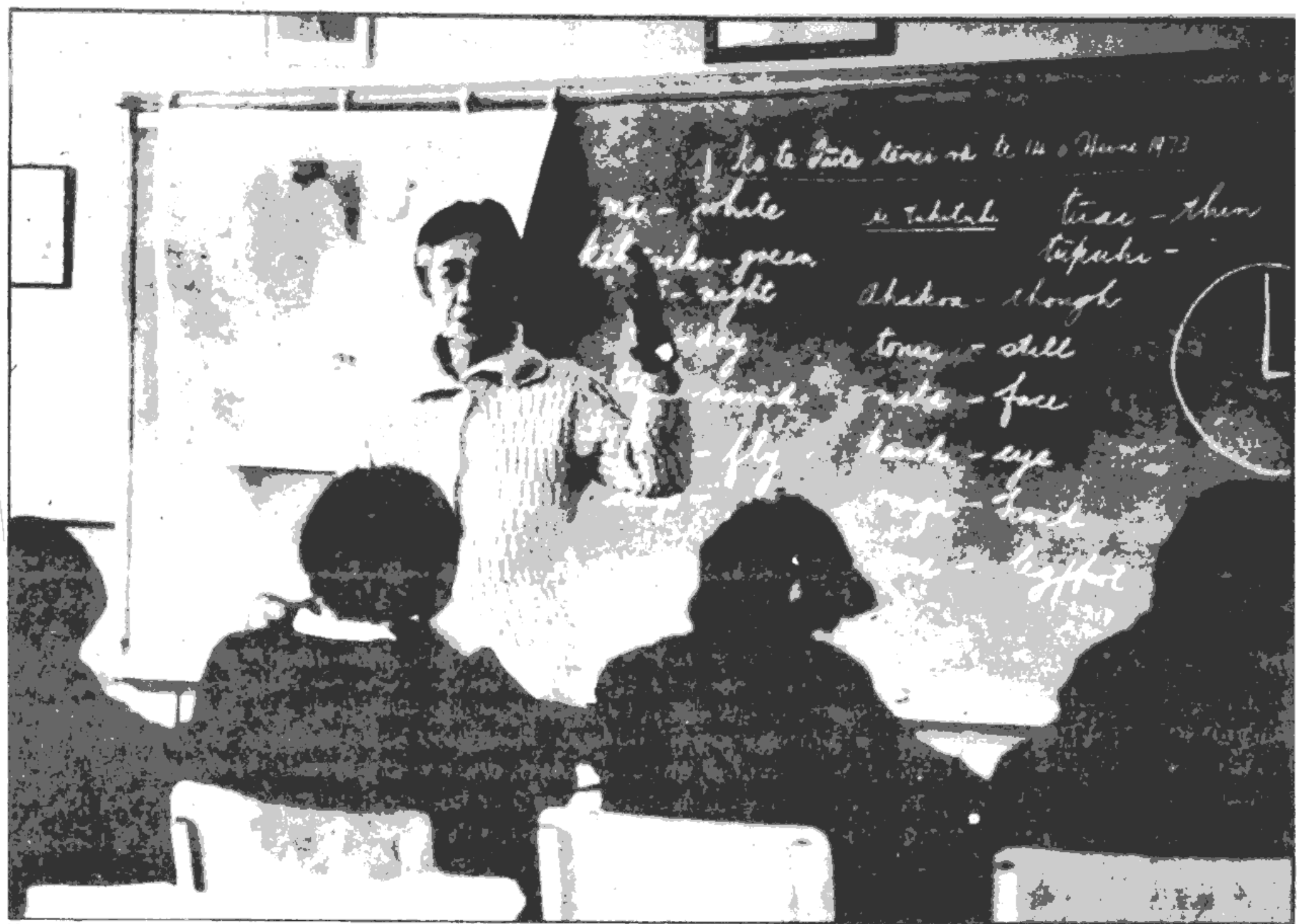
The statistics of "Maori and non-Maori Polynesian educational failure" are well known: but rather than seeing Maori and non-Maori Polynesian children as the problem, it is time for us Pakehas to recognise that we are the problem. These statistics reveal symptoms of a racist society and a racist education system.

It is racist because it was created by Pakehas for Pakehas without consideration for other cultures. The Maori people were conquered by the Pakehas, and a European-style education system was imposed on them. The education system was modelled on the British education system with minimal concessions to the culture of the Maori population (the language of instruction was compulsorily English), and since then the development of the system has merely reflected the development of Western education in other countries. In this tradition, the latest Education Act (1964) was drawn up by Pakehas and enacted by a Pakeha Parliament.

The evidence indicates that the education system is racist still, e.g. Pakehas monopolise the positions of power and decision-making — Pakehas decide what is to be taught, design the schools, write the textbooks, choose the teachers and decide the standards by which children and young people are to be measured and classified.

According to the 1966 census, Maoris (as defined in the census i.e. half Maori ancestry or more) made up 7.5% of the total population, but in the categories of Government Administrative and Executive officials, other than MPs (i.e. mainly, administrative officers of the public service, ambassadors and town clerks) out of a total of 1498 there were only five Maoris, i.e. 0.3% of the total; and there were only 934 Maori teachers (including training college students) out of a total of 34,658, or 2.7% of the total. There is nothing to suggest that there has been any significant improvement in these figures since that census.

The Wellington Action Group of the Race Relations Council managed to obtain the following figures in a questionnaire on Maori and non-Maori Polynesian participation in state and private secondary schools in the central region in 1973.



Ka whakaakona ngaa taitamariki o Te Whanau a Apanui D.H.S. i te reo Maori e Roka Paora.

Category	Schools Responding	Schools with Maoris & other Polynesians in given category	Total number in schools replying	Number of Maoris & other Polynesians	Proportion of Maoris & other Polynesians (%)
Pupils	96	91	53185	6179	11.61
Teachers	96	36	2753	71	2.76
Senior teachers	95	16	772	21	2.72
Boards of governors	92	21	1023	44	4.30

In addition to this, all of the 25 positions listed in the EDC Working Party Report on Organisation and Administration as making up the Professional Staff of the "Head Office" of the Department of Education are held by Pakehas.

The EDC itself is an example of this institutional racism: a few Maori representatives are scattered among the committees, where their voice is outweighed and they can be outvoted: there are no representatives of other Polynesian and non-white groups in the organising committees and working parties at all. You, the Education Development Conference Steering Committee, who have the responsibility of amalgamating the regional public seminar report and other submissions for presentation to the Minister of Education, have one Maori member; but the EDC Secretariat and the EDC Executive Committee who are actually running the conference, are all Pakehas.

The seven members of the Working Party on Organisation and Administration of Education, which was clearly concerned with the structure of power and decision-making in the education system, were all Pakehas.

The Working Party on Aims and Objectives had one Maori member out of eleven.

The Working Party on Improving Learning and Teaching had one Maori member out of 22.

The only significant Maori representation was in a study group on Maori education which was set up by the Working Party on Improving Learning and Teaching, but their excellent report was whitewashed in the Working Party's report. As far as we can ascertain, there was no Maori or non-Maori Polynesians in any of the other seven special study groups of this working party (secondary education, assessment, research, educational technology, libraries, special education, guidance and

counselling).

Regional committees, set up by Departments of Continuing Education for the Conference executive committee, are responsible for the regional seminars, and report to the EDC steering committee. The only Regional committees on which information was made available to us were Auckland and Christchurch — the Auckland committee has one Maori member out of nine, the Christchurch committee one out of seventeen.

SUMMARY OF POWER STRUCTURE OF EDC

Title	Membership	No of Maoris
Conference Steering Committee (Advisory Council on Educational Planning)	12	1
EDC Executive Committee	9	—
EDC Secretariat	7	—
Working Party on Organisation and Administration	7	—
Working Party on Aims and Objectives	11	1
Working Party on Improving Teaching and Learning	22	1
Study Group on Maori Education	11	7-8
Christchurch Regional Committee	9	1
Auckland Regional Committee	9	1

A Pakeha-dominated system claiming to cater for the needs of Maori and non-Maori Polynesian children is paternalistic at best, but in practice is a disaster for these children. The statistics indicate that there is something seriously wrong: for example the table below is taken from the latest "Education Statistics":

Classification of pupils leaving state & private secondary schools in 1971

	% of Maori Pupils	% of Non-Maori Pupils
Form 6 & 7 U.E. or higher without U.E.	4.3 7.6	27.8 17.3
Form 5 with S.C. one or more subjects without S.C.	12.7 35.8	20.6 20.6
Form 4	30.5	12.1
Form 3	9.1	1.6

That is, 75.4% of Maori pupils left school without even School Certificate passes, compared with 34.3% of non-Maoris.

The examinations on which these figures are based, and the curricula and syllabuses on which the examinations are based, have been designed largely by mono-cultural Pakehas. White children have a head start because they are dealing with language, interests, values, assumptions and goals which are familiar to them from their home and social environment, but which are often quite foreign to Maori and non-Maori Polynesian children. Also, be-



cause they are ignorant of Maori and non-Maori Polynesian cultures, the educationists cannot know how to remove this bias. Further, why should Maori and non-Maori Polynesian parents share the educational goals of Pakeha parents and Pakeha educationists? The NZ Maori Council states, in submissions to the Minister of Education, May 1973: "Maoris have an ambivalent attitude to education. It is desired as a means of improving one's life chances but feared for its alienating effect on the individual. Maoris are afraid of losing their children to a mono-cultural Pakeha world."

But, worse than just being disadvantaged by the narrow ethnocentrism of the education system, Maori and non-Maori Polynesian children are actively alienated by it, as indicated in the previous quotation. The system tends to carry on as if these children did not exist. Children are still being taught that NZ was "discovered" by Abel Tasman. This one statement tells children a good deal: it tells them that Maoris don't count in history; Europeans make history, not Maoris. It undermines the historical heritage of the Maori, especially the highly important migration. Few children have the opportunity to learn anything of the Maori language or culture, but may have the "opportunity" to learn a second European language such as French, German or Latin. Not all examples of educational racism are as blatant as these. However, it seems to be a basic assumption on the part of Pakehas that Pakeha culture is naturally superior to all other cultures. This attitude is common to many cultures, but becomes especially dangerous when one ethnic group has control of a major means (i.e. education) of transmitting culture from generation to generation.

Furthermore, most teachers are Pakehas, ignorant of Maori and non-Maori Polynesian cultures. They receive no training to cope with cultural differences among their pupils. Then there is outright personal prejudice and discrimination (much more prevalent in NZ than is usually admitted — see the studies of Vaughan. NZ's supposed harmonious race relations are simply a myth created by Pakehas to divert attention from this attitude and from the basic fact that the Maori people were conquered by them.)

These factors contribute, for example, to the high proportion of Maori and non-Maori Polynesian children who are suspended or expelled. (Note that expulsion is a typically Pakeha punitive reaction.)

Entry into all but the lowest positions in the institutions of our society, is determined by standards established by the Pakeha heads of those institutions, which are usually dependent on gaining qualifications through the education system. Because comparatively few Maori and non-Maori Polynesians gain these qualifications, the Pakeha domination of these institutions is perpetuated with little fuss.

Hence the importance of overhauling the education system in order that Maori and non-Maori Polynesians and other ethnic minorities have an effective say in its running. In particular, the next generation of teachers comes from those who have passed through the education system, to the required level. Hence the predominance of mono-cultural Pakeha teachers. The NZ Maori Council submissions (referred to earlier) note with alarm that since the entry requirements of Auckland Teachers College have been raised, the number of Maori students has plunged, with only one graduating, and none gaining entry last year.

The case of the course for training native speakers of Maori to be teachers of Maori also shows reason for alarm. Despite assurances from the Minister of Education to Nga Tamatoa and other Maori representatives that the sole criterion for this new course would be fluency in Maori, the department concentrated on certificates and university passes. (See Nga Tamatoa submissions: "Te Reo Maori: not if the Education Department has its way": to the Auckland Multi-Cultural Education Seminar of the EDC, reprinted in Salient, April 3.)

But the institution may still resort to discrimination in the case of Maoris and non-Maori Polynesians who have managed to gain the desired qualifications (e.g. cases in Recommendation 4 of the NZ Maori Council submissions). This points to the need for Maori and non-Maori Polynesians to have meaningful participation in the selection processes of the Education Department.

Surely, however, it is not necessary to document rigorously the process by which the education system fails Maori and non-Maori Polynesian children, in order to reveal the basic injustice of only one group making all the decisions and setting the standards.

We have no intention of putting forward schemes for making education more relevant to Maori and non-Maori Polynesian people; that would be just another case of Pakehas deciding what is good for Maori and non-Maori Polynesians. What is required is Maori and non-Maori Polynesians sharing the power and having an equal say in decision making. This means that decisions must be made by a consensus that includes representative opinion of all ethnic groups, rather than the present "democratic" system, which is unsatisfactory because even if Maori and non-Maori Polynesians were represented proportionally, they could be outvoted at any time and effectively silenced.

We support the specific demands of Maori and non-Maori Polynesian groups for steps towards a truly multi-cultural education system. Particularly we support the teaching of Maori in all schools.

Tena Koutou

At various levels in our society, there is the widespread, mistaken and dangerous belief that New Zealand is virtually a paradise of racial harmony. Holders of this belief often state that if there were no 'stirrers' there would be no problems, or what problems there are would go away. Recently on campus the deputy leader of the National Party said as much. *The Sunday Times* and other assimilationist papers often carry such views. And there is considerable distrust of such groups as Nga Tamatoa and the Maori Organisation on Human Rights. Their reward for bringing to public attention the racial inequalities in every aspect of New Zealand society is usually to be branded 'shit stirrers', trouble-makers, or publicity seekers.

The doubters and the supporters of the status quo — assimilationism — need only to look at the disproportionately large brown colouring of the

prison population or the working class, to have their complacency shattered. But of course they don't look.

The figures below, and the statisticians' explanatory note, are extracted directly from the 1973 New Zealand Yearbook. Without going fully into the medical background it is difficult to draw firm conclusions from the figures. But the incredible disparity between the number of Maoris dying from various causes and the total number should cause anyone who thinks that all is healthy in our society to have another think.

As well as the medical statistics, the accident statistics are staggeringly disproportionate. New Zealanders must stop patting himself on the back, and start asking why the inequalities exist.

The suicide statistics are a reversal of the trend, and suggest a wry criticism of the Pakeha way of life, as opposed to the Maori.

Race and Death

In a variety of conditions and in external causes of death the mortality rate for Maoris is very much higher than the non-Maori experience. Much of this disparity is concealed, however, by crude rates which are calculated by dividing the total population into the number of deaths from any particular disease or circumstance. With two populations so very dissimilar in age structure (at ages under five years non-Maoris are seven times more numerous than Maoris, but at ages 75 years and upward they are 85 times as numerous), it is necessary to resort to an adjustment of Maori rates so that the figures for any condition become directly comparable in any particular year. This has been done in the following table by firstly calculating age-specific rates for the Maori and then applying these to the non-Maori population, age group to age group. This computation provides an "expected" number of Maori deaths in each age group and these added together and then divided by the non-Maori population give an adjusted rate. In addition to the rates expressed per million of population the absolute numbers of deaths in the two races are furnished for the same 50 causes.

Causes of death	Number of deaths		Rates per million of population (Non-Maori: Crude Rate — Maori: Adjusted Rate)	
	1971 Non-Maori	1971 Maori	1971 Non-Maori	1971 Maori
Bacillary dysentery and amoebiasis	1	—	—	—
Enteritis and other diarrhoeal diseases	32	18	12	49
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	16	11	6	128
Other tuberculosis, including late effects	33	11	13	114
Whooping cough	1	—	—	—
Streptococcal sore throat and scarlet fever	1	—	—	—
Meningococcal infection	3	—	1	—
Measles	3	2	1	5
Syphilis and its sequelae	6	2	2	25
All other infective and parasitic diseases	65	18	25	114
Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms lymphatic and haematopoietic tissue	4,284	202	1,650	2,550
Benign neoplasms and neoplasms of unspecified nature	35	2	13	39
Diabetes mellitus	334	38	129	543
Avitaminosis and other nutritional deficiency	4	—	2	—
Anaemias	43	2	17	37
Meningitis	29	14	11	37
Active rheumatic fever	3	2	1	6
Chronic rheumatic heart disease	216	33	83	342
Hypertensive disease	323	31	124	440
Ischaemic heart disease	6,691	241	2,577	3,951
Other forms of heart disease	841	40	324	708
Cerebrovascular disease	3,231	79	1,244	1,352
Influenza	21	2	8	44
Pneumonia	1,098	97	423	1,093
Bronchitis, emphysema, and asthma	909	78	350	1,341
Peptic ulcer	101	6	39	90
Appendicitis	11	6	4	44
Intestinal obstruction and hernia	83	7	32	71
Cirrhosis of liver	99	5	38	52
Nephritis and nephrosis	112	16	43	126
Hyperplasia of prostate	64	3	25	65
Abortion	—	—	—	—
Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium, delivery without mention of complication	13	1	5	5
Congenital anomalies	273	30	105	98
Birth injury, difficult labour and other anoxic and hypoxic conditions	140	36	54	94
Other causes of perinatal mortality	279	53	107	189
Symptoms and ill-defined conditions	96	8	37	106
All other diseases	1,744	120	672	1,422
Motor vehicle accidents	569	105	219	585
All other accidents	803	92	309	713
Suicide and self-inflicted injuries	232	5	89	34
All other external causes	42	9	16	65
Totals	22,884	1,425	8,814	16,627

RACE RIOTS IN MALAYSIA

by Ozay Mehmet from the "Queen's Quarterly" magazine

"Analysis of the causes and effects of the events of May 1969 in Malaysia shed considerable light on the political and social problems facing Western-style democracy in developing countries. They are therefore, more than an academic interest." — Democracy in Malaysia is dead, Tun Dr. Ismail, Malaysian Minister of Home Affairs and Member of the National Operations Council.

Until May 13, 1969, Malaysia was generally regarded as one of the most successful examples of multiracial peace and harmony, primarily due to a judicious application of democratic partnership among her Malay, Chinese and Indian communities, none of which has a clear majority. On this evening of May 13, race riots broke out in Kuala Lumpur, the capital. Within hours, word spread across the city that Malays were invading the Chinese sections and indiscriminately killing innocent persons. In the following two days, unrestrained violence spread to other parts of the country, causing considerable loss of life and property. Official figures put the number of dead at about 200, but unofficial and more realistic estimates range from five to ten times that figure. On May 15 a state of national emergency was declared. The Constitution, and Parliament were suspended. Some opposition members were jailed and a press censorship imposed.¹

Analysis of the causes and effects of the May 13 events in Malaysia shed considerable light on the political and social problems facing Western-style democracy in developing countries. They are, therefore, of more than academic interest.

