In last Thursday's Dominion 117 April, there was an Insight article which served as a timely reminder to us of the Wellington City Council's proposals to extend Victoria Street. In a series of closed door meetings, which may even date back as far as ten years, the City Council has been working out an idea of a new arterial route from Wakefield Street through to Webb Street, running more or less parallel to Willis Street. This new roadway will follow more or less the present lines of Feast Street, Herbert Street, Sturdee Street, Cumber land Place, Crosby Terrace and Evelyn Place. It appears to have been designed to link in with both the urban motorway and with the North-West Connector, both projects which, if not abandoned completely, have been substantially amended. And of course, the construction of such roads will involve the destruction and demolition of many present useful buildings, as part of the City Council's apparent policy of turning central Wellington into a high-rise jungle.

The effect of something like the Victoria Street extension project would be much the same, in terms of the pattern of inner city life, as the foothills motorway project. It will encourage the movement of motor vehicles, particularly the cars of commuters, into and through the central city - in this case, specifically the Te Aro area. But in some ways, the influx of the Victoria St. extension will be worse than that of the motorway. The effect of a major roadway in an urban area is to form a barrier to central movement, especially if there is a heavy flow of traffic.

The heavy traffic flows along the waterfront, for example, serve to cut the city off from the harbour, so that the City Council's new maritime park along the waterfront between the Tarakanis: St. Wharf and Queens Wharf cannot be generally utilised.

Let us look, then, at this aspect of extending Victoria Street. The first thing to suffer would be the Civic Centre, which the City Council is planning to extend and develop at great cost. The necessity for people to cross heavy traffic streams would result in a substantial fall in the usage of that area for leisure purposes. Fewer people would use the public Library, and fewer people would sit on the lawns in the area during their lunch-time hour. But maybe the City Council would prefer people to be confined in their shops and offices. Or perhaps our new liberal, socially-con cerned City Council is proposing the Victoria Street extension as a means of discouraging the sachimelons from enjoying the sun in front of the Town Hall - with the idea of cleaning up the city. But, regardless of the purpose, the City Council's plans will only serve to cut the main part of the city from one of the few areas of open space in the area.

Another way of looking at the Victoria Street extension is a means of allowing more and more cars to go nowhere. The foothills motorway was proposed as a means of enabling motor cars to get better access to the Te Aro area, but unfortunately, the planners forgot to ask the question of what should happen to the cars when they get there (see Salent Vol.37, No.21, p15). Essentially the same problems are posed by the Victoria Street extension - what traffic is to be enabled to move, where, and what will it do when it gets there? There will still be no parking space for the traffic that has been enabled to move more rapidly and easily across Te Aro flat. And we must remember that the Victoria Street extension was designed to link in with the North-West connector with the abandonment of plans for this, one wonders how the Wellington City Council envisages all the extra traffic being able to use its short-cut to Karori. It is perhaps worthy of note that the City Council gives more attention to the interests of the people of Karori than it does to those of the people in Aro St. and Te Aro flat.

The basic idea underlying the whole proposal is that more cars want to come into the city, and that they should therefore be encouraged to do so. This was the same outlook that prompted so many people, including the present mayor (who is regarded by so many people as being a forward-thinking liberal), to condemn the Minister of Works for proposing to stop the foothills motorway at Ghuznee street. Such a policy strikes me as being short-sighted. For, as soon as one bottleneck in traffic flows is removed (in the case of the Victoria Street extension, the relevant bottleneck is argued to be Willis St.), some other part of the road system develops bottleneck symptoms. In other words, the extension of Victoria Street to relieve congestion in Willis Street is only likely to lead to the development of congestion problems elsewhere in the city.

There is another aspect to all this. In general, the move to relieve congestion problems at peak hours by the construction of new roads will encourage motorists to bring their cars into the city, because traffic movement will appear to be easier. In general, bringing more cars into the city solves no problems, but rather postpones the solution of present congestion problems until they have become worse and consequently much more difficult to solve. In many other parts of the world one finds local governments taking steps to discourage cars from entering cities. Motorways are being stopped before completion, and free public passenger transport systems are being provided, as it is being discovered that the motor car makes a negative rather than a positive contribution to urban life. Yet the Wellington City Council's proposals seem to be able to grasp this, and, less than two months ago, was threatening to take up the same bus route.

What is going on in Wellington, then, and inside the City Council? To start with, it is notable that many city councilors have business interests in property and land-dealing and land ownership. The City Council's plans for Wellington's development would appear to be better suited to the interests to some people. For one thing, the provision of cheap subsidised public transport must involve an increased level of property rates, and if you own a lot of land, you are hardly likely to vote for an increase in the rates on it. The concrete jungle approach to the central city area, with motor ways, express streets (such as an extended Victoria St. would be), and high-rise buildings, is made to measure for people owning central city land. This is because high-rise development increases ground rents (land values), forcing poorer inhabitants into near city areas to outer suburbs, to be replaced by people who can pay more. Such a policy will tend to encourage dealing in land, and when it is remembered that real estate agents work on a commission basis, the advantages for such a policy are obvious. It is, therefore, not to the advantage of the city councillors described themselves as real estate agents before the last election.

Some of these matters do not appear to relate directly to the Victoria Street extension. Yet a closer examination reveals many important matters. The dwindling stock of residential accommodation in the Te Aro area will be depleted even further still, especially as some not required for demolition will be taken over by some of the commercial concerns displaced by the Victoria Street extension. Other space is likely to be commandeered for parking, but plainly, the available accommodation for students and others in the area will be reduced, with students being forced into higher rent property if they wish to remain close to the university, or else being forced to live at greater distance from the university with consequent greater inconvenience and heavier transport costs. And what a waste it all is for the extension of Victoria Street will, sooner or later, only require the construction of additional new roads and motorways else where in the city, with consequent further depletion of the inner city housing stock and further dehumanisation of the city.

The Victoria University Students' newspaper Volume 38 No. 8

by John Tripe
As of Friday we now have 10 delegates to the May Council of NZUSA whose job it is to represent us there. They will be called on to vote on policy and administration remits and generally act as Victoria spokesman at national level. For them to operate efficiently and well, they need to know things that people in this Association are concerned about and what they want their national organization to do about them. It is therefore important that you use SRC in the next two weeks to air your views. This will give your delegates not only policy motions to act on, but also on idea of how students here feel about various issues.

One of the things that has always been a problem at previous councils is what reps should do in the absence of any SRC directive on a particular subject. In order to get around this and also get some sort of general statement of SRC opinion within which the Exec. and all SRC delegates can use their discretion but without which they venture at their peril (to coin a phrase), I intend to present to the last SRC before Council a comprehensive list of general statements which, if approved, would become the reps' terms of reference. Below you will find a draft of that list for your information and comment. There is definitely a need for some such list but this one is, of course, not definitive and is subject to amendment or complete replacement. Please think about it.

1. That reps should always seek to act in the best interests of, and in accordance with the wishes of this Association.
2. That VIUWSA opposes discrimination on the basis of race, culture, sex or sexuality.
3. That VIUWSA upholds the rights of every New Zealander to have maximum freedom of expression and behaviour.
4. That VIUWSA strive for educational changes which will promote students' ability to gain an understanding of nature and society with a view to using this knowledge, in co-operation with the New Zealand people to improve New Zealand's way of life.
5. That VIUWSA work towards an education system that gives freedom, benefits, involvement and satisfaction to all those involved in it.
6. That VIUWSA supports the efforts of all those trying to free themselves from economic and political oppression and condemns any interference with the right of all peoples to self-determination.

John Roseware, your friendly SRC Co-ordinator.

In case you haven't noticed those nasty little scars on your legs, or haven't yet woken up scratching your back, Wellington is suffering a flea plague at the moment. (only the first of the season - wait for the earthquakes). Salient hasn't been struck too badly yet (the may have texts in your copy by the time i finish this), even with the presence of Inja Perendegast, a dog who is hereby proclaimed free of fleas and a friend of the people. The rest of the so far unaffected staff, in order of suspicion, are: Colin Feader, John Henderson, Ross Ackermanby, Peter Franks, Bryony Hales, Stephen Perendegast, Tony Robinson, Freida Patrick, Sue Pike, Audrey Young, Phil Tree, David Troup, John Ryall, John Roseware, Stephen Underwood, Anthony Ward, and Ian S. Piltz. Typing was carried out in a cloud of flea powder by Janet Murphy. Stephen Perendegast fought his way into the darkroom for the photos, and advertising was collected by Christine Huggart and Stephen Perendegast.

The editor and leader of the 'away with all fleas and other pests' campaign is Bruce Robinson, who can be abused in writing to the Salient mail box, or P.O. Box 1347, Wellington. Salient is published by the Victoria University Students Association, and printed by Wanganui Newspapers Ltd, Drews Avenue, Wanganui.

Salient Notes

Waiting for those fleas, now!

John Roseware, Stephen Underwood, Anthony Ward, and Ian S. Piltz.

