Money comes...

Each year students enrolled in a course of study involving more than $30.00 worth of tuition fees are obliged to pay Students' Association fees of $30.50. The contributions are made up as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>1973 (b)</th>
<th>1974 (b)</th>
<th>1975 (b)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Students Association fees</td>
<td>$45,553</td>
<td>$44,796</td>
<td>$44,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Union receipts</td>
<td>$2,445</td>
<td>$3,800</td>
<td>$3,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous receipts</td>
<td>$452</td>
<td>$492</td>
<td>$625</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V.U.W. Grant</td>
<td>$16,125</td>
<td>$10,635</td>
<td>$12,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less Building Costs (1)</td>
<td>$31,018</td>
<td>$26,325</td>
<td>$26,325</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Return on investment (2)</td>
<td>$1,900</td>
<td>2,500</td>
<td>4,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Why then is the interest rate so low? The University uses and includes the money as part of the University's cash float: it has the free use of our money. Some of the money provides the cash float for the Catering Service. Some of the money has even been loaned to buy the Catering Service manager's car.

At a recent meeting of the Union Management Committee the Vice-Principal for the University, Dr. Guilfoyle, stated that the University was just mincing the money for students. This being the case, then I feel there are good grounds for a charge of mis-management of funds.

WHAT IS THE UNIVERSITY'S INVESTMENT POLICY?

It appears that the University has none. It is how-ever governed by the University Act and all its investments must be Authorised Trustee. Some of their investments are 'at call', receiving 4.43%.

Some are fixed term investments receiving 7.10% per annum. These are invested with three main companies, United Dominion Company, Trustee Executors, and Devon Investment Brokers Ltd. The latter company has a high powered Board of Directors including Sir Ron Scott and Chairman of the Board, the Right Honourable Member for Tamaki, Rob Muldoon.

The University's investment programme can best be seen by looking at their investments at two points in time this year:

1. 18 April 75
   - Bank of New Zealand: $223,617
   - Fixed Term Investments: $1,227,720
   - At Call Investments: $466,000

2. 19 May 75
   - Bank of New Zealand: $271,734
   - Fixed Term Investments: $1,403,720
   - At Call Investments: $655,000

The interest rate the University receives for its long term investments is not good. The Students' Association own Trust, which is a Trust only by name and not a legal trust, receives rates of between 10% - 12% for Authorised Trustee. For a sum of money the size of a Building Fund a rate of 12% per annum would not be hard to get.

It appears that the University cannot be trusted with the students' money. The longer they have control of it and pay the fund a mere pitance in lieu of interest, the less value the fund is worth. The University should separate the money from its cash float immediately and invest it wisely. Perhaps the competence they have shown in this field in the past is reason enough to suggest that they should hand the money over to the the Students' Association to invest on behalf of the students to whom it rightly belongs. After all, another $15,000 of interest is no small sum.
Action at teachers coll: Amosquito draws blood

At a very lively and very well attended meeting at Wellington Teachers College, last Wednesday, 700 odd student teachers decided that Mr. Amos had in fact drawn blood and they weren’t going to have any of it. Although they were prepared to concede that the minister had already made some changes to the S.T.B. regarding student teachers they still felt that they were not enough. The Special General Meeting replacing a postponed stopwork/march, passed motions ‘opposing the setting up of a bond requirement on Wellington Teachers College student teachers, which is greater than the person’s present level of bond’. They agreed that they would accept nothing less than a reasonable living wage for students as well as a removal of the bonding system for student teachers. If there is to be a bond they reaffirmed their policy that student teachers being allowed leave of absence as of right, and a greater flexibility of movement between government departments.

In another very significant mbt which was passed quite overwhelmingly ‘that STANZ be the sole representative body of WTCSA, thus dispelling any claims by NZETI to represent us. It was decided that these motions be presented to the minister in our meeting this Thursday and another S.G.M. be held at 9:00 am Monday morning to discuss the minister’s reaction and any consequent action.

Well, the fated meeting with the gentleman who does Minister of Education impressions has come and gone. He confirmed our worst-held fears that the supplementary bond will be a $2 for repayment over and above the S.T.B. - a figure around $3,500 would be conservative and he made no attempt to deny this. The minister could not agree that this would be an equal determent, as the S.T.B. to the older financially committed person (52% of the 1974/75 intake) or students from the lower socio-economic group. Its naive to imagine that the parents of a large working class family will be able to bond themselves for such a high amount. And naive is the impression that the minister conveyed. Naive to the problems that the S.T.B. will have to student teachers, teachers’ Colleges and consequently all those people teaching our nation’s children in the future. When questioned about the fact that student teachers have holidays in which to supplement their income, he simply stated that that was a fact of life. When asked why the preference clause had been included in the budget, he stated that it was an unfortunate wording on the part of the Minister of Finance. But when shown a letter sent to College Councils after the Budget, which also included the preference clause, he had to turn to his right-hand man from the Education Department to explain. He said the letter had since been rescinded. When we asked Mr. Amos to postpone the S.T.B. for student teachers until a full inquiry into teacher training and the implications that a S.T.B. would have on it, he virtually showed us the door, saying that there was not much point in continuing these discussions. Only some talk on our part enabled us to stay. Not that it did much good. The minister continued to be both negative and cagey and the meeting came to an end.

Where do we go from here? I feel we now have to muster support for our cause, both within Parliament and outside it. We must wake all members of the Government up to the fact that Mr. Amos moves have put his seat, and several other MP’s in jeopardy. It is no longer any good having discussions with Amos - the chain must come from other sources. We must write letters and send telegrams informing people of our feelings. We must get support from other student bodies and in fact any organisation concerned with Education and the future of NZ’s teachers. We must continue to lobby MP’s and make them aware of our presence. We must make Mr. Amos statement in the house “that all students are now happy with the S.T.B.” out for what it is. But of course the action we take will be decided by the students on Monday. If they decide that stronger more forceful action is needed then I certainly won’t blame them.

Brian Hayward, President WTCSA

The stopwork at Teachers College on Monday made the following decisions:

1. They would send telegrams to the Prime Minister and other politicians calling for changes in the conditions of trainee teachers for a period of a year, pending further negotiations towards complete re-organisation of teacher training.

2. They called for support from trade, professional and student unions.

3. They called for a living wage for all students, abolition of the boardings allowance and recognition of the problems created by the short holidays system. College students have as well, as consideration of travelling and clothing expenses for trainee teachers.

4. They decided to call a stop work day on Friday June 13 which would include the following activities: pamphletting and speaking to interested organisations to explain the effects of the planned Standard Tertiary Bursary on recruitment to Teachers Colleges, and a March to Parliament from Flaggstaff Hill at 11 am.

SUPPORT THE TEACHERS COLL MARCH FRIDAY JUNE 13 at 11AM.

Mr. Sami Hadawi, M.B.E. will be travelling around N.Z. during mid-June on an NZUSA tour, speaking on campuses about Palestine. Mr. Hadawi is a Christian Arab (Anglican) born in Jerusalem, Palestine, now living in Toronto, Canada. He has a long record of political activity in support of the Palestinian people.

From 1920 to 1948 he served in the Palestinian Government, finishing up as Official Land Valuer and Inspector of Assessments in charge of the Land Taxation Systems of the country. In 1943 he was awarded the M.B.E. by H.M. King George for outstanding service.

From 1949 to 1952 he served in the Revenue Section of the Ministry of Finance in the Jordan Government. Then until 1955 he was the Land Specialist to the Palestine Information Commission at United Nations head quarters in New York.

