

Salient on Holiday

Elderly man riding a tiny bicycle

Comments on Salient in 1976

Four horse and carriages

Your first lecture at this university is usually where you hear the old story about university being a place where staff and students come together to further man's knowledge through reading, experimentation and debate.

Welfare staff, lecturers, older students, and even the Vice-Chancellor are constantly exhorting you to challenge prevalent ideas, read beyond what is given to you in the classroom and become involved in a wide range of activities that will enable you to become a better person.

And yet, underneath all the fancy words and descriptions of the university of debate and discussion, lies the reality of restriction, callousness and fear.

The student comes into the university like a piece of dough, waiting to be transformed by the "experts" into a knowledgeable product for the downtown market. The courses are designed in advance, the essays have to be handed in by certain dates, and you are assessed in terms of how much of the lecturer's brains you have been able to pick. If students ever take part in a discussion with a lecturer it is always with the knowledge that the teacher is in charge - s/he has a wealth of knowledge that the student can't hope to equal.

It is very seldom that you find students cocky enough to attempt to analyse what they are being taught because there is certainly no encouragement from staff. When they do, funny things start happening.

The debate between staff and students which was held up as important at stage I suddenly disappears. Students write down their criticisms and wait for the replies.....but they never come. Other students occasionally add further contributions.....but still no replies from those encouraging the original criticism.

For the 1976 Salient editor it has been a year of the shaking of the liberal university myth. I started the year with very few expectations and even fewer promises. I wanted to make the campus newspaper orientated around campus issues and to involve as many students as possible in its production. And I especially wanted to start the campus debate that I had been taught to believe in since I entered this place.

Salient this year has actively encouraged people to involve themselves in writing and producing a newspaper, and more importantly analysing the campus environment - their courses and how they are being conducted. Precedence has always been given to material written by students on this campus whether it be on the Rugby League Club or the Student Anti-Imperialist Front, and debate has ensued among many student groups of different persuasions.

But in no areas has the debate been more disappointing than in the course criticisms. In sociology, economics, political science, anthropology, law, German, English and Geography articles have been written by student trying to gain a greater understanding of their subjects. Many important questions have been asked - mainly on the assumptions most of these subjects start with, but also on workloads, assessment and many of the day-to-day student concerns.

Because of the lack of response by the teaching staff, Salient has on four separate occasions sent letters to departmental staff urging them to involve themselves in debating important questions raised by students, and help the process of learning in a truly concrete way. But never any replies. Why not?

It seems the staff, especially in the areas of social sciences (i.e. Sociology, Political Science and Anthropology in particular) are talking such crap that they would be fools to try and defend themselves. To come out into the open would be to expose their personal views on what they are teaching and would mean that in future they wouldn't be able to hide behind the thin veneer of academic objectivity when they are lecturing to a class of 300 budding social scientists. In other words, they are scared of having to work out what they are doing teaching the subject they are, and what is the purpose of that subject. For instance "how scientific are the social sciences?" usually promotes a severe case of epilepsy in even your most knowledgeable sociologist.

During 1976 staff have continually attempted to get discussion taken behind closed doors so that the real issues won't ever be properly debated, while never giving the more articulate students room to fasten the attack on a stationary target. And even then they have asserted that criticism is just the work of a disaffected minority and should be ignored.

In 1977 students must continue to question their courses, what is being [*unclear*: taught] how it is being taught, and what part the student occupies on the whole merry go-round-type system. But more student must become involved, and having got a mass student involvement then the issues must be actively forced upon those who presently exercise control over particular courses affected.

Salient will still be around in 1977. It has a valuable role in bringing students together, helping build up the idea of a true student union, and allowing those students who want to become involved to pick up a number of communication skills. Despite the number of moans and groans throughout the year about Salient, I believe we have fulfilled the promises made at the beginning of the year.

If you're dissatisfied with Salient there's only one thing to do - join it. Salient is a student newspaper. It's form and content is shaped by those who work on it and those who contribute to it. If you want to pull a few strings in 1977 then wander into Salient and offer your help.

Thanks to all the Salient helpers and all you students who paid your \$2.00 Publications grant - you made it all possible.

— John Ryall

Studentsay Studentsay

Yeoh Hee Lye

It could be doing more than it is doing now. Letters should be identified. Articles on Apartheid were good. There should be a survey about the cafe. I think the reference to a Chinese brothel (issue before last) was racist.

Jennt Kaye

It is too repetitive. I like the letters and Harold Hedd.

John Frohlich

It is good, but it could be improved. It is over-politically orientated - it should cover other things that students are doing as well. There should be articles on where to get good deals, and accommodation. The letters are good. It shouldn't be censored (as Harold Hedd was in the issue before last).

Maryanne Hopcroft

Reviews of films in town are good unbiased. Rock reviews are good, but are often ripped off from other magazines. The letters are good - there should be more space for them. There should be more room for student opinion, more on Studass and Executive activities and [*unclear*: more on local issues].

Guy Robinson.

It is the best of the student newspapers. It should be cleared of political bias. There is room for improvement in the film and record reviews. There should be more humour in it. But generally I am fairly satisfied with it.

P J. Lawn

I'm reasonably happy with it. I like the letters and Harold Hedd.
The comics are good. It can't cater for everyone. Like the court reporting.

R. Hambleton

It is better this year than in the past. It needs balance of political content. It should be provocative, (and is) but representative of students' opinion.

Paul Warman

It is a typical, grotty student newspaper - that is, bad.