Although racial hatred among the Chinese, Malays and Indians of Malaysia has a long history, as a rule it has been kept dormant beneath a peaceful surface. The race riots of May 13, 1969 and the aftermath mark a turning point in Malaysian affairs. While the surface at present appears peaceful, in fact conditions are far from being settled and may again explode in renewed racial violence and fighting with tragic and unpredictable consequences for the young Malaysian Federation.² After almost two years' of rule by decree, a much weakened Parliament was restored in February 1971, but there is a general feeling that the parliamentary system is in fact "on trial".³

There was more behind the May 13 riots than a spontaneous outburst of racial hatred. Just three days before, the ruling Alliance Party⁴ of the ageing and affable Tunku Abdul Rahman had seen its comfortable majority in Parliament significantly reduced in the West Malaysian elections. It was feared that, when the elections in East Malaysia were completed, it would lose its two-thirds majority and thus its power to amend the Constitution. This prospect alarmed the Malay-ultras of the United Malays National Organisation (UMNO) who believed that the power to change the Constitution was essential to protect the economically-backward Malays against the wealthy and enterprising Chinese, who already dominated the economy of the country. Moreover, the electoral gains scored by the Pan Malayan Islamic Party (PMIP) in rural Malay areas at the expense of UMNO candidates threatened the very soul of the UMNO whose leadership tended to regard itself as the rightful guardian of the Malay community since Merdeka (Independence) in 1957. The PMIP gains were a major blow to the UMNO leadership, especially since it had campaigned vigorously not only to offset the PMIP influence, but in fact to unseat the only PMIP state government in Kelantan. The fact that the election results, particularly the PMIP gains among Malays, were totally unexpected by the UMNO is a sad reflection of their almost virtual isolation from the grass roots. Though mostly illiterate farmers and fishermen, the Malay peasants were realistic enough to disbelieve the exaggerated campaign promises of some UMNO politicians,⁵ but nonetheless they were naive enough to heed the fanatical warning of the PMIP candidates that UMNO was selling out Malaysia to the Chinese.

The United Malays National Organisation was not the only component of the Alliance which suffered a setback in the 1969 elections. The Malaysian Chinese Association (MCA), under the ineffective leadership of the Finance Minister, Dr Tan Siew Sin, lost so heavily to the Democratic Action Party (DAP) and the Parti Gerakan Rakyat that it no longer represented the majority of Chinese. Accordingly, at a special meeting on May 12, 1969, the MCA leadership decided to withdraw from the Alliance Government, a decision which drew a prompt acceptance from the UMNO ultras who pressed for a say in the naming of new ministers "following MCA's poor showing in the election".⁶ The outbreak of riots the next day overshadowed the apparent collapse of the Alliance Party, but it is quite significant that MCA politicians have played no more than passive and reluctant roles in subsequent developments.

What caused the downfall of the MCA? The answer

to this question provides a revealing account of the radical and political problems of Malaysia. Under article 153 of the Constitution, Malays are granted "special rights" designed to speed up their economic and social development to standards enjoyed by Chinese and Indians. However, this article also states that these "special rights" should not be exercised at the expense of the legitimate rights and interests of other communities. In this conflicting constitutional provision lies much of the source of Malaysia's current problems.

The Alliance Government, until May 1969, attempted to follow a mid-stream course with regard to the implementation of the "special rights". On the one hand, it embarked on a vigorous programme of rural and community development calculated to benefit the bulk of the Malay community. At the same time, expansionary economic policies in manufacturing, construction, and urban-centred industries benefited the highly-urbanised Chinese population. However, these policies also encouraged a growing influx of Malay youth into towns in search of government jobs and opportunities. Until 1967 unemployment was too small to warrant serious Government action. Although there was a rapid population growth in the postwar period, there was at the same time a considerable expansion of public education particularly at the secondary school level, and this had the effect of postponing until 1967-68 the thrust of population increase on the labour market. Increasingly, Malays expected, on account of their special rights, Government patronage in the allocation of public service jobs, which have traditionally had great appeal to them owing to the advantage of job security. In trying to satisfy Malay expectations, the Government generated concern and mistrust among the Chinese and Indians who felt better qualified.

Non-Malay concerns were already building up because of the intention of the Government to make Malay, long the de jure National Language, the sole medium of instruction in public schools. Traditionally, public education in Malaysia was organised on racial lines with equal

recognition of Malay, Chinese, Tamil, and English as languages of instruction. The Chinese, who have always placed great value on education, especially higher education, were particularly disturbed by the reluctance of the Alliance Government to expand university education on multi-racial lines while it went ahead with plans to open colleges of Malay and Islamic studies for the benefit of Malays. Similarly, the establishment of technical and vocational schools, notably the MARA Institute of Technology in Petaling Jaya, where admission was restricted to Malay students, aggravated fears among the Chinese and Indian communities that they were being systematically relegated to the category of second-class citizen, deprived of government jobs and educational opportunities, and under increasing threats to their languages and cultures. This growing feeling of inferiority among non-Malays was also being reinforced by increasing awareness that their political representatives in the Alliance Government were unable or unwilling to arrest the trend of pro-Malay policies.

The election campaign of 1969 was conducted against such a background of widespread concern and racial tension. In this atmosphere of tension, the opposition parties played a crusading role, attempting to expose the Alliance Government as the architect of the bumiputra policy aimed at making Malays first-class citizens and relegating all other races to inferior status. The DAP and the Gerakan, both heavily dependent on Chinese voters even though they were multi-racial in outlook, campaigned vigorously for "Malaysia for Malaysians" and "A just and equal society". Judging by the election results, these slogans were widely effective, since the Chinese community in Malaysia has a tradition of being a reluctant voter.

The results of the May elections caught everyone by surprise — the Alliance, the opposition parties, and the country. The Tunku, sensing the significance of the setback, promptly promised a "more dynamic and progressive cabinet".⁷ The opposition parties, particularly the DAP and Gerakan, believing that one-sided, pro-Malay policies would not give way to justice and equality, organised "victory processions" in Kuala Lumpur. Mostly led by and participated in by Chinese, these processions provoked the ever sensitive Malays, who tended to interpret the election results as their defeat. The result was the eruption of riots on the evening of May 13, 1969.

Race riots were initially confined to Kuala Lumpur and its vicinity. Subsequently, they spread to other West coast states, notably Malacca, Negri Sembilan, Perak. Other parts of the country, taken by surprise at the outbreak of riots after an electrifying election rather than during it, as was widely expected, remained generally calm but tense. In view of this fact, it has been questioned if the declaration of a national state of emergency was in fact justified.⁸ This, however, is largely a hypothetical question. In the explosive atmosphere of May 1969, with a real prospect of racial fighting engulfing the entire nation, it is simply impossible to deny that the declaration of a national emergency had a preventive effect.

What does appear to require examination, however, is the constitutional legitimacy of the state of emergency. Under article 150 of the Constitution, a state of emergency can be declared only if authorised by Parliament. In the event that Parliament is not sitting or cannot be convened immediately, then the executive can advise the King accordingly. In this latter event (which is the relevant case), Parliament must be convened, at the earliest possible moment, in order to affirm or negate the proclamation of a state of emergency. It is evident that the spirit of the Constitution, if not its letter, has been violated, since no attempt was made to convene Parliament following the declaration of emergency. In January 1970, a National Consultative Council was formed. Although it included members from various walks of Malaysian life, it was boycotted by the DAP, the Gerakan, and the Labour Party. At any rate, this body could in no way be regarded as an equivalent of Parliament.

Suspensions concerning the constitutionality of the state of emergency lend support to fears that the race riots were deliberately brought about by Malay extremists in order to stage a disguised coup d'état replacing the Alliance rule of Tunku Abdul Rahman with an aggressive pro-Malay government dedicated to the so-called bumiputra principle: supremacy of Malays as masters of the country. There is, to be sure, some supporting evidence for this viewpoint. In the first place the official justification offered for the declaration of emergency (namely, that there was increased danger to national security on account of Communists and "bad elements") was hardly convincing, since the Communists and the Labour Party had campaigned, unsuccessfully, for popu-



lar boycott of the elections.⁹ Secondly, during the summer of 1969 there were repeated attempts by Malay students, led by extremists, to oust the Tunku in favour of some type of Malay dictatorship. Yet another piece of evidence concerns the Chief Minister of Selangor, Dato Harun bin Hadji Idris, whose term of office was put in serious doubt as a result of the state elections in Selangor which produced a 14-14 deadlock and the prospect of a new election. Whether or not Dato Harun saw any personal advantage in some form of disturbance is a matter of conjecture. It is a fact, however, that the May 13 incidents started in front of his house in Kampong Bharu (a Malay section of the capital) and were preceded by a political meeting in his house attended by Malay ultras and a large Malay crowd.

No matter why, how, or by whom it was started, the racial violence which was unleashed on May 13 has brought Malaysia to a new cross-road leaving behind an impressive record of peace and harmony and embarking on a course both uncertain and dangerous.

The declaration of emergency ushered in a new instrument of government: The National Operations Council (NOC) headed by the then Deputy Prime Minister, Tun Abdul Razak. The Tunku, under pressure to step down, was relegated to a position of an elder adviser. Although entrusted with all executive and legislative power, the NOC was apparently conceived as a temporary emergency cabinet in the confused and tragic climate prevailing at the time when the new cabinet was yet to be formed and the MCA pull-out was threatening the very foundations of the Alliance party.

The immediate task facing the NOC was the restoration of normalcy by putting an end to the tide of violence, arson and looting. As conditions began to improve, Tun Razak and his deputy, Dr Tan Ismail, who was recalled from retirement to join the NOC and assume the duties of Minister of Home Affairs, quickly dispelled any hopes of an early return to parliamentary democracy. Tun Razak argued that the task was "not only bringing the country back to normal but also ensuring that the disturbance did not recur".¹⁰ Tun Ismail was even more emphatic, in a speech over Radio Malaysia soon after his appointment, he categorically stated that democracy in Malaysia was dead, having died at the hands of the opposition parties.

As already mentioned, there were significant reasons for this reluctance to reconvene Parliament and restore democracy. For one thing, there was strong opposition to such a development among the Malay intelligentsia, who tend to prefer the benevolent rule of the Malay-controlled NOC. For another, reconvening of Parliament with freedom of speech would almost certainly lead to potentially dangerous questions about the events during and after May 13, 1969. Even the Tunku, well known for his respect for democracy, has warned that "the majority of the people of this country...are agreed that there is no hurry to return to parliamentary democracy."¹¹ When Parliament was finally restored in February 1971, its powers and privileges were so severely restricted that it can hardly approximate the Westminster model of parliamentary democracy which existed until May 13.

It is therefore appropriate to inquire whether, in fact, democracy in Malaysia is dead, at least in the sense of involving participation of all races in the process of legislative and executive decision-making. Certainly, the NOC based as it is on the power monopoly of one race



and aimed at the achievement of Malay supremacy against economic and political realities, does not offer a viable alternative to the democratic system which prevailed in the country since Merdeka. A multi-racial country such as Malaysia, in which no single race holds an absolute majority, can achieve stability and prosperity only on the basis of multiracial partnership. This is the fundamental lesson of the Alliance rule, despite its limitations.

The record of the NOC has been far from promoting peace and harmony among the peoples of Malaysia. One of its first decisions was to mobilize four additional all-Malay battalions, ostensibly for the purpose of warding off an increased Communist threat on the Thailand-Malaysia border, but more candidly for bolstering up Malay defences against possible Chinese counter-attack.¹² Subsequently, educational policies were changed by decree to make Malay the sole language of instruction in public schools starting, in 1969-70, with the first year of elementary school. During the summer of 1969, labour laws were similarly altered in order to restrict jobs to work-permit holders, and doubts were raised about the legal status of non-Malays in the country. Although the prospects of a large-scale expulsion of non-Malay population cannot be regarded as high, the jobs and welfare of some quarter million permit-holders, mostly Indian plantation workers, remain in jeopardy, even though work-permit regulations were recently relaxed to extend the duration of permits previously marked as "non-renewable".¹³

No doubt, these and other discriminatory measures have been taken largely to placate Malay extremists and to offset the growing influence of the PMIP, which, unlike other opposition parties, can hardly be banned or regulated by the NOC and therefore continues as a serious threat to the survival of the UMNO and the NOC leaders. But such measures contribute to an ever widening gulf among races and to further polarization of politics in Malaysia. No amount of lip-service paid by the NOC leadership to the ideal of a multiracial society, including show-pieces such as a Department of National Unity and "Goodwill Committees", is likely to remove the deep scars and bitter memories of the May 13 events. To be sure, the Chinese community is already showing its resentment in a number of ways. During summer 1969, Malay farmers suffered considerable loss of income due to the Chinese boycott of the season's crop of durians and other tropical fruits. Embittered racial relations have hit both economic and social intercourse and are tending to polarize the population on ethnic lines. Of no less importance is the fact that the racial policies are tending to push an increasing number of Chinese youth into secret societies and into the arms of the communists.

On September 21, 1970, Prime Minister Tunku Abdul Rahman stepped down and was replaced by his close friend and long-time ally Tun Razak.¹⁴ The resignation of the Tunku was not unexpected as he had publicly announced his intention on August 20 1970 and had been aspiring to a carefree retirement for a long time before. The Tunku's departure from the political arena raises new doubts because his successor, despite his impressive credentials as an efficient administrator, lacks a wide popularity and is regarded with a considerable degree of

suspicion among the Chinese. Moreover, it is highly likely that Tun Razak will prefer to govern through the NOC, relying on an inner group of Malay nationalists including principally Dr Ismail and Tan Sri Ghazali Shafi. An enfeebled Parliament, far from providing a forum to ventilate real issues and grievances, is likely to generate dissatisfaction and racial polarization as well as factionalism among the Malay politicians whom the Tunku so expertly managed to hold together. It will be interesting, to say the least, to see how the Malaysian experiment in constrained democracy will work — and for how long.

The root causes of racial strife in Malaysia stem, not only from historical, religious and cultural factors, but most importantly from the glaring disparities in living standards and economic opportunity among her peoples. Unless and until this basic problem of disparities is overcome (and undoubtedly it will require considerable time and effort), jealousy and hatred between the Malays and non-Malays will persist, leading, at some future date, to another round of racial fighting.

Significantly, leaders such as Tun Razak and Ghazali Shafi possess many of the qualities required for this task: both men have proven abilities as administrators capable of implementing new and radical programmes, and both are dedicated to the task of closing the gulf between the poor Malay peasant and the rich Chinese. Their most formidable problem will almost certainly be the extent to which they would be willing to invite and actively encourage Chinese capital and enterprise to resolve the problem of economic disparities. One of the fundamental paradoxes of Malaysia is that political power rests with the economically backward Malays while economic power lies in the hands of the Chinese unable to participate fully in the political life of the country and therefore unwilling to invest in her development. Pragmatically, the Government ought to utilize Chinese resources to the fullest to promote speedy economic and social development of the Malays; and the Chinese would be quite willing to cooperate provided their suspicions were dispelled by genuine Government action to offer them a partnership — as in the days of the Alliance Government. But this would inevitably encounter strong opposition from the UMNO and PMIP ultras who exercise a fanatical influence over the numerically strong but politically backward Malay peasantry. A return to a constrained democracy, as the present Parliament at best can signify, may be a compromise solution, but it is unlikely to prove durable.

NOTES

1. For further background information, particularly concerning the period prior to May 13, 1969 see Gerald P. Dartford, "Crises in Malaysia", *Current History*, December 1969, pp. 349-354 and p. 367.
2. The Malaysian Federation was established on September 16, 1963 and initially consisted of Malaya (which became independent on August 31 1957), Singapore, Sarawak, Sabah, the latter two forming East Malaysia. Singapore was expelled from the Federation on August 8, 1965 following a period of increased racial tension between the Chinese and Malay communities.
3. One of the first acts of the new Parliament was to pass a constitutional amendment curtailing free speech both inside and outside Parliament on the sensitive issues of citizenship, Malay rights, and the status of Malay as the national language. See "The Globe and Mail" March 4, 1971, p.4: "Malaysia Curbs Free Speech on Racial Issue". See also the articles on Malaysia in "The Economist", January 30 1971.
4. The Alliance Party was made up of three racial components, each representing one of the three main races of Malaysia: the United Malays National Organisation, the Malaysian Chinese Association, and the Malaysian Indian Congress. The first two were the main power blocs, since Indians account for only 11% of the population.
5. For example, the Alliance offered \$548 million (Malaysian) for the development of the State of Kelantan if the people returned an Alliance Government defeating the existing PMIP one. The PMIP politicians, somewhat better judges of the mood and temperament of the rural Malays, countered this promise by pointing out to the voters that this was too good to be true: "They (the Alliance) want to give you three lorry loads of paper money for your vote. Can you believe it?" See the article by Samad Ismail, "Learning the Secret of the Rakyat", "The Straits Times", May 13, 1969, p. 10.
6. See "Umno Asks for Say in Naming Ministers", "The Straits Times", May 13, 1969, p.10.
7. See "Tengku to Form a 'More Dynamic' Cabinet", "The Straits Times", May 13, 1969, p.11.
8. See, for example, "Malaysia Denies Racial Bias", "The Times", (London) May 27, 1969, p.5.
9. See the official NDC report: The May 31 Tragedy (Kuala Lumpur, October 9, 1969); and the personal account of the Tunku Abdul Rahman himself: May 13 Before and After (Kuala Lumpur, September 1969).
10. See "Why Night Curfews are Necessary", "The Sunday Mail", May 25, 1969, p.5.
11. "Far Eastern Economic Review", Feb. 5, 1970, p.4.
12. This was a particularly unfortunate move coming, as it did, immediately after reports of anti-Chinese fighting by the Malay Regiment sent in to restore normalcy in the troubled spots of Kuala Lumpur. See the article in "The Times" referred to in no note 7 above.
13. See "The Tunku Plays it Tough", "The Economist" Feb 21 1970, p. 38.
14. See "The Tunku Bows Out", "The Economist", Sept. 5, 1970 p. 29.



This article, by D.A. Aitchison-Windeler, was originally submitted to the daily press for publication but rejected because it didn't favour the prejudices of the newspaper. He also sent a letter to six newspaper, mildly complaining that the Arabs didn't get a fair hearing in New Zealand. His letter was printed in an abridged version by one paper and rejected by the other five.

BLOOD IN THE MILK AND HONEY

There is no greater truism than the expression "A little learning is a dangerous thing". All will agree that the Middle East is a very complex part of the world, and views are often expressed about it charged with emotion and in my opinion generally far from the truth. This is brought about by a number of factors the most common often being:

- 1) Lack of knowledge;
- 2) Lack of information;
- 3) Inability to communicate with the Arabs;
- 4) Impressions based on very, very brief visits to Israel.