In 1955 Sami Hadawi, together with a fellow Palestinian, established the Palestine Arab Refugee Office in New York and served as Advisor to the Iraq Mission to the United Nations. From 1959 to 1965, he served as Director of Public Relations of the Arab States Office in New York and Advisor to the Yemen Mission to the United Nations; then as Director of the Arab Information Centre in Dallas, Texas. From 1966, Hadawi was Director of the newly established Institute for Palestinian Studies in Beirut, Lebanon.

Now retired, Mr. Hadawi continues to write and deliver lectures on Palestine and Middle East Affairs. He has, to date, published over 25 books and pamphlets, and written many articles. Among his writings are: Palestine, Land of Peace; The Big Harvest; Palestine in Focus, Palestine Diary Vol. I & II; The Middle East Reality Between War and Peace.

Mr. Hadawi has travelled extensively and spoken throughout the Middle East, Europe, the United States and Canada. This is his second world trip.

HEAR SAMI HADAWI, THURSDAY JUNE 19, UNION HALL, 12 NOON.
Changes in Geography

by Pat Martine

It is not really surprising that problems crop up in the Geography Department from time to time. Perhaps Geography is too ambi-
tuous a subject, its foundations ranging from rock formations to the philosophy of urban development, and somehow it works to produce problems that seem to come in a systematic and coherent way. Because Geography is so wide-ranging, it is very difficult to come to any agreement over what it is all about.

Least agreed on are all the staff of the Geography Department. Each course is stamped with the style and beliefs of the teacher responsible, and again and again dismisses the idea that university teaching is objective i.e. detached and reliant upon the cold, hard facts. Each member of staff has his/her own perspective on the field of Geography. Now, this should lead to a great deal of diver-
sity, yet this doesn’t seem to be the trend, in fact, a certain narrowness is coming to prevail. If I had to point to any one reason for this, I would look closely at one of the aims of the Department as stated by its head Prof. Franklin which is: ‘the training of graduates for business and government’.

That little statement says a good deal. It means for a start that a lot of teaching and a lot of the assessment is geared towards achieving that aim. In the light of that, many of the liberal catch-phrases about ‘the drawing out of the human person’, ‘the discovery of man and his world’, ‘the free and open pursuit of knowledge’ and all the other grand things that education is alleged to be about, tend to lose a lot of their cred-
ibilitv. What one is taught is not geared towards all those fine things — its pur-
pose is more stultifying and more mundane. There are several areas where this trend to narrowness is becoming evident. The style of lecturing that is coming to predominate on the human courses is one. The fact that this is the last year a course on Asia is to be taught is reg-
ettable. The Department will be so much the poorer for the loss of Keith Buchanan’s scholarship, and students will lose an invaluable opportunity to closely study alternative ideas and approaches. There is more of course to his resignation than that — but any more comment would be best made elsewhere.

Related again to the problem of just what the purpose of Geography aims at is the statistics requirements for most of the human courses. Most Geography students really acknowledge that statistical requirements are tedious, boring and of little value, but the Department insists upon having them taught. The irrelevance of statistics is prob-
ably only matched by the irrelevance of the practical exercises, especially at stage I and stage 2. They serve no purpose whatsoever — their only justification seems to be that Geography can then claim that it is a science and therefore it becomes entitled to far larger
government grants than an ordinary Arts Department.

This sort of irrelevance has unfortu-
nately come to dominate some courses as a whole. Urban Geography at Stage 2 is a good case in point. Subject material con-
tains either shopping survey results or outdated models, so one never really comes to grips with the real problems of urban structures and processes. When the impor-
tance of urban living to all of us is con-
sidered — that sort of neglect is inexcusable.

Despite the disturbing overall trend of the Department, there are some hope-
ful signs. One lies in the reasonably good level of staff-student relations as a whole. In fact, it was on the initiative of one staff member, Gordon Carmichael, that a staff-student liaison Committee was set up this year. Its early efforts have been encouraging, but the backlash against which it must work means that the odds are against its having any real success. This backlash is the non-democratic character of the univer-
sity itself. This university is as hierarchical a structure as can be found anywhere, and despite the patching-up of problems that committees tend to do, beneath these basic conflicts remain — which is not a very bright outlook for our newly-formed committee. Nevertheless, what the liaison Committee has done so far has been encouraging — the three staff members, Gordon Carmichael, Michael Crozier and John Kirby certainly don’t display any reluctance to act on behalf of students’ interests. Two matters have already brought some action. One involves the exclusion of a Thai girl from a stage 3 Monsoon Asia course because she hadn’t fulfilled the required stage 2 pre-requisites. Others have been allowed to continue at stage 3 without passing all of stage 2, so the reasons given for her exclusion were investigated. This was done by Prof. Franklin, Head of the Department, reasoned to the effect that ‘Geography at stage 1 is a major subject, and because she will be getting a job on the strength of that degree, its important that her major be up to standard.’ The Deputy Vice-Chan-
cellor, when I approached him about it, gave a warm and different reason — her ‘academic record is not of a sufficiently high standard’. Prof. Buchanan who is running the course, doesn’t much care about either employer’s criterion or academic standards. He was quite happy to have her take the course if she wanted to. Its good to see the Committee has taken up her case, but it is probably too late now to have any effect.

Staff and students in the Department seem to get on reasonably well — a successful social organisation by the Commit-
tee in the first term probably helped and another is planned, due in a couple of weeks time. This sort of activity, while helpful, does not necessarily mean in the short term, can be unproductive in the long-run unless it goes hand-in-hand with raising students’ awareness of just what the teaching of Geography is all about. Because there is no doubt that as students pass through the Department, their outlooks are partly shaped by the people they come in contact with, the Department therefore has a responsi-
bility to spell out clearly to its students just where it is going, what it’s teaching is all about, and what its aims really are.

Appendix: Members of the Committee

Staff: Gordon, Carmichael, Mike Crozier, John Kirby.
Students: Brent, Lewis, Helena Barwick, Pat Martin, Janice Cox, Neville Wynn, Rozella Boland, Robon Moore.

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 someday you will say,
And perhaps you will find here
That which you are seeking.

We are not creeds.
We are not denominations.
Except that we believe
That God’s light is in all men,
Waiting to be discovered.

Discover Quakers at 8 Montefiore Stret, every Sunday at 11 a.m.
Old folk, New folk, Every-one came

About 350 talented and enthusiastic folkies gathered at V.U.W. during Queen’s Birthday Weekend. The occasion was the National Folk Festival — otherwise known as the Port Nicholson Folk Festival.

The weekend got under way with a big jam session on Friday night. Groups with people from all parts of the country were formed for the festival and combined to play some fantastic music.

During the day on Saturday and Sunday, workshops were held on aspects of folk music. This year the organizers decided to present workshops revolving around themes that folk music described rather than the usual instrument workshops. However, resident musicians were available for any lessons.

The first workshop was on Underground music and featured a lecture on coal mining and the songs sung on and about coalmining and coalminers.

As with most of the workshops that followed, individuals and groups presented songs live rather than play tapes of an overseas artist. This made the festival appear to be one monstrous concert with everyone taking part.

Tom Warren then presented a workshop on instrument-making showing why he makes some beautiful mandolins, fiddles and guitars. The Blacks, Whites, and Blues workshop featured three of New Zealand’s most knowledgeable blues men — Colin Heath, Alan Young and Keith Finlayson – talking about the history of the blues.

One of the most enjoyable workshops was perhaps the ceilidh with Joan Prior calling the dances. Phil Garland gave a brilliant lecture on the Lawbreakers. Phil’s knowledge of NZ and Australian folk music is astounding, so he had plenty to say on songs by and about criminals.