How to Win at Exams Without Really

Cheating

By John Hales

Two students sitting exams

Now is the time of year when you are worrying about the fact that you should be worrying about the exams. You look at the amount of work you still have to swot and say "Stuff it!" Pause to consider that perhaps you might be going just the wrong way about passing exams.

Preparation

Remember, exams are only three hours long. They can never cover all your course. They seem comprehensive purely by fraud. This is done in one of two ways:

a. Such general questions are asked in such a roundabout way that you feel that whatever you write is trivial or slightly off the mark. For an example, take these questions from a German II paper. You were offered a choice of fifteen topics from which you had to write on three. From the choice comes questions like:

Klopstock and Goethe.

Herder: new perspectives and directions.

Weimer 1775-1786

'Sentimentalisch' and 'romantisch'.

Or a slightly different type, very prevalent in subjects like English and History, this time from an English III piper:

"Why is all art to be restricted to the uniform level of domesticity? Whenever humanity wrestles with the gods of passion and pain, there, of necessity, is that departure from our diurnal platitudes which the cant of criticism denounces. The mystery of evil is as interesting to us now as it was in the time of Shakespeare, and it is downright affectation of effeminacy to say we are never to glance into that abyss." (Dickens, in an editorial in All The Year Round) To what extent does Dickens succeed in his imaginative handling of "the mystery of evil" and "the gods of passion and pain"?

The first examples are impossible to give a satisfactory answer to; the best thing to do, if you must write on topics of this type, is to restrict the topic in your first sentence, i.e. Klopstock and Goethe. "As this question is so large I will restrict myself to talking about whether there is any foundation in the current rumour that Goethe was Klopstock's step-uncle by a former marriage.", or else just to scribble like a bastard.

The example from the English paper is perplexing. Are you to talk about the quotation, that is, that Dickens has lifted himself above the "diurnal platitudes" of domesticity, or that Dickens is a tuff guy to talk about these devils and gods? Surely not! The quotation, that has taken you five to ten minutes to roll around inside your head, is irrelevant. It is put in there only to impress you with the scope of the lecturer's reading. In such circumstances ignore the quotation completely.

b. A more usual form of exam is with questions of considerable depth on selected topics. These exams are easier to pass, as all you need to do is to discover what topics are being included. For this you need to study past exam papers. A person of my acquaintance, studying History I from Massey last year, not only predicted the exam topics accurately, but also knew the approximate wording and the place in the paper where each topic could be found. She merely ticked off the five questions she had prepared and started writing. Exams test techniques as much as knowledge.

Your lecturer is a good source of information. Never get on the wrong side of him. It is worth going to great lengths to gratify his whims. Agree with him, drink with him, sleep with him, even whip him if he is in a mood for it. Remember it is his baby you are sitting.

It is usually not too hard to find the book where his lecture notes come from. Study it closely, but never, under any circumstances acknowledge that you have read it. He will think you a genius for having views that happen to coincide with his secondhand ones.

Note his quirks and turns of phrase and use them without hesitation throughout the exam. He will never notice that you are humouring him, but will consider that you are writing fluently and well. A friend of mine once even went as far as to insert stage directions - (here pivot on left foot) (continue throwing chalk from hand to hand - suddenly drop it for laughs) etc. I wouldn't go so far as to advise this, but it is on the right track.

Of course, you must invite him to your pre-exam party. Ply him with drinks and talk about Muldoon or the weather until he is positively staggering. Then throw him a few hard questions like socks to the jaw. (Be brutal - they are paid to help you) If the strain of a year's lecturing has been sufficient he should crumple and begin sobbing, and you will be able to mould him like putty.

Psychological Intimidation

Of course, the Pre-exam Party Trick is one of the best ways of breaking the spirit of your competitors. Invite the whole class to a party the night before the first exam. You will generally find that none will come, but they will all feel remarkably shaken to know that you can hold a party at that time. Rub it in by telling them the next time you meet them that you hope they fail.

Another technique that I have often seen used is the Honesty Pays Trick. If you are doing no work, don't try to conceal it. A much greater psychological victory can be gained by telling everybody you don't need to work. Alternatively you can spend all day in the cafeteria, and when you are asked why you are not swotting you can reply, with your nose upturned, "I need a little relaxation. I am doing much more work than you!" However I would not recommend this second technique, as it is not being completely honest.

Confidence, or at least an air of confidence, is of utmost importance in breaking down the defence of your rivals. Convince them that you know the work and they don't. Tell them of all the topics that could be in the exams. They will take fright, tell that you have learnt more than them, and try to expand their programme.

When the exam time comes don't wait at the entrance looking through scores of notes. There is nothing more calculated to put you off. Arrive ten minutes late, just when the other entrants have settled down (after all, what is ten minutes, when compared to the disruption you cause). Finish your answer book within an hour (even if you have to miss out pages to do so), and make sure everyone hears you ask for more paper.

Harassment Tricks

Very frequently you must look to the supervisor as your friend in this part of your campaign. I have frequently gone to examinations where the chatter of the supervisor has stopped any intelligent thinking in the room. This is due, of course, to the bribes of a competitor in the room next door. If this happens all you can do is resolve that she is only hindering the others in the class, and help her as much as you can in her aim. Once a supervisor spent most of the exam time telling the competitors what they were entitled to, how to head their paper, and other distracting information. This is bad - the essence of harassment is that you do not yourself get harassed. Ask questions - what sort of knot you should tie in your little piece of brown string, whether it is alright for you to put your number in the corner where it says to put your name - there are numerous ploys you can use. But it is probably better for you to take over completely and use your own strategy.