The following paragraphs are set out for your information, and no apology is offered for the obvious bias, for I speak for the Arabs who are seldom represented on radio, TV, or any other form of the media.

Background

For four hundred years, prior to the 1914-18 War, the Middle East formed part of the Ottoman Empire, with the majority of people being Arab with small minorities of Armenians Circassians and Jews. Britain and Russia were "interested" in this part of the world, the former because it formed part of their lines of communication to their vast empires in the East, and the latter because of her desire to find access into the waterways of the world, i.e. the Mediterranean, the Arabian Sea and the Indian Ocean.

Four events occurred during the 1914-18 War, and immediately afterwards, which were to have far reaching effects on Palestine. They are now known as —

- a) The Hussein-McMahon Papers;
- b) The Sykes-Picot Agreement;
- c) The Balfour Declaration;
- d) The World Zionist Organisation Land Claim

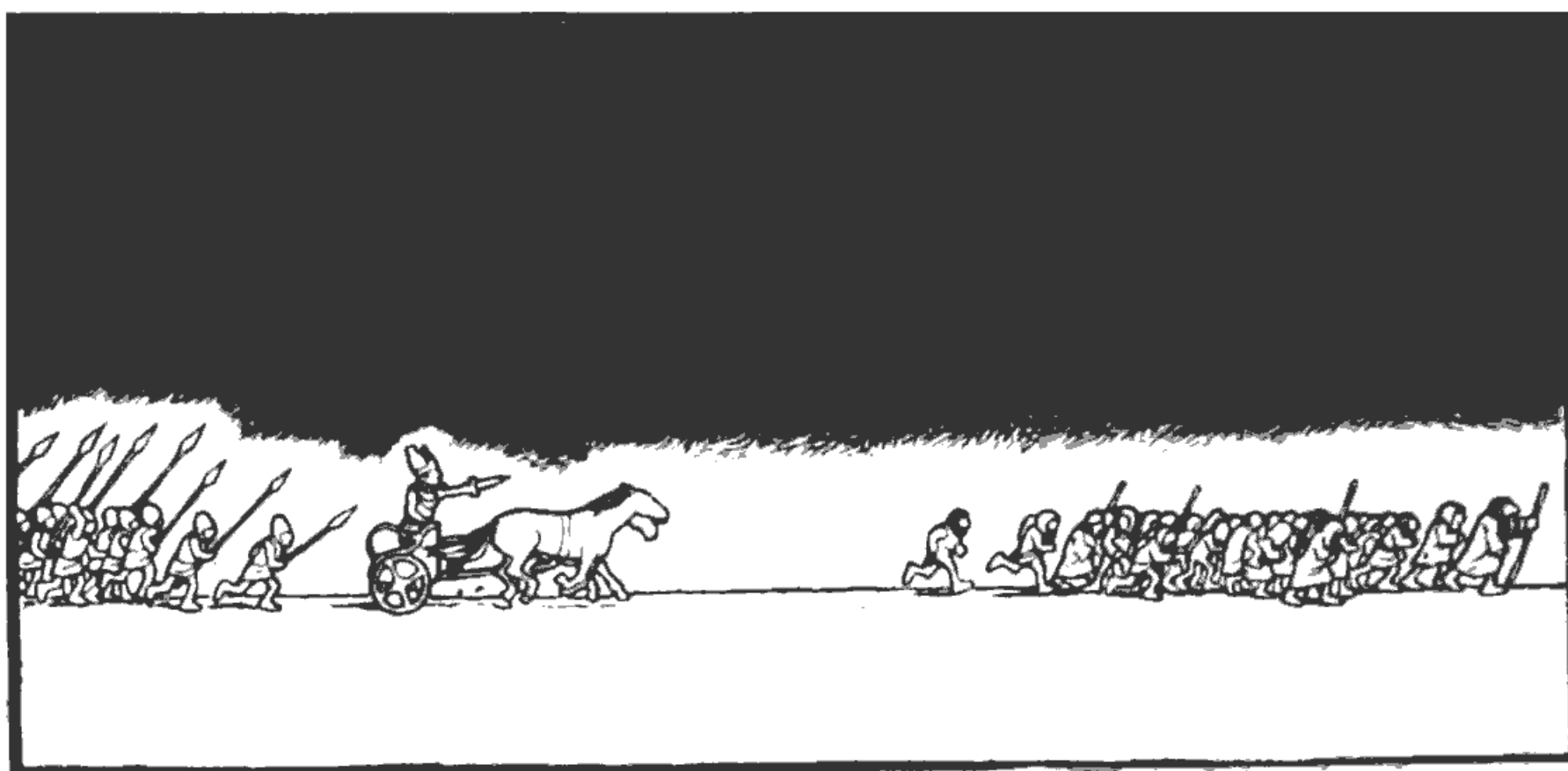
The Hussein-McMahon Papers

This was correspondence between Hussein Ibn Ali of the Beni Hashem, Grand Sherif of Mecca (Hussein of Jordan's great-grandfather) and Sir Henry McMahon who had succeeded Lord Kitchener in Cairo. Hussein had proposed that in return for military help against the Turks, Britain should recognise the Arabian Peninsula, Syria, Lebanon, Palestine and Iraq as free independent Arab states. McMahon replied that Britain accepted these frontiers except for those that were not "purely Arab" which required special arrangement to protect British interests, namely north-west Syria, Lebanon, part of Syria west of a line from Aleppo to Damascus and southern Iraq. Hussein emphasised in subsequent letters that the Arabs claimed the whole of Syria but agreed that the disputed points should be left for settlement after the war.

This correspondence has been the subject of controversy ever since, for Britain and her ally, France had not the slightest intention of giving Arabs their freedom, for their overall policy had been decided in the secret Sykes-Picot Agreement of 1916 (the Hussein-McMahon correspondence was in progress at the time of this agreement).

The Sykes-Picot Agreement

The Sykes-Picot Agreement of 1916 was signed by Britain, France and Russia, and defined what territory



they would control after the defeat of the Ottoman Empire.

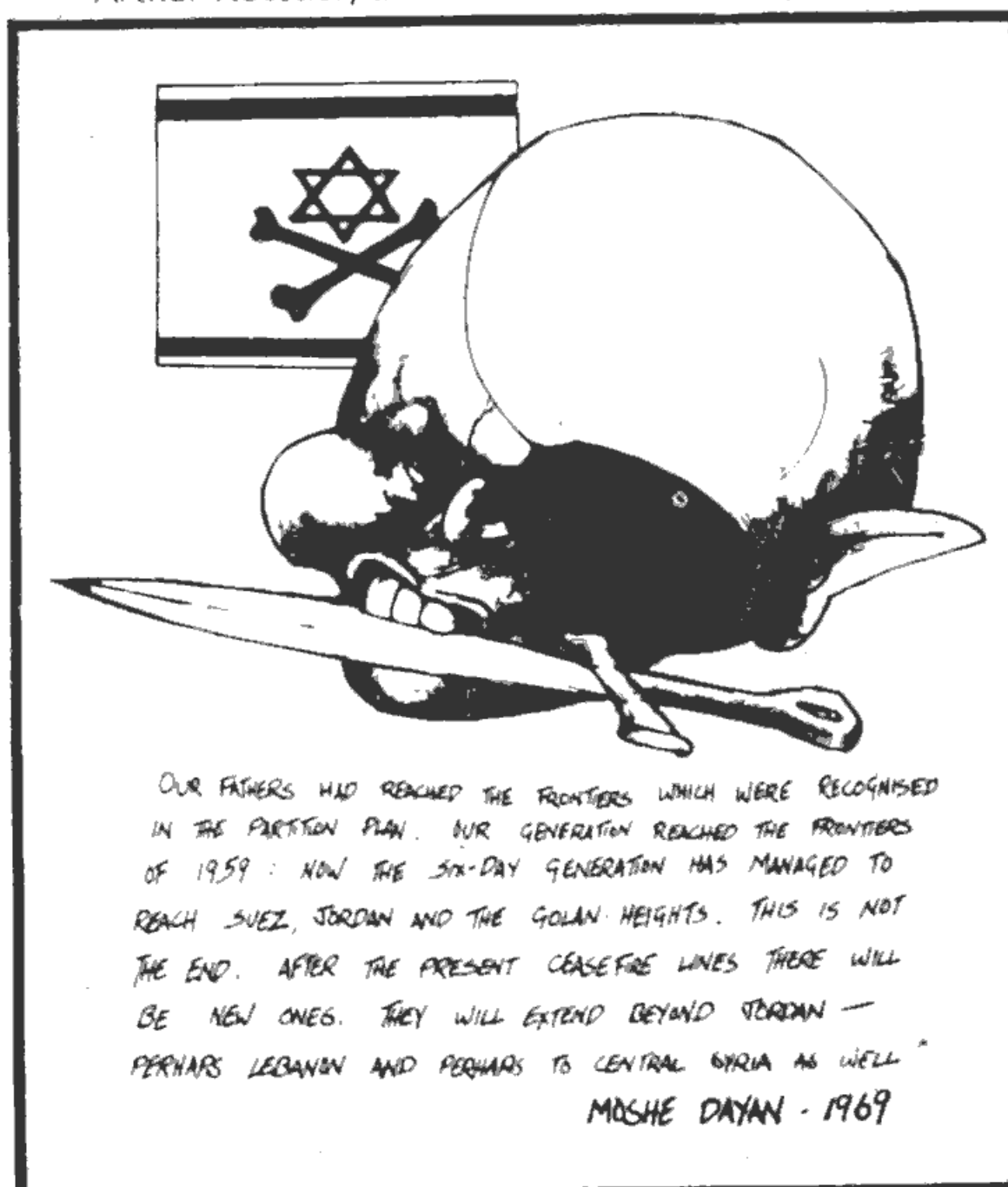
- To Russia — A large area of Eastern Anatolia and Armenia;
- To France — The "Right of Protection" over most of Syria, Mosul (northern Iraq), with option of direct rule over southern Anatolia;
- To Britain — The "right of protection" over the territory south of the line Aqaba to Kirkuk, excluding the Arabian Peninsula with the option of direct rule over southern Iraq, and finally control of Palestine.

This was far from the Arab concept of independence and freedom.

The Balfour Declaration

The Balfour Declaration was unilaterally issued by the British Foreign Secretary (A.J. Balfour) on November 2, 1917, which promised a national home for the Jewish people in Palestine. At the time the Arabs constituted 92.5% of the population (the balance being minorities, Jews, Druze, Cicassians, etc) and they owned 98% of the land.

Arthur Koestler, the famous Jewish author, said this



of the Balfour Declaration: "In the Balfour Declaration one nation promised to a second nation the country of a third."

The Zionist Land Claim

At the Paris Peace Conference of 1919 the World Zionist Organisation presented a memorandum laying claim to the following territory:

- 1) The whole of Palestine;
- 2) Southern Lebanon including the towns of Tyre, and Sidon, the headwaters of the Jordan on Mount Hermon and the southern portion of the Litani River;
- 3) In Syria, the Golan Heights, including the town of Kuneitra, the Yarmak River and the Al-Himmeh hot springs;
- 4) The whole of the Jordan Valley, the Dead Sea and east of Jordan up to the outskirts of Amman, and thence in a southerly direction along the Hejaz railway to the Gulf of Aqaba;
- 5) In Egypt from El Arish on the Mediterranean coast in a straight line in a southerly direction to the Gulf of Aqaba at Sharm-es-Sheikh.

A number of factors become obvious if these data are studied in depth.

They are: i) The appalling duplicity of the British Government; ii) The complete disregard for the feelings and wishes of the Palestinians; iii) The expansionist policy of the Israeli Government since 1948 which conforms

with the claim set out in the 1919 World Zionist Organisation Memorandum.

Common Misconceptions

Among people of the Christian world, particularly those reared in strict belief in the Biblical prophecies, the right of the Jews is not questioned. Their claim to Palestine is based on a Biblical promise of 4000 years ago, but this does not alter the fact that Palestine has been occupied by Palestinian Arabs (the descendants of Ishmael and Hagar) for centuries, and there is no case history in international law entitling a people to lay claim to another's land on the basis of an ancient promise. The late Dr Goebbels once stated: "If a falsehood is repeated often enough it will eventually be accepted as fact and the truth." This is the basis of all propaganda and psychological warfare and much use of it has been made by the Jews.

The Land

A common belief is that Palestine was a poverty stricken desert or a God-forsaken strip of Malarial swamp prior to the arrival of the Jews. This is nonsense. With the exception of the Negev, it has always been intensely cultivated. Almost every inch of mountainous land was terraced and cultivated and possessed with plentiful vine-yards and deciduous trees, for Palestine has been settled since Biblical times and has been famous for its olives, its vineyards and its citrus fruit ever since the Crusades. Jaffa oranges were world famous long before the large Jewish immigration began. Grain in the low lands and winter vegetables were grown in the Jordan Valley. I do not dispute the fact that the Jews have made considerable progress in Israel but one needs to get this development into proper perspective. Oscar Gass, an American economist, who at one time acted as economic adviser to the Israeli Government, said this;

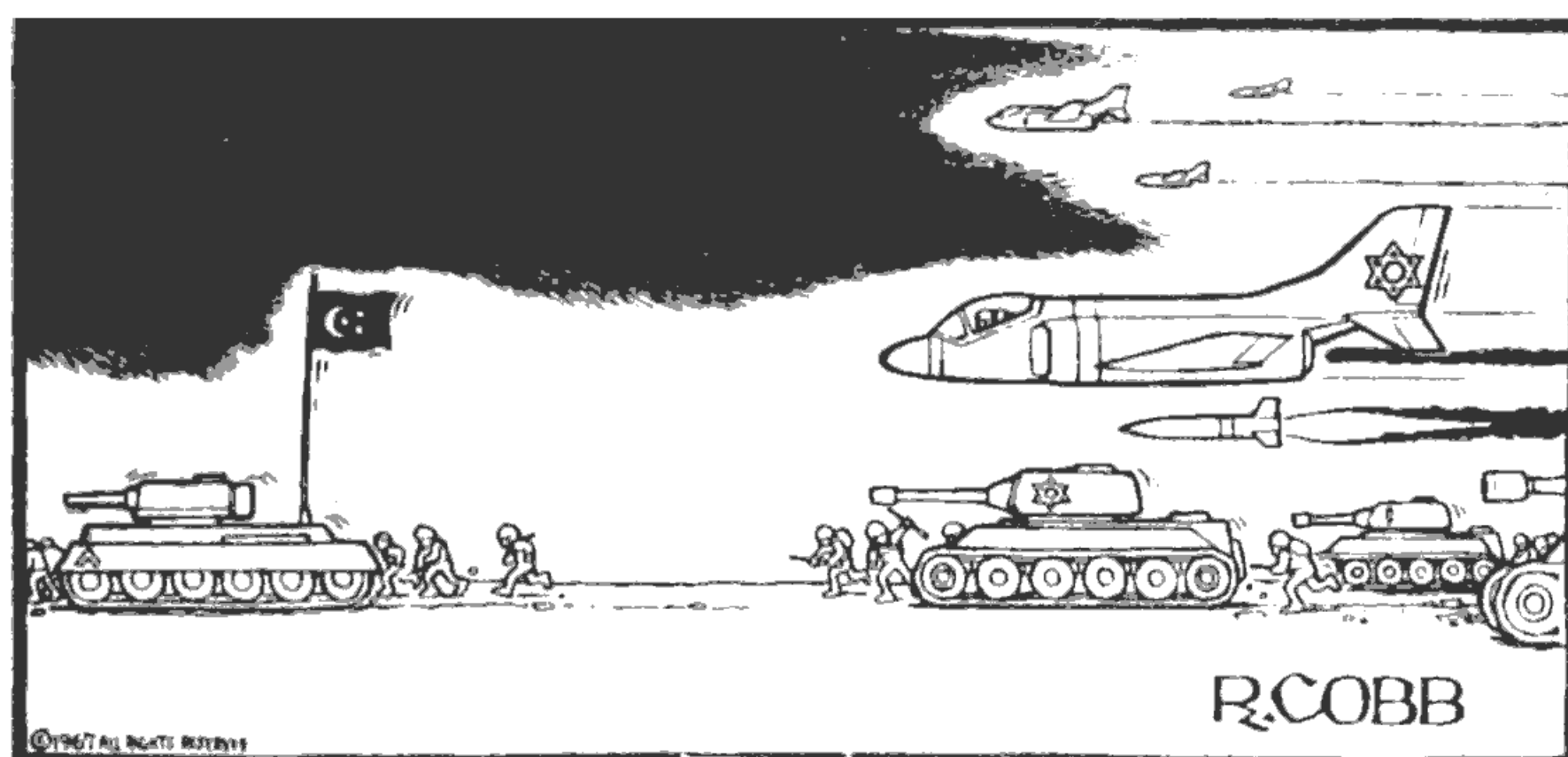
"What is unique in this development process, is the factor of capital inflow. During the seventeen years 1949-65 Israel received \$6 billion more of imports of goods and services than she exported. For the 21 years 1948-68, the import surplus would be in excess of \$7.5 billion. This means an excess of some \$2650 per person during the 21 years for every person who lived in Israel (within the pre-June 1967 border) at the end of 1968. And of this supply from abroad only about 30 percent came to Israel under conditions which call for a return outflow of dividends, interest or capital. This is a circumstance without parallel elsewhere, and it severely limits the significance of Israel's economic development as an example to other countries."

Again if one reads the book, "A Bank of Israel publication," "The Economic Development of Israel" you will see that during 1949-1965 these mammoth transfers of money came from three sources, 60 percent from the world Jewry, 28% from the German Government and 12% from the USA Government. During the same period the nett saving of the Israeli economy averaged zero being sometimes 1%+ and 1%-, yet the rate of investment over the same period was 20 per cent of the gross national product.

The Arabs

The British invariably bulk Arabs together and if they are required to describe them they use the phrase "bloody wogs", an expression created and handed down by two generations of wartime soldiers. Broadly speaking, Arabs can be divided into three groups, urban, rural, and Bedu.