During the lunchbreaks on Saturday and Sunday informal concerts were held and this gave all those not so far asked to perform a chance to play. It was intimidating to see the depth of talent in the country. The festival was made so much more personal because of the eradication of the gap between the performers and audience. One surprise was when Roland and Ngora from Germany sang some beautiful German folk songs. They weren’t allowed on the stage yet they had only ever played to an audience once before.

On Saturday night two simultaneous concerts were held — one mainly traditional orientated and the other with country and blues and contemporary. There is always a great deal of tension at folk festivals between these styles yet this year it was kept below the surface most of the time. The interesting factor is the big trad following in this country.

The big concert in the Memorial Theatre on Sunday night marked the end of the formal proceedings but many participants kept on playing and singing long after. Monday night at the St. George was a night to remember with 150 people making music in what some considered the highlight of the Festival.

CAPPING CELEBRATIONS

The last Capping Week of any significance occurred in 1972 and as a result many students did not know what was involved. However, I feel that as a result of this year’s activities future Capping Weeks will be bigger and better with a greater degree of participation by more students. Below is a review of the week’s activities:

STUNTS

A variety of stunts were performed including streaking (slowly) through a lecture, motorcycles in the Cafer, etc. However, three stunts warrant further mention. A group of students set up a table and umbrella on the median strip outside the Dic and imbibed in a little wine in deference to the COME ALIVE program. Three AER-URTLES were reported by Phil O’Brien to have escaped from the Biology Dept. at 2am one morning. These creatures are reputed to be about 3” long, dark green with a helicopter propeller and windows. They come from Chile and live on jelly-beans.

Financially Capping made a few hundred dollars for the Association and I hope some of this will be used to provide more social functions throughout the year at a reasonable cost.

Finally, I would like to thank all those who assisted me during the week. Special thanks must go to Mike Curtis, Rae Mazengarb and John Mowbray who gave up much of their time to work behind bars, etc. Thanks also to those who assisted in the collection of envelopes when the bar was operating and during the Hop, and to the Student office staff who had to put up with a great deal.

Steve Underwood, CAPPING CONTROLLER.

?
CAF CINZ

Save power —
turn off Comalco

These days it isn’t too hard to find examples of foreign control in NZ: Comalco is busy churning away our power... Shell and BP are tapping our oil. The Japanese are after our forests and iron sands while most of our consumer goods bear overseas brandnames.

Also, it isn’t hard to notice that the activity of foreign capital in NZ has increased. Intensive exploration by foreign companies has discovered oil and gas, new coalfields and various minerals. At the same time exploitation of known resources has intensified (e.g. wood, fish, hydro-electricity (Comalco) etc.). More foreign capital is being invested in “New Zealand” companies and more foreign products crowd onto our markets.

This intensification of the activity of foreign capital in NZ is not an isolated trend. It reflects the world-wide intensification of the activities of the imperial powers in their struggles for control of the world’s resources.

In NZ, Japanese and American interests are growing at an alarming rate. As a result of this the NZ people are increasingly having to bow down before the demands of foreign capital (turning power for Comalco, etc.). The Labour govt. has passed some legislation but has had little real effect on the growth of foreign capital.

CAF CINZ (Campaign Against Foreign Control in New Zealand) was formed originally in Christchurch, to reverse this trend towards foreign domination of the NZ economy under the slogan of “New Zealand for the New Zealand people.” Members of the Christchurch CAF CINZ organised the South Island Resistance Ride at the start of this year (report in Salient 2) which resulted in the formation of CAF CINZ’s in other centres including Wellington. A handbook issued in conjunction with the ride gave these reasons against foreign control:

1. Why we oppose foreign domination of NZ industry, commerce and trade
   According to a recent official statement (March, 1974, NZ Monthly Abstract of Statistics) about 30% of all company income in NZ accrues to foreign-controlled companies. The profitability of foreign-controlled companies is equivalent to a return of about 46% of shareholders’ funds (compared with an average of about 31% in NZ-controlled companies).

2. Mt Davy meeting

   CAMPAIGN AGAINST FOREIGN CONTROL IN NZ (CAF CINZ)
   SPECIAL NOTICE: PUBLIC MEETING ON MT. DAVY

   The Campaign Against Foreign Control in New Zealand (CAF CINZ) is calling a public meeting in Christchurch on Tuesday, June 17, in the Museum Lecture Theatre, to bring to notice the details of the proposed export of Mt. Davy coal to Japan, and to discuss action to prevent it taking place.

   Speakers have been invited from the Mines Department, West Coast Resources Ltd., the company planning to mine the coal, and from the University, to speak on possible uses of the coal in New Zealand. Opponents of the scheme will also be speaking.

   The campaign to stop the Mt. Davy coal scheme going ahead has some urgency. The Environmental Impact Report from the company is expected in approximately two weeks. The public will then have one month to comment on the report, after which the comments and the report will be “audited” (taking about four weeks) and then sent to the government for the final decision. So there are only ten to twelve weeks to stop the sell-out going ahead.

   Mt Davy meeting

   NATIONAL MUTUAL
   Will be on campus to discuss these with you.

   DATE 12 JUNE 75
   Contact the University Appointments Officer to arrange an interview.
Breaking down male supremacy

This article was the basis of a talk given by Bryony Hales, a member of the 1974 NZUSA delegation to China at the Orientation for the 1975 NZUSA delegation to China. The question of the women's struggle in China was the subject which caused most debate and the most difficulty in questioning and understanding for the 1974 delegation.

I shall start by outlining the general line of the women's struggle in China, which has been that women's emancipation is entirely necessary for the building of socialism in China, but also that women can only win complete emancipation through the struggle for socialism, especially by taking part in production.

To quote Lenin, who expresses this:
'The proletariat cannot achieve complete liberty until it has won complete liberty for women', and Chairman Mao, 'When women all over the country get up, that will be a victory for the Chinese revolution'. In 1955, Mao said: 'In order to build a socialist society, the utmost importance is to arouse the broad masses of women to join productive activity. Men and women must receive equal pay for equal work in production. Genuine equality between the sexes can only be realised in the process of the socialist transformation of society as a whole.'

As a background to the struggle, to give some measure to what has happened over the last seven years in a woman old in China, under Confucian doctrine, was bound (not only by Chinese traditional and bureaucratic capitalism), but also by the three obediences and four virtues. The three obediences - to her father when a child, to her husband when a wife and to her sons when a mother. The four virtues being chastity, hard work, righteousness, and beauty. Although this tradition was deeply rooted throughout China, it was weaker among the peasants: 'As to the authority of women in the family, this has always been weaker among the poor peasants because of economic necessity they have to perform manual labour than the women of the richer classes, and therefore freedom of way and greater power of decision in family matters. With the rise of the peasant movement, the basis for men's domination over women has already been undermined.'

Thus women's liberation in China began with the democratic revolution - the overthrowing of the feudal landlord rule.

Since its earliest days, the Chinese Communist Party saw the emancipation of the women's struggle. The second National Congress in 1922 proposed that 'all laws writing relating to women have been lifted and equal rights be ensured to women in political, economic, educational and all other fields'. In 1943 the Central Committee of the CCP stressed in a decision on the policy for women, that 'the anti-Japanese base areas that simultaneous with mobilization of women to take part in production, attention must be paid to guarding their immediate interests, investigating the concrete conditions of women and taking care of their needs in housework and their physiological limitations.'