One of the best and most used ploys is the Paper Asking Trick. Make sure you use this when the supervisor's back is turned, so that you can make a great deal of noise. If you sit in an inaccessible place, so much the better.

Another gimmick that seems to be finding increasing favour is the Windown Sitting Trick. Sit in the full sun in a window seat, and, in the course of the exam ask if you can move. This is guaranteed to upset a considerable number of people, especially the others in the room sitting in full sun; they spend the rest of the exam wondering if they should have asked to move as well.

Closely allied to this is the 'Excuse Me' Trick. The name is confusing. Never ask to be excused. Always state in a loud voice: "I want to have a piss!" This is sure to shock half the room. But the main value of this trick is that suspicious minds consider that you have notes outside that you could be looking up. Of course, if you do have anything you want to look up - but I must not put ideas into your head.

Finally, don't forget that you are permitted to eat in the exams. The Crunching Trick is an old favourite which is still popular. In Oxford, as the story goes, all competitors used to be entitled to a pint of ale in the

exam, but rumour has it that the last time a student asked for his pint he was later disqualified for not wearing silver slippers.

I don't know whether it would work but I have often considered turning up for an exam equipped with a portable and insisting that I be permitted to type. It seems ludicrous to me that in exams you have to pursue such an outmoded convention as writing your script legibly with a pen.

Afterwards

Boast about how easy the paper was. Let your rivals know that you had prepared for all questions so well that you could not decide which to answer. Don't suffer from false modesty. Tell them all what great chances you have. But be careful that you don't talk about what you wrote. Hear the answers other people have given, then wax sarcastic, and tell them how wrong they were. In this way you will be able to conceal your own ignorance.

Finally, and by this time all your scruples will have gone by the board, you must tell as many people as you can the wrong date for the next paper.

All photographs in this issue, including the cover, were taken by Kevin Swann.

Time for a South Pacific

There is a positive alternative to the 'safeguarding' of our security by nuclear warships. In this article Cinwar Publicity Officer Don Clarke outlines how we can better protect ourselves by working for a Nuclear Free Zone in the South Pacific.

Nuclear Free Conference.

In April of last year, in Suva, Fiji, 93 delegates representing 20 Pacific peoples gathered for a conference for a Nuclear Free Pacific.

The main work of the conference was to launch a campaign for the establishment of a nuclear free zone in the central and South Pacific. This proposal has since been overwhelmingly endorsed by the U.N. General Assembly, derided by our National Government, actively supported by people throughout the Pacific region, and declared unworkable by the Soviet Union.

Area to be covered by the Zone

The actual area which it is proposed such a zone would cover embraces more than one-eighth of the world's surface. It would be bounded by four other zones subject to some form of nuclear arms limitation.

- To the east would lie the Latin American nuclear weapon free zone established by the Treaty of Tlatelolco in 1967. This Treaty is not yet fully operative, but the USA, Britain, France and China have promised to respect the zones ban on nuclear weaponry. Only the Soviet Union among the nuclear powers has refused to sign despite an appeal to do so by the UN General Assembly.
- To the south lies Antarctica, which has been a nuclear free zone since the Antarctica Treaty was signed in 1959. This Treaty bans all measures of a military nature, all nuclear explosions, and the dumping of radioactive waste in Antarctica. The U.S. is currently attempting to weaken this treaty by having the ban on radioactive waste dumping removed, but in general, the Antarctica Treaty has been respected because there is little military reason for violating it.
- To the west lies the proposed Indian Ocean zone of peace originally suggested by Sri Lanka in 1971 and subsequently endorsed by the UN General Assembly.
- To the northwest lies the Asean nations - Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia, Thailand and the Philippines who have been proposing the establishment of a "zone of peace, freedom and neutrality."

The Question Mark - Micronesia

The northern boundary raises the difficult question of "U.S." Micronesia. As the U.S. has retreated from the Asian Mainland, it has consolidated its military presence in Micronesia.

Therefore, it will be extremely reluctant to in any way demilitarise this area which it has come to regard as essential to U.S. Security. But from the point of view of peace in the Pacific, and from the point of view of the decolonisation of Pacific peoples, Micronesia is one of the areas most desperately in need of demilitarisation. This seems to demand that Micronesia be included in proposals for a zone right from the start.

However, it is also debated that only those Micronesia islands without military bases be included, and that a timetable be established for the gradual inclusion of other islands.

Whatever decision is made regarding Micronesia will have an important influence on the control possible over American nuclear buildup in the Pacific. It is argued that to leave Micronesia out of initial zone proposals would be misrepresented by the US as recognition that it has special rights there.

So, the proposed zone would include all of the South Pacific forum and territories, and to the north, the equator would also help to form something of a natural boundary as it corresponds to an atmospheric buffer reducing radioactive fallout flow between the hemispheres.

Nuclear History of the Pacific

What then has been the historical background which has led to such an area being proposed as a Nuclear Free Zone?

The Pacific, has served as the "free worlds" most important nuclear testing ground. The U.S.A., after using crude atom bombs over Japan, perfected nuclear and thermonuclear weapons on the atolls of Micronesia without regard for the safety of the Pacific people. They then went on to develop techniques for using high altitude explosions to black out radio and radar at Johnston Atoll, causing artificial auroras in 1962 which even brightened

Proposed Pacific Nuclear-Free Zone

Ocean of Peace

The contention of the two superpowers which has brought nuclear warships to our ports is fast becoming the dominant force governing developments in the Pacific. Robert Reid of the South Pacific Action Network (SPAN) examines this trend.