Urban Arabs live in large cities, containing big buildings, air conditioned hotels, cars, TV, paved streets, running water, electricity and so on. They are sophisticated, practice the professions and are cultured. In February 1973, I met with some old Arab friends of mine in Paris. Their five children speak four languages fluently, and in accordance with normal Arab hospitality, the whole of their time was given over to me. Their eldest son was my guide and if he was bored taking me to the Louvre, the Emperor's Tomb, Notre Dame and so on, he did not show it. He was polite, attentive and well versed in the arts. Rural Arabs, as the name implies live in the country,



in villages, and small towns. They farm the land and husband it with considerable skill and have the same attachment for it as the Maoris. They do not camp on it as some people think. The Bedu are nomadic and live where they can obtain grazing for their camels and flocks. Some of the soldiers I served with came from the Rawallah, the Beni Sakhir, and the Howeitat Bedu tribes of Jordan. They are a proud people and consider themselves the Noblest of God's creatures. They are devoted to their families, polite, courteous, extremely hospitable and like the majority of Arabs, devout and fatalistic. Everything that happens "is the will of God". Although they are illiterate by our standards many of them are poets and are capable of reciting poetry for hours on end.

Oil

Just as the "Israeli achievement" needs to be put into proper perspective so also does the Arab world's "wealth". The following table sets out the per capital gross national product of most of the Arab countries at the end of the 1960's and the beginning of the 1970's:

Country	Population millions	Oil metric million tons	Per capita GNP in \$US	Remarks 3
Saudi Arabia	10	180	\$360	*GNP is substantially achieved by other forms of industrial and agricultural production
Iraq	10	78	\$260	
Algeria	14	46	\$220	
Syria	under 7	5	\$210	
Tunisia	5	4	+\$900	
Egypt	34	23	\$170	
Morocco	16	nil	\$170	
Sudan	16	nil	\$100	
Bahrain	200,000	4	\$390	
Oman	700,000	17	\$250	
Kuwait	700,000	176	\$3880	
Qatar	80,000	17	\$3490	
Abu Dhabi	150,000	73	\$2000	
Libya	2	160	\$3000	
Jordan	0	nil	—	
Lebanon	0	nil	—	

With the exception of the Persian Gulf states and Libya, the majority of Arab countries are poor by any standard, in particular Egypt, Syria and Jordan, who have the majority of Palestinian refugees within their borders. One often hears "The Arabs in Israel have never had it so good, what have the Arab states done for the Palestinians." The answer is self evident, i.e. limited funds, if you study the per capital GNP column of the chart above, but what is most galling is the fact that this type of remarks is often made by people whose standard of living is high but whose government give less than 1% of their GNP to assist the underdeveloped countries of the world.

The Arabs spend wisely and much progress has been made, notably in education and health. Kuwait and Saudi Arabia have concentrated on their two social services with considerable effect. In both health and education Saudi Arabia's expenditure is immense. Kuwait has the finest social service in the world. Abdul Nasser's Egypt at one period of the revolution was building a school a day and various social service centres and hospitals in the towns and villages. He introduced far reaching land reforms and was instrumental in the building of the Aswan Dam. I have five Arab daughters, two in Morocco and three Palestinians in Jordan — both poor countries. All five of these little girls have had all their medical "shots" and are, or will be going to school. The two in Morocco will eventually be bi-lingual in Arabic and French. During the past 30 years a political and social revolution has; and is, continuing to take place within the Arab world. With their newfound wealth the Arabs are emerging as an economic force, and with it will come political power whether we like it or not. Arab governments are no longer prepared to allow the oil companies to cream off vast profits and provide cheap energy for the world. They want their wealth for the development of their own countries. Anyone who thinks they lack top quality diplomats, administrators and business acumen is indulging in a bout of wishful thinking, for as the noble Duke of Wellington said "If you believe that, you will believe anything."

Communications

Language communication, or lack of it, is undoubtedly the greatest drawback in establishing any form of dialogue between ourselves and the Arab peoples. Classical Arabic is spoken and written all over the Arab world but only a very small minority of Arabs understand it. The man in the street speaks colloquial Arabic and this varies not only from country to country but from village to village and person to person. Their language structure is vastly different to our own and what is more significant is that, at times, our thought processes cannot be related to each other. For example, they have no indefinite article, no verb "to have", three numbers, singular, dual and plural, no present, past, and future tense as we know it, for their verbs are declined in one of eight forms etc, etc. It follows that translation, and interpretation of each others language can lead to much confusion and misunderstanding. Again, by our standards, Arab speech is flattering, exaggerated and contains much reference to God and is fatalistic in outlook.

There is no easy solution to this communication problem, nor do I suggest one. However, I do think those people who pass judgement on the Arabs, after a visit to Israel, should at least be able to say, I spoke with many Arabs and found them wanting. If they cannot then they speak "Kalam fadi" — empty words.

THE
BOOK OF JOSHUA

CHAPTER 1

NOW after the death of Moses the servant of the Lord it came to pass, that Joshua the son of Nun, Moses' minister, said unto the people, The Lord hath said unto me, saying, Moses my servant is dead; now therefore arise, go over this Jordan, thou, and all this people, unto the land which I do give to them, even to the children of Israel.

3 Every place that the sole of your foot shall tread upon, that have I given unto you, as I said unto Moses. 4 From the wilderness and this Lebanon even unto the great river, the river Euphrates, all the land of the Hittites, and unto the great sea toward the going down of the sun, shall be your coast.

5 There shall not any man be able to stand before thee all the days of thy life: as I was with Moses, so I will be with thee: I will not fail thee, nor forsake thee.

6 Be strong and of a good courage: for unto this people shalt thou divide for an inheritance the land, which I swore unto their fathers to give them.

7 Only be thou strong and very courageous, that thou mayest observe to do according to all the law, which Moses my servant commanded thee: turn not from it to the right hand or to the left, that thou mayest prosper whithersoever thou goest.

8 This book of the law shall not depart out of thy mouth; but thou shalt meditate therein day and night, that thou mayest observe to do according to all that is written therein: for then thou shalt make thy way prosperous, and then thou shalt have good success.

9 Have not I commanded thee? Be strong and of a good courage: be not afraid, neither be thou dismayed: for the Lord thy God is with thee whithersoever thou goest.

10 ¶ Then Joshua commanded the officers of the people, saying, 11 Pass through the host, and command the people, saying, Prepare ye victuals: for within three days ye shall pass over this Jordan, to go in to possess the land, which the Lord your God giveth you to possess it.

12 ¶ And to the Reubenites, and to the Gadites, and to half the tribe of Manasseh, spake Joshua, saying, 13 Remember the word which Moses the servant of the Lord commanded you, saying, The Lord your God hath given you rest, and hath given you this land.

14 Your wives, your little ones, and your cattle, shall remain in the land which Moses gave you on this side Jordan; but ye shall pass before your brethren armed, all the mighty men of valour, and help them: 15 Until the Lord have given your brethren rest, as he hath given you, and they also have possessed the land which the Lord your God giveth you: then ye shall return unto the land of your possession, and enjoy it, which Moses the Lord's servant gave you on this side Jordan toward the sunrise.

16 ¶ And they answered Joshua, saying, All that thou commandest us we will do, and whithersoever thou sendest us, we will go.

17 According as we hearkened unto Moses in all things, so will we hearken unto thee: only the Lord thy God be with thee, as he was with Moses.

18 Whosoever he be that doth rebel against thy commandment, and will not hear thou unto his words in all that thou commandest him, he shall be put to death: only be strong and of a good courage.

CHAPTER 2

AND Joshua the son of Nun sent out of Shittim two men to spy secretly, saying, Go view the land, even Jericho. And they went, and came into an harlot's house, named Rahab, and lodged there.

2 And it was told the king of Jericho, saying, Behold, there came men in hither to night of the children of Israel to search out the country.

3 And the king of Jericho sent unto Rahab, saying, Bring forth the men that are come to thee, which are entered into thine house: for they be come to search out all the country.

4 And the woman took the two men, and hid them, and said thus, There came men unto me, but I wist not whence they were: 5 And it came to pass about the time of shutting of the gate, when it

Hate

It is an "accepted fact" that Arab hates Jew and vice versa. Is this true? Until the appearance of the British in Palestine in 1916, the Arabs had lived in harmony with Jews for centuries and had never persecuted them. After the 1914-18 War they were even prepared to let them establish a national home in Palestine. However the events of the past 50 years were to turn them against the Jews, but their real hatred was to be reserved for those they call the "Inglesi" (the English which includes Scots, Welsh, Irish, New Zealanders, Australians) and the "Amrika" (the Americans). They despise and hate the former for their duplicity and weakness, and the latter for their immediate recognition, and economic and military support of the state of Israel. In 1970 I revisited the Middle East and throughout my journey I sensed their hostility. At Djibouti I was stripped and searched, at Khartoum I was interrogated for half an hour despite the fact that they knew I was a guest of the British

Embassy. The story was the same at Cairo and I also found a similar attitude prevalent among Palestinians in Israel, until they knew I was "Ibn Arab" (translation Son of an Arab, interpretation — one of us). I have never heard an Arab say that he hates a Jew, or vice versa, which is quite an interesting fact when you think about it.

The Israeli

No one doubts the Israeli is intelligent, hard working, brave, academically and technically efficient. He is also arrogant and aggressive, and two factors have remained constant in his attitude. They are—

- 1) Expansionism
- 2) "An eye for an eye — tenfold"

Expansionism

The Israel of the Zionist World Organisation is the Biblical Land of Israel and this they made abundantly clear when they set down their land claim at the Peace Conference in 1919. They have achieved much in a short period of time and extended their boundaries in 1948, 1967 and 1973. Geneva will prove if this policy is to be reversed or contained.

"An eye for eye — tenfold"

The Israeli attitude has never changed towards the Arab. It is to hit and hit hard with no hold barred. I cite three examples of this policy, based on fact and my own experience.

⁴Khisas

In December 1947 a small defenceless Arab village in the Huleh was attacked and a dozen old men, women and children shot down in their houses. Hand bills had been placed on their bodies in which Haganah claimed responsibility for the killings as a reprisal for the shooting of a Jew in a nearby Kibbutz. I could hardly believe my eyes and hardened soldier that I was, it quite sickened me.

Deir Yassin

The most notorious event in the execution of this policy, "to encourage the Arabs to leave their homes" was the massacre of 257 women and children at Deir Yassin in early 1948. This event is fully documented and included rape and appalling atrocities before the bodies were thrown down the village wells. It was a deliberate act by Irgun, Zwei Leumi and its leader Menachem Begin (who could be the next Israel Prime Minister), has never been brought to justice. This massacre, above all things, was responsible for the mass exodus of the Palestinians from Palestine, the "psychological warfare boys" made full use of it by word of mouth, and the word was this, "go or you'll get more of Deir Yassin."

⁵Quibya

On October 14, 1953 the Jordanian frontier village of Quibya was attacked to avenge the death of an Israeli woman and her two children. The Israeli Army blew up 59 houses and 69 men, women and children were found dead and dying. The UN observers, all professional soldiers, deduced from the number of bullet riddled bodies near doorways, and bullet scars on doors and walls that the occupants were forced to remain in the houses until they were blown in over them. The major in charge of this operation is noted for three things among his fellow Israelis — his courage, his unorthodox methods and his aggressiveness (some say cruelty) while dealing with Arabs. His name is Sharon, currently a General but with strong political ambitions. He, too could be Prime Minister of Israel.

These three episodes are not in isolation, they form part of a pattern which in turn is part of a policy to create a state of Israel peopled only by Jews.

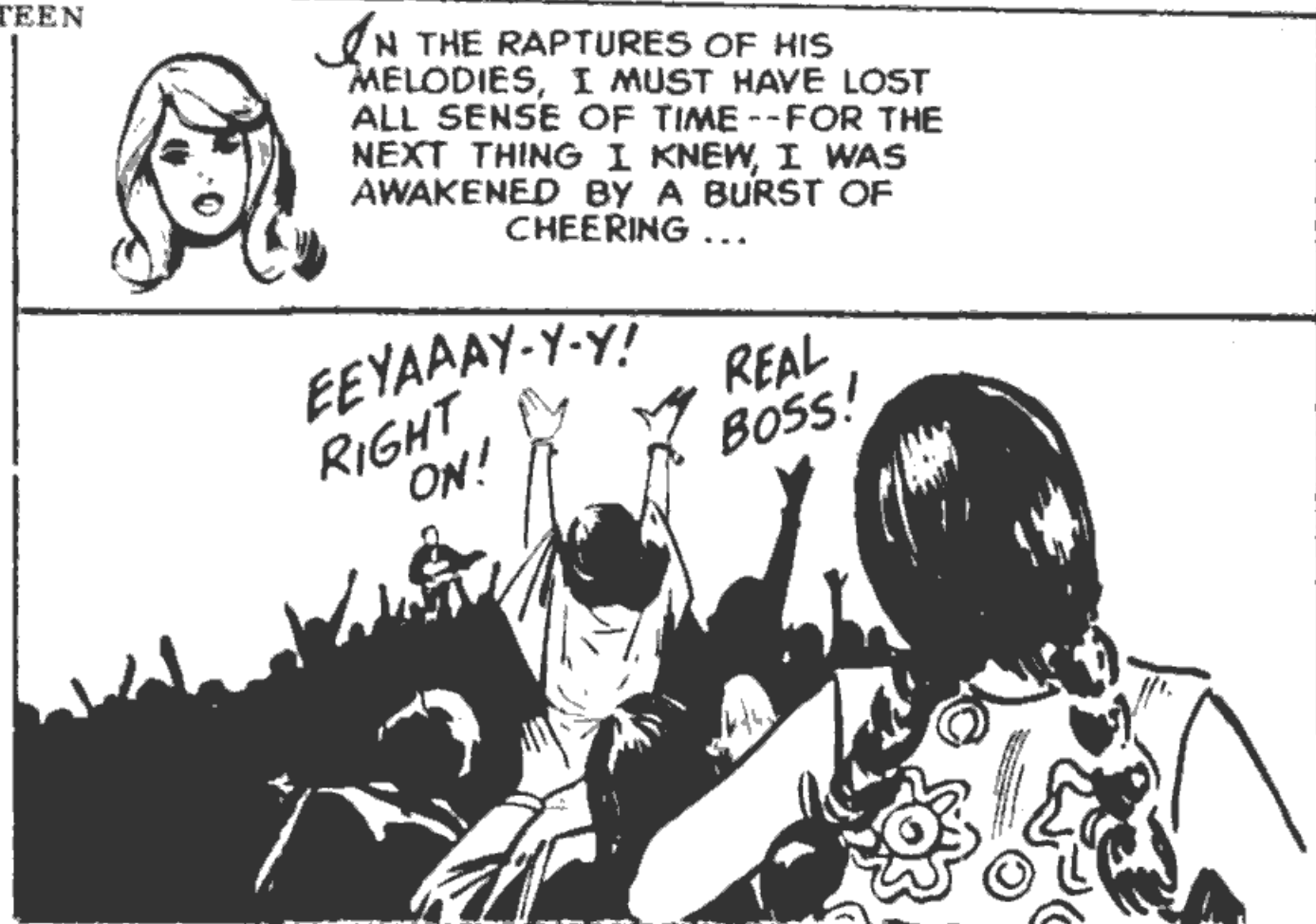
A close Arab friend of mine, a gallant soldier, summed the situation up like this, "Our home is Palestine and I do not fear for myself, but I must think of my wife and my children and my children's children." There is no doubt in my mind that the fear of further reprisal is ever present in the minds of those Arabs who live in Israel.

Conclusion

I was discussing the Middle East with a very distinguished and gallant retired NZ Air Force officer and he told me this story. A few weeks ago he attended a reunion and he was chatting with a typical cow cocky who made this profound statement: "I know nothing about the Middle East but I do know a couple of blokes who were UN Observers. They went out pro-Jew and came back pro-wog."

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RECORDS

During the past few weeks the record review department has been confused as to what policy should be followed when reviewing records. Who should review and how? The fact that we haven't any clear ideas of student opinion as regards record reviews make these questions even harder to answer: should reviews concentrate on the relevancy of rock music, is it saying anything of value? Does it have any social merit (or is it merely an opiate purveyed by the capitalist record companies?) Or should reviewers imitate the rock critics in attempting to establish what is essential, as art, in a particular piece of music (a task requiring considerable ability and talent)? Or finally (oh God no!) do we need reviews anyway?

SALIENT does of course welcome all student copy and the records column will continue to provide an outlet for reviews from students. But we want to maintain a high standard of reviews. Part of this will depend on the skills of the reviewer, the rest depends on what the readers need. If we don't know what you all would like then we can't perform a useful reviewing service. One way of course is for you all to write and tell us. Another way was agreed on last week and will be discussed at the next meeting of the Rock Club. We are hoping to organise weekly or fortnightly music forums where people interested in rock music can listen to the latest releases. Hopefully we will be able to print general comment from these forums in the records column. It's a bold idea that will depend on the participation of followers of rock music for its success so watch for notices advertising the next Rock Club meeting. Otherwise if you have another idea drop it into SALIENT.

Brian King
Graeme Simpson

Ship Ahoy: the O'Jays. Reviewed by Brian King.

Soul music, bless it's beautiful black ass, has always been an essential part of modern western country music: behind every rock star is a black brother scattin' in 3/4 and 4/4 time. After several decades of give-and-take with blues and

gospel forms soul music has created for itself an enormous non-black, non-negro audience by assimilating elements from other varieties of popular music. The original beautiful people are still digging it all right — but so is whitey. 'Sweet soul' with the often lush orchestration and warm, simple melodies is the soul music of the seventies.

The new soul centre is Sigma Sound Studios in Philadelphia. Producers Kenny Gamble and Lou Huff, and arranger Thom Bell are responsible for the high, warbling tenor and the very soulful falsetto that is characteristic of many of the Philadelphia vocal groups — you know, like the Delfonics, the Spinners, Harold Melvin and the Bluenotes. And of course the O'Jays.

Gamble and Huff turned out two big hits for the O'Jays, "Backstabbers" and "Love Train" in 1972, and this year have turned out two more: "Put Your Hands Together" and "For the Love of Money", both from their latest album "Ship Ahoy". If you were beginning to think soul music was becoming the food of teenage love then forget it baby. The O'Jaybadassjivebrother kind of soul music is for you too. On "Ship Ahoy" the voices are so-o strong and the music — from MFSB (mother, father, sister, brother) — is 24 carat excellence. On this album the O'Jays show they're the best of the lot: the three vocalists never miss a beat and the music is as smooth as silk.

There aint a bad track on the album but if you need to taste the soul food first then ask the man to play "Put Your Hands Together" and "Now That We've Found Love" — it's all beautiful baby.

These Foolish Things: Bryan Ferry (Island). Reviewed by Richard Best.

The immediate problem with this album is in its five shortest tracks and the stuff behind that. Truly, I have nothing against pop music '58/62 where the totality of anyone tune added up to little more than a momentary hum. But I abhor having to note here that the release of "These Foolish Things" very nearly brings with it the rebirth of the 59-second buzz.