Focus on women's work in the rural areas of the Liberated Areas pointed out the necessity to raise enthusiasm of women for production various problems related to them must be solved. For example, in an area where land reform was underway, the Government should announce: its guarantee would be extended to own land. Where a family as a unit was issued a land deed, equal right for ownership for both sexes should be written into the deed, if necessary, writing a separate deed for a woman. Thus 1948 decisions also stipulated that attention must be paid to protecting the interests of women, such as promoting the health of women and children, (classes to train cadres for women and child health, organizing Medical co-op, etc.) and eliminating consciousness and in a planned way feudal ideas and traditional customs that held women back from political, economic and cultural activities. The CCP paid special attention to the training of women cadres and ensuring the education of women.

It is important to note that, after Liberation, one of the first laws established legally was the Women's Rights Law, which set out women's rights, providing a legal basis for breaking the feudal patriarchal oppression. This is one of the few laws in China that was established legally before becoming common practice among the people.

The important emphasis on the women's struggle even today is not only it is a woman's right to take part in productive labour, but participation in productive labour is the only way in which a woman can gain economic independence and hence complete emancipation. This brings out immediate ramifications, of freeing women from housework, childcare, and taking into consideration her physiological difference.

I want here to use the example that we ran across, that we never fully suited out. At Tachai commune, which we visited, we learnt beforehand, that the system of work points is used to evaluate each member's work and hence, payment. The article said that 'For Tachai men the score figure for a worker is 11 points, for women 6.5 and for girls 7.5.' Women work shorter hours to enable them to do housework, it said. One argument raised was that if women are contributing to the commune's wellbeing by doing housework, shouldn't they get work points for this work? This raised the question of productive/uneconomic labour, and that, in socialist society, only productive labour receives wages. Marx says, 'We have to bear in mind that here is a communist society, not as it has developed on its own foundations, but on the contrary, just as it emerges from capitalist society; which is thus, in every respect, economically, morally and politically still strapped with the birth marks of the old society. Accordingly, the individual producer receives back from society exactly what he gives to it. What he has given to it is his individual quantum of labour.' Thus China has not yet reached the stage of freedom from each according to his ability, to each according to his need; but only to each according to his labour. Thus, housework, non-productive labour, does not receive payment in a socialist society and the emphasis of our questions should have been on the fact that it seemed that women in almost all cases were doing the unproductive labour, while men worked in the fields. When we did ask women to do the housework, the answer was that husband and wife and children operated as a family unit, they work out between them who should do what work, that in the end it did not matter because it all benefitted the family unit. This brings up the factor that eventually for all people to be able to fully join the work force, child and housework must be socialized and not remain the responsibility of the individual households.

The other factor affecting the allocation of work points at Tachai, was that because they are physically the strongest, or they have been able to contribute more in the building of the fields at Tachai, being able to do all the heavy work required more easily. It seemed, however, that women were not asked and not for as many work points as men even while doing jobs that could be done equally well by women and men. In a carpet factory which we visited in Peking, where women were said to be better suited for the job which required dexterity and patience, and therefore produced more, they were not given more return for this.

The thing that came out of all these discussions, however, was the importance of looking at the development of the women's struggle, not just where it was at that time. One indicator of this development ever since we were there was the China Women's Research articles on 'Breaking Down Male Supremacy' in which women discuss allocation of work points, and describe

Woman forklift driver on Shanghail dock.

the case on one commune where men no longer automatically get more work points because of sex.

While we were there, we also had a lot of discussion on the anti-Confucian campaign, and this too showed progress against the deeply rooted tradition of men's authority. One specific example I remember was that when we asked one worker what changes the anti-Confucian campaign made for him personally, he said, 'Before I criticized Confucians, I would do housework willingly when my wife asked me to do so. But now I realise I must take my share of organizing and initiating the household.' Especially in the rural areas, the anti-Confucian campaign has increased ideological understanding of the women's struggle.

Our emphasis in questioning dwelt too much on the practical concrete details of women's representation and conditions, and this was often because we noticed things that seemed very wrong in our understanding. For example, when 70% of workers in a factory were female, it seemed very wrong that only 2 out of 7 on the revolutionary committee of that factory were women. When commune garden teachers were women, our translator commented that we were expecting too much, girls, but not ok for boys, and so on. Often when we asked about details, we got what we thought were vague, evasive answers. But we did build up an idea of the practical conditions of women, especially in the factories, and urban neighbourhoods.

Most of the factory organizations in China, like most trade unions, CP branches, have women's groups operating down to the local branch level, and women's specific problems, and also organize political study groups and activities for women. An important aspect of their work is birth control. Contraception is free from the family planning speakers and one reason for the encouragement for birth control is to maintain women's health, and not over-burden her with childbearing, so that her participation, both physically and mentally, in the building of China is not impaired. Abortion is freely available, and rests solely on the woman's decision. The husband is consulted, and if necessary persuaded, but need not necessarily agree. In factories, women's groups have responsibility for maintaining standards of women's conditions. A woman can have an extra rest period during menstruation and during pregnancy. A woman gets lighter work to do in the later stages of pregnancy, and gets 16 days paid maternity leave. While the child is still young, the woman/mother gets time off, paid, to feed and see her baby.

In the urban neighbourhood communities, steps towards socialisation of housework are made. Residents Committees of those unable to go out to work, e.g. the old and sick, organise cleaning, buying of groceries and cooking and childcare for the families where both parents work.

Thus, although we saw many small things that represented inequality (and the Chinese freely admit that there is not yet sexual equality), the important thing to notice is the social movement and achievements the women's struggle is making within the framework of the continuing socialist revolution.
Computer fortress 'stormed'...

'Having regard to the fact that data banks can store any amount of information of every conceivable character on a person, the dangers are too obvious that we expose the whole idea of a national data bank, on principle.'

The invasion of privacy.

Dr. Midgwick T. Smythe. While this quote describes proposals for Great Britain, it is equally applicable to the nearly-completed Law Enforcement Information System (LEIS) in New Zealand. The Justice Department's large computer costing at least $23 million on 1972 figures. It will be connected to 197 telephone terminals for information input and output, 84 of them to be controlled by the police. The system will run continuously, monitoring information on the lives of over 1 million New Zealanders.

The files of the Ministry of Transport, the State Savings Corporation and the Police and Justice Departments will be stored here. No details have been given on just what information the files will contain, but the police have revealed they will keep a file of incidents which are reported by the police, but which do not result in a court hearing. Details of missing persons will be included, although they may not have committed an offence. The computer's machinery has already been imported from the US and installed in a concrete fortress beside the Waunui River, a State to consolidate its own power. The data bank building itself is a truly frightening structure, built as if to withstand a siege. It is a solid concrete shell, with a row of windows about 40 above the ground. At first, a LEIS spokesman explained this was to create 'a dust-free environment.' But computer experts have said no computer system requires this sort of protection. The concrete edge of the roof is curved, apparently to resist the use of grapping irons. There is only one entrance door in the building and internal doors are to be fitted with combination locks. Throughout our stay in Waunui, the building was surrounded by policemen, and during the march, people were photographed from the top of the building.

Serious thought must be given to the lack of interest exhibited by Parliament throughout the entire planning stages. Only two major 'official' criticisms have been made, both fairly innocent. One, the Drayton Committee Report, has been released in October, recommended that the LEIS should go ahead, without giving any support for its claims of improved efficiency and economy. The report felt that any security safeguards could be attached when the computer machinery was complete.

Next, Mr. Faulkner, Minister for State Services proposed a Bill to be introduced in the house in about a month, with the ambitious aim of providing legislative safeguards for the individual in respect of the Law Enforcement Data System.