GRADUATION PHOTOGRAPHS

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TERtiary Bursary Forum

UNION HALL

HOURDAY 24

12 - 2 pm

HEAR: Alick Shaw (President, NZUSA)

Peter Franks (Research Officer, NZUSA)

SPEAKING ON: the ten point tertiary bursaries proposals published by NZUSA, STANZ, and NZTISA.

The ten-point plan is an outline which asks, and to some extent answers, the following questions:

1. who is eligible?
2. what sort of bursary?
3. extra allowances for costly courses.
4. what happens to boarding allowances?
5. what happens to bonded students?
6. special provision for married students.
7. special allowances for female students.
8. what happens to part-time students?
9. how much will the standard bursary cost, and who should pay for it?
10. who negotiates?

Most of these questions are not yet fully answered: the negotiators need, above all, suggestions and general students' feelings on this important election-year issue.

In issue Five of Salient there was printed a 10-point plan for a cost of living bursary. This proposal was published for the purpose of discussion by the national offices of the New Zealand University Students' Association; the Student Teachers' Association of New Zealand; and the New Zealand Technical Institute Students' Association.

So far the national offices have had little feedback from students on what students really think on this issue.

Some of the matters raised in the 10-point plan will require lengthy negotiations with the Government, and so the negotiators will need to have a full understanding of students' needs and feelings before they enter the negotiating room. Controversial questions like, should a student entering university from the lower sixth form receive a full bursary? If not, what about someone who has done two years in the lower sixth? Should someone who is applying for a hardship bursary or a boarding allowance be required to approach their parents and/or their spouses for the money first, or should the state automatically pay for it?

There are many more questions like this that need to be hammered out at campus level first, before any definite proposals can go forward with the negotiating team. The advertised forum at Victoria University is an attempt to start this campus-level discussion. Copies of an updated version of the bursaries plan will be available at the forum.

Think about the points raised in the pamphlet. Discuss them with your fellow students, write to the president of the national office, write to your local MP and to the Minister of Education. If you don't participate, your views won't be considered.

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HAVE YOU BOUGHT YOUR TICKET TO THE CAPPELL BALL YET! ?????

$15 AT THE STUDPASS OFFICE.
The first of what I suspect will be many SGMs this year has been held thankfully done. It was originally ordered for the purpose of repealing the AGM motion on the exemption of Student Association fees, but by the time it had passed the meeting the agenda had accumulated another four motions, including one of Glyes Blackford's notorious constitutional amendments. The SGM started in the same way as every other student meeting since the year 1968: B.C. has started; apologies were called for and accepted by the unbelievable majority of one (3 to 2). This is not in the best spirit - students, for some unknown reason, don't seem to take enough interest in the very important subject of apologies. Somebody should move that apologies be accepted only if they have been offered on the bended knee. Should leave things up a bit. And now, admires (and others, Marx bless your disillusioned souls), I will start the report. The meeting was held in the middle floor toilets in conditions of complete acracy. Informed sources tell me it was brown and runny. AAARGH!!! WRITE THAT FUCKING REPORT HENDERSON!!!!!! Much better. And now, admires.

The situation with Studess fees exemptions and the SGM's third motion is that the Vice-Chancellor can decide whether or not a person is hard enough up (stop those phallic puns...) to get his $30.50 back. In practice he gives this power to Dr. Cutiford who, I understand, is getting heartily sick of this. The situation is, in the words of John Rosevere, 'quite farcical.' This association levies the fees - this association spends the fees, this association misappropriates the fees - this association should at least have the power to exempt them. From what I understand from Lisa Sakson, the University Council would be quite happy to give this power to the Executive. The motion was eventually passed, amidst a lot of farting and a fair bit of flying shit, with the only bloc voting against it being the labourites. I am sure the alarm I have played on right through this article so far can truly be applied to these people.

The next item on the agenda was concerned with Kevin Wrong and his ageless drinking. He had the bloody nerve to ask for an already overburdened Students' Association for another $100 for the drinking horn. Even more the money was given to the general Gapping Fund. Which brought the meeting to the Knock-Knee Grease Overseas Students Conference in Auckland and the financing of the up-to-three delegates being sent there by VUWA. An SGM earlier ruled that $50 would be allocated by the association but some people had thought this sum inadequate and had asked the SGM for $100. They didn't get it. This was basically because A) the delegates would be going there for their own benefit (in any case and b) the association has been giving away too much money lately. The motion therefore, was lost.

Then came another motion, this time a much more important one, with the SGM being asked for $250 for the Vietnam Medical Aid Appeal: A number of right thinking citizens opposed the motion on what could only be construed as being grounds of pure self-interest. The major opponent, a person removed for his interest and ignorance in financial matters, said that the SGM had already given enough money away. (This person, incidentally, was one of the major exponents of the extra money for coping motion). Mike Curtis, Association Treasurer, said that a straight donation would do nothing to raise student consciousness, so a very sensible amendment was proposed in which the association would subsidise dollar for dollar any money raised by a campus fund raising effort. This would be up to a limit of $250.

The meeting then drewly progressed to the aforementioned Constitutional Amendment. It basically concerned people who joined the Students Association after finishing their degrees and leaving University (for not finishing their degree and leaving University). There is provision at present for automatic eligibility for membership of the association for two years immediately following their departure from the ivory tower. Glyes wanted this changed, because he was worrying about his ISIC cards. His motion was lost. Then came the most unenviable series of motions I have ever seen. I think it would be best if I wrote them down like so:

MOTION: That general do appear on the agenda AMENDMENT: That 'general' be replaced by 'colonel.' This would make the motion read: The colonel do appear on the agenda AMENDMENT TO THE AMENDMENT: That colonel be replaced by 'Colonel Fiascer.'

AMENDMENT TO THE AMENDMENT: That 'Colonel' be spelt as in a nut i.e. Colonel Fiascer.

AMENDMENT TO THE AMENDMENT TO THE AMENDMENT: That 'Colonel' be spelt with the 'rat'ional kernel of Fiascer removed from his metaphysical Catholic shell.

PROCEDURAL MOTION: That the speaker be no longer heard.

CARRIED ANOTHER PROCEDURAL MOTION: That the chairman's ruling be disagreed with.

LOST

The motion was eventually lost and the meeting ended on a rather higher note than it deserved. Ah well, such is student politics.

SALIS, page three, April 22 1975

One thing Tony forgot to mention in his report was the reaction of John Mowbray, who was speaking during the drinking horn debate, when John rudely and maliciously interrupted him. His reply (may it be recorded for posterity) was:

- Get some shoes, you scurfy bugger!

One thing Tony forgot to mention in his defamatory (albeit true) attack on my report is that he is not the editor and therefore the aforementioned attack does not officially exist. Please do not read it.

SITUATIONS VACANT

The Student Teachers Association of New Zealand requires the services of a treasurer. An honorarium of $200 will go to the successful applicant. Applications, stating experience and qualifications, should be made in writing by the end of the month to:

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History on the move

by John Ryan

Students may be able to credit courses in Economic History, Asian Studies and in some case in History itself if ideas suggested by the Chairman of the History Department, Dr. Beaglehole, ever see the light of day.

Dr. Beaglehole suggested these ideas to about 60 History students who were meeting to discuss course changes, assessment and workloads, to elect representatives to the Departmental committee, and to form a History Society.

He said that he personally felt the electoral distinction between Economic History and History was not warranted and he was surprised that more students did not do a combination of the two department’s courses. They both looked at history, but from different perspectives. He agreed with a comment that the course on Women and Society on a particular Asian Studies course could come into the same category as long as it was historical in its approach.

While students were encouraged by these remarks there was great deal of apprehension about other changes taking place in the department. The departmental decision to drop stage one Modern History course from the end of 1975 came under attack from several students. The course is to be replaced by one on European History 1400-1850 seemingly because none of the History lecturers are interested in the post-1850 period.

Students pointed out that the Modern History course was one of the most popular in the department (125 students are currently doing it as compared to having 7 doing the stage one Asian History course, and it was a sad indictment on the department that it was not able to produce one lecturer in Modern History.

Dr. Beaglehole explained that the department could not hire any more staff (because of lack of funds) and it could not sack those presently employed. So, the alternative seemed to be that you run those courses that your staff members are interested in. Unfortunately, the students, as usual, get the rough end of the stick.

Students also look at though they may have a few battles ahead if the History Department changes its Stage 2 and 3 courses to 6 credits. On the surface this seems to be a sensible move because it allows students to pursue in subject in more depth and the inequalities in workloads with 4 credit courses disappear.

However, Dr. Beaglehole’s comments seem to suggest the change will be used as an excuse to increase the workload for each course (‘we can’t go to the faculty and tell them that we have decided to leave it as it is. This would create tricky problems’).

Capping Week Time Table

WHAT IT’S ALL ABOUT

In recent years Capping Week has diminished considerably on both the scope of its activities and the involvement of students. Thus, in the opinion of the Capping Committee, Capping ‘75 is intended to reverse this situation. It will be a full week, for a week or so term life to campus.

Many students, especially first years, will be unaware of this week’s activities and its associated projects. Previously Capping consisted of dancing poles, burning up the beer, drinking pizza, breaking windows, drinking again, vomiting on the locals and drinking more pizza. These days are gone and, although this year’s Capping Committee is busy in planning the beer tents, the burning of jobs and windows is discouraged.