Bryan Ferry's best calculations have always been in his capacity for stretching what would normally sound better cut: a dozen piano trills where lesser stars would falter at playing the trill twice: a monosyllabic word spun gnashingly

into polysyllabic nonsense — the fine line between tastefully affected eccentricity and ludicrousness.

Mostly, "These Foolish Things" is not like that. There are 13 tracks and five are squandered on self-indulgent nostalgia like "River of Salt" and "Baby, I Don't Care", both 1'46" in length and not famous for their succinctness. Further, Ferry successfully manipulates the climatic chorus in "Piece of My Heart" into an unexpected low and leaves the Beatles' "You Won't See Me" as inoffensive as it was in 1962.

Business is only just taken care of and even then, I feel beat whenever Anne Murray's lovely rendition of "You Won't See Me" comes on the radio. Does it really matter that Smokey Robinson's "Tracks of My Tears" and "Sympathy For the Devil" almost salvage this album when Anne whips through last decade's sludge and pulls up a maypole delight?

"These Foolish Things" is one bad LP and you can take off ten points for thinking that Ferry first gay-ified "It's My Party" and another five for not caring that ex-public school-boy and 10cc guide, Jonathan King, resuscitated and put the pansy in that same tune two years ago.

Thoroughly D-minus and completely lacklustre to boot.

Pretzel Logic: Steely Dan (Probe) Reviewed by Richard Best.

A certain acquaintance in Wellington says this album is "cold".

Which merely goes to show that one man's meat is another man's poison since "Pretzel Logic" is really this year's craftiest skib of smash-hit after The Raspberries' "Side 3".

For those unsure, Steely Dan have always been "cold" — just like electric heaters are "very drying" and eggburgers "expensive" at 65 cents. Theirs has never been an exacting science of involvement a la Black Oak Arkansas of simplicity and one wonders — as one is prone to wonder in times of muddle — if this showy preference for circuitous egomania might spell eventual doom for this most literate of rock combos.

So says the I.Q. in me which bids to laugh knowingly as Steely Dan now dance quickly through 11 new white upper-middle-class tunes and words, all nicely melodic and lots better than their second LP outing, the sometimes tedious "Countdown To Ecstasy".

In three weeks though, I still haven't struck one concrete solution to the problem posed in side one, track one's "Rikki, Don't Lose that Number" where "number" is (a) a marijuana joint, (b) a telephone number or, more likely, (c) a loosely-spun reference to some of Rikki's positivism, specifically what I don't know.

Nor have I worked out where "Barrytown" is or who "Charlie Freak" is. But then I never understand Time's "Letters to the Editor", someone has yet to explain Zionism to me in less than 500 words and I still marvel at the rolling mechanism in the Hygienic Towel Dispenser.

A lovely LP worth all of five stars but I now feel compelled to roll up and die with Simon and Garfunkel where the sentiments are strictly middle-class.

And what in God's name is pretzel logic anyway?

Between Nothingness and Eternity: Mahavishnu Orchestra. CBS Recording. Reviewed by Murray McEwen.

Mark — "for special tastes only"; folkies and heavy-metal kids need read no further.

Mahavishnu John is back — the man with the shortest hair-cut in rock, leads his five-piece orchestra through forty-two minutes of action-packed concert material.

This album, recorded live in Central Park, New York, in August 1973, marks the demise of the orchestra as such. In fighting between McLaughlin and Jerry Goodman, together with the former's desire to get into "more complex music" necessitated their separation in February of this year. McLaughlin plans to return, however with violinist Jean Luc Ponty, and a ten-piece string and brass orchestra.

By now, everyone will be familiar with the Mahavishnu approach. The ritualistic sixty-second meditative silence to begin with, is followed by a rippling guitar/violin introduction and Jan Hammer's wandering moog patterns. The music here, builds to a loud and intensely complex climax, and then subsides into a subdued and mellow period of reflection.

Side One is a Trilogy, executed at a blistering pace (both Billy Cobham and Jerry Goodman footing it ably with their lightning fast guitars) McLaughlin uses the other players as springboards to bounce his improvisations off.

Side Two is rounded out by a series of solos. Time signatures run amok, and the Orc blaze into a cacophony of highspeed musical tricks, seemingly irreconcilable with the title of the piece: "Dream".

The album is considerably rockier than "Birds of Fire", "Sister Andrea" has a strange, haunting blues introduction. Bassist Rick Laird gets lost in the mix, and Jan Hammer struggles to make his organ heard. Billy Cobham's rim-shots crack like lightning though, and his power and rhythmic skill punctuate every section of the album.

Sure Mahavishnu Orchestra are fast, furious, and innovative, but the group pose a real dilemma. There is no denying that McLaughlin's spiritual enlightenment in Sri Chinmoy, health foods, and white clothes, has benefitted the man himself immensely (witness a hopelessly wasted McLaughlin leaning for support against the amps on the Tony Williams Life-time gigs). Has it benefitted his music though?

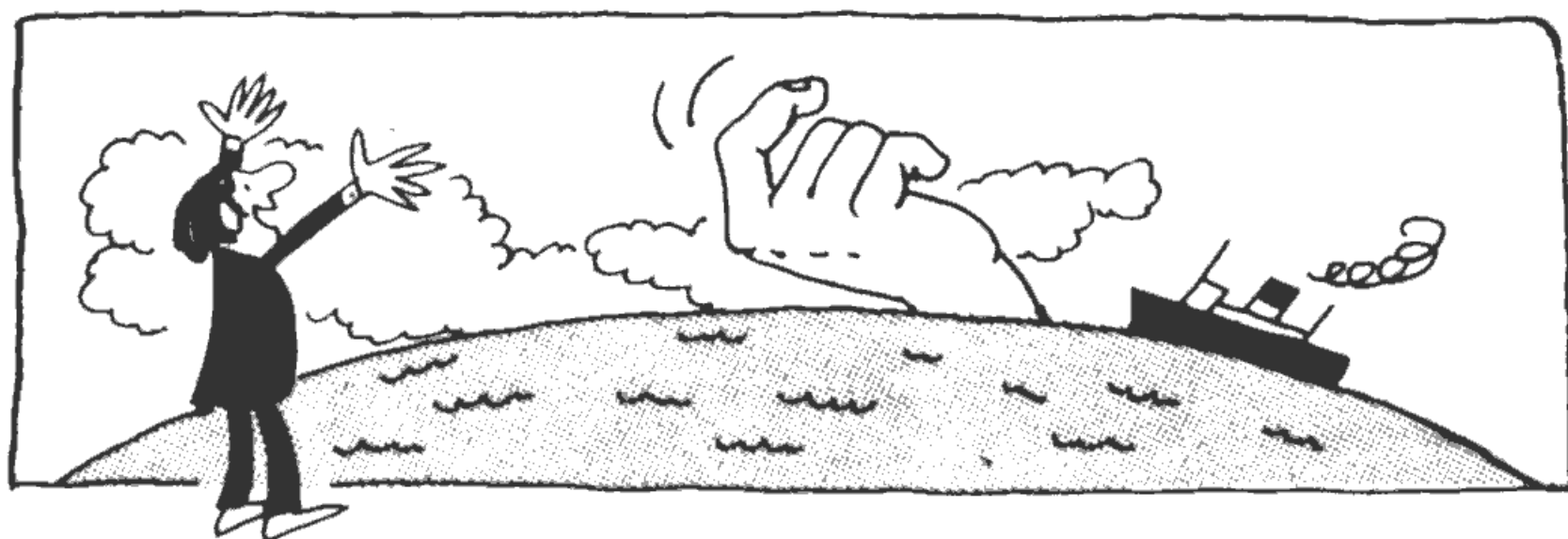
Critical reaction to Mahavishnu has been as extreme as their music itself. Three schools of thought here: firstly those who think the anguish of his spiritualism produce musical joy, rather than pain; secondly, those who concede that the musicians are technically brilliant, but find the loud onslaught disjointed and boring; thirdly those who greet it with a blank stare of ignorant disapproval.

Whichever way, Mahavishnu have set a new standard in rock music. The spiritual heat McLaughlin channels into his music, provides an alternative to the decadent trend currently associated with other rock groups (Blue Oyster Cult, New York Dolls etc). Already Carlos Santana, Mike Shrieve, and Rick Laird have caught the karmic bug.

Does the Mahavishnu-Hare Krishna-Jesus revival signify the birth of a new spiritual standard in rock music, or will we continue with the heathen materialism of the decadent cult?

Between nothingness and...eternity?

NZUSA



UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

This summer the Student Travel Bureau (STB) will be operating four return flights to the United States of America.

For those wishing to take part in the EVP (Exchange Visitor Programme) two flights have been organised. The first departs on November 7 and the second on November 22. Participants in this programme can return either on February 9 or February 21 from either San Francisco or Los Angeles. The return fare, including the cost of the EVP package is \$536.

For those wishing to holiday in the USA (and not wanting to work as can occur with the EVP Scheme), two flights are being arranged. The first departing December 11 and the other on January 3. These return on January 30 from Los Angeles and January 29 from San Francisco at a return fare of \$506. Also available within these flights are arrival packages of airport city transfer and accommodation.

So if you want to go to the USA this summer, see your local STB office or Travel Officer for bookings and details.

Remember: Watch out for STB flight and tour programme to Australia, Asia and Europe. It's coming soon.

BOOKS

Ah, those Dylans of the mind



Knockin' on Dylan's Door — On the Road in 1974. A Rolling Stone Book. Reviewed by Gordon Campbell.

Rolling Stone is still on our side, still the people's paper, right? Well, Ben Fong-Torres tries hard here to make it seem so, with stuff like "Rolling Stone has been among the most critical of Dylan's recent albums, and the most cynical about his motives for the tour, launched in combination with a new label and a new album." Too bad such righteous cynicism doesn't extend to Rolling Stone's own motives for rushing out a book about such a tour — especially since Dylan himself had expressly rejected lucrative book and film coverage. But that's Rolling Stone for you; it never takes you all the way, just far enough in so that you can say you've been there, eh Jann?

Everyone who is anyone, it seems, went to see Dylan, and some of the stars even consented to have their photos and comments recorded here just for you! Warren Beatty thought Bob was "fine". Carole King felt she was going to have her baby right then and there; Helen Reddy was *there*, but her management felt that comment would be inappropriate. David Crosby 'got fuckin' off' and Neil Young said 'it's so fuckin' funky I'm gonna go out of my mind!' Joan Baez, however was disappointed' and Dan Hicks found it

'predictable', while neither Rick Nelson or Eric Burdon had anything to say at all, even though Eric sat in the front row and had his pic taken!

The Dylan theorists are also out in force: Ralph J. Gleason feels that 'his accident happened just as Dylan almost single-handedly had transformed pop music into an alternative educational system'. And Michael McClure calls him a 'demigod' and a 'prophet' and invokes Shelley, Blake, Kafka, Rimbaud, Robert Duncan, Marshall McLuhan, Walt Disney and Mother Goose in an attempt to nail down Dylan's appeal. There is an unintentionally funny sequence about McClure, in 1965, trying to tell Dylan that he *must* have been influenced by Blake, even though Dylan says then that he had not read Blake at all. McClure sniffs that "this is very hard to believe" and cites stanzas to 'prove' the connection. Ah, those Dylans of the mind.

The strangest part of the book deals with Dylan's date with the Governor of Georgia, one Jimmy Carter. Carter, an 'ex peanut farmer and nuclear submarine captain' is running for the Presidential nomination in 1976 as a youth candidate (he's 49) and his teenage son felt that the Dylan dinner would be a smart move, Dylan according to Gov. Carter is 'a painfully timid man' who sat quietly eating his vegetables while the Governor, his son and assorted young Georgia socialites

gaped at him. The Governor's big moment came when Gregg Allman and his wife turned up at 1.30am and the Governor ran downstairs in his jeans ('I always wear them around the house') to say how sorry he was that they'd missed the fun. Our Rolling Stone reporter wonders darkly what new questions this all raises about the politics of the tour and the Dylan mystique.

Bob made his politics perfectly clear, however: he told a *Washington Post* reporter that he did the Bangla Desh concert, but *didn't* do benefits for McGovern because 'There were millions starving in Bangla Desh: George McGovern wasn't starving, he just wanted to be President. Actually,' Dylan added, 'I don't like the Democratic-Republican system. I like monarchies, kings and queens.'

As for the profits from the tour that worry Rolling Stone so much, it seems more likely that Dylan will be giving the whole \$3 million to Israel. This prompted a few placards, like 'Bob Dylan, Master of War' to appear outside some of the concerts.

The best writing in the book has nothing to do with Rolling Stone: thankfully, they saw fit to include some selection from the Press coverage of the tour, and the essays by Ellen Willis and Lucien Truscott in particular, are quite excellent. I'll let Truscott have the final words.... 'Bob Dylan has simply settled down with his wife and kids. He eats vegetables, studies astrology and drinks wine. In his most recent songs, he seems to thank his wife for saving his life...our expectations are always that the great live up to our worst fantasies....but one can hardly blame him for having quit his life out there on the Edge....Perhaps one day we will catch up. And maybe then we too will stop acting forever young, and have it within us to wish it on someone else.'

FLICKS

Wellington Film Festival

by Jeremy Littlejohn

'Under the distinguished patronage of His Excellency the Governor General, Sir Denis Blundell, GCMG, GCVO, LBE, the Wellington Film Society, Inc presents the Third Wellington Film Festival, Paramount Cinema, June 28—July 7 1974.' With this salutation you may pass into the pale and peeling Courtenay Place flop house, and at competitive prices, purchase a cultural gem richer than a tribe of other essays in film. Art is only two days and a dollar away — vive l'art, vive le cinema.

There can be little doubt that many who do attend these annual festivals come away with such thoughts — and it is depressing that they do for, if they but knew it, there is more verite and more art next door at the TAB and this reduces the inspired cultural commotion that afflicts the bohemians of Miramar for a week into relative, if not total, insignificance. So much serious thought and so many profound responses are provoked by what are films and nothing else.

But this in itself does not case me into gloom. It is the standing in which these films are held. From being innocent enterprises in self expression of self aggrandizement they are draped in the mantles of masterpieces and transformed into commodities for the 'sensitive set' or whatever else you care to call them. Such things they were never meant to be and only the merest handful can withstand this process of metamorphosis. A pictorial record of the urban landscape is asked to pass as a major contribution to our understanding of everything from atomic physics to anchovy markets; a clever thriller is treated as a courageous condemnation of the materialistic opportunism epitomising the capitalist society, or *somesuch* shit. And in my opinion this gives the honest, entertaining movies, which are considered beneath festival standard, a bad name — which depresses me. But enough of being maudlin in the face of unfulfilled promises — what does one see at this festival?

Obviously, some good and some bad. Few films are all that they are cracked up to be and festival films are no exception. Having seen two of them already, I can report, at least, that one of them, 'Mon Oncle Antoine' is worth the trouble of queuing for, and that 'Nathalie Granger', with which 'Mon Oncle Antoine' was shown, is not. The first is a sensitive and generally reasonable puberty flick (at which the French are quite good as a rule) with a wealth of homely divertissements that amount to what might be called a living image of rural French Canadian existence. One may or may not worry about the superfluity of death symbolism, and other aspects of the film's social meaning, but even without this it merits watching as a strong tale well told. About 'Nathalie Granger' the less said, the better — a studied and pretentious exercise

in boredom, its only redeeming feature it is very obvious money-saving frugality. A truly miserable and missable non-event.

On the subject of frugality, a last word must be said about the viewing conditions to be experienced at the Paramount over the forthcoming week. The Paramount has never been Wellington's warmest theatre, but as of now it must be one of the coldest spots in the southern hemisphere. So, for god's sake, go warmly clad. At least physical survival will be accounted for by doing so.

If, perchance, the regular movies hold more sway over you then I can recommend George Lucas' *American Graffiti* which is now showing at the Regent. This is not all that it might appear to be, i.e. an evocation of adolescence '62 vintage, but as a self-conscious and mannered study of that period it works nicely within a pleasantly contrived framework. It has its fair share of laughs and a bumper batch of golden oldies amounting to a lot of fun provided one does not ask for too much. Not a classic, but a good afternoon's viewing.

'O Lucky man'

reviewed by Redmer Yska

I read about 'O Lucky Man' sometime last year and the actor/director relationship of Lindsay Anderson (This Sporting Life etc) and his discovery Malcolm McDowell established some years ago in the revolutionary call-to-arms 'If...'; pointed to a new collaboration which could be for the seventies (after 'Clockwork Orange') what 'If...', 'Blow-up' and even Morgan were for the sixties.

Thus "O Lucky Man" bore impeccable references. McDowell's roles from "If..." to Loseys "Figures in a Landscape" and "Clockwork Orange" had represented a hazy yet tangible progression. "O Lucky Man" is quite obviously the 'current fantasy' for Anderson in his portrayal of the picturesque, Dick Whittington-like coffee salesman has mixed all the ingredients of the contemporary scene: the pygmillions of the sisters stumbling through drugged years to arrive at reality through such 'de trop' concepts as ambition and even ego. McDowell's character has the sapphire eyes of David Bowie, he affects a glitter suit while he flaunts truth and exposes his basic innocence (ignorance?)

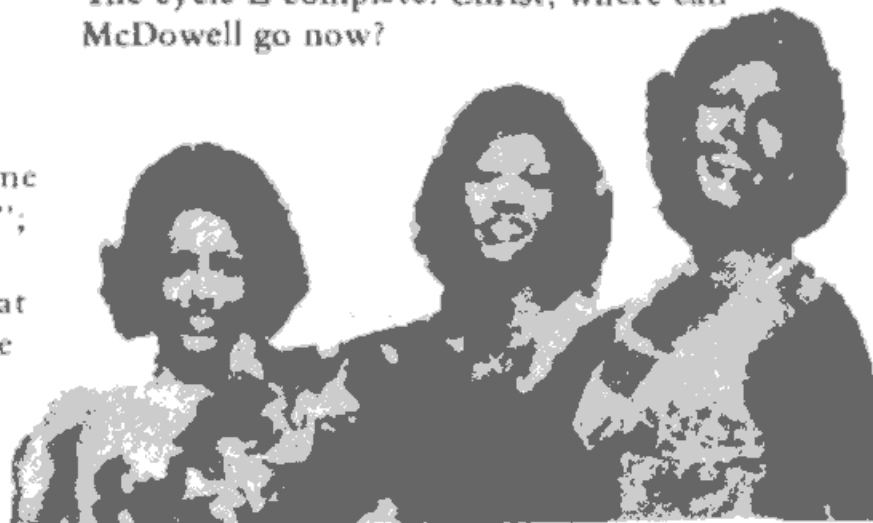
Alan Price who wrote all the music appears throughout the film almost literally as a musical (greek) chorus sings "smile while yo're takin' it, even though you're fakin' it no bod'ys gonna know" and this fragment of the song coupled with the optimistic title of the film portrays the benign direction of the protagonists fortunes.