Faulkner's Committee proposed the absolute minimum security legislation and gave no indication of how much to carry out important steps like providing for the individual to have a copy of any information stored about himself.

Further outside submissions have a substantial presence for the computer. A Society of Lawyers recommended an addition of 197 terminals, instead of 197, and urged that material be limited to factual, non-consequential matter. Other legislation plans to prevent LEIS from working with any other computer system, and restricts one Department from using the files of another.

The important point is that these measures can only guard against conventional use of the information. Any security device can be obscured by the far-reaching power of the police and the State, if some provision is made for public access to individual files, the information obtained from informers, wire-tapping, police observers, all evidence which is insufficient to bring a case, will be stored in secret elsewhere.

In addition, the LEIS system is only the latest in a series of Government computer projects. So far, taxation, education, traffic and medical data have been computerised. After LEIS will come a large-scale Statistical Information Centre, the computerised electoral role to 'keep a close check on the movement of electors', plus further computerised hospital data. In 1970, the State Services Commission announced plans for a national computer network. "...by more rapid retrieval of required information, by sharing the use of equipment, by sharing files, the Government has the potential to save millions of dollars of your money."

Privacy is a component part of freedom, and much of our personal privacy will be lost for good if the move towards a national State computer is not halted now.

ABORTION

ARE YOU ANGRY...

That Dr. Wally's Hospital Amendment Bill (to become law on Sept 1, 1975) will close the Auckland Medical Aid Centre?

That the Crimes Act as it relates to abortion is still as vague as ever?

That wealthy women can fly to Australia for an abortion while their poorer sisters may have to resort to self-induced or criminal abortions with their attendant medical risks?

That rape resulting in pregnancy is not in itself a ground for legal abortion in New Zealand?

DO YOU AGREE...

That a woman faced with an unwanted pregnancy should, at least in the early stages, be able to obtain a safe, legal abortion?

That prescribed contraceptives should be available on social security?

That more family planning facilities are needed?

If you answered yes to these questions consider joining ALRANZ, the Abortion Law Reform Association of New Zealand. We are trying to change all these things. To join, fill in the form and post it to:

ALRANZ, Wellington Branch, Box 10-351, Wellington.

I/we would like to join ALRANZ and enclose
Subscription single ... $1.00
Couple ... $1.50

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Health, Wealth and the White Paper

by Anthony Ward.

One of the Labour Party’s most effective advertisements of the 1972 Election Campaign was on the Health Service, showing a young family with a sick child trying to contact a doctor. The caption underneath was the answerphone’s reply: ‘The doctor is unavailable…’ Recent ads, showing the genial face of Tom McGuigan have asked: ‘How long have you had to wait for a doctor?’ Bob Tizard’s Budget this year (p22) stated: ‘When the Government took office in 1972, it inherited health services which had been allowed to run down in earlier years… the whole structure of health care was in need of an overhaul’.

These ideas are pushed hard in the Government’s recent White Paper entitled ‘A Health Service for New Zealand’, which Bob Tizard has described as ‘a comprehensive review of all aspects of health care’, while various other people (eg: the National Party and various doctors) have attacked the plan on grounds ranging from ‘creeping socialism’ to ‘interfering with the relationship between the patient and the doctor’.

As far as most of the public is concerned, however, the White Paper is a bit of a non-starter. Despite various plans for feedback, there has not been much discussion or comment, probably because most people (quite sensibly) don’t feel like wading through 180 pages of typed prose and another 110 of statistics and tables (including a 35 page comparison of the Hospital Acts of 1885, 1909, 1926 and 1971). And that’s one of the bad things about this White Paper — its very difficult to read. 620 paragraphs wind their way forwards, often recovering ground (see later on private health proposals), nearly always in an uninteresting style.

HISTORY OF NZ HEALTH

The first seven chapters of the book, paragraphs 1 through to 208, give a general history of the development of NZ’s health service. It’s an interesting history, basically cutting on the chaotic and rather disjointed health system NZ has insisted on developing.

Our story starts with the early provision of health care facilities, especially lunatic asylums and health legislation (eg. vaccination against smallpox) by the state. The Hospitals and Charitable Institutions Act of 1885 provided the first attempt to professionalise what was happening, and provide guidelines for government subsidies for public hospital fund raising. The trend in this period, one the Paper contends still exists in private health care, is a curative rather than a preventive medicine. At this stage, one starts to suspect where the accent of the Government’s thinking is — on administration.

Moving through various unsuccessful attempts to reforming the Public Health and Hospitals set up we arrive at the fifth summary, chapter on ‘Towards Social Security’ which is probably the best of the book, giving a summary of the creep of ‘creeping socialism’ up to 1938. The 1938 Social Security Act is then looked at, and the retreat from principles of free State medicine is detailed: Eventually the Government compromised in order to get some scheme working’ (p48) due to the ingrannce of the medical profession. This group comes for quite a bit of criticism. ‘Social security failed to produce an integrated health service because it left such a large amount of health care in the hands of private practitioners and private hospitals’ (p50.1). The development of private hospitals and practices since 1938, especially marked under the Holland and Holyoake administrations is considered. The great rationale for this was that each bed subsidised in private hospitals was one less for the public sector to provide. The White Paper often makes the point that in fact this is not fully true — the one more bed made available is essentially a bed for the wealthy (and those who are members of medical insurance groups, which often comes to the same thing). Lower class people miss out. There are other considerations as the 1972 Royal Commission on Sex Security noted, the ‘vast increase in competition with the public sector means there must be a considerable drain of personnel and resources from the hospitals’. The growth of medical insurance is seen in itself as a sign of dissatisfaction with the Public Health Service. The historical section is closed with a long and boring chapter on hospital financing.

CHANGES

Chapters VIII (The Need for Change) and IX (Principles for Reform) cover a broad area of principles in detail. Some comments are very positive: ‘the fragmented pattern of care delivery means that NZ lacks national health service’, ‘middle class areas tend to be relatively well served with general practitioners, while other areas are often characterised as shortages’, ‘in certain areas, it is impossible to secure the services of a general practitioner, even in an area of the low state of public specialties and of public health programmes, ‘social planning’, ‘the absence of segmented planning’, and ‘administrative fusion’ add to the sorry picture.

To attack these problems, the Government proposes three principles that the community has a right to expect, that the community has a responsibility for health care, that the administrators should be connected with the service, that health services should be entered to be capable of meeting the needs of the community. From this emphasis in the very clear organisation and reorganisation. The plan is in diagram 1.

Diagram 1: Proposed New Health Administration Set-up.

- Minister of Health
- NZ Health Authority
- Regional Health (13 members, 6 Govt and Authorities, 7 elected)
- District Management Groups (based largely on new local body areas)
- Primary Care eg General Practitioners
- Hospitals (large ‘base’ medium ‘satellite’ small ‘community’)
- Community Health eg Education, welfare programmes
- People (i.e. US)

By Ombudsman Regional Complaints Commissioners.

Just take two aspirins and get a good night's sleep.
covered by the groups concerned in their submissions. As far as the
general public is concerned probably the most
important sector is the provision
group of general practitioners, and the relation-
ship between private and public
health care.

PUBLIC VERSUS PRIVATE
HEALTH CARE

On page 119 the reader finds
'Methods of Remuneration' — or 'Who
pays for the doctor'? There are six
alternatives: totally private practice;
the present system (i.e., fee for service)
with or without patient contributions;
a contract scheme (where each GP would
'contract' with the RHA for a list of
patients — which would seem to present
problems if you want to change doctors)
with or without charges to patients; and
a salary system, giving free medical
services and set salaries for doctors, regard-
less of services. While there are plans
for all shades of opinion to be heard,
the Government's thinking is obviously
on a contract system which seems too
restrictive to me, the salary idea being
far better. It is a large issue though,
which can't really be gone into here.