There is something for everyone in Capping and if you want anything out of it you must just involved.

WHAT’S ON

All Week: The Pub will be open from 4-7pm every afternoon in the Cafe and the Leekwyke Bar will be open throughout the night.

Monday 28 April – Stunts. Scenes can be the most satisfying part of Capping which is why we’re having them (albeit) and they’re going to be good (albeit). In past years successful stunts have included the proposed roosting of Wellington airport carp, dressing up and doing pranks and demonstration, and the sponsorship of goldfish, giving away free rain and bus tickets. One veteran has been threatening for years to change the cable together, but he has thus far to drop. A prize of $20 is up for grabs for the best stunt.

Note: Stunts must be approved by the Capping Committee. This is done by filling in a form writing out particulars of the stunt, and handing it in to the Studies Office.

Tuesday 29 April – Treasure Hunt. This requires students to bring unusual items to the Quad by 9.30am. A bonus is given away at 11.00am. The most unusual entry will receive a free beer ticket or $5.

There is also a second price of $20 and a special prize for the best entry with a political flavour.

Wednesday 30 April – Capping Horn and Pie Eating Competition – 2pm on Tennis Courts

New Zealand Breweries has generously agreed to sponsor the drinking horn which consists of jug, hose and interfaculty events. The fastest boy drinker will get a free beer, Big Ben Pies are sponsoring the Pie Eating Competition which will involve the consumption of 5 pies in the shortest time. If you’ve gone to help the pubs and first beer tickets will be provided for the drinking horn, the burning of jobs and windows is discouraged.

Films: 2pm – Theatre

An action packed double feature from the Foordwood Studios in England, CRUISE SEA – a naval drama based on Nicholas Monsieur’s passion for the sea and DAM BUSTERS – considered to be the greatest British war film ever made.

Capping Hop – 2pm in the Cafe

If you went to the Orientation Hop, then don’t rule it out this time. If you didn’t come then DON’T miss out this time. Admission is $2 a head, which you can give 5 cans or 7 hip for non-drinkers – roasted chestnuts also available (cheap).

Friday 2 May – Rock Concert: 8pm Union Hall

Tapestry and Dragon appear in what should be one of the best rock concerts on campus for some time.

Saturday 3 May – Capping Ball 8pm-2am Union Hall

For the poly’s sum of $1.50 drink, the Capping Committee had in its infinite wisdom, seen fit to present a moderate suppository meal, with wine, a barmen free supply of alcohol and (as if this were not enough) music by QUINCY CONSERVE and TAPESTRY.

This must be the best value for money for the Broads. Tickets available from the Students Association Office. SEE YOU THERE.

A. Underwood, R. Drummond
CAPPING COMMITTEES

without looking to see if it isn’t high enough already. Secondly the change will probably mean that in future students will have to do 30 credits (5 courses) at Stage 2. History major rather than the 24 credits (6 courses) as in the past. Students hoping to escape the turmoil by moving into Honours in 1976 may be disappointed. The lecturers are unlikely to be discussing leave next year, and consequently the number of courses offered will rise by the bottom. Dr. Beaglehole could only promise that there would be ‘some changes’ made in this area before next year and suggested that a research paper done in co-operation with a History staff member might be an idea worth considering.

The meeting did not decide on any concerted action in the department but merely allowed key issues to be raised. Several students expressed concern about heavy workloads in 4 credit courses because of the expected background reading and many others wanted a say in the type of assessment under which they were to be given a course mark.

The appointment of six student representatives from the meeting was a sign of student determination to act on the issues raised, and the support given by Dr. Beaglehole was a promising sign for future student-lecturer relations. However, there are still many apparent problems in the department. History students who have specific grievances should use the representatives or raise the matter at meetings of the newly-founded History Society.

Elected Representatives:
Honours – D. B菲律p, Stage 3 – Brian Mulligan, Virginia Bresney Stage 2 – Martha Coleman, Sean Cassidy Stage 1 – Bob Nelson

THIS BE THE EDITORIAL

In the interests of abolishing dictatorialship the editor has handed the writing of this editorial over to me – Germaine Frisbee. You haven’t been hearing much about what’s been happening in Salient since Bruce took over so I thought I’d relate the atrocities that have accrued…

Salient had been a quite disordered kingdom inhabited by a peaceful but sleepy people. The inhabitants were indeed the most docile people you could possibly meet. As the sun rose in their lives, the ones who were not yet finished clubbing created great screens of copy until the world was all full up. Then the ones who were artists proceeded to cut out the tax and arrange it in pretty patterns. Then the one called the editor and cut out the two great cohorts ran out of Salient land to the quicker Dominion bus to Wanganui. A few days later Davis and photo became a newspaper. Nobody ever new what happened on the Wanganui bus, for Bruce Brockman hadn’t changed. In fact so little changed that the obdurate grooves of the speakers didn’t cover everything which made driving conditions bad… and then after many months they came a time when the ones who were writers could not write enough to fill up the newspaper and Bruce had to write something because he was in charge, which is where I enter writing this Editorial… Asy chauvinistic bastard…

THIS BE THE VICTORIA MARKET AD

The Victoria Market

Farmers Lane (Opposite State Institute of Lambton Quay).

Hand-made clothed jewellery, pottery, leatherwork, baskets, toys, woolen products, Brie-a-brac, sheepskin garments and old bottles. Natural spinning wool and furniture.
FROM THE COURTS

Les Knight

A good illustration was seen this week of the benefits of having a lawyer to plead one's case. Two men were charged with assault- ing their de facto wives. The first, a Poly- nesian, had no counsel, pleaded guilty, said nothing in his own defence and was summarily dealt with and fined $200. The second, a Pakeha incidentally, had a lawyer who was able to say how apo- logetic the defendant had been after wards and how on the night in question he had been very tired from working long hours on the case to find that he could get married, buy a section and 'tattle down'. He was subsequently convicted and or- dered to come up for sentence in six months, comparatively let off.

This illustrates how the system works for you if you play the game according to the rules, as on the facts there was nothing to distinguish these two cases, both were fairly serious assaults.

On the other side of the coin, however, I saw a case where legal rep- resentation appeared to prejudice the defendant's case.

Earlier a man had been charged with being idle and disorderly. He had no such representation. He pleaded guilty and being such a petty offence was discharged under Section 42. Later, two girls were similarly charged with being I and D, saw the duty solicitor, who asked for a week's remand without plea for legal aid and a probation report. Having no money or surety, they were refused bail and remanded to Arotahi for a week.

This wasn't really the fault of having a lawyer, more a fault of the bail system which discriminates ag- ainst people with no money or without friends with money. This probably in- fluences people who plead guilty to get things over and done with. Per- haps the first guy, who had previous convictions knew the story and could see the irony of having a lawyer who would provide him with 'justice'.

Another part of the problem is the stupid old and Disorderly law itself. Historically, it's a remnant of post- medieval times after the population was depleted by the Black Plague caus- ing labour shortages and urban drift with an associated breakdown of the feudal system and a lessening hold of the ruling classes over the peasants. Today the law is supposed to have a protective type of function, to rescue people from the wayward side of life, but in reality, it is often used by the police as a holding charge to rake in sus- pects, and often it works to bring people with no income into the court machinery, thus labelling them dev- iant. Mind you, it's not all people with no money who get charged, only people like the unemployed builder's labourer who hasn't been able to find a job for nine months and has just come down from Auckland to Wellington with nowhere to stay like the one before me, Mr. Bradford S.M. this week. I'm sure that a uni- versity student wouldn't get charged, no matter how low their finances were, so that this type of law discrimi- nates both socially as well as econom- ically.

It seems perhaps, that students are indeed a somewhat privileged class.

A second-year arts student who crashed his car on Salamaca Rd, injuring himself and his passenger more severely after drinking was fined $30 on a charge of dangerous driving. Mr. Hobbs S.M. said he was imposing a somewhat lower fine than usual be- cause of the defendant's financial pos- ition, which was fair enough. However, half an hour later a Polyneesian from Porirua was fined $75 for the same offence except no-one was injured. Admittedly this man had a full-time job from which he averaged $63 a week, but he also had a wife and three children plus another illegiti- mate child which he paid $10 a week main- tenance for; so financial obliga- tions would be quite high. Further- more the student had at the time of the accident been working as a stew- ard on the inter-island ferry so he can't have been that destitute, he at least had a suit which is more than the Polyneesian had and I would sugges- t that the courts gave him a much better deal.

It seems that once you get jumped on it's very hard to get back up again. A man who had just got out of jail after eighteen months was celebrate his release in a public bar and was arrested for obscene language while in an advanced state of intox- ication. Being so drunk he couldn't re- member the occasion and didn't know how to plead. This afforded Mr. Hobbs S.M. a classic opportunity for some plea bargain- ing.

Mr. Hobbs: Would it make any difference to the way you pleaded if I was to convict and discharge you?

Defendant: I suppose so.

Mr. Hobbs: How do you plead then?

Defendant: Guilty?

Mr. Hobbs: Convicted and discharged.