The Pacific Ocean - the ocean of Peace; that is how it was named many years ago. Even though this peace has been regularly broken, especially by the colonialists from Europe, Japan and America, the myth of the South Pacific as a place of peace and tranquillity has remained.

But even this myth is about to be shattered by the rivalry and contention between the two superpowers - the USA and the USSR.

Although the centre of this contention is in Europe where both sides face each other with thousands of men, weapons and even nuclear bombs, the rivalry, has spread to every corner of the globe, resulting in death and suffering as for example in the Middle East, Angola and Chile.

Now it has extended into the Pacific - the 'Last' corner of the globe - and the inevitable result will be increased exploitation and more suffering for the people of the Pacific no matter what race or nation they belong to.

The beginning of this superpower rivalry has been obvious in the Pacific for some time. Since World War II the USA has seen the South Pacific as its "sphere of influence". In fact, no other power could have challenged the dominance of the Americans in this area.

The USA has brutally exploited the Micronesian islands as a testing ground for nuclear weapons (some inhabitants are still dying from the effects of mistakes), and as bases for its war effort in Vietnam. It has incorporated Hawaii into its territory, still controls Eastern Samoa, and is doing its best to make part of Micronesia into its next state.

At the same time it has sent Peace Corp volunteers throughout the rest of the Pacific spreading American culture and values. It has offered scholarships and othe the people of the Pacific and it has often used New Zealand as a front man for its policies in the region.

However, in the last 10 or so years, a challenge has emerged to the USA's dominance in the world and therefore to its influence in the Pacific. This challenge has come from Russia who, because it has turned from a socialist state back into a capitalist state, is now seeking to dominate the earth in order to obtain cheap raw materials and to invest its capital.

Its main interest in the Pacific at this stage seems to be fishing, raw materials and places to invest. Its interest in fish is great because of the continual failure of Russian agriculture - at present Russia obtains 33 percent of its protein from fish, most of it taken from othr nations' waters.

It should not have been unexpected then to read in the Christchurch Press on May 12, 1976 that the Soviet Union had offered aid to Tonga for an international airport, the development of a fish and canning industry, scientific research, sports exchanges and other developments.

And on July 15 in the New Zealand Herald to read that "A group of Russians has arrived in Western Samoa

to sound out fishing prospects".

The USA had already been aware that this expansionism was likely to take place. For this reason it had ensured that the new governments in Australia and New Zealand dropped their demands for a Nuclear Weapons Free Pacific, which would have tied USA hands in dealing with its new rival in this area.

It was therefore not surprising to have Mr Muldoon state in the Christchurch Press of May 18 that "the Soviet Union may acquire greater influence both economic and military among South Pacific Island Nations". He was indeed echoing the concern of his American sponsors.

Clearly the USA was worried by the increasing Russian presence in "its" part of the world. This was spelled out at the ANZUS council meeting in Canberra in the beginning of August. "Broad outlines of the co-ordinated allied policy to counter growing Soviet involvement in the South Pacific were hammered out at the two day ANZUS council meeting here yesterday." The policy embraces "greater economic aid, assistance in the development of fishing industries and other industrial projects, cooperation in for formation of a regional shipping line, and help in implementing improved surveillance of the sea lanes of the area". Evening Post, 5 August, 1976.

It is therefore clear that the fight is now on between the USA and the USSR for the spoils of the Pacific. And what of the people of the Pacific? Unless we stand up and oppose this superpower rivalry, our resources will be plundered and our interests ignored.

Both superpowers out of the Pacific!

Pacific for the Pacific Peoples!

Nuclear Free Zone

the night sky in New Zealand.

Britain developed its so-called nuclear deterrant with nuclear tests on Christmas Island, putting nearby Cook Islanders in danger, and on the offshore islands and mainland of Australia, where one third of the State of South Australia is still prohibited territory because of lingering radioactivity.

France on losing her North African colonies, immediately shifted her nuclear tests to a much smaller colony in the South Pacific.

And the Soviet Union uses the Northern Pacific for testing its long missiles. In fact, there are signs now that the Soviets have now even moved their testing into the South Pacific. The N.Z. notice to Mariners 024/75 warned that missile tests were expected in the vicinity of the Cook Islands in March of 1975.

A Return to U.S. Atmospheric Tests

Now that the French atmospheric testing has stopped, there could be a build-up of pressure for a resumption of U.S. atmospheric testing in the Pacific. The U.S. Defence Nuclear Agency (DNA) maintains an installation on Johnston Atoll for the "National Nuclear Test Readiness Programme". According to the DNA 1975 appropriation hearings "the goal here is to assure a prompt capability to resume nuclear testing in the atmosphere if the limited test ban treaty is abrogated by other parties, and/or if a national decision to return to testing is necessary".

The installation costs \$12 million a year, and can be ready to operate in six months. There is nothing in the wording of the above statement to preclude the US abrogating the treaty on its own initiative.

The Crucial Element - Missile Testing

But, overall, the testing and development of nuclear warheads is only a minor factor in the arms race. Much more important are the increases in missile effectiveness. In fact, it has been calculated that 80 percent of the momentum of the strategic arms race is due to increase in accuracy, range, payload and survivability of the missiles, aircraft etc Which actually deliver the nuclear warheads.