The most noise in reaction to the
White Paper has been from private
hospitals fearing something or other.
What this something or other is I'm not
quite sure — and I don't think the Gov-
ernment is either. After the angry dem-
tructions we saw earlier of the private
health sector, this is confusing at the
least. Consider the following gems:
The confused inter-relationships
and responsibilities of the various
public and private health services are
‘relics of years gone by’ (p.80).
If it can be accepted that sound
health is a fundamental human
right, then health services are
social service and not a market-
able product. (p.11)
There should be true freedom of
choice for patients who elect not to
use State provided health
services and are prepared to meet
the full cost of private services. (p.11)
The Government will give further
consideration to the future of vari-
ous forms of financial support
and subsidy which have enabled
private health services to flourish
in NZ (are they going to outlaw
the National Party?).

It would appear from these
tides flying in the wind that Labour is
sort of committed to renewing private
hospitals, but the entire atmosphere is
such a tenous, almost nebulous one,
that pretty well anything could happen.

WHAT IS LEFT OUT

There is nothing in the propos-
als worth criticising half as much as
that left out. After stating, 'staff are the
most important single resource in the
health service' (p.69), the bureaucracy
machine ignores this point almost com-
pletely. The issues of training of
 doctors (what about a third medical school, or
rapidly expanding one of the present ones?), the complex
and controversial nature of nursing training (seen by many
as archaic, patronising and degrading), and the general
question of working conditions are scarcely touched on.
We noted above the lack of room on RHA's for
staff representatives — a lack that
must surely be rectified. There have
been complaints from staff organisations
about lack of appreciation of their efforts
by health authorities — the White
Paper mentions nothing of these. There
is a strong case for the idea that many
medical staff prefer private hospitals
because of the less bureaucratic atmos-
phere — again no response from the
White Paper.

There is a strong belief in NZ
that private hospitals are more efficient
(in terms of providing care per dollar)
than are private ones. While the social
implications of private hospitals (many
favouring the rich) must be borne in mind,
if this belief is correct, it poses
various questions that should be faced
up to. Especially necessary is an inves-
tigation of why public hospitals are
inefficient — an investigation that is
surely vital before any nationalisation
of the private hospitals takes place.
Such an investigation, sadly, has no
place in the White Paper.

And what of medical innovation
such as the Remuera Abortion Clinic?
One suspects that these will become
engulfed by the deadening bureaucracy
envisioned by the likes of Dr. Wall.
And how about the obnoxious medical
services in Porirua? When he suggests rational-
isation of hospital boards, does the Min-
ister overlook the dearth of services
supplied by the mammoth Wellington
Hospital Board here?

CONCLUSION

Health services must serve the
people — there can be little justification
for them if they cannot. Proposals for
reform, for rebuilding the Health services
in this country, are beneficial insofar as
they improve the services people get
and that is the only criteria they can be
deyed upon. Bureaucracy for bureau-
cracy's sake when People's lives are at
stake is crass and callous stupidity. Yet
that is what the White Paper comes close
to at times. There is a commendable set
of principles outlined: that people should
have health services by right, not by money;
and that the private sector should not be
able to divert resources from the public
sector to serve a wealthy elite, leaving the
poor with a deprived service. There is a
welcome desire to restructure services to
ensure they are less chaotic than at present,
and an attempt to integrate all aspects of
health care — educative, preventive and
curative. All this is good.

However, there is a disturbing stress
in the White Paper on organisation, on the
methods of structuring things and not en-
ough on how the men and women in the
medical service can improve their own
conditions and the standard of commu-
nity service. Much of the White Paper is
good, but insofar as it continues the pre-
sent pattern of ordinary people having
little control over their health service pro-
vided by upper-middle class doctors and
public servants, there is still a long way
to go.
by Ross Aberycho

Last week, Os Guiness, author of "The Dust of Death" visited variety to give a brief lecture in which he spoke of the ‘collective evil’. Unlike many of the prophets of doom gracing the literary scene these days, he didn’t think the problem was new, but also gave some basis for solution. Unfortunately, his lecture may give problems to many — namely how to interpret the world’s current situation. An evil like the one he has placed on the world may not suit it at all. Nonetheless this difficulty has not led him to being asked to write the following is a summary of his lecture.

The problem of gantism — where developed societies are being overturned in comparison with underdeveloped societies — is a major threat to our modern society. In search of a solution, the forces within the society itself are being examined and especially the phenomenon of collective evil.

Collective Evil Defined

The phrase may be defined as individual or groups doing acts of evil because they perceive some degree of social permission in what they do, with the result that they do not consider their actions as being evil at the time. Examples of this phenomena may be seen in the acts committed by the Americans in Vietnam, especially the My Lai Massacre. These actions were done because the offenders saw within the authority structure some degree of subtle permission to commit evil.

Dynamics of Collective Evil

This may be examined in four areas:

1. Its authorisation — the question is how does a rational person stop thinking as an individual and do something in the name of the group which may be totally in opposition to his personal ethics. This group mentality may be seen to develop in a number of ways. Firstly through the sheer force of the individual who wants people to believe that they can defeat the collective evil. The group, even if they are successful in this, is still the same.

2. Inoculation of the students’ sense of social awareness through an exhibition.

3. To foster closer links between students of both institutions.

In this survey, 108 males and 185 females from 8 welfare homes and Chinatown Kongsi homes were interviewed. Questions were asked on familiar background, the past and present economic conditions, their health, the staff, food and recreation in the homes.

From the Survey it was found that:

1. Not much individual attention is given to the inmates and the welfare of the old folks is partly neglected as a result of shortage of staff, owing to heavy burden of work coupled with untrained staff in the management of transport, etc.

2. The homes surveyed are poorly funded. In fact in some of the homes such as Yew Tze and Dragon Lotus homes, the salaries of the staff are donated by charitable organisations or churches.

3. Many are short of the spirit of living and have little communication and co-operation with their counterparts. Most of them are very dependent on others and their conditions are not conducive to their physical health. The sick persons as diseases will spread to one another.

Yew Tze home, Buddhist home and the Dragon Lotus home serve as good examples.

5. 80% of the old folks have no savings and the rest who have saved a small sum spend it on medicine because of their prolonged illnesses. Generally, most of them come from a lower-income group and have bad health. The public assistance they receive is only $12 per month which is paid to the wives and children, and other household necessities. A meagre sum of $2 is allowed to each one for personal expenditure like tobacco, haircuts, entertainment, etc. With the present spiralling inflationary trend, most of them complain that the amount given by the Social Welfare Department is definitely insufficient.

6. The food usually served is poor and insufficient — Breakfast: biscuits, plain bread and plain water or coffee; Lunch: Dinner: rice, vegetable, fish (ikan kering), plain soup and occasionally meat; Tea: coffee and biscuits. This happens mainly because there is a lack of funds to cater for better food.

7. The circumstances leading to aged living in homes are many-fold:

(i) Most of the aged children belong to the lower income group (64.3% are unemployed).

(ii) With the passing of years, most of the aged have been occupied with their own activities. For instance, with rapid progress, most husband and wife go out to work, when they return home, they are too tired to communicate with their children. On the other hand, children are too burdened by their heavy school works and activities, find little time to talk with their parents.

8. Urban renewal and building of HDB (Housing Development Board) flats fostered the separation of the older generations from their adult children because of the limited space in the HDB flats.