AHY COURT REPORTERS!!!

Court Reports have been a regular feature of Salient for some considerable time now. However, it needs more than one devoted person to ensure the regular appearance of a 'From the Courts' each week. So Salient will be holding a meeting of all those interested in aiding the production of our 'From the Courts' column on Tuesday, April 29 at 7.00 pm in the Board Room (which is on the Middle Floor of the Union Building next to the President's Office). At the meeting our first priority will be working out a roster system or something similar to ensure regular reports. Also the question of what we report (which courts and which cases), and why we report will be discussed. And of course Salient publishes far more on the legal system in NZ than just Court Reports, so per- haps we will discuss those things too.

BE THERE - BOARDROOM (MIDDLE FLOOR)
7PM TUESDAY APRIL 29.

SWEET AND MAXWELLS UBC

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THI$ COMING THURSDAY COS THEY'RE CLEANING A LOT OF (-D:W'S
BLOOD OFF THE WALLS.

I'LL REMIND YER AGAIN; YER OÖZ- IN' OUTS'LL KNOW COS I'LL BE
WITH ENDOE-SKELETONS OF
NEWTS EARS IN YOUR SOUP.
AARGHH! DESTROY ME. YOU MUST

Yerluvinuncle Bert
Another meeting of that august body of Professors who organise our courses was held last Thursday morning. And once again student reps. fought valiantly to uphold the rights of the student majority.

A word of comfort, first of all, to all those Soc. 101 students who found themselves at a Psychology lecture in the first week of term because the Sociology stream they had chosen had been cancelled without their knowing. (Rumour has it that some people are still there.) From now on the Registry will notify students who have pre-enrolled if a course that is advertised in the Calendar is cancelled - hopefully by letter, but at least by ads in major newspapers and large notices around the university. Indeed, they will do it 'as soon as possible and by all reasonable means', says the Board. Not being impossible and unaccountable ourselves, we consider this a fairly meagreous proposal.

Some more good news if I may use a borrowed phrase: An Ad Hoc Committee set up at the last Board meeting to look into the problem of the University's acute building needs has recommended that a permanent committee be set up to look into the problem of the University's acute building needs. It is perhaps worth noting here that Professors never decide anything on the spur of the moment. All issues of importance are referred to various committees and then thankfully forgotten about until lengthy reports filter back over the next few years. Getting back to this new committee, however. It actually has two objectives: a) to improve relationships between the university and the community (to appease the University Residents' Association!) and b) to look specifically at the building program. (The Economics Dept. are particularly hot on this, which may have something to do with their graspment from Hunter Law.) Even better, the Board has agreed to hold a one-day seminar for staff and students with the architects of the monstrosities which surround us. The architects will be asked to explain the 'concepts behind the proposed development of the University site with special reference both to their functional and their aesthetic aspects'. At long last, the hidden beauties of the Cotton Building and Von Zedlitz are to be unveiled, it seems.

The lecture and exam timetable controversy continues. Further mind-shattering figures were revealed in the latest report of an investigating committee which gave some idea of the immensity of the timetabling task. Did you know, for example, that 1440 courses every week have to be fitted into 38 hours when only 67 classrooms are available at any one time? ....... hummm. But it's all right and everything's under control because we now have a committee dealing with the problem. The aim is a complete review of timetabling principles and procedure by 1977.

And now a word about Bursaries. The situation is confusing since Prof. Board supports student efforts to increase bursaries but has not come out in favour of a standard tertiary bursary. The Bursaries Committee which reported at the meeting, concerned itself with patching up the present system e.g. allowing part-time students to gain Fees Bursaries more easily, dropping the distinction between the A and B Bursary, and extending the bursary to cover up to ten rather than nine units. While these changes are good in themselves, they are slightly overshadowed by the standard tertiary bursary for all students which we are prettying for.

That's about all for this month. The rest of the ninety-seven-page agenda was waded through with varying degrees of difficulty and interest (usually more and less, in that order). Finally, just as the clock struck twelve, everyone heaved an enormous sigh of relief, picked up their papers and descended from the Conference Room to rejoin the rest of struggling humanity.

(to be continued).

P.S. Prof. Board Reps. waiting to be approached are:

Pat Martin
Pip Desmond
Giles Bichford

In the news: More Clark Thomsen, anti-communist extraordinaire, and wrangling intern to send a mercenary force to fight in South Vietnam...

The big question is: How well will he select his suitable applicants?

Any qualifications?

BAA-A-A

Accepted

Can I be the boy who
arrived late...

How will they leave the
country?

Damn, I knew
I couldn't trust
the railways!
Mass demonstrations

STARVATION IN BALING

On the surface Malaysia is a land of plenty, but deep down there is widespread poverty and hardship. The root of these is the presentation of the colonial economic structure in Malaya whereby the economy is foreign controlled. Even the Malaysian P.M. Tun Razak admitted: "In 1970 - and the picture today is substantially unchanged - about 60% of the share capital of limited companies was owned by foreigners. In agriculture and fisheries, it was as high as 75% and about 72% in mining and quarrying. In commerce and manufacturing, foreign ownership amounted to about 63% and 59% of the total share capital respectively." Straits Times, 21-2-74.

It is agreed that Malaysia's economy rests on the triple pod of rubber, tin and palm oil but 75% in agriculture and 72% in mining are foreign owned. It is this shocking situation, together with the Malaysian government's policies of providing attractive incentives to foreign capitalists (cheap labour, tax holidays from 2 to 8 years, etc.), that led to the enormous outflow of wealth and leaving the country a pauper. From 1967 to 1971 the total capital outflow amounted to M$3,017 million in the First Malaysia Plan. Mr. Edward Heath, former British P.M., proudly announced that British monopoly corporations in Malaysia and Singapore took out M$2.2 million in 1969 alone. Recently it was revealed in the Parliament Debate that total capital outflow would be M$666 million per year. (Sin Chew Yit Poh: 13-7-75). This in turn leaves the country with a national debt of about M$9,000 million (the interest of which amounts to about M$500 million per year, 10% of the total govt. expenditure) and the people in poverty. The situation is getting worse - inflation and falling rubber prices hitting hard especially at the rural people. Typical examples of rural suffering are:

A farmer, selling rubber at less than 40 cents a kilo, making about $28 a month. Yet he is paying more for rice than he is being paid for rubber, and his family eats twice as much rice as he can produce rubber. They were forced, by necessity, to eat wild yams proved to be poisonous." (Auckland Star, 13-7-75).

Awang, the owner of a rubber small-holding in a village in Balik, northern Malaysia. Awang's earnings averaged M$1.20 a day. Most of Awang's money is spent on rice. Balik is located in a region which does not get rice at the subsidised price of between 45 and 47 cents a cattie (1 Jhb.). To live at a minimum level of comfort, the smallholder would need $1 a day. To live just above the subsistence level, Awang needs $1.50 daily. He is one of the 345,000 smallholders all over Peninsular Malaysia.

Awang had heard of some tenant farmers families in smallholdings who were forced to eat yams and other low quality foods instead of rice. He had heard too of three deaths of people who had eaten jungle yams ..." (Far Eastern Economic Review, 10-7-75).

PEASANTS' DEMONSTRATIONS AND THEIR DEMANDS

The explosion came in Mid-November 1974 in the Balik District. Most of the people in Balik are rubber-tappers. While they hear the authorities bugging about prosperity, the rubber price plunged to 25c-30c a cattie. During this rainy season when they cannot work the Balik people are literally at the brink of starving, surviving on tapioca leaves and roots and eating a meal a day. Such living conditions had already claimed three lives in Tampang Pari. When petitions to the authorities could not draw any sympathy from the authorities, the Balik people are left with the alternative of mass demonstrations. The starving people held a hunger march to protest against the authorities' irresponsible and demand for their fundamental rights to live.

On 18-11-74: About 1000 people from Kg Weng and Kg Bonger demonstrated peacefully but armed FRUS violently dispersed them with tear gas.

20-11-74: More than 1,000 people from Parit Kanis and Parit Fanjang held a peaceful demonstration.

21-11-74: About 13,000 hungry people, old folks, children, women, and the sick, from Balik district, some as far as 12 miles away, held a hunger march in Balik. The march spread over a distance of six miles. About another 5,000 gathered in kampong around Balik but were prevented from participating in Balik by police and the security officers. The Kedah state Chief Minister was forced to meet the people and promised them a solution in ten days time.

1-12-74: About 25,000 people again gathered in Balik.

STUDENTS DEMONSTRATIONS AND THEIR DEMANDS

Although newspapers and other mass media conveniently blacked out news of the protests, the news did reach the several universities. This almost spontaneously sparked off mass student demonstrations throughout the country.

3-12-74: More than 8,000 students from all the institutions of higher learning held a demonstration in Kuala Lumpur to protest against inflation, poverty and corruption. On the same day, similar demonstrations were also held in Penang and Ipoh. The Malaysian Federal Reserve Units fired tear gas to disperse the students. 1169 students in K.L., 38 in Penang and 3 in Ipoh were arrested and charged with unlawful assembly.