Much is explored: the police, the military, the politicians all are satirised as Travis (McDowell) wanders through misadventure after misadventure. Travis is no longer the school-boy of "If..." and he appears to feel he is older. Yet he struggles and pulls through despite the "realities" of adult-hood which the film makes synonymous with corruption and utter loss of innocence.

Throughout the film we are made aware of McDowell's earlier films. The firm manager who gives Travis the job of firm representative in the North West is the headmaster out of "If..." The soaked and battered protagonist shielding under a rock after his car has exploded recalls the young prisoner hiding from the dreaded helicopter in "Figures in a Landscape". The old men who chase and nearly kill McDowell are the toothless, old creatures of a "Clockwork Orange". The list could go on as the director moves to regain more and more time in an almost mythic way.

The last scene is particularly striking in terms of this idea. Out on his luck Travis takes a chance and attends a talent quest where prospective 'stars' are assembled on pews to be photographed and considered for the big-time.

Lindsay Anderson the director appears in the film here as the head scout and he soon singles out McDowell to pose. In a sequence that must be rarely possible in cinema he has his "star" pose holding a sheaf of school books and then, of course a Bren-gun. The revolutionary star of "If..." is born. Born again? He has certainly attained full circle. Anderson says "smile". McDowell tries but claims he cannot as he has nothing to smile about. Anderson then strikes him echoing every blow from every movie McDowell has borne. A cheesy grin breaks through. The cycle is complete. Christ, where can McDowell go now?



CONCERT

Supremes Wellington Concert

reviewed by Richard Best


I hate admitting it but The Supremes (Wellington Town Hall, June 20) actually do dazzle.

Half-way through the show, I remember thinking that I really would have to consult an optician: my eyes felt ready to pack up for good and anything more than an arm's length away was a watery blur.

Friends owned up later to violent head-aches during the girls' 50-minute set and the after-show crowd was a sorry conglomeration of rubbed eyes and tears-on-the-cheek.

Did I say "dazzling"? — yeah, absolutely. Like, those dresses — one/two thousand chips of reflecting glass — had all the bad effects (and more) of prolonged sun-watching.

Not that The Supremes themselves had



DOWNSTAGE THEATRE

Nightly at 8.15pm Dinner at 6.45pm

THE TWO TIGERS

by Brian McNeil

Directed by Colin McColl

Designed by Raymond Boyce

Late Night Theatre

MINDS A BIT TOO

by Michael Heath

Six fanciful departures for four energetic performers and one pouff

Thursday, July 4, Friday July 5, Saturday July 6 — at 11pm. Sunday July 7 — two performances — 7.30pm & 9pm

anything near that sphere's scorching qualities. For without Diana Ross' charisma, synthetic or not, and less the maudlin classics of "Love Child", "I'm Living in Shame" and "Someday We'll be Together", The Supremes in 1974 amount to little more than slick cabaret with an unnerving air of dumbness and none of the goodly puppetry qualities they had in the sixties.

For starters, the girls boobed embarrassingly with a medley of Diana Ross and The Supremes' hits — the first mistake since the essence of 'catering' is subtlety and that medly spelled concession-to-old-fans just a wee too clumsily.

Worse, Diana Ross' self-pitying "Love Child" that glorious masterpiece of hypocrisy which saw further light in the film "Lady Sings the Blues", simply didn't show. OK, fair enough — The Supremes today, like Fleetwood Mac without Peter Green, seek and expect recognition on their own merits. But let neither group suppose that their past stars had nothing to do with current fame and fortune; or, more importantly, that an act incorporating nothing of that golden past will come up to scratch.

With that thought firmly seeded in mind, I report — as objectively as possible — that Mary Wilson, Cindy Birdsong and Scherrie Payne moved mechanically through a dozen mostly unfamiliar tunes and several medleys, including a prime cut of plasticity, some moronic Soul work-out.

Plastic because The Supremes under the tough glow of the spotlight come out about as Black as soiled snow.

By far the weirdest even though, was the final number: a seven-minute failed intercourse with the O'Jays "Love Train", topped off by a monologue about rubbing your neighbour's shoulders and "gettin' on board the Love Train".

I mean, whatever happened to the Negro?

Resistance Bookshop

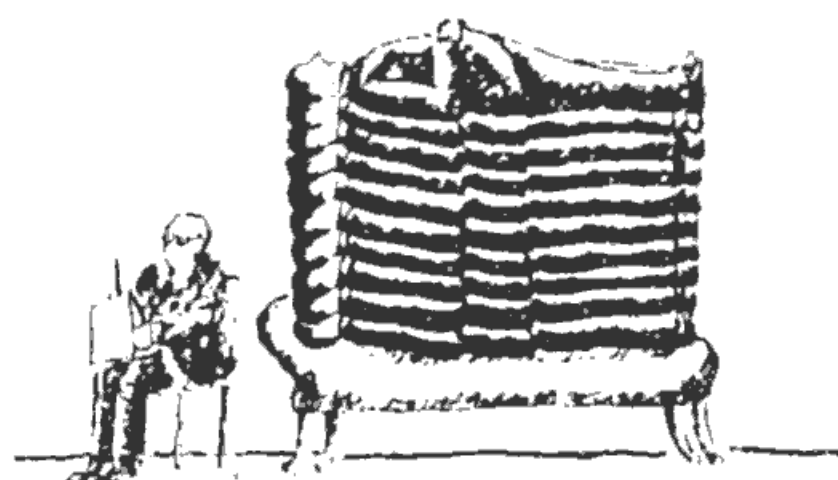
154 Willis Street.



Writers for the seventies: Richard Brautigan: \$1.50
 Backroom Boys: Noam Chomsky: \$1.95
 Childbirth is Ecstasy: \$4.95
 Fascimilies of the Treaty of Waitangi: \$2.50
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 Doing you own being: Baba Ram Dass: \$2.75
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 Chinese Menshevism: 10c
 Lawrence on Education: \$3.25
 Journey to Ixtlan: Castaneda: \$295
 Monster: Robin Morgan: \$1
 Guerilla Street Theatre: \$2.45
 From Maosim to Trotskyism: \$1

salient notes

You will find that Salient is especially good this week, for two reasons. Firstly we had two weeks to prepare it. Secondly, Roger decided that the pool room was out of bounds to staff — for some unknown reason productive work picked up dramatically. In the past week quite a few things happened, notably a few staff members went out to Lower Hutt to see Audrey and Margot get off and to see TPA vindicated. Another major event this week was an hour-long strike by John Henderson concerning a wage dispute. He lost. The workers this week were Roger Steele. The issue was edited by: Graeme Simpson, John Henderson, Allison Mackay, Colin Feslier (in body but not in mind), Derek Fickers and his buddies Richard Siegart, Peter Byrne the electrician and Patrick O'Hagan the reactionary, David Cunningham, Lloyd Weeber, Mark Derby, Audrey Young, Margot Bourke, Anthony Ward, Christine Haggart, John Ryall, Meg Campbell, David Rutherford, Grub, Claire Smith and Stephen Hall. Kieth Stewart is the Salient photographer.



meeting

There will be a meeting, in the Salient Office at 7pm on Wednesday, July 10 of all Salient workers and interested parties. All past, present, or intending helpers are invited to come along.

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Statement by the Otago University Chinese Language Club on the arrest of Khoo Ee Liam

The arrest of Khoo Ee Liam, former Canterbury University student has recently received wide publicity which brought forth protests from students throughout New Zealand and from a concerned public. Under the auspices of the New Zealand University Students' Association, a national campaign is currently being launched to secure the release of Khoo and the freedom for Malaysian students' activities without surveillance and intimidation from the Malaysia High Commission.

In the event of such an outcry, the Chinese Language Club of Otago University expresses its deep concern and deplors the arrest of Khoo. This trend of events is not dissimilar to the actions taken by the Malaysian High Commission on the issue of the "Eastern Cultural Concert" organised by us last year.

The staging of this concert was mainly intended to promote mutual understanding between the peoples of countries and New Zealand through portraying the culture of the people, and not that of a feudal minority. This was unfortunately accused by the Malaysian High Commissioner of being communist propaganda made possible by a foreign power and that the New Zealand Communist Party was involved. The High Commission further stated that active participation in the concert, "would constitute active participation in a political movement aimed at overthrowing the constitution of our country and the rule of law (Otago Daily Times 10.9.73). However the avalanche of telegrams, letters of appreciation, encouragement and support received from our audiences and our fellow Malaysian students particularly in the midst of accusations from the High Commission, showed us that we did right in staging the concert. Referring to the charges of subversion, the Prime Minister of New Zealand, the Rt. Hon. N.E. Kirk, stated in a press report that he was "not aware of any evidence to suggest any illegal activities by a foreign power" (Otago Daily Times, 12.9.73). The Prime Minister of Malaysia, Tun Abdul Razak, also finally admitted in the Malaysian Parliament that there was no specific evidence for Mr Jack de Silva's allegation.

However, despite this final withdrawal of charges, intimidation towards Malaysian students did not cease. In fact, one of the

statements recently distributed to all Malaysian students, specifically discredited the participants of the concert. There were strong overtones of a warning against participation in activities of such nature.

We condemn this series of events and deplore the incessant suppression and deprivation of freedom of thought and expression among Malaysian students in New Zealand.

We firmly support the New Zealand University Students' Association's efforts to secure Khoo's immediate, unconditional release and to struggle for the restoration of fundamental human rights as expressed in the UN Charter.

The Prof. makes a Prophecy

Charges that academics are uninterested in social and political events going on around them have proved to be unfounded, at least in the case of Professor G.E. Hughes, of the Philosophy Department. In a prophetic essay by him in *Essays in Moral Philosophy*, University of Washington Press, 1958, he discoursed at length on the possibility of morally condoning or condemning the actions of MacDonald and O'Reilly.

He says: "My aim is to use MacDonald's admission that he condemns what O'Reilly did to induce him to condemn what he himself proposes to do."

And claims that he can make it clear that: "...MacDonald must either capitulate immediately and agree to condemn (his own) actions, or else to avoid doing so he must point to some characteristic of (his action) that it does not share with O'Reilly's and claim to regard that as a ground of exoneratation."

Hughes goes on to admit that MacDonald will probably seldom be caught in a simple way "though perhaps occasionally he may be." And admits that in ".....a sense I have given MacDonald an infinite number of theoretical escapes, and thus allowed him to theoretically extend the argument indefinitely....."

MacDonald's possible "moves and counter moves are in fact more varied than I have indicated....."

"What I am doing when I conduct such an argument might be generally described as facing MacDonald with the demand that he should bring a certain kind of consistency into his system of condemnings and condonings. And this demand seems to me to be justified on the ground that if MacDonald rejects it this is tantamount to an admission that his condemnings and condonings are not moral ones at all."

"I have been assuming throughout that MacDonald does not wish to admit this; but if he does, if he tries to evade my whole argument by saying, 'I never make moral judgements anyway,' I shall have to preface my argument with an argument of a different nature, designed to show that he does sometimes make moral judgements."

—David Cunningham

Come to SRC Wednesday 12—2pm

Living on a tight budget is no bed of roses



So if you need a little help or advice on money matters while you're at varsity, see Errol Hanna at the Wellington Branch of the BNZ

Errol knows the sort of money problems you're going to be involved with as a student, and he'll be pleased to give you all the assistance and advice that's possible



Just apart from BNZ services like cheque and savings accounts, travellers' cheques, and so on, there are two particular BNZ services that a lot of students have found very useful

BNZ Educational Loans

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

BNZ Consulting Service

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



And just by the way, there's another good reason for banking with the Bank of New Zealand—it's the only trading bank wholly owned by the people of New Zealand

Call at the BNZ on-campus office and fix up a time for a chat with Errol Hanna or phone him direct at BNZ Wellington Branch, Cnr Lambton and Customhouse Quays, phone 44-070-Ext 823

BANK OF NEW ZEALAND

QUAKERS

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

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

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT EMPLOYERS' VISITS 1974 ACCOUNTING GRADUATES AND UNDERGRADUATES

On Tuesday July 9, Messrs S.T. Pascoe and R.W. Petersen will visit the University as part of the Employers' Visit Programme.

If you would like to talk to them, contact the Careers Advisory Board for an appointment.

JOHN REIDS SQUASH CENTRE



STUDENTS CONCESSIONS

SQUASH: 40c per half hour

(normally 75c)

Rackets half normal hire.

GOLF: 50c Bucket of balls

CONCESSION HOURS

9 — 12 and 2 — 5

Weekdays

We have a number of letters on the late and unlamented President. Since he has resigned, we have decided that unless pressed, we will not publish them, in the interests of good taste. Thank you, Dyana Forde, Steve Jordan, Susan Singleton, Chris Coburn, especially "R.S.V. Plate", and all the others -- rest in peace, and keep writing!

LETTERS



Disenchanted with Salient bias

Messrs Franks & Steele, (! -ed)

I have become increasingly disenchanted with our student newspaper supposedly representing student views. The articles in last weeks issue were so biased that I was spurred out of my apathy to write this letter.

The Middle East war and the Malaysian unrest are both cases of Muslim aggression. The anti-Chinese attitude of the Malaysian Government and the anti-Jewish attitude of the Arabs have a common origin. The commercial and intellectual success of both Chinese and Jews in prejudicial circumstances has aroused the envy and hatred of the Muslim majority.

Another fact you seem to have overlooked is the differential pay scales in Arab countries to Israel, that is if you can get employment in Arab countries. Anyone who can make the Middle East bloom has my support anytime. In comparison the Arabs with their vast revenue from oil haven't advanced agriculturally.

Guerilla in my mind is becoming a dirty word as they obviously hardly ever support the majority and their methods are far from valorous. I object to the Robin Hood illusion you have tried to create about them.

If you can't see clearly through your "revolutionary" ideas and the smoke in your office don't bother printing such biased nonsense.

Guy Oakley

Sinistral/Dextral debate drags on

Dear Sir,

I am appalled by what appears to be a gross lack of tolerance on the part of the two writers in Salient of last week. W. Wilson typifies to many dextrals in his attitudes towards sinistrals. He shows clearly, in his letter, the prejudice which we sinistrals are faced with every day of our lives. This prejudice has arisen through an ignorance (common among dextrals) of sinistrals and their needs. They mask their lack of understanding in the cloak of prejudice and discrimination. My suggestion to W. Wilson is that he get out and find out the true situation on both sides before he tries to pervert the minds of the students at this university, with antisinistral dribble.

I also feel bound to point out to the second writer that sinistrals will not resort to the uncivilised dextral remedy for ills -- violence -- as a means of obtaining our aims of freedom from dextral oppression. We will also not tolerate the introduction of typewriters to schools, as he suggests. Thus all sinistrals would see as an attempt to destroy our individuality and make us just another face in the crowd.

I call on all sinistrals to fight dextral oppression and support me in my crusade against anti-sinistralism. We must have a voice with which to speak we must talk out fearlessly against a prejudiced majority. We must know we will overcome.

S. Cross

And Proud of it!

Dear Sir,

I note with horror a two-page article in the June 19 issue of Salient publicising that outfit Gay Liberation.

It is a well-known fact that an increase in the number of homosexuals in any given society down through history is indicative of serious moral, economic, social and political decline within that society. I quote, for example, the decline of the Greek and Roman Empire and the decline of the British Empire in the 1920's when there was an increase in the public acceptance of homosexuality.

There is something very wrong with New Zealand society in general, and university society, in particular, if homosexuality is being openly encouraged. Young men are not biologically designed to fall in love with each other, but in keeping with the finest traditions of our British heritage, should be fighters not queers.

I would like to suggest that if you are tempted to commit an homosexual offence with a close friend of the same sex that you have a "fun fight" instead. I have nothing against physical contact with others, indeed this is healthy and good -- but everything against homosexuality, which is a dirty, degrading thing to do, giving into our lower animal natures and is not love but just plain lust of the worst kind.

I, and others from Young Nationals and/or the Victoria University Christian Union will be present at all meetings during the so-called Gay Liberation week to speak out loud and clear against this traitorous organisation which is leading New Zealand young people astray and into sin.

Richard G. Wardle,

A Straight and proud of it

Hanging Goats Head

Dear Roger,

I would like to convey my sincere thanks and support to the NZUSA and all those concerned for their regard to the Malaysian students. The forum and the demonstration were indeed a spectacular achievement if not pernicious to Jack's psyche!

In the middle of the forum, there was a gentleman who tried to put up his irrational dry facts (apparently trying to side if not speak for his uncle Jack) but unfortunately was attacked with inexorable retorts from the floor. If he should have forgotten about the definition of democracy, may I take this opportunity to define it for him. If my memory serves me right, the civic studies for the junior secondary in Sarawak states democracy to be "the freedom of speech, the freedom of the press, the freedom of gathering....etc" with three or four more to come after. But is there freedom as such claimed or could it not be more suitably regarded as the pseudo-democracy of the Malaysian government. There is a common saying of the Chinese, "hanging goat's head, selling dog's flesh". I think this fits in here beautifully.

Beside those accomplices who work hand in glove with the Razak government, all the other Malaysians are disinherited from their basic right -- freedom. That gentleman definitely has eyes and has witnessed what is happening and going on in Malaysia, in spite of that he still carried out his obnoxious statements. I shall like to give him a piece of my advice 'Pack up your unavailing and putrid shit and got to bed'.

'We must unite, all Malays, Chinese and Indians' (I excuse him for forgetting to add in Indians because he is quoting from his "bible"; memories do fail people sometimes but regrettably that he should skip that very minute). This seems to be the slogan of that native gentleman. Certainly, the very words he spouted out are true, but what was his motive in climbing up to the stage; spreading his 'gospel', yeh, he was endeavouring to dodge away from the main issue of discussion.

wasn't born yesterday and neither were the audience. His futile attempts to vindicate Jack deserved no less denunciations than the previous hypocrite. Quite vividly, I remember, the last question he asked was that (quoting from his own source) "...I think you have not been intimidated by the Malaysian government". What a ridiculous statement. May I ask him, "do you have to touch fire to understand that it will burn you?"

(unsigned)

Dramatic criticism

Dear Sir,

I find little that is impressive or constructive in 'Art Lover's' comments on my review of the Unity production of 'With Malice Aforethought'. His letter reads to me like idle and perhaps malicious invective; as such, it is not even particularly original.