Therefore, an important factor in the proposals for a Nuclear Free Zone is a provision to impede the development of delivery systems. A provision which bans the testing of nuclear weapon delivery systems in the Pacific would be aimed primarily at the U.S. Pacific Missile Range (PMR), which stretches across the Pacific from California to Kwajalein Atoll.

The Modern Colonialist

This Pacific Missile Range has had devastating effects on the culture and physical environment of Micronesian Peoples. The Kwajalein people had to be relocated to Ebeye Island where they still live in

slum-like conditions. In fact the takeover of Micronesia recently proceeded a step further when the Mariannas people were persuaded to become a colony of the U.S.A. This is Americas first territorial acquisition since 1917. Needless to say, included in the Mariannas is Tinian Island, a prospective B1 base.

So, as the US retreats from more sensitive areas such Japan, Thailand and Taiwan, it is imposing itself as a colonial overlord on Pacific populations which it presumes are too small and backward to resist, [unclear: and] which can be easily bought off anyway.

The [unclear: ruggle] to establish a Nuclear Free Zone is one [unclear: important] way of resisting such moves by the U.S.A. or by any of the other nuclear powers in our region.

U.S. Warheads in the Pacific

The U.S.A. has between 8,000 and 12,000 warheads stored and deployed in the Pacific Basin. By comparison, the NATO forces in Europe have about 10,000 warheads, so we can see that the potential for a nuclear holocaust in the Pacific is as vast as it is in Europe.

The Pacific total includes 528 Strategic warheads on Polaris and Poseidon submarines in the Pacific, 3,156 warheads stored in Hawaii (figure inadvertently released by US Navy in 1972), and 1,500 tactical warheads aboard the Pacific fleet. There are 122 ships in the Pacific fleet capable of carrying and firing nuclear weapons, and this includes of course the USS Truxtun and Longbeach.

The U.S. Navy also has 108 nuclear capable Orion anti-submarine aircraft in the Pacific, and 576 Carrier borne nuclear capable aircraft.

The U.S. Air Force of course has a substantial preserve in the Pacific, including nuclear capable aircraft and warheads for them. And the U.S. Strategic Air Command also has about 75 B52 long range heavy nuclear bombers operating out of Guam.

Of course, one of the most important and lethal elements of both the U.S. and the Soviet military build-ups is the development of ballistic missile submarines. To complement its Polaris and Poseidon submarines, the US is planning to complete a new submarine system in the early 1980s. This is the Trident submarine system.

The New Threat - The Trident

The Trident sub will carry 24 missiles, each with a range of up to 6000 miles, and each with up to 24 independently targetable warheads. One Trident sub will thus be able to destroy 408 targets. The U.S. Navy is initially building ten Tridents, and they will be based at Puget Sound between Vancouver and Seattle. The entire fleet will operate in the Pacific. The 6000 mile range of the missiles means that the subs will be able to operate almost anywhere in the Pacific and still be in range of their Soviet Targets.

The official reason for putting Trident in the Pacific is to "confront an enemy with a need for a large two-ocean anti-submarine warfare capability counter force". In other words, this means a major new escalation of the arms race. And so Soviet anti-submarine forces will range all the way down to New Zealand.

The present visits by nuclear warships are obviously a first step towards softening public resistance in N.Z. before the day the Trident submarine visits one of our ports. Or before the day that the US seeks to establish back-up facilities, storage facilities, command and communication bases for nuclear weapon delivery systems and so on.

The Soviet Union in the Pacific

The Soviet Union has a large fleet in the Pacific. At present this consists of 120 submarines (about 40 of these nuclear powered), 80 destroyers, 10 cruisers and other vessels with a combined displacement of 1,200,000 tons. This fleet is mainly active around Japan, and in supplying detachments for the Indian Ocean. But it has sent ships to all corners of the Pacific and has the capability to deploy over a wider region. And certainly, the Soviet navy methodically follows in the wake of its merchant and fishing fleets as the Soviets themselves admit.

Its Still the People who Suffer Most

This then is a brief look at the background to the proposals for a Nuclear Free Zone in the Pacific. During all these developments in testing and weapons deployment, it has been, and still is the Pacific people who suffer. They are pushed around from island to island, they are subjected to radioactive fallout and they now face being caught up in the terror of a nuclear war between the two superpowers. Clearly, one of their only protections is the establishment of a zone which removes this rivalry from the Pacific.

What would the Zone Involve

The proposed zone would need to contain the following provisions:

- A ban on the testing of any form of nuclear weapon within the zone. This of course applies especially to the French at the moment. A test ban requires verification. In the Pacific, adequate detection and identification of atmospheric tests could be provided by augmentation of the sensors already maintained by Australia and New Zealand to monitor French tests. Seismic equipment already present in Central Australia could probably adequately detect underground tests.
So called "peaceful" explosions should also be banned.
- A ban on the presence or transit of nuclear weapons in or through the zone. This would be relatively easy to enforce for land installations, but for ships, it is the standard practice with US and British ships to neither admit or deny the presence of nuclear weapons. And the presence of nuclear missile submarines within the zone would be very hard to prove. But one effective step would be to ban all facilities and activities that aid submarine operations, such as Omega navigation transmitters and physical oceanographic research.
- Banning the actual physical presence of nuclear weapons is of limited effectiveness unless one also bans bases and facilities which in any way help the operations of nuclear weapons or delivery systems. This would include a ban on spy satellite ground stations, low frequency communication bases for use in support of submarines, satellite tracing stations that provide data to anti-satellite missiles etc. In short, this means the closing down of those bases involved in global strategic warfare and which would involve increased risk of nuclear attack on the host country.
- Enforcing the above bans needs some inspection rights. Unilateral inspection, similar to that provided for by the Antarctic Treaty would provide a powerful safeguard against the presence of nuclear weapons aboard ships etc. As a minimum provision too, all nations in the zone would need to apply the International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards to all nuclear materials and reactors in their control.
The South Pacific Forum could play a role by verifying that nuclear weapons and any prohibited activities associated with nuclear weapons are not brought into the zone. The Forum could be given powers to inspect military installations and perhaps the military aircraft and warships of other signatory states visiting member countries.
- A Pacific Zone would require a provision like that of Additional Protocol II in the Treaty of Tlatelolco, requiring the nuclear powers to agree never to use or threaten to use nuclear weapons against states or peoples within the zone. Australia and N.Z. will need to abandon the so-called "nuclear umbrella" protection provided by alliances such as ANZUS. As the Peoples Treaty drawn up at Suva in 1975 pointed out, states within the zone can hardly expect other powers to renounce use of nuclear weapons unless they themselves renounce nuclear "protection".

An Approach to Setting Up the Zone

Following is one possible line of approach which has been discussed with regard to the establishment of a Nuclear Free Zone.

The zone would include as members all independent States and self governing territories in the South and central Pacific. Actual negotiations to set up the zone could be conducted through the South Pacific Forum, while the South Pacific Conference could involve the three colonial and nuclear powers in the region - Britain, USA and France.

It would also probably be necessary to call one or more special conferences to include the Soviet Union, China, India, Japan, Indonesia and the other Asean countries, Vietnam, Chile, Peru and Mexico. To be fully effective, the zone would need to be acceded to by the USA, Britain and France in particular, and undertakings from the Soviet Union would be essential to increase the sense of security of potential members.

In the Future - A Peace Zone

In time it would be desirable to extend the zone geographically, and in the comprehensiveness of its bans. The agreement establishing the zone would need to include a clause requiring signatories to consult together regularly to discuss extensions. A timetable could be established for the inclusion of Micronesia, (if it is not included initially), Indonesia, and the Ryukyu Islands (Okinawa). The timetable could also provide for progressive addition of restrictions on other types of foreign military power such as French garrison forces in New Caledonia, and other types of weaponry such as chemical and biological.

Such additional restrictions would tend the zone towards what is commonly termed a Nuclear Free Peace

Zone.

A Nuclear Free Peace Zone involves ridding the area of all foreign military bases, storage and communication facilities, maintenance bases and so on, The establishment of such a Peace Zone would seem to be a highly desirable long term objective for the region. But the more immediate objective, and the one which would begin to lay the ground for such a peace zone, is the establishment of a Nuclear Free Zone.

Conclusion :

Obviously, the need to struggle for the establishment of the zone is urgent. The rivalry between the two superpowers, the USA and the Soviet Union is increasing in the Pacific region. Recent Soviet moves among the Pacific Island States, and the visits to New Zealand by U.S. Nuclear Warships are only two aspects of a much wider development.

New Zealand's security and future well-being lies in the adoption of a truly independent foreign policy, and in uniting with all other peoples in the Pacific for the establishment of a Nuclear Free Zone. Only thus will we remove the threat of being directly involved in a nuclear war between the superpowers.

Stop Industrial Legislation

The Road to Fascism Paved with Good Intentions

by Lindy Cassidy, Adele Wilson

The National Government is exceedingly fond of emphasising "democratic rights": the right of a worker to choose between voluntary and compulsory unionism (when in fact there is no choice), the rights of employers endangered by strike activity, the rights of industries seriously affected by industrial disputes and finally but most appealing the rights of Joe, or Josephine Blogg inconvenienced by political stoppages.

Predictably the right of a worker to use the only weapon at his/her disposal (i.e. withdrawal of labour) is rarely touched upon. It is legislation in the pretext of enforcing these mythical rights, that has historically paved the way to fascism.

Civil Liberties Threatened

The NZ Council for Civil Liberties, concerned at the recent proposed industrial legislation and the trend towards fascism, held a seminar last weekend centred round three themes: the historical framework of Trade Union Civil Liberties; Recent Developments in New Zealand; and What of the Future.

The first speaker, Noel Woods, former secretary of Labour and fellow at the "Industrial Relations Centre, Victoria University, outlined the major historical developments. He pointed to the maritime strike of 1890 and its subsequent overwhelming defeat as the turning point in industrial relations.

The unions lost confidence in their ability to look after themselves and looked to the government for legislative protection. In 1894 the first Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act was passed. This was primarily designed to set up an organizational structure which would safeguard the rights of workers and prevent strikes.

It's interesting to note that lockouts and strikes were subject to penalty only if they occurred while the dispute was before a board of Conciliation or the Court of Arbitration. It was not until 1905 that the sweeping prohibition on strikes and lockouts was introduced.

From that point onwards until 1973 the definitions of strikes and lockouts were expanded and the penalties increased in scope and severity until they occupied ten pages of the Act. Deregistration of unions as a penalty was introduced in 1939 and expanded on in the 1973 Act (see S 130(1)(5)). In effect this allows for ministerial interference in the internal functioning of union membership.