The demonstrations erupted again the next day and continued for about a week. All of these were demonstrations of sympathy and support for the undern-
Salient page ten, April 22 1975

able social distress in Baling. Some of the students' demands are:
1. Effective measures by the government to fight leftism.
2. Eradicate corruption (e.g. corruption of Selangor Chief Minister).
3. Reduce the allowances of MPs to its former level (a Bill was then passed to double the monthly allowances of MPs to $1,500).
5. Stop making empty promises which have been unfulfilled for 17 years (e.g. Land reform).
6. Guarantee the availability of essential goods and services at reasonable prices.
7. Effective agricultural and other socio-economic reforms (for the benefit of the majority of the people and not just a few capitalists).

'Ghazali-isms' - 'Once and for all clean-up'

In desperation to suppress the discontent, the Malaysian Government used various methods such as threats of withdrawing scholarships and reducing university funds. The 'klik' came from the Home Affairs Minister's 'Once and for all clean-up'. Most of the student leaders and four lecturers were detained under the notorious Internal Security Act. Even an American lecturer in the University of Malaya's faculty was deported for his support to the students.

ACADEMIC STAFF SUPPORT AND THEIR DEMANDS

The academic staff's protests received support from a large number of the academic staff. The 'University of Academic Staff Association' said it believed that the government was being 'blackmailed by students in recent demonstrations was reasonable' (Straits Times, 11-12-74).

The National Institute of Technology Academic Staff Association, the Universiti Sains Malaysia Academic and Administrative Staff Association and the U. of M. Malay Federal Academic Staff Association issued a statement demanding:
1. The immediate withdrawal of police from in and around the universities.
2. The immediate and unconditional release of all detained students and staff.
3. Refraining from further arrests of students and staff.
4. Allowing the councils and senates of the universities to exercise their legitimate functions...

(Straits Times, 13-12-74).

CONCLUSIONS

1. The overwhelming majority arrested were Malays, including a few of royal blood. It is important therefore, to view the Baling issue, among others, as a class issue. The struggle of the Baling people is the struggle of the people of all nationalities and not confined to any particular 'race' as frequently amplified by the Razak's regime.
2. The true background to the spontaneous explosion of student demonstrations is as a Malay leader puts it: 'We know about the problems of the small farmer and how little they can eat and how little food he eats. We know because we are his children'. It is the poverty and hardships of their families and friends that urged the students to stand up.
3. The Baling epic had revealed the ugly face of the Malaysian system. The Government mobilized and whole state machinery (police, FRU, etc.) to sabotage the just struggles of the peasants and students. The mass media (newspapers, radio, TV, etc.) which are controlled by the Government, went all out to distort the fact.
4. The starvation problem is but a significant aspect of the more embarrassing problem faced in Malaysia.

Galloping inflation: Prices of daily necessities have increased by 500% - 2005 in the last two years. A loaf of bread costs 20 cents, condensed milk 75c, sugar a 20c, etc., the cost of living in K.L. is 45% higher than it is in London. (New Straits Times, 29-12-74). It is still rocketing.

Worsening recession: The imperialists are trying to transfer their economic crisis to the Third World, including Malaysia, by depressing prices of raw materials such as rubber, coffee, tea, etc., and inflating their exported products like machinery. Rubber price plunged to 25-30c a kati (1.38c).

Increasing unemployment: The unemployment rate is 22%. Workers were retrenched ruthlessly. For example - Fima Feb to Nov last year, more than 4,000 textile and electronic workers were retrenched in Penang alone.

Increasing landlessness: 40% of the K.L. residents are squatters, more than 350,000 peasant families have no land or inadequate land and the figures increases by more than 500 per year. (New Straits Times, 22-9-74). More and more fertile lands will be handed over to foreign capitalists. At the moment, more than 2,000,000 acres of the most fertile lands in Malaysia, about 10% of the total cultivated lands are in foreign hands such as Sumitomo, Dunlop, etc. to mass fabulous super-profits to prop up the tottering imperialist economies.

5. In the consecutive 11 days of struggles the Malaysian students have shown their active concern for the oppressed majority by their brave demonstrations and boycotting lectures. It is an unprecedented epoch in the history of the student movement in the Peninsular.

6. The struggle of students against social injustice will undoubtedly gain the support of progressive students all over the world.

Notes:
1. Cheap labour: Working hours not less than 8 hours a day and workers' pay as low as 50 cents. If they are sacked, law forbids them to strike. In order to provide 'political and social stability' for the foreign capitalist policies are imposed and therefore the majority of the people suffer.
2. As an empty promise, in fact empty promises just like the intimidation of people is a way of life of the Malaysian Government.

White (Paper) Washing

Climbing the foreign economic invasion, the British, American and Japanese, the nationalist movements in South-East Asia have gathered momentum in recent years. Student movements in Thailand, the Philippines, Indonesia, Malaysia and Singapore have been tacitly activated against their 'anti-national government'. People from all walks of life -- peasants, workers, students, intellectuals, religious groups, etc. -- have begun to realise the consequences of their governments and have gained in the fight for political liberty and social justice.

Foreign exploitation has resulted in the impoverished livelihood of the people in the region. The governments of these countries, compartmentalized with the foreigners, resort to ruthless suppression whenever there is people's outburst. In Malaysia, the hunger march of the Baling peasants in November last year was no exception. The Federal Reserve Units (FRU-police) dispersed what it intended to be a peaceful demonstration with tear gas and firing batons. A high-handedness of the government angered the students of the tertiary institutions. In support of the hungry-stricken peasants, the students marched in the streets of Kuala Lumpur and other cities. Some of the students were arrested, followed by the suspension of the Student Council of the University of Malaya University in the successive 10 days' struggle.

A Government White Paper, explaining the University of Malaya protest, claimed that these were manipulators under the cover of the Chinese Language Unity Society (UMCLS). It is, as the Far Eastern Economic Review put it, a 'false council for the blanket explanation for what happened at the universities'.

The White Paper contains three fundamentally three parts:

1. Accusing the UMCLS for exploiting cultural means for Communist Party of Malaysia (CPM). 60% of this part of the White Paper is devoted to substantiate the accusation that the Minister of Internal Affairs, Tan Sri Gahari, was 'tacitly involved in the promotion of subversive activities'. It also claimed that printing blocks, imitation rifles, bows, rocket books, propaganda music, cassettes, banners, New Year cards, etc. were produced from the UMCLS premises by a police raid. This claim is far from substantiation when one considers the fact that all the 'captured' items are previously approved by the Government and accordingly, obtainable from bookshops in the streets. Simulation rifles, bows and banners are in fact props for the cultural shows -- presumably power comes from the barrel of a pop gun.

2. accusing UMCLS for exploiting the Tasik Utara issue and inciting the student unrest through the Universit County of Malaya Student Union. This part constitutes 20% of the White Paper and contains perhaps the biggest hoop lies in the document. How, for instance, a small society, comprising mostly Chinese students, led thousands of students into the streets? In the list of those 1200 detained, less than 30 were Chinese. The overwhelming majority were Malays, including a few of royal blood. For example, Saudan Sabaah Samad, whose mother is the cousin of Tun Razak. The wife was detained for her courageous activities. 'It (the White Paper) did not touch on the demonstrations by the students of the Kangaba University (National University). Unlike the multi-racial University of Malaya, Kangaba is almost entirely Malay. Many of the girls there dress in the traditional, conservative Muslim style. Between 70-80% of its students are peasants' offspring.'

(Far Eastern Economic Review, 10-75)

The Government claims to have captured documents relating to UMCLS from the bodies of guerrilla fighters. The remaining 20% of the paper relating to the UMCLS and the CPM is equally incredible. For if the Government is foolhardy enough to detain a person, whom it claims to have associated with the communists, under the Internal Security Act, an act which has aroused strong emotional feelings from the patriotic people -- and if the tale of the captured documents is true, why doesn't the government put the detained chairman of UMCLS to trial? Perhaps the documents are too fragile to withstand the scrutiny of the courts.

Perhaps the Malaysian government, understanding the nature of the. dissident is more deliberate in its actions than would appear. Initially, the government blamed the Communists and Chinese racism behind the demonstrations. But this was not effective as students were laughing openly, referring to 'Ghazali-isms' of the Home Affairs Minister.

The blame soon fell onto foreign students, especially Australians, New Zealanders and British. This was even more one-sided.

Finally the blame shifted to the communists and the Chinese Language Unity Society. However, no supporting evidence can be adduced. It expresses a sinister motive of the Government to divide the different races.

Prolonged hardships and growing poverty have disillusioned the people with the honey-lip service and empty promises of the Government. It's the awakening of the patriotic students, religious groups, liberals, reformists, intellectuals and peasant-workers that has mobilised this united front. This is the motivating force behind the nationalist movement. Using the UMCLS as a scapegoat is a conspiracy against the unity of the people's attention and the people stir up emotional conflicts between the races, which is only to the benefit of the Go-P. White Paper will never succeed in misleading the Chinese and the native Malaysian. It is based on the basic natural nationalist ideology of the United Malay sian people!

Funds are required to support a Malaysian Sinofare publication.