9. Many of the inmates in homes are of poor health as a result of hard work in their working days. When they become old and sick, family members are not available to care for them (because they have to work for a living) and therefore they are sent to the aged homes that do not provide them with adequate medical services.

10. It was also found that 37.7% of the inmates are single without dependents. They are immigrants who helped Singapore to become the 4th largest port in the world and to speed up modern high rise buildings. What have they got in return for their hardships?

CONCLUSION

1. In every home visited there is a list waiting list of applicants which shows that more and more aged are opting for the Aged Homes.

2. The voluntary organisations which have been set up meet the needs of the aged sick have practically no vacancies. These organisations are also limited by lack of resources and are therefore unable to expand their services. In the light of this dilemma, perhaps more government grants and other support could be given to the voluntary organisations and to the public schools which work side by side with the aged homes.

3. The aged are part of our society and it is not right to dump them into these isolated homes but should be integrated in the community. The government, the voluntary organisations and the public should work jointly to tackle these ‘old-age’ problems.

When viewing the inadequate health services in the homes, it is suggested that the setting up of a special institution with adequate medical facilities and staff to attend to the disabled and chronically sick old folks is highly necessary.
TUNKU Reveals Malaysian Arms Supplies To North China Diver

In an article in The Star (28 April, 1975), the former Prime Minister, Tunku Abdul Rahman revealed supplying arms to the North China Diver on his visit to North Vietnam.

The incident happened during his term (North Vietnam) of office and was decorated by him with Vietnam’s highest honour and also the accession. However, he was so impressed by the man that when the fight against the Communists ended in July 1963, it did not end to him, which now confuses others, all the evidence that his war materials were supplied against the terms of the Geneva agreement.

The Tunku’s remarks of North Vietnam in glowing terms and referred to him as a ‘simple, religious and an honest man, hard to find a head of state anywhere like him’. Dorr, according to the Tunku’s, started the ‘green parade’ (green parade) battle in the country against the communists and he was very important with our plan of defense. It was explained for the amendment to the universities and universities to conduct a time-taking part in the demonstration instead of studying. His explanation for the amendment to the universities and universities to conduct a time-taking part in the demonstration instead of studying. His explanation for the amendment to the universities and universities to conduct a time-taking part in the demonstration instead of studying.

2nd June, 1975, FUEMSSO News Service

DR. MAHTAHIR’S Talk In Malaysia Baffles Londoners

Dr. Mahathir Mohamad, the Minister of Education, gave a talk in Malaysia Hall on the 25 May. Many students boycotted his talk. The attendance was a poor 40 to 50 students.

He themes of his talk were the students’ demonstrations in support of peace and the students. He censured Malay students for wasting time taking part in demonstrations instead of studying. His explanation for the amendment to the universities and universities to conduct a time-taking part in the demonstration instead of studying. His explanation for the amendment to the universities and universities to conduct a time-taking part in the demonstration instead of studying.

2nd June, 1975, FUEMSSO News Service

20-75

15 Cent Annual Increment For Workers In Port Kelang

The Deputy Minister of Labour and Manpower declared the explanation practiced by certain firms by paying extremely low wages and making high profits. The Deputy Minister. Haji Hassim Afi, cited an example an industrial company in Terengganu which pays its workers an average of $70 monthly.

He also revealed that a large firm in Port Kelang gives an annual increment of 15 cents to all its workers.

These firms have made excuses to the effect that it is not their aim to obtain profits but that they are there for the purpose of employing the people. Haji Hassim explained. He was addressing a meeting sponsored by the Kelantan branch of PAS.

Haji Hassim stated that this attitude will not contribute to the social and economic stability of the country.

He urged that trade unions exercise diplomatic patience in pursuing employers to come to the negotiating table. He said that hard work alone won’t solve the situation. In the meeting, a woman worker claimed that she only received $79 a month from her factory after working for 5 years, as well as paying for her own uniform and medical expenses.

The case of Port Kelang Authority neglecting the list of temporary workers was also raised. (FUEMSSO News Service)

31-7-75

Retrenchment In Malaysia

A total of 14,065 workers were laid off in various companies in Malaysia between August 1974 and January 1975. Of these, 14,065 retrenched workers were from the Employment Act and the Industrial Rela-

TCONSULT DEMANDS

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TCONSULT DEMANDS

1975
Red King Crinoid (Island) 
Reviewed by David Maclean

A sad event this, for 'Red' is the final studio album from Dream, and I believe in my opinion the finest group ever to tread the boards. Side one opens with the title track, a beautifully orchestrated, tender, and haunting melody. Larry's persuasive voice, accompanied by a haunting instrumental arrangement, sets the tone for the album.

Side two opens with 'Transcendental' and 'The Horseman's Wake', both showcasing the group's ability to deliver powerful, emotional performances. The album ends with the atmospheric 'The Garden of Good and Evil', leaving the listener with a sense of longing and hope.

In summary, 'Dream' is a masterpiece, a testament to the group's impeccable musicianship and songwriting才华. It is a must-listen for any fan of alternative rock.
[Page content not legible, please provide readable page or extract text]
PFTA Did Not negotiate

Sir,

I note that in your editorial of May 29 you state that "NZEE and PFTA, the teachers' bodies, have represented student teachers in the past on the question of wages and conditions. With the introduction of the S.T.B. they have the dubious privilege of having negotiated $10,000,000 wage cut for student teachers."

The statement is incorrect. NZEE and PFTA were given no opportunity to negotiate any aspect of the S.T.B. scheme, whether applying to Teachers College students or otherwise. Nobody outside the Department of Education knew what was coming up until it was announced by the Minister of Finance. A simple check with the Department of Education will confirm that at no time was the S.T.B. a negotiable matter. I wish it had been.

Yours sincerely,
NZEFTA.
John Fletcher, President

Letters can be handed in at the letterbox just inside the SALIENT office or handed in to the editor personally. However, if you wish to pay 4c postage then send your letters to P O Box 1347, Wellington.

Letters should be double spaced and on one side of the paper only. We'll print just about anything you send in except we can't print libel! Your mail is appreciated.

The 4 Great Dishonesties

Dear Sir,

XYZ noted that the Malaysian Government has a tendency to blame the Chinese as a whole for the problems of the poor Malays.

Racism is always a handy tool for any ruler who wants to divert the attention of the people, from the root causes of their problems and at the same time to unite those of the same race against the imaginary enemy. Rhee used this with horrifying results. Can this happen in Malaysia?

XYZ also noted that the Malaysian Government is dishonest to the people. By using the racial argument it is dishonest in several ways:

a. It diverts the people from asking themselves who are the true exploiters, to one of racial hatred.

b. It is an obvious lie when the blame for the problems of the poor is put on the Chinese without explaining the half truth that only the rich Chinese deserves this blame, and that these parasites also exploit poor Chinese.

c. It is dishonest to ignore the fact that about 60% to 70% of our country's wealth is in the hands of foreign exploiters and they are to be blamed most of all.

d. It is dishonest of the rulers not to blame themselves for resorting to lies to protect their privileged positions and to stay in power at the expense and sufferings of the people. Why can't they be honest and get down to solving these problems instead of complicating them with so much dishonesty?

It is also time for all privileged Chinese and Malay students to be honest with themselves about the realities facing all of us: that the country is experiencing a social upheaval which needs a lot of honest thinking. Do we join the progressive movement of the under privileged that is gathering momentum or are we to stand in its way by opposing it actively and also through our(diminished) Hightamid Rudd, one of our greatest leaders put it this way: if we choose the latter course you will be swept away.' Only the democratic person will be strengthened by this development as the people in power, the people who support them and infatuated many students who want a well-paid job when they go home. The way is plain.