After 1973 strikes and lockouts during voluntary negotiations for a new collective agreement became allowable. The Act terms all other stoppages, breaches of the agreement and subject to penalty as such. It is interesting to note that Noel Woods stressed that penalties and fines placed on industrial stoppages have never facilitated industrial mediation and in fact, worked very strongly against any industrial solution.

Laws Fascist in Nature

The discussion which followed centred round the proposed amendments to the present Industrial Relations Act; most important of which are

- Introduction of penalties for failure to observe disputes procedure - in effect this means that every union and every officer of that union must prove (to escape penalty) that they took all possible steps to ensure compliance with the disputes procedure and to prevent the strike. This puts the onus on unionists to prove themselves innocent (a complete reversal of the principles which lay the foundations of our justice system!). It also places them in the invidious position of doing Employer/Govt "dirty-work" - strike breaking.
- Such fascist (in nature if not intent) legislation as that included under the heading "Offence to Strike or Lockout in Respect of a Non-Industrial Matter". It states that every person who becomes party to, or incites, instigates, aids or abets a strike or lockout on any nonindustrial matter will commit an offence and be liable on conviction to a fine, not exceeding \$500 in respect of every such breach.
- Such widely interpretative legislation as that of Section 2(%) "Failure to resume work where the Public Interest is Affected". Here the Industrial Court is asked to evaluate something which most economists could not agree upon - what constitutes a serious threat to the economic health of the economy! One could seriously question whether any consistency of interpretation is possible with such a widely drafted power.
- Another interesting amendment was the proposal to make provision for a secret ballot on the question of union membership. Contrary to the policy outlined in the National Manifesto which promised secret ballots in all unions, the proposed legislation states "the minister may from time to time, by notice of the registrar, require a ballot. In effect this means that weaker unions e.g. clerical workers may be threatened with such ballots if they propose any sort of direct action in the future - "Behave or your membership will be balloted."
- Introduction of a clause entitled "suspension and debarment of union officials" Under this any union official convicted of an offence involving an illegal strike may have an order placed against him disqualifying him from any further official participation in a union, either for life or for a specified period. The notable feature of this legislation is the dangerously wide number of people who may apply for such an order

Discussion Reveals All

The seminar closed with a lively and revealing panel discussion. The panel represented a diversity of views in the various shapes of Ken Douglas (from the Drivers' Union) Jim Turner (from PSA), and Ted Thompson (Watersiders). To initiate discussion the panel first stated their position.

Ken Douglas saw the legislation as an attack against rank and file democracy in the interest of big business. However he saw little need for worry as the legal position was not the important issue - rather, what mattered was Trade Union solidarity and wider community support. Jim Turner saw the legislation in terms of its anti-democratic nature, where workers are virtually enslaved to their jobs through fear of penalties.

"See how well our automatic grievance machinery works!"

National's Mandate

He said that it was ludicrous to argue that because the National Government had been elected it had a mandate to do whatever it liked. Toeing the Skinner-Douglas line, Ted Thompson said that he was neither disturbed nor surprised by the proposed legislation, and that what was needed most was a solid united front.

The discussion which followed centred round the basic issues of "how much is this proposed repressive industrial legislation a threat to trade union activity? Should we fight it now, and if so how? Ken Douglas argued that it didn't matter what legal barriers were imposed to trade union activity as nothing could defeat organised labour.

However, as Jim Turner pointed out, the trade union movement needs civil liberties in order to advance its cause. (As was ably demonstrated in the 1951 dispute, repression breeds eventual destruction of trade unions). He added that it was important to protest against the law itself, to educate the public and workers to its fascist implications and in the process create a friendly environment towards unions.

Douglas continued to say that if employers used any part of the legislation, e.g. the suspension clause, then

workers would quickly and effectively retaliate. The results of this retaliation would force the employers to pressurise government to change the legislation. Jim Turner pointed out that these measures would have an effect on the employers but would eventually fail, as the general public would lose sympathy with the workers and demand the enactment of the legislation e.g. if you're stranded on the Ngauranga Gorge because of the Drivers' dispute then the likelihood of your maintaining any sympathy is fairly remote.

Depends on Public Support

Douglas then said that the outcome of any industrial dispute ultimately depended on the measure of public support. He cited the case of the Truxtun's visit and said that it lacked a great deal of public support. However, this was hotly refuted by Thompson who, though agreeing with regard to the importance of general support, strongly disagreed that the protest action over the Truxtun's visit did not in fact have this support.

Discussion then centred on whether any action should be taken now. Douglas alluded to the precept of the wage struggle over the legislative battle. He also said that nothing could be done to stop this proposed legislation going on the books and that it was important to focus the primary attack on the legislation once it had been passed.

This was strongly refuted by a member of the audience who pointed to the defeatist aspect of his argument, and urged that it was important to take up the struggle now. Various speakers stressed the need to attack this legislation now; to form a solid base for a future struggle if the laws were implemented. It was important to unite and educate all elements of society especially those most affected i.e. rank and file unionists.

The repressive legislation should be attacked from all angles — broadbased educative and publicity campaigns were a vital necessity. It was stressed that the time element was very important; as history had illustrated, once the legislation was on the books there might be little trade unions and interested groups could do to remove it.

Confronting Fascist Violence

Jim Turner raised the question of civil liberties and fascist violence and suggested that until a trade union was strong enough to confront such a threat that it should retreat and build up its forces. This was strongly refuted by several speakers from the floor who argued that it was suicidal to retreat and that fascist violence should be met with counter-violence.

History has shown in fascist Italy and Spain that once fascist violence became entrenched it could effectively destroy any progressive movements, for a considerable length of time.