Please send all donations to:

The Tamar, Box 2437, Wellington.

Thank you.
SINGAPORE: A CLASS SOCIETY
THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL STRUCTURE OF SINGAPORE
An Introduction of Iain Buchanan’s ‘Singapore in S.E. Asia’

Iain Buchanan had been teaching in the University of Singapore for many years. In his later book, he implicitly analysed the essence of the island’s economy. On the aspect of social stratification, Buchanan had a unique interpretation of the root cause of poverty in Singapore. And by examining the political development in Singapore, he strongly criticises the Government’s repressive measures, often disguised in the form of ‘democratic socialism’.

The following account is an attempt to introduce the essential points made in the book. For a better understanding of Singapore’s socio-economic and political structures, the high-handedness of the PAP Government, readers are advised to refer to the book.

INTRODUCTION
Singapore’s economy is that of a colonial metropolis, dependent for its survival upon gathering raw materials from a large primary-producing hinterland and manufactured goods from overseas. In this respect, it plays a vital entrepôt role for Malaya and Indonesia on one end and Japan, Western Europe, the United States, and Great Britain on the other. Imports from Malaya, Indonesia, and Singapore include mainly rubber, minerals, timber, and palm oil — account for about 40% of Singapore’s total import trade, while imports from Japan, Western Europe, and the United States and Great Britain — almost entirely manufactured goods and components. TRADE — comprises 31% of all imports.

Firstly, while Singapore is still the entrepôt centre of the Malay world, emphasis on Britain and West Malaya as entrepôt partners has declined, while that on East Malaya, Indonesia, and the United States and Japan has increased.

Secondly, while Singapore is still a processing centre for ‘traditional’ primary materials gathered from the surrounding region — rubber, palm oil, and timber — the country is moving towards a new role in S.E. Asia’s main oil refining centres — if not the most important oil-refining state in the region.

Thirdly, once the centre of British agency-house activities in the area, Singapore has now become the regional headquarters for large American and Japanese combines and the strategic operations base for the ‘new wave’ of Western and Japanese investment in S.E. Asia.

Fourthly, in the field of manufacturing, foreign investment has given to Singapore three relatively new roles: as an assembly centre for industrial goods imported for the regional market; as a servicing and repair centre for local distribution and repair of shipping and transport; and as a low-cost production unit in a vast international business system.

Finally, Singapore is being rapidly developed as a transit point in the international tourist network.

The Republic’s relationship with its Malaysian and Indonesian hinterland remains a colonial one, but the structure of colonial influence is changing. From a British and Dutch domain the Malay world is being transformed into an American and Japanese one.

THE ESSENCE OF SINGAPORE’S ECONOMY
The most significant feature of Singapore’s economy is its disproporionately large tertiary sector. Tertiary activities (excluding those in public utilities) occupy about 70% of the active labour force and, as Table 2 shows, this proportion has changed little since 1947. Moreover, despite a significant increase in the proportion of the labour employed in this sector (e.g. 19.2% in 1966).

Some 60% of Singapore’s population live on per capita incomes of less than $60 per annum, or less than one-third the national average, and between 20% and 25% of the population are in poverty — meaning they cannot meet the minimum material and physiological needs of daily life. Significantly, the proportion of Singapore’s population living in poverty has changed little since 1945, when it was officially estimated that one-quarter of the population were poverty-stricken.

Given the prevalence of poverty, an and a serious problem of unemployment, the need for sustained economic development is imperative. Insofar as the tertiary basis of the economy is a major impediment to the productive mobilization resources, economic development must necessarily imply diversification.

For Singapore, diversification within the tertiary sector, so as to occur through an extravagant expenditure on tourism, cannot guarantee greater economic security, and there is only limited scope for expansion in the primary sector. Diversification means industrialization, and it was recognized, in the state’s first Development Plan for 1961–1965, that capital acquired through commercial activities was structurally immobile in relation to the needs of industrialisation, but that there was at the same time a considerable amount of local capital that could be invested in industrial enterprises if serious structural immobilities are removed. The Government, however, could not use ‘dramatic measures to give mobility to capital’ for fear of upsetting the confidence of the business community, and so encouraging foreign investment. Its activities were therefore concentrated in three principle fields: the creation of an attractive financial climate for industrial sector, including a wide range of tax concessions, free profit repatriation for foreign investors, and state lending institution; the creation of a sound infrastructure of expanded port facilities, better communications and power supply, and well-developed industrial states; and the guaranteeing of domestic, social and political stability, and an amenable and cheap labour force.

During the 1960’s the Government effectively fulfilled all three roles. Investment in manufacturing increased significantly both from foreign and local sources, but especially from the former. However, substantial increased investment did not imply the creation of a stable base as we had mentioned earlier.

In the short-term, Singapore’s dependence will not fundamentally damage its prosperity; in the medium-term (say five to ten years), a strategic Western withdrawal south from Indochina into the Malay world will guarantee Singapore’s existence as what one senior American military man has described as ‘an excellent backup facility’ for the U.S. military presence in Asia, with continuing sustenance from the reserves for the region’s mineral resources; in the long-term (ten to twenty years) anything could happen — at the most serious, Singapore’s precarious dependence, and with it the present political-economic structure, would collapse in the midst of Malay revolution.

CLASS SOCIETY
This upper 10% of the taxpayers population are those earning assessed incomes of over $15,000 per year. Most of these people earn assessed incomes of over $200,000. These figures contrast strongly with estimates of incomes earned by the majority of Singaporeans. According to the Prime Minister, 60% of Singapore’s workers earn monthly incomes of below $200. It is possible broadly to distinguish five social classes in Singapore’s society: a fractional upper class, an upper middle class, intermediate middle class, a lower middle class and a working class.

1. The upper class — it is predominantly European and Chinese, with most of its members business and professional men, bankers and financiers.

2. The upper middle class — it comprises mainly professionals, government officials, and business executives.

3. The intermediate middle class — it accounts
4. Lower middle class families account for 5% of the total population. In this class, personal incomes range from $1,000 to $12,000. The vast majority of lower middle class household heads are in commercial and servicing occupations. For the few in professional employment, lower-scale teaching is the lowest common occupation.

Lower middle class workers thus share status only after a considerable effort of employment, and rarely by the rule of either capital accumulation or higher education. Lower middle class utilitarian means low starting salary, and it may be anything up to fifteen years or twenty years of employment before a man can assume middle-class status for himself and his family. Any aspirations higher than this are generally reserved for his children. English-medium education is seen by him as the best guarantee for their more employment. In general, the lower middle class, is a politically conservative group. It cannot afford the luxury of liberalism, or the stigma of socialism. Although by no means prosperous, it manages to survive at a level of economic and social stability which distinguishes it from the working class.

5. The working class - the largest socio-economic grouping in Singapore is that in which we can broadly define as the working class, embracing about 75% of the total population. Occupational status is uniformly low for the working group. They are mainly skilled and unskilled labourers, craftsmen, hawkers, shop assistants, service workers, drivers, and own-account proprietors of petty trading and manufacturing concerns. Amongst these people, employment is usually irregular, often daily-rated, and low-paid. For main wage-earners, incomes range between $50 to $400 a month ($600 to $4,800 per annum). Living standards are therefore low, in terms of conditions of housing, the degree of overcrowding, nutritional status, material possessions and educational opportunities. The working class, socio-economic and political dissatisfaction is stronger in any other class, and opposition to the existing setup in this group is most prevalent. Inevitably, the heavy concentration of impoverished and near-impoverished people in a city such as Singapore encourages the growth of a strong and militant working movement: amongst the poor in Singapore, revolutionary sentiment is a documented and widespread reality, despite repression of all open-front left-wing organisations. Amongst the poor, Chinese have been predominantly cultural and political antagonists towards Western values - for such values are, basically, those of an elite group, and are often not the desire or ability to embrace them by the mass of the local population.

A minority of working class households, perhaps 20%, belong to the working class. Employment remains characteristically dependent, partly when it is unskilled and irregular, or irregular else working part-time, or a change of job, or a growing dependency burden, may bring house-
A LITTLE NAKED, A LITTLE NERVOUS

PART THREE

by Stephen Piferstead

One of the least publicized of the CIA's activities is support to the heroin business in Southeast Asia. In carrying out its task of fighting communism the CIA has supported allies whose interest in the fight is not only partial but often prime to be mere narco-traffickers who have been merely to survive (as in the case of Meo tribes men in Laos, for example) or to make enormous sums of money (in the case of heroin on an international scale (in the case of the Kuomintan). By supporting these groups the CIA has, generally, dispelled itself in the very criminal activity that the United States government and its agencies have pledged themselves to combatting. In fact, the number of people, national governments, are the result of the CIA's support for the heroin business is one of the most extensive operations, and almost certainly the most profitable and most secret.

Alfred McCoy has written: "American diplomats and secret agents have been involved in the narcotics traffic at three levels: (1) providing financial pliability by ganging with groups actively engaged in the drug traffic; (2) abetting the traffic by laundering the money earned in narcotics and condoning their involvement; (3) and doing nothing to disrupt the transport of heroin and opium."