I am quite prepared to accept that the theatre was almost full the night he attended the play. However, I do not see what bearing that has on the quality of the performance he saw; or for that matter of the review that I wrote. He also mentions that the prompt was used only on four occasions. This perhaps indicates an improvement since I saw the play; to me, it still demonstrates an excessive reliance. I cannot accept that an actor can enter into his part with any conviction, when he is not even certain of the words he must speak. This is particularly true of a play like 'With Malice Aforethought', which depends upon a kind of verbal inventiveness (wit is too strong a word) for much of its effect. It is worth pointing out that for each occasion when the prompt was actually used, there were at least ten or fifteen other hesitations, mispronunciations, or simple verbal fumbings.

'Art Lover' also points out that the staging was 'adequate' -- I am unsure as to what that means -- and of a type which is 'not uncommon'. With his second point at least I am in entire agreement; it is one of the reasons we see so much bad theatre. I cannot help thinking that a further reason is the presence of such easily satisfied people such as 'Art Lover' in our audiences; if there are many around with the amount of intelligence and imagination he demonstrates, then things are worse than I thought. I wish he would write in and tell us what he liked in the production.

It really is perplexing to think someone likes the kind of trash Unity gave out.

The only piece of judgement 'Art Lover' does show, is in his refusal to identify himself. The decision, though understandable, is no less despicable for that.

Martin Edmond

Order in the Pigsty !

Dear Roger,

I was disgusted to see the mess that students had left the Dining Room, Ground Floor in on Wednesday, June 19. I was passing through the Dining Room at 4.45pm and noticed that, even though rubbish bins had been provided empty coffee sachets and tea and sugar bags were scattered about the Dining Room. Other paper and rubbish was liberally scattered on tables and about the floor.

The catering staff do clean up when staff are available but it is for students themselves to set an example. The word is that if students want to live in a pigsty they are welcome to, but they won't get much sympathy from me with their catering gripes until they set their own house in order.

Byron Buick-Constable
Managing Secretary,
University Union.

Racism another government plot

Dear Sir,

It is indeed encouraging to see that so many Malaysian students turned up for the forum conducted by Robert Pui. The overwhelming attendance and enthusiastic response strongly showed the discontent and the anger of Malaysian students towards their fascist government. I hope this sort of unity will bind all Malaysians tighter in their struggle for democratic rights and political freedom in the future!

The purpose of the forum was to discuss Kirk's statement on the implementation of the Malay Language Test requirement for all Malaysian students intending to come over to NZ from 1976 onwards. Unfortunately the meeting strayed from this main theme. It created a misleading idea that the implementation is not fair just to East Malaysian students (as if it is fair to West Malaysian students). A lot of time was spent on the discussion on whether the implementation should be postponed or not. The deviation from the main issue was further accelerated by some bloody swines.

It is very clear that our fascist home government is extending its long-practised racist policy into NZ and the implementation implies that Mr Kirk has agreed to supply the tool for, shit-stirring racial disunity among Malaysians! All these years, overseas students coming here are subjected to the quota system of passing the LATOS test set by the NZ Government; not the Malaysian authorities have decided to implement the Malay Language Test as a pretext to take complete control over those intending to come here in the future so that the students would be highly selective to suit the purposes of the Malaysian government. While fighting against this implementation, we mustn't fall into the trap set by the government aiming to create racial hatred among Chinese, Malays and Indians.

Let us not fail to see that such steps undertaken by the Malaysian government coincide with the recent arrest of Khoo Ee Liam and the ever advancing progress of the Malaysian students movements to fight for the civil liberty and the freedom of expression!

Ali bin Ahman

All Malaysians Unite!

Dear Roger,

As "oppression is rampant all over the world" (quoted by Ann Mejia in Salient June 19), all students must unite to fight for freedom. The blatant intimidation and surveillance of Jack de'Silva on Malaysian students is a stumbling block to every student who upholds the academic freedom and civil rights of humanity. De Silva, a running dog of the fascist government which is barbarously putting progressive intellectuals behind bars, should be condemned.

Our fellow kiwi students have shown their solidarity and whole-hearted support in our struggle against injustice. The recent demonstration against the Malaysian High Commission shows the firm friendship between overseas students and New Zealanders. Besides Kiwi students, Fijian students and other students from various parts of the world have also shown their concern and relentless support for us. In view of this overwhelming situation, we Malaysian students must unite together and forge ahead to fight for our freedom and civil rights. I hope that the formation of a committee proposed by Robert Pui will be a stepping stone to unite all Malaysians in the future!

Bersatu

Very, very nasty

Dearest Roger,

Adam and I were repulsed to the point of emotional upset upon reading last week's letter entitled "Hard Core Pornography" which included very, very nasty reference to Gay Liberationists. This is absolutely typical of the suppression we are suffering in our attempts to be accepted by a straight society.

Really Roger, if you have any respect for our feelings, and we hope you do, you will censor similar crudities written by such tight-arsed little bitches as Maurice.

Yours in freedom
Adam & Clinton

Facts on the Middle-East

Dear Sir,

Pete Fergusson's letter (June 19) purporting to set the facts right on the Arab-Israel dispute, proves that the Zionists were always expansionist -- by omitting great chunks of history dealing with Arab belligerence. He ignores, for example, that much resentment to Jewish settlement was not spontaneous but incited by local leaders, notably the Mufti of Jerusalem (a notorious pro-nazi) for political purposes. There is no mention of unprovoked massacres of Jews in the 1920s and 30s, the invasion of Palestine by five armies (including the highly organised Arab Legion) in May 1948, or of the heavy responsibility which Arab intransigence to any alliance with the Jewish community had in leading to the refugees' plight and Israel's expansion. Instead, we are expected to believe the ridiculous notion that the Palestinian Arabs were underserving victims of solely Jewish aggression.

Nor did his letter mention that Nasser's closure of the Straits of Tiran to Israeli shipping in 1967 was the main causes of belli, or that the UN Resolution of November 1967 calls not only for Israel's withdrawal from occupied territories but also for a general peace settlement, and that its provisions were rejected by all Arab states.

I would suggest that, if Mr Fergusson really is interested in facts and not simply in the hoary old pro-Arab cliches, he consult some objective references, such as John Marlowe's "Rebellion in Palestine", Jon Kimche's "The Second Arab Awakening", and Walter Laqueur's "The Road to War 1967".

D.E. Carr



President bows out

Dear Roger,

Many people have asked interesting questions about me in the last few months. I thought this would be an appropriate time to speak about what I have learnt since taking office.

One of the first misconceptions most people have is that a president of the Victoria University Students Association is voted into office and immediately has the right, according to his mandate to introduce his policy; this is incorrect for he has to have everything he does approved by SRC — the strength of the vocal left-wing groups. A suggestion for any future moderate president is to do away with SRC for it is controlled by the few who have the time to go to a meeting, with it comes a series of ideological [unintelligible] who when they cannot hear their ideology — of pig trough economics or unrealistic foreign policy or what ever it may be — think their group has gone to sleep and immediately stand up and start dribbling more of their "crying shame" views. Many students laugh at them and their ideas. Don't! Question them for yourself and see how little they know about what they are saying. A prime example is debates on Israel, the left stutter and stumble through like a sinking ship in a storm.

I could go through and discuss various members of the executive and others showing them to you as I see them, their ambitions, aims and inconsistencies — their worth?

Then again we all have our own individual views on people in that type of activity.

To the 1016 I thank each and everyone of your for the confidence you show in me, many of you realise pettiness of student politics, and understand when I say: with these words I resign.

Yours,
John McDonald

"Commie hoax" exposed

Dear Roger,

On behalf of my fellow students I would like to thank you for exposing the commie plot. I agree with your comment that most students are gullible. In my opinion stricter controls should be enforced to prevent other hoaxes such as this from occurring again.

Forever in your debt,
Michael O'Neil

Plundering Malaysia's resources

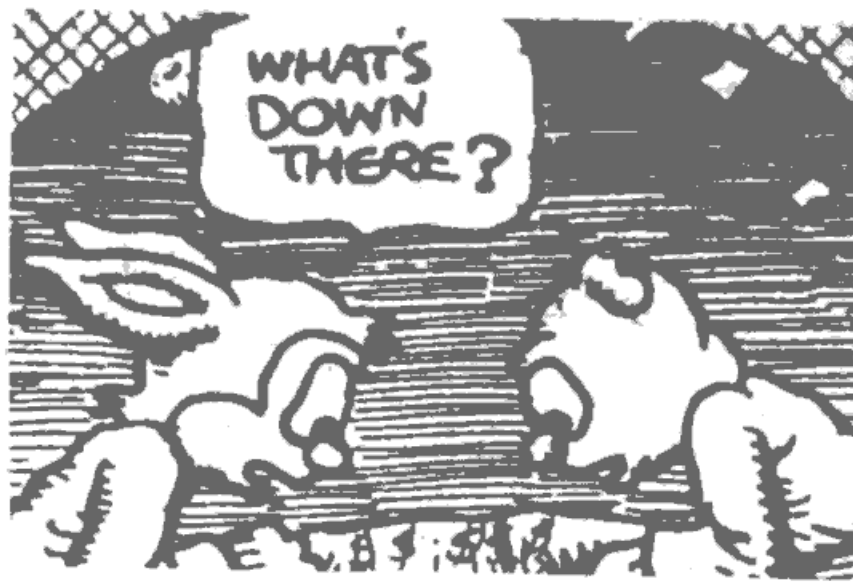
Dear Roger,

In Henry Lawhutt's letter to the editor which appeared in Salient No. 12, he is quite right to say that Malaysia is a land rich in natural resources, tin, etc. and the second largest producer of pineapple and copra in the world. But this is nothing to be proud of and does not imply that Malaysia is a prosperous country and Malaysian people enjoy the high living standard since 70% of our economy is controlled by foreign capitalists and the rest is in the hands of a small number of local capitalists. These capitalists enrich themselves by plundering our natural resources and exploiting our people. The more our natural resources are exploited, the poorer our country and our people would become. This is why after having exported rubber, tin etc. for so many decades, Malaysia is still regarded as a "developing country" and her people still live in misery. (From 1963 onwards, the formation of the Malaysia, the so called "independence", have achieved nothing to improve the peasants' economy but in fact have created a gang of Malay bureaucratic capitalists, who collaborate with the foreign investors to exploit the Malaysian people.) To carry out her "development" programmes Malaysia has to encounter many difficulties. For example, according to government sources at least more than 2/3 of the budget of the Pacific sector for the second Malaysian plan has to come from the foreign and the domestic borrowing. Another example, the financing of the so-called "South East Asia's largest and development scheme", the Jengka Triangle Project in Pahang, entirely comes from the World Bank.

Henry Lawhutt should be ashamed of himself that even our Kiwi friends know the real situation in Malaysia better than him. In the same issue of Salient our Kiwi friends pointed out in an article entitled 'Quick bucks from fascists' roads' that "every year Britain obtained 300 million pounds in profits from Malaysia and Singapore. Foreign investment in Malaysia is defended on the basis that the country is short of capital for development. With such massive out-flows of capital each year that is hardly surprising."

It is no point for me to argue with Henry Lawhutt anymore. But I would like to point out that he tries to evade the following points which I made in my letter entitled 'Economy build on quick sand', in No. 9 Salient that it is clear that the FELDA Scheme is solely for the benefit of the foreign investors, up to 1972 each one of us owe about \$(M)600 in foreign debt, that the foreign capitalists are extracting cheap labour (\$(M)1 per day) for a local factory worker quoted by Tun Tan last year.

Yours sincerely Tongin



Why stop gambling?

Dear Sir,

I would be extremely interested to find out what is the big objection among the studass to gambling. At the recent SRC various moralists expressed their fears that suicides could result from student gambling in the union building and that it is possible that 'down-town hustlers' could move in and rob students of their money. I feel justified in saying that there is no way either of these two things could occur. Reference was made to a number of suicides a couple of years ago and this fact was banded about quite emotively at the SRC. It is my judgement that everyone that I know that gambles, is quite stable and I think that there is insufficient probability of suicides that around 50 students should be robbed of enjoyment and entertainment. As most of the people gambling at present have known each other since the start of the year at least, it is doubtful that any hustlers could move in.

These reasons for stopping gambling are so obviously founded on shit, there must be some underlying reasons for the studass to want to stop gambling. Is it perhaps because they feel we shouldn't use our money in this way? If anyone thinks this, I would like to say that I worked all bloody summer for the money I've got and by christ, I'm going to get some entertainment from it.

I fear that the main reason for the sudden campaign against gambling may have arisen from conflict between card-players and other users of the smoking room. One day, there was a meeting in the smoking room and lounge and David Cunningham during this meeting made some reference to the card-players at the end of the room. Does his determination to get rid of gambling stem from the fact that someone publicly called him a wanker.

In most reasonable cases, if there has been a function in the smoking room, we have, without fuss, shifted to somewhere else.

I sincerely hope that the studass has got some intelligent reasons for wanting to get rid of gambling and if they have could they please communicate them?

R. Chisholm

Up Jack and free Khoo

Dear Sir,

It is most encouraging to see that at last someone from Malaysia came up and spoke publicly on the freedom of Malaysian students and criticised the policies pursued by the Malaysian Government.

Last Thursday night (20.6.74), most Malaysian students turned out at the Union Hall to listen to Robert Pui speaking on affairs concerning Malaysian students. As usual, some pro-government elements jerked out and defended the government whenever it was needed. I found it worthwhile to attend the forum. However it was a little disappointing to find that much time was spent on discussing the issue of the Malay Language requirement stated in Kirk's last statement. It would have been appreciated if the speaker could have spoken on the democratic rights of Malaysian students, Malaysian politics and student demonstrations which were supposed to be part of the topic to be discussed at the forum.

Robert Pui is certainly courageous to stand up and speak publicly for the freedom of the silent majority of the Malaysian students at this time. His effort in doing this should certainly be appreciated and welcomed by the Malaysian students all over New Zealand who are suppressed by the bloody fascist Malaysian Government.

As a Malaysian student of justice and consciousness, I strongly support the idea of forming a committee put forward by Robert Pui to safeguard the freedom of all Malaysian students. Hopefully, an association would be formed to truly represent the Malaysian students.

Up Jack de Silva!

An ex-MSA Member



"Who the hell is interested in a workers' march on Parliament"

Dear Roger,

I have just been searching through Salient, and I have become thoroughly pissed off at the fact that the last few issues of Salient have been totally devoid of any constructive literature. The only two major articles "Fat Freddie's Cat" and "Those Fabulous Furry Freak Borthers" have disappeared. Can you do something to end this dire state of affairs, or have the powers that be ended once and for all the only source of joy and delight in this otherwise useless scrap of paper called (joke) Salient?

Who the hell is interested in a workers' march on Parliament? We want the Furry Freak Brothers and not bullshit personal opinions of the irrelevant gabblings of the politically minded minority. Salient should give its readers what they want and I think its about time you fucking well found out what they want. It's our newspaper and we don't want screeds of politics.

Frustrated Freaks Assn.

[1] A deficient budget and the laws of obscenity prevent us from printing more comics, as does a shortage of sufficiently good material to hand.
2) I believe that a significant proportion of our readers ARE interested in a workers' march on Parliament. Not all like yourself are incapable of seeing past the end of their nose.
3) I think political articles are neither irrelevant nor gabblings. If you have any real criticisms of our approach, let's hear it. - Ed.]

Education Development Cock-up

Dear Sir,

The National Education Conference will be of no purpose in New Zealand. The same people with the same policies will remain in power. All the good ideas will be buried under mountains of information and paper. The status quo will remain. There are only two major ways of altering policy.

1) Removing those in power and replacing them with people with different ideas (i.e. revolution).

2) Removing the people from power and changing the people by changing the stresses, information input and situation of these people. A slow way of doing this is to send the people in power off on sabbaticals etc — but it is slow, wasteful and of doubtful value. A rapid way of influencing attitudes of all those in power would be to close all educational institutes for a year. The educational authorities could be sent overseas to examine foreign teaching methods and/or with the pupils and staff could have mass criticism sessions at the educational institutes during the year.

L.G. Weeber

Malaysian students: Beware of spies

Dear Sir,

It is really heartening to see a large number of Malaysian students turning out on Thursday night. Thomas Iboh was there just to make a mockery out of himself. He thought people were appreciating the way he presented himself, but actually they were laughing at his stupidity. Who doesn't know that he is the government spokesman. Anyway our attention must not be led away from the campaign to release Khoo and Wong Siong Seng, and to concentrate on the language issue only. By the way, the bald-headed middle-age spy is not a law student but a BCA student. So beware BCA students!

A Malaysian

No government achievements in Sarawak

Dear Sir,

I was most disgusted to hear a few yelling for the Malaysian Government at the recent Malaysian forum. They had also written a lot of nonsense in the Salient. What they said and did was a great disgrace to the natives of Sarawak. More, they are the eyes of the 'blockhead' down at Oriental Bay.

In Sarawak, exceptionally few people become government officers, so most people are without food to eat, a house to live in, clothing to put on. A few are lucky to be here — the majority of the native Dayak children find it impossible ever to go to schools. Many of our native friends are still leading a wandering life. Their ration depends on the luck of daily hunting and fishing. Although there are some who join the community and are better off the majority live on the edge of starvation. In comparison this termed "government achievement" is nothing at all. These are but a few of the many grim facts of life in Sarawak.

S. East Asia Researched

Shocked and dismayed

Dear Roger,

I am shocked and dismayed to find that the university buildings do not adequately cater for the physically handicapped person. To wheel a wheelchair through the union building is impossible, in fact, the doors into the library are far too small for a wheelchair to ever get in. The Lecture Theatres have nothing but steps. Even if a student is relying upon crutches, to get about and up and down the many steps and through the multitudes of doors, it's a great feat of achievement. Either more lifts are needed, a few ramps and wider doors, or we shall have to forget any student who is not fit enough to attempt the maze of obstacles every day. Let us hope that the Cotton Complex has been designed with the not so fit student in mind.

Patrick O'Hagan
(without a wheelchair)

Errata

Dear Roger,

I am compelled to bring to your attention some of a number of factual errors in John McDonald's open letter in the last issue of Salient. This letter contains three issues which affect me directly.

Firstly the matter of the lease of the Kelburn Park Pavilion to the Sports Council. John McDonald in his manifesto promised that student clubs would all be able to use the facilities free of charge, he would instruct the Sports Officer to this affect. An admirable sentiment except that he as President can't issue such instructions; only SRC and the Executive can. Furthermore, as the lease is being taken by Sports Council it is a decision to be also made by Sports Council. It would appear, therefore that John McDonald did not enquire as to the nature of the lease negotiations and the respective powers of the parties involved. Moreover this promise ignores the financial burdens being imposed upon the cricket, hockey and soccer clubs in raising funds for the pavilion.