Red Malay

Henderson Again

Dear Sir,

In last week's SALIENT staff notes we were treated to a valuable insight into the psychology of the adherents, and a pitiful summary of the irrationality and the lack of imagination surrounding this year's ballot. This literary gem drew to a close:

"AND LET ME TELL YOU MASTER: BATTON IS PERFECTLY NORMAL AND HEALTHY, SO THERE..."

Superb.

One can only credit this rare vest to our John Henderson (here's your same in print again son), since this individual generally seems to write these notes, his name appears three times in the article, and since it fits comfortably into his successful valedictorian intelligent journalism.

Where are you, Roger Steele, now that we need you?

Yours,
J.T. Ming
[The staff notes are the province of the staff, not the editor. I know-nw notth-] — Ed]

[As in Waspsetup. — Typesetter]

The Dope On The Bursary

Sir,

I like the correspondent 'A Concerned Student', I was also shocked by the letter of 'A Housewife' which claimed that Bursary money was spent on buying dope. I should point out to this grossly misinformed woman that the present bursary does not even meet living costs, and the new tertiary bursary will probably only just cover rent, food, kowtaw and other necessary personal expenditure. I also agree with the writer that the smoking of good green is a noble activity to pursue, for like dart-flogging, bon-picking, boxel-mandans and bicek-wist stuffing, it is indeed a tragedy diviant and pleasurable part-time.

Another Concerned Student

THE PIPE SHOP
126 Featherston St Wellington
We stock all the latest pipes and special tobacco
We give ALL STUDENTS A DISCOUNT

let me help you make a little money go a whole lot further
If you need a little help and advice on how to make your money go further while you're at varsity, see Erol Hanna at the Wellington Branch of the BNZ. Erol knows the sort of money problems you're going to be involved with as a student, and he'll be pleased to give you all the assistance and advice that's possible. Apart from the BNZ services like cheque and savings accounts, free automatic savings facility, the Nationwide Account, travellers' cheques, and so on, there are two particular BNZ services that a lot of students have found very useful.

BNZ Educational Loan.
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 end, 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 chat with Erol Hanna or phone him direct at the BNZ Wellington Branch, Cnr. Lambton and Customs Quays, Phone 44-070 ext. 823.

WOMEN and the LAW
in New Zealand

Available at $3.60

SWEET & MAXWELL'S UNIVERSITY BOOK CENTRE
15 MOUNT ST. Ph. 48-911
Dear Reader,

I'm writing in support of Kevin Wright's critique of SRC. This is my first year at Vic, and I've just the novelty of going along at 20:00 on Wednesday afternoons and hearing the free and often the furthest contemplations from moths, or who can blow the air out of nothing, or who will be elected to yet another other committee, such as vice assistant to the under secretary of the caring affairs committee? Rather than just judging the last week's meeting I heard for the first time some rewarding comment made by a concerned student. His comments (despite efforts by John Houstoun to suppress them) were a revealing opinion of the vast majority of students at Vic in that it isFuck supporting not worth going to.

And this ridiculous thing was that when Mr. Newton's play was done, the constructive piece of discussion heard at SRC this year was not enough to do what we can do to improve it, some0ck some to jump1ing and down crying, 'outs on order, we're discussing something else'. What's the point of discussing anything but the whole program. If it is more important for these SRC states' to have John Houstoun degrade and devise this important discipline for the state of a c-0-piece towards the Victoria Bob Hope trophy rather than attempt to improve things around him to make a lack of support.

I think that all concerned students attend the SRC so that student affairs are available to the executive of the community student rather than by the tiny minor reminder of problems about the for the Victoria Travelers Club (the also the Exec. -20 years).

Yours sincerely,
Mark Sambourn

Young Socialists -- just 'liberal' or reactionary?

Dear Sir,
The Young Socialists have never exactly had my warmhearted support but the poor crew still distributed a Unilan Hall Thursday under the heading 'Edmon Conviction Blow To Abortion Rights' prompts me in comment.

This badminton, described by Young Socialists as a first shot, on the contrary results to receptive argument, label pivotal and salutary. The new Young Socialists also my inferences of Manila's 'white eye' despair out the hand-woven jup'ing of the Young Socialists or anyone else.

Peter Gibb.
SHAND ON BURSARIES

Wellington Central Labour Candidate and Accountancy Department Lecturer David Shand has expressed qualified support for the new Standard Tertiary Bursary announced in the Budget. I welcome the S.T.B. on the following grounds:

1) For University students it provides significant increases in their living costs.

2) For students in full-time employment it provides them with greater financial independence.

3) For tertiary sector as a whole it finally recognises the principle that all students should receive some weekly bursary money. Those who support such a bursary are the students in whose behalf the S.T.B. is to be realised.

For these reasons I believe that the S.T.B. is a very desirable and worthwhile piece of legislation.

5 HAND ON BURSARIES

WELLINGTON CENTRAL LABOUR CANDIDATE AND ACCOUNTANCY DEPARTMENT LECTURER DAVID SHAND HAS EXPRESSED QUALIFIED SUPPORT FOR THE NEW STANDARD TERTIARY BURSARY ANNOUNCED IN THE BUDGET. I WELCOME THE S.T.B. ON THE FOLLOWING GROUNDS:

1) FOR UNIVERSITY STUDENTS IT PROVIDES SIGNIFICANT INCREASES IN THEIR LIVING COSTS.

2) FOR STUDENTS IN FULL-TIME EMPLOYMENT IT PROVIDES THEM WITH GREATER FINANCIAL INDEPENDENCE.

3) FOR TERTIARY SECTOR AS A WHOLE IT FINALLY RECOGNISES THE PRINCIPLE THAT ALL STUDENTS SHOULD RECEIVE SOME WEEKLY BURSARY MONEY. THOSE WHO SUPPORT SUCH A BURSARY ARE THE STUDENTS IN Whose BEHALF THE S.T.B. IS TO BE REALISED.

FOR THESE REASONS I BELIEVE THAT THE S.T.B. IS A VERY DESIRABLE AND WORTHWHILE PIECE OF LEGISLATION.

WOMEN'S ROOM

A woman's room has been set up at 146 Wills St, 2nd floor, (new Reference house). This is a place for women to come to meet other women, to talk or to relax. I once got going, there will also be a reading table, a lending exchange and possibly other activities, such as pottery and candle-making.

Right now there is little excusable room for men to feel they should like, help to deal with what is needed.

Furniture - 2 couches chairs, a table, a dresser, and anything else that you felt you needed would also be welcome.

A place for crockery.

Paint

Mosses

Boxes and/or books to magazines for, by and about women.

Ideas, support, publicity, and women.

For more information, ring: Vicki - 6791

Swan of Harley - 757347

HEADBREAKERS STREAK

SUNDAY JUNE 1

OFERA HOUSE

ADMISSION $1.00

LEARN KARATE at Victoria University Remunlab Martial Arts Club.

official branch Kyokushinkai kan affiliation to the Remunlab Karate Club South Pacific's largest Budou organisation.

LIMITED NUMBER OF vacancies remain, register now.

Train up to Remunlab. Not down to Remunlab's rejects.

John Jarvis, 6th Dan

Enquiries contact Eric O'Connor

Ph: 781-272

This week's winter gives the support you need in a pair of the latest in ski boot trends from J.J. Gordon's. We have a full range of Lange boots.

Just arrived.

Barones $180.

Flamingo $140.

Fryman $140.

A well known selection of Risport boots will be available later this week.