STANGE BEDFELLOWS

During the late 1940s and 1950s, the Vietnamese government was in turmoil, with a fragmented Communist Party and a section of the Communist under the leadership of a new group of leaders. The CIA supported the anti-Communist coalition in the South, and provided financial and military support to the anti-Communist movements in the North. By 1950 this combination of political influence and control of the government was the perfect foundation for the growth of Europe's post-war heroin trade. In 1967, however, the CIA began supporting the anti-Communist movements in the North, and the heroin trade grew significantly. This is a region in which the CIA has strong interests - supporting anti-communist governments, arms, and ethnic minorities, and on the People's Republic of China, for example - the CIA has been unable to avoid assuming some role in the politics of the heroin. Thus, in exchange for assistance with propa- ganda, the CIA supported the remnants of the Kuomintan army which took refuge in southern China after defeat in 1949. This army, whose existence is unknown to the outside world, is now firmly entrenched in bases situated in southern Thailand, from where it controls over 85% of the heroin's opium trade.

"After the establishment of the People's Republic of China in 1949, the CIA repeatedly requested the nationalist Chinese army who had fled into the (Burman) Shan States to launch several abortive invasions into the western Yunnan on the theory that Chinese masses would rally to their banners. Since that time the

From Burma, Laos and northern Thailand, drugs move south from a number of collection points, notably Vietnam, Laos, and northern China. The Saigon route has been served by aircraft flown by Congreve pilots (or small, short-range airliners known collectively as 'Air Opium') and more recently by the South Vietnamese Air Force. Under the command, primarily of Air Vice-Marshal Ky (currently engaged in a power struggle with Thieu, an old rival) Air Force planes flow

KMT troops have been used for less ambitious tasks, such as cross-border intelligence gathering and the monitoring of radio broadcasts. The KMT is not only a participant in the heroin business.

"The KMT itself has neither the economic or political influence to control the activities of the CIA in South Vietnam. A more objective observation, perhaps, was made by US customs agents who have stated that the flow of heroin into South Vietnam is made by customs officers who have stated that the flow of heroin into South Vietnam.

KMT agents are involved in the heroin trade, but on a smaller scale than the CIA.

In Laos, the CIA decided to use small groups of Americans to organise anti-communist forces capable of collecting intelligence and fighting against the Viet Minh and Pathet Lao troops. As General Landale put it, "I always felt that a small group of Americans organizing the local population would be the next step to theCommunist wars of national liberation.

In January 1961 the CIA began using Green Berets, CIA-financed Thai police commandoes, and a handful of its own agents into Laos to build up an effective anti-communist force.

Thailand, the principal intelligence adviser. While the President has tried to use CIA operations to provide a counter to the Saigon government, the CIA is involved in the heroin trade.

The preceeding gives only a cursory outline of what is in fact a very complex and emotional situation. McCoy describes a web of corruption, deceit, and intrigue which is almost unbelievably complicated when compared to the attitudes and generalizations commonly heard about the countries and governments of Southeast Asia. This web, in which the CIA is intimately involved, has a number of features which are common to other CIA operations such as those described by Philip Agee in a CIA agent's book.

Inside the Company, CIA Diary. As a now customary with the CIA, the book has had a very extensive circulation.
NEWS FROM MALAYSIA & SINGAPORE

2-3-75 The Straits Times
2 More Firms Lay Off 190 Workers

Two more firms in Singapore, Associated Motor Industries and Texas Instruments have retrenched a total of about 190 workers. For Texas Instruments, this is their third retrenchment since last year and the AIM has attributed the move to "current economic conditions."

24-3-75 The Straits Times
"Discrimination Against Female Grade"

Kuala Lumpur — the Selangor Government Association published a report in 1974 on the pattern of employment and unemployment of Malay graduates between 1970 and 1972. The report adds that in all the three years the average salary of female gradu- ates was lower than that of the male gradu- ates by as much as $175.

At the time of the survey, the unemploy- ment rates were mainly from the faculties of arts, economics and science, with the majority coming from the arts and economics faculties. A higher level of registered unemployment among female graduates in all the three years was also reported.

26-3-75 The Straits Times
NZ Ship Coming Again

HINSON Wong, the latest Royal New Zealand Navy ship to be assigned to the New Zealand Force South East Asia in Singapore, will arrive here on Thursday, 27th. The ship, equipped with the new 13.5 mm. cannon, is expected to arrive on her second assignment here in May.

2-3-75 The Straits Times
Land Off Electronic Workers May Get Back Jobs

Singapore electronic workers retrenched last year may be back at their job within the next three to four months because the industry's business is beginning to "pick up" again. Most of the 16,900 workers affected by the retrenchment were electronics workers, especially women.

But with fresh orders, the situation has improved. One big elec- tronics firm has already recalled more than 100 workers.

30-3-75 The Straits Times
Shipper's Council Team To Visit Peking

An eight-man delegation from the Sing- apore National Shippers' Council will leave for Peking on April 8 on a working visit. While in Peking, the delegation, led by the Council president, Mr. Tan Eng Joo, will discuss with officials of Zhuhou (China National Chartering Corporation) and Canso (China Ocean Shipping Company) on how to further improve the services of Chinese vessels for Singapore/Malaysia shippers.

30-3-75 The Straits Times
Tom's Cell For Cheap Farm Tools

Tun Abdul Razak stressed today that there is a need for cheaper agricultural machinery so that more farmers would be able to benefit from the agriculture program. "If the high cost of agricultural machinery and their spare parts, he said, "only the successful and well-off farmers were able to afford them."

Tun Razak said that the machine was one of the ways in which poverty alleviation could be achieved.

Note: This is a confusion of Tun Razak — the rich gets the better one! With an understanding of how the machine was produced when the social structure remains unchanged.

3-4-75 The Straits Times
2 Months Deadline For Squatters To Quit

Kajang — the Selangor State Govern- ment has given about 7,000 squatters in Utu Langat district two months to move out of state land. If they do not leave by June 1, action will be taken against them, State Secretary Datuk Amin and today. The illegal hours have mushroomed since the 1974 general elections. According to Datuk Alwi, the squatters have received support from "certain groups". He said the squatters were found in Kampung Pekan, Ampang, Cheras, Kajang, Sungeri Chua, Balokling and Sentul.

4-4-75 The Straits Times
Soviet's Offer Technical Aid For Third M-Plan

Kuala Lumpur — the Soviet Union is willing to provide expertise for projects in the third Malaysian Plan. Its Ambassador here, Mr. V.N. Brendishus, said the assistance could be in the form of experts to set up facto- ries and other factories. "We are not inter- ested in profits, but we can give you technical assistance for which you don't have to pay in cash", he said.

For example, we can offer you technical assistance to set up factories in factories or other factories, and you can pay us in capital goods pro- duced from these factories," he added.

4-4-75 The Straits Times
New Straits Times
Don't Delay, Union Warns Board

Kuala Lumpur — all 5,000 Division Four and BIC workers of the National Electric- ity Board (NEB) started boycotting overtime from today to back their claims for higher salaries and allowances. The general secretary of the NEB Employees Union said the boycott would continue until the union's claims are met. He added that the union would not hesitate to take industrial action if their claims were not resolved quickly.

6-4-75 The Straits Times
UMNO To Go Into Shopping Centre Business

Kuala Lumpur — Tun Abdul Razak announced that UMNO is to build a $100 million complex in Kuala Lumpur, which is to be situated on a 5.6 hectare (13.9 ac- cre) site, and will comprise an international trade centre, trade offices, a hotel, a confer- ence hall and the UMNO new headquarters. Tun Razak said that Deputy Prime Minister Datuk Hussein Onn has been appointed chairman of the building committee.
THE CIA

Script
Continued from Page 11

Because of the embarrassment
guarded by the US Government by recent
glances of CIA assassination, President
Ford and Congress have announced the
setting-up of various Congressional com-
mittees and the 'Blue Ribbon Commission'
to investigate the Agency and perhaps
recommend legislative changes to the
powers. These promises to be no more
that whitewash bodies, as a number of
New York Times Weekly Review
articles indicate.

"After the disclosure last week that
the CIA had used assassination on anti-
war groups and other American dissidents
there were quick expressions of outrage
on Capitol Hill. The reaction was not
impressing. It was, in fact, predictable.

"Every time there has been an in-
elligence scandal over the last two
decades, the response of Congress has been
similar. But the expressions of outrage
have produced no concrete action...

"More than 200 separate measures
designed to make the CIA more responsive
to Congress have been introduced in
the past 20 years. None has been
enacted". New York Times Weekly
Review, December 29, 1974, p.1

Seymour Hersh, in the January 5
edition of the same paper asked whether
one strong investigation would be pre-
ferrable to four separate investigations
which could lead to a hodge-podge of
hearing, many in secret.

A more recent New York Times
Weekly Review article discusses a
serious question which the committees
are now asking themselves: Will the
White House try to limit access to some of
the evidence?

The question arises because of
President Ford’s refusal to make
any commitment on these specific
requests conveyed to him by Senator Frank
Church of the Senate Select Committee
on Intelligence.