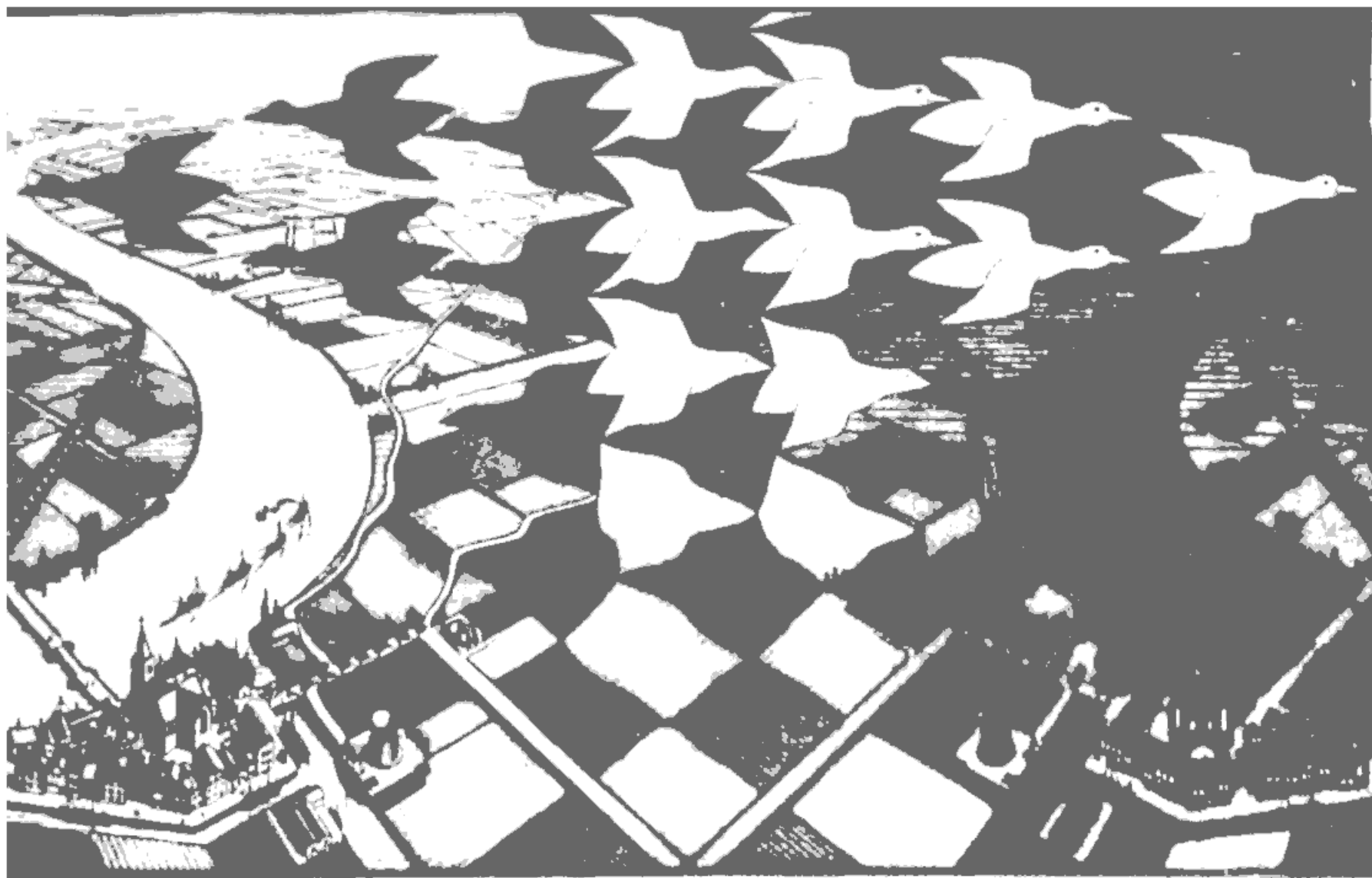
I was asked by the executive to negotiate the lease of the pavilion and I am still involved in this. When I took an agreement negotiated between myself and the sports clubs involved to the executive for its approval prior to taking this agreement to Sports Committee John McDonald appeared to be not very interested and spent his time perusing other documents. When I pointed out a particular clause which involved other sports clubs sharing the cost of the pavilion McDonald would not discuss the matter, but wanted the matter deferred despite the urgency of finalising the matter. The terms of the agreement were not 'a list of half the terms of the lease' as McDonald stated in his letter. This claim is either a deliberate lie or the product of a grossly faulty memory. The executive had before it a list of terms which I had negotiated and I was seeking approval from the executive to incorporate them into the lease. The completed deeds of lease will be seen by the executive before being signed by Sports Council members. Thus the executive will have presented to it a lease the terms of which they had always been aware of and given approval to. John McDonald did not attempt to amend the lease terms at all.

The second issue which affects me is John's correspondence. I proposed a motion at the AGM which criticised the activities of Professor Quentin Baxter in helping to sabotage the Paris Peace Accords in Geneva during March this year. Quentin-Baxter as a New Zealand delegate voted against the PRG's inclusion in a conference to re-draft the Geneva Accords on prisoners of war. McDonald's efforts to action this motion was about as unenthusiastic as Quentin-Baxter's support of the PRG. Despite the aid I gave John in providing a Salient article I had written on the matter he wrote an absurd letter comprising almost exclusively disconnected questions and adding such pearls as "students in general feel that it is, unfortunate perhaps, but nevertheless deployable (sic) that a respected academic from the Law Faculty with a deep understanding of international law, compromise or ignore his understanding of the Paris Peace Agreement to the whims of any Government." There were only two other original sentences in the letter, one which claimed that New Zealand is a part to the Agreement (which it isn't). I questioned McDonald later on this and he weakly replied that David Tripe must have told him this when he helped him write his last letter on the PRG. John McDonald's problem is that he does try to write his own letters, not that he doesn't.

My third concern is his claiming that I am Dyana Forde. I am not — I did not write those letters. The identity of the writer is unimportant, the charges are not. I would suggest that McDonald is trying to attach me to Dyana Forde's letters in Salient as a crude method of bolstering his rapidly crumbling credibility.

Don Carson





The stars and stripes of David?

Sir,
Further to the cartoon protests:
Histrionics over eleventh century martyrs or poignant referrals to former comrades in arms, or inappropriate reminders of the six million Jewish victims of fascism hardly qualify as a defense of the Star of David in light of the present activities carried on under its banner.

It may be unfortunate for a great many otherwise well meaning people that the Zionist ruling class of Israel has chosen the Star of David as its symbol. Zionism may not represent Jewry, centuries of culture or even the mass of people it purports to represent. It does however, embrace an economic ideology, a historical ambition, a political design. If the application of Zionism results in death, destruction, aggression, reaction, racism — well, then, the transformation and the comparison are there to see.

More only quarrel would be that the artist did not incorporate the all-important Yankee dollar.

John Mexia

Something in the air

Dear Reader,

A revolution in NZ appears as far away as the rainbow, and I believe the nearest a Kiwi revolution has ever got to it was through the type-writers in Salients' office. Well friends, here is a suggestion with my compliments.

NZ is a land of the pubs, sick as it were, with an alcoholic problem. The cold spell, the inflation spiral, the Big Brother at Wanganui, the exam fever etc add up to one conclusion: the revolution is now! There is no need to wait for the pub to come to Victoria University as "Muzz" envisaged. All that need to be done is for revolutionaries to sabotage and take over the two gin breweries, the essential ingredients and sit on their arses. After one week, NZ will have its long overdue classless revolution. Classless because the comrades in arms, legs and bottles will vary from capitalists to socialists, exploiters

to exploited, lecturers to students, Truth to Salient!

What about the few pisshead revolutionaries who were tempted to label the above free-of-charge suggestion as "bullshit" but held back because they are (1) pigheaded and therefore cannot excrete bull's shit, (2) too confused in referring "you" and "him" to the same person at the same time, (3) conservative and pure as the virgin that the standard of students or a century old lady is regarded as dirty or radical, (4) likely to muddle it as "shit" if not "bullshit", or arse owners of any shithouse in Wellington or anywhere in New Zealand, (5) lacking in funnybones that the "funny" word could not be used, (6) in accord with the sissy standard along Ghuznee Street (7) warned by Labour Department not to bullshit around because their student entry permits are expiring, (8) too busy bullshitting at forums? To these enlightened few, my contribution is this: just as those who would not utter the four letter word but would rather enact it gracefully, so it must be for those who would not utter the eight letter word that they rather eat the subject matter, namely, gool sai.

Goh

Gone to the dogs

Dear Sir,

In the absence of their masters (perhaps dead) a few Malaysian 'dogs' have become very wild in Massey campus recently. Being a group of 'dogs' hunters, we think it is our duty to inform our Malaysian friends to be aware of these wild 'dogs'.

Otherwise one will not be cured if one happens to be bitten by a first class wild one.

The bloody second class wild one had exposed its ugly colours during the MUMA's (Massey University Malaysian Association) forum on Khoo's case and Malaysian students' rights. It had been barking up the wrong tree, at the wrong time and in the wrong place. However it was fired and 'chased' out from the forum by a group of open minded students.

Hia, what can you dogs say about this forum? Didn't it prove there is no place for your stand? If we were not mistaken the following resolutions had been passed with the votes of about 30 to 4 (they went through a secret vote).
a) The charges against Khoo should be dropped.
b) We voted no confidence in our Malaysian High Commissioner.
c) We urge the Malaysian Government to keep its hands off the students' affairs (especially spying and other dirty work).

Be reminded that that first class wild dogs haven't lost their colours yet, so beware and help us to hunt some more.

We will rape these wild ones if we get the chance and chop them into pieces for supper.

Wonder what these wild 'dogs' are up to.

Ph.D in "dog" hunting from Taiwan, First Class Honours in "dog" hunting from Lee Kuan Tuen's college, Well known "dog" hunter from Massey University.

The deification of the perverse

Dear Sir,

I wish to draw the attention of your readers to certain facts, events and occurrences of the last couple of months —

Two front page articles in the Saturday Dominion in successive weeks, detailing the processes by which a nine-year-old was hospitalised after a severe attack of asthma;

A second-page article in the Dominion, somewhat earlier again on a Saturday, concerning the death by heart attack of a person undergoing a sex-change operation;

A front page article in the Dominion soon after Easter concerning the travels during a storm of a noted paraplegic;

The week-long campaign mounted by a local radio station to ease discomfort caused by power-cuts in this city, by means of volunteer community action. Special concern was expressed on numerous occasions for the aged and infirm;

A front page article in a recent Saturday's Auckland Star concerning the church-going habits of a crippled deaf-mute.

Numerous articles, often prominently displayed, in both of our local metropolitan newspapers, concerning bloody car accidents, unnatural crimes of the flesh, various deformities, whether physical or mental, whether naturally or culturally induced, various diseases, curable or not, but preferably painful and at least a little sordid.

This list is by no means exhaustive. Even point six barely identifies the tip of an iceberg whose better part is to be discovered in the murky depths of some collective national psyche; a psyche of which we are all, individually, manifestations. But it is the treatment given in our media to these unsavoury subjects that interests me above all. It is best described, I think, as a vicious sentimentality. The implications usually go two ways:

'Are we not, all of us who think in this way, which is the only correct way to think; wonderful for the care and attention we give to the ugly, aged, deformed, disease-ridden, unfortunate, perverted ones we find around us.'

'Are we not also, each of us, wonderfully

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fortunate in our normality; a normality which, though it may be totally undistinguished in every way, is nevertheless far superior to the conditioning of those we pretend to help.'

It is as if the shrine of our democratic masses is attended by the priesthood of the deformed; and its motto were "abandon grace all ye who enter here". It is a kind of dragging down of human accomplishment to a level of ordinary or extraordinary incompetence. Two words we often find associated with the saga of some semi-detached man — heroic and tragic. Both were once noble conceptions, expressing the most notable human achievement, the most stirring of human emotions. Now we are likely to find the one, heroic, referring the ability of a paraplegic to negotiate swing doors; the other, tragic, will be used to describe the fall of some travelling salesman from Wilton off the out-house roof.

I do not quite see what can be done to rectify this state of affairs. It would be too easy and of little use to attack the cripples, asthmatics, cancer-victims etc etc themselves. Granted, they have never had it so good before, not even in the days of the Shit of Fools. But I do not resent the possibility of their happiness; it is those who persist in the virtual deification of all that is ugly and perverse that should be attacked. Perhaps we should turn them into their own heroes. Perhaps we should take at face value their continual exhortation: "that dribbling idiot could be you", and make it them instead. We should at least recognise under what insidious labels these people attempt to sell their pernicious, indeed, anti-humanist, philosophy — I mean the label of Christian neighbourly concern, the label of pious concern for the misfortunes of others.

I believe that the opinions here expressed may strike a chord in many a student breast; my purpose in writing this letter has been, only only to relieve myself of pent-up feelings, but also to test the responses of others. I remain hopeful that there will appear other affirmations of the naturally, unashamedly diseased man and woman in these columns.

John Grimly

Unity is strength

Dear Sir,

The surprisingly large number of Malaysian students who attended the forum on Malaysian student affairs which was held last Thursday proved that they are very concerned with their political freedom in New Zealand and at home.

Being aware of de Silva's dirty policy on the intimidation and surveillance of overseas students, and the intention to limit the number of Malaysian students coming over here for further studies, can we just watch and keep quiet? Come on fellow Malaysian students, I am sure that you certainly will not agree with de Silva's dirty policy, so let us all express our discontent and protest against him!

Robert Pui's proposal to form a committee is indeed a good start to deal with de Silva's fascist acts. I fully support and hope that this committee (if formed) will serve to voice against the injustice being infringed upon us.

A Malaysian Student

Robinson replies to emotionalism

Dear Sir,

Being victim of an emotional smear from the supposedly accurate and literate pen of Janet Fullarton in Salient no. 14 I would like to answer some of the points raised.

To immediately answer one point, I did not think up the headline, but if Janet would like to look up her elementary grammar again she might find in it the technique of personification. Anyway, to the major points of criticism in the order they appeared:

1) Unfortunately this point of view is unsubstantiable. The British Cabinet was split between pro-Zionists and non-Zionists. Churchill and Balfour were two of the more well known pro-Zionists. Their influence plus that of a large section of the British public ensured that colonisation went ahead despite the qualms of the more "conservative" politicians. However, this split was directly responsible for Britain's releasing of the Palestinian mandate to the UN and its abstention from the voting on partition. Definitely, 1956 showed clearly the strong support in England for the Zionist state.

2) The main point I tried to make about the UN voting was the lack of voice given the Third World. Today with Third World countries uniting as a power in the UN there would be much less chance of passing a plan of partition taking, as it did, land from Palestinians and arbitrarily giving it to the Jews.

3) Jewish emigration from Europe did account for a large part of the growth of the Jewish population in Palestine. However, the Zionists never tried to encourage emigration elsewhere, for Palestine 'the true home of the Jews' was seen as the only logical destination. Pre-WWII Palestine was incapable of supporting the size of influx needed to save the Jews from Hitler's advance and so formed only part of the solution to Jewish emigration. Yet Zionists gave little thought to this point and so spent all their time fighting for increased emigration to Palestine and not making any attempts to open up other emigration

routes which if opened could have been responsible for many more of the eventual Jewish victims of the Nazis being saved.

4) It is true that Jewish immigrants to Palestine backed by large amounts of foreign capital and a knowledge of advanced technology was able to develop a land that capital-scarce and ill-educated Palestinians could not. This does not justify Jewish colonisation it merely reflects economic laws.

It is also true that up till about 1947 the Arabs were still reluctant to leave this land. It is not surprising that when foreigners plan to buy your land in order to set up an exclusive state of their own in an area you and your ancestors have inhabited for well over a thousand years that you are reluctant to sell, reluctant to give up your claim to your own land. It was obvious that Jewish settlement was a prelude to the setting up of a Jewish state — this was rightfully opposed by Palestinians and all Arabs.

5) Zionist terror was one of the main causes for Britain giving its mandate to the UN. Immigration wasn't fast enough and neither were moves for the creation of a Zionist state for the Zionists. So they engaged in guerilla tactics against the British on one hand (their allies against Hitler?) and Arabs resident in 'Jewish' territory on the other hand. Both were successful.

The British were scared off and the UN hastily forced partition on Palestine. The resident Palestinian Arabs started to leave en masse as terror like that of Deir Yassin intensified. The exodus was so great that Israel was able to expand beyond even that territory given it by the partition plan. Ill-organised and ill-financed and equipped Arab armies were no match for the slick machine of the Jewish forces as they came to the defence of their brothers. So the Jewish invasion of Palestine was finally formalised in the Jewish state (considerably larger than that given in the partition plan).

6) Arabs never really accepted this state of affairs and were unwilling to compromise by merely resettling evicted Palestinians. They saw the Palestine homeland as being occupied by Israel and endeavoured to regain it for evicted Palestinians to be able to return. Israel's armed

might ensured this did not happen and in fact, launched, in 1956 with the aid of 'Western powers', an aggressive war against the Arabs.

The 650,000 Jews Israel so graciously "absorbed" only reinforced the Jewish majority of the Jewish state and the subjugation of the Arab minority that remained. It was no more a benevolent act than the accepting of mercenaries.

As for the Jews forced to leave Arab countries, this represents a complex story: firstly, Zionist expansion bred in Arab countries an anti-Zionism which as the conflict intensified became an anti-semitism. This influence although incorrect was brought about by the reality of Zionism and not the 'historic' anti-semitic nature of the Arabs. Had there been no Zionism, there is no doubt that Oriental Jews would have been allowed to continue to co-exist in Arab countries as they had done for centuries before-hand, as Janet correctly notes.

Secondly, the same Zionist terror groups active in Palestine were also active in Arab nations in terrorising local Jewish populations in order that they would emigrate to Israel. In 1950 Jewish quarters in Iraq were bombed by the Zionist underground to spur Jewish emigration. (Report in 'The Black Panther', the official publication of a group of Israeli Jews from Arab countries, November 9, 1972).

7) "Mere self-preservation", as Janet Fullarton puts it, is an honourable objective. But the objective reality of this is the "mere self-preservation" of a Jewish settler state on the land of Palestinian Arabs. It is the "mere self-preservation" of a state that subjugates both Arabs and non-European Jews (by law as well as prejudice) inside its borders and subjugates those exiled Palestinians forced outside its borders. These borders are, themselves, the recognition of Zionist imperialism. The borders are those of a state propped up by a mammoth capital inflow (especially from the US) and propped against the original inhabitants of the land.

A Jewish state on Arab land is an act of aggression itself and the fundamental cause of present conflict in the Middle East. Only a secular Palestinian state of both Palestinians and Jews can solve this problem.

Bruce Robinson

THOSE FABULOUS FURRY

FREAK BROTHERS

Gilbert Shelton