In response to a request for a
written directive to the agencies (CIA,
FBI, etc.) to co-operate with the com-
mitttee the President refused, when asked
to give the committee a report on the
CIA’s domestic activities which he
received in January from the agency’s
director the President refused unless the
committee formally voted to obtain
the report; and when asked for assist-
ance in obtaining the evidence gathered
by the Presidential panel, headed by
Vice President Rockefeller, the Pres-
ident made no further commitment.

"According to the Senator, Mr. Ford
did not rule out the possibility that he
might invoke 'executive privilege' and
order withholding of some material
and witnesses. He may have been in-
fluenced by a warning he is said to
have received orally from Mr. Colby
(then the Director): that the committee
would continue to investigate CIA officials
against foreign agents.

Notes:
Subsequent quotations are all from this book.
(2) Ibid. P319

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NZUSA—CHINA DELEGATION

Applications are now being called for inclusion in the delegation to the People’s Republic of China from 7 July to 28 July departing and returning to Wellington.

This delegation will consist of 24 students and will be visiting Shuchun, Harenzhou, Qinmen, Tsingtao, Peiking and returning again through Shuchun to Hong Kong.

Criteria for the Selection Committee:
1. Candidates need to be highly informed about, or in ideological sympathy with Chinese society but they must be keen to learn about Chinese society and take an open-minded and honest approach towards China.
2. Candidates should be willing and able to freely converse about the nature of New Zealand society.
3. The Selection Committee will be looking for people who can co-operate with other members of the party and who are capable of making group decisions.
4. Candidates should be willing and able to speak, write and generally share their impressions of the People’s Republic of China on their return to New Zealand.
5. Candidates should take an active interest in student life.

The estimated cost is approximately $875 and, as in the past, NZUSA will be assisting members going to China.

There will be a compulsory Orientation course held for the delegation members.

Queen’s Birthday Weekend, 31 May, June 1 and 2nd.

We will also hold a public meeting for further information at the President, NZUSA, P.O. Box 636, Te Aro, Wellington. Phone: 560-669. Applications should be sent to the Chairman, PRC Delegation Selection Committee, P.O. Box 636, Te Aro, Wellington 1.

If you feel doubtful about applying, contact someone who went last year and be encouraged:-
Bryam — 759487
Lea — 585665
Martin — 46184
Pet — 671326

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Skye, Rankin and Customhouse Quays, Phone 44-070 ext. 823.
The Culture Vultures Gather

The four poets do a quadrapole dizzy at the end for a nightcap. Amazingly, R.U. gives some laughter with some shocking verbal poetry and immediately everyone turns back on to the poet. T.O.B. reads one of his best Sings Harry poems in a rather folic monotone and F.E. essayed to dance to his foot-loose. House Tour, M.E. again strikes the same end of say, enthralling conscience and the show closes.

On the way out, Wellington Kotcha Vultures localise, intellectualise and criticise... a most suitable conclusion to a most surreal evening of diffusions and chaoysis.

If those Wellingtonians interested in poetry do not believe that we live in a time of media triviality and cultural decadence then they certainly have become victims of that triviality and decadence. Perhaps one of the most universal beliefs that poetry should be free and need not conform to the rules of old, and that the audience has not totally dropped out... R.U. thanks the crowd for their good intentions, but not as having, perhaps, possibly came on! This red-faced brilliant red adolescent prodigy did not receive 1% of their present and that's the truth. The 2% who were excited counted out of the two female friends who accompanied R.U. to the show.

House Tour, M.E. Eligentz, picked up the tatty pieces that his three pakeha friends had left all over the stage, and rendered a little sincerity to the news. If there is such a thing as spontaneous laughter rather than intellectual smiles at a poetry reading, M.E. evoked it. The trends in the crowd, excited at M.E.'s Maori, turned to their neighbours and whispered that they too had a best friend who was Maori. House Tour took the applause of the four to present both out and segment at this show. His easy manner struck the nerve ends of my entranced conscience, and for a while it seemed that the whole excersive event had been worthwhile.

A normal critic would perhaps take into account the significance of the size of the crowd, the atmosphere of importance of event, the status of the poets. Their review would rest with such words as 'superb', 'sublime', 'eerie', 'stirringly', etc. We are usually bias by the slicked superficialities of these reviews, just as many of those present on Friday night were, in truth, insatiable Philistines who could not tell you, if asked, when they last read a Denis Glover poem. But The Show was all.

First on, T.O.B. The Old Boomer, comes bumbling and puffing up to the platform. A steady note to keep him onto the stage, for old T.O.B. these days is like A.A. Milne's teddy bear who cannot or reach his toes. Denis begins to read in a voice that is barely audible from the back row, destroying any belief one may have had in his verse with that pertussis Gloverian tone that reeks of poked pincers. T.O.B. is too pugil and tired to get off the stage when his last Sings Harry has been dutifully muttered, and remains on the platform eagerly addicted to the limelight for the rest of the evening.

Next on is F.E. Flambouyant Exhibitionist, who leaps onto the platform with the showy text that T.O.B. safety couldn't mutter. F.E. is not really a very good poet, but the whole audience intellectualises silently, (Here's occasional thumping of a word here and there does not turn simple prose into brilliant poetry). But F.E. is excitingly showy and juicy, as it has been said before, and many would have come to the show if Sam hadn't. F.E.'s phallic arrogance and sexy shaman exists even the males in the audience. Few can resist his tremulous stimulation.

4 NEW ZEALAND POETS

Resumed by Harry Hooper

Denis Glover, T.O.B. (The Old Boomer), Sam Hunt, F.E. (Flambouyant Exhibitionist), Alan Bruntont, R.U. (Relative Unknown) and House Tour, M.E. (Maori Eligentz), played to a packed house on campus last Friday night. T.V. came to match the excitement of the Occasion, and the crowds came to swim in a sophisticated era of Kotcha. The show was everything extensive advertising had cranked it up to be - swift, nonsensical and random. Those who came were treated to a class night out, and were, needless to say, reduced by the shamlessonica.

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trippers strippers
catapult dog
needle in vein
cancer weepers
loved every morning raves
Violent Criticism of 'Critics'

Sir,

There is nothing more infuriating than the literal-minded stupidity of people like you! (And what is it with FAC/Salient April 15)? A neat little group of quasi-communist principles gives them such confidence to comment on anything from contemporary artistry to architectural drivel to the politics of M.T. Wolfson. On all of these subjects they have total ignorance, nonetheless, this does not prevent their judgments taking on the aspect of the last word... I would have pointed out to Mr. Clark that it is hardly unlikely that Wolfson's paintings are not being expressed as blow-dried in pastel. He can get a perfect pastel at the corner drugstore of a particular location, to point out such a situation that it is only the degenerate spodges, it is probably something to do with the need of his own head, and to say that a break for 'improving' the sense that he employs the word is unlikely to prove as effective as my search for intelligent comment, in any sense whatever, through his article.

His most outrageous statement is 'The painting promotes a belief in social clinic only they can understand and therefore appreciate'. To which I can only reply, I sincerely hope that wishes to destroy everything it cannot understand. Mr. Clark's article and the anonymous review of 'Save' are two points of arrested journalism, the kind of writing and comment which do no cause - not even that which they sometimes support - any good whatever.

Martin Edmond.

Starves Again?

Dear Sir,

With so much bar and cry about bringing out orphans to New Zealand, perhaps we should look at another alternative to the Starves problem. May I suggest doing something that unites everyone in one cause and is a great sign of sharing (together). I have been more fortunate than our others (without even our spectacles). Remember the year of 'Black and White' Hunger' and its subsequent facts and shares-out? Remember the huge help given by children in Schools and Akaroa.

In time to come united forces once more and help people that we've been directly involved with. Some of those children could be yours.

Starves are on again. 'Fasten for Friday' and saving the money for the future for food feed the starving properly by actuality are linguists in their own right and towns. Let the grounds of Viet nam grow again. So how about it? Starve on Fridays and help our fellow man.

Patrick O'Loughlin.

When Will the Academics Learn To Speak?

Sir,

In the wake of all the crap which surrounds us at Vic it suddenly occurred to me that middle of Dr. Harper's, MATH 206 it is not the that simple.

Presumably lecturers have a genuine interest in their subject and presumably really want to convey the interest as well as the 'facts'. The trouble is that it takes me a year to realise that.

To a non-educator training is no knowledge of your subject. If you are qualified as a teacher you're not good enough. Even institutions but you can ' teach' at university. All the good will in the world (and sometimes even that) that doesn't make a difference. Some teaching in fact is made compulsory the student. The class and students. Some lecturers feed all the students in the orientation handbook, which is not a war on students against bad lecturers. Learning is the task to teach us, not to be so unlawfully in slavery that we won't even aware of stupid students' astounding level.

Dissatisfied.
COLUMN COMMENT

Dear Sir,

Mr. A's only comment on the Pepys Lounge article would be that the title is not quite accurate. In fact, it sounds very much like what I would have said myself.

Sincerely,

Observer

Editor.

The long-awaited Pepys Lounge article has finally arrived. This is a must-read for any student who wants to stay on top of the latest news at the University.

Yours truly,

Observer

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