The seminar then concluded with a short speech from the chairman emphasising and summarising the calls to immediate action to fight the threat of fascist legislation.

\$\$\$ DO YOU WANT \$100 OF YOUR MONEYdonated at the next SRC to the Trade Council's Deficit Fund? Come and express your views Wednesday 12 noon Union Hall.

Meddling in Media

Unchanneling the News

By Salient Media Reporter, Martin Doyle

On Wednesday, September 29th, between noon and two, a forum in the Union considered the ins and outs of amalgamating the news services of TV1 and TV2, and other proposals by the National government.

Six hundred students came up from the cafe and out of the graveyard to hear the "nitpickers" and camera pushers from Avalon. Although outnumbered 100 to 1 the six television people were calm and outspoken, as they folded their legs, tried on sunglasses, chewed matches, and blew smoke into the crowd. But it was a strong, valuable, meeting where students were lucky to discuss the National Government's destructive intentions in broadcasting, with the people who 'run' television in Wellington.

To kick off, there were six speeches:

Brian Edwards resented the way people involved in broadcasting were being used as "pawns in a political grudge match". Norm Kirk had got rid of the NZBC as a gesture of revenge on what had been for a long time a National Party organ, and now National were reinstating the NZBC in order to undo all that Labour achieved.

In the old days, the NZBC clung stupidly to the idea of 'balance' in political reporting. Equal time had to be given to all parties, so that if one refused to appear on TV, then neither was the other allowed to appear,

interviewers were opinionless, Holyoake wrote his own questions, and NZ had "a rightwing press, and a wingless broadcasting set-up".

The years 1969-72 saw things happen with Gallery, Exel, and Edwards. By today, a lot of good things have happened - interviewers have views, there's investigative reporting, and a bit of satire. Edwards thought Muldoon was the real Minister of Broadcasting, since Hugh Templeton carries himself "with all the aplomb of a ventriloquist with laryngitis - the dummy does the talking". The present regime has "all the hallmarks of Mussolini," threatening the independence of the news service and suppressing information.

Edwards referred to New Zealanders being called "traitors" for their views, unions being victimised, and nuclear ships being sneaked into NZ ports. He thought independent news services (independent of each other and cabinet) would save NZ from going in "that ominous direction".

Peter Morrit (president of TV producers and Directors Assoc.) questioned the practicability of instituting programme standards under the proposed legislation. Not only would a lot of paranoid 'morality' enter TV (e.g. how NZBC banned navels on screen), but there'd be plenty of interference from the Government. Although Avalon was surrounded by a moat, they were in touch with the public, and sought to : give the public enough information to make up their own minds; investigate, rather than just regurgitate govt, hand-outs; question and foster debate; and defend new view-points against established view-points. Without this, "we're damned."

Photo of a man talking a lecturn

Tony Isaacs (a TV producer) thought [*unclear*: indepena] channels made programmes that reflect NZ's own identity and culture. The NZBC did not do this, and it will not.

Terry Bryant (TV producer) said the independent channels had more children's programmes and 500% more drama than NZBC offered. The channels should run their own finances, and if they make money from their own efforts, they can plough it back into new programmes. Without competition between channels, quality will go down, and freedom will go out since the government will control the money - "the people who control the money have got you by the you know what, and if they've got you by the you know what, your hearts and minds will follow."

John Barningham who has worked with tits, feathers, and actors all his life, reckoned it's impossible to work when you've continually got the threat of change hanging over your head (i.e. abolishing, then recalling, NZBC). NZBC stifles new ideas, because you are always afraid "maybe they won't like it."

Dianne McKee (Broadcasting Journalists Assoc) didn't say much in her speech, although contributing much in question time. She banged the lecturn, and said "balls" a few times. She thought that a broadcasting minister would make too many decisions, and would naturally be politically biased.

In question time, Edwards sunk his fangs into the local newspapers, and suggested that since one news service was being ditched to prevent duplication of news on TV, then it was equally logical to ditch either the 'Dominion' or 'Evening Post'. On the same grounds (though he couldn't decide which contained the more National Party propaganda).

Terry Bryant agreed that "you can't have realistic values unless you're well informed." One cantankerous youth finally conceded that Brian Edward's last interview of the PM had lowered his own personal view of Muldoon: "what more do you want?" glowed Edwards.

Diane McKee disagreed that her Association was a pack of trendy lefties - her fellow journalists had a variety of political viewpoints and some are "to the right of Chaing Kai Shek."

Would Broadcasting journalists go on strike? If legislation was unsuitable. The reply - "we are prepared to withhold labour."

It emerged that Ian Johnstone's programmes on South Africa, "The God Boy", and other programmes made by the channels, were making dough overseas, as well as promoting New Zealand.

Brian Edwards bowed out by saying that under the proposed legislation, broadcasting people will be accountable to a politician, accountable to Hugh Templeton. "Accountability produced timid broadcasting."

The question of accountability seemed to be a recurrent concern for these people involved in the media, I think because accountability has a lot to do with degree of freedom, and freedom has got a lot to do with democracy, which is one of the many things under heavy attack by Muldoon and his bunch

- Martin Doyle

Photo of a student meeting

The Tiger Awakes

Wmssa

A group of Malaysian students have approached Kelvin Ratnam, the interim President of WMSSA, with the idea of reviving this association on campus next year.

The reason for this move is the obvious need for a viable organisation that can responsibly and constructively represent and involve Malaysian students, according to Messrs K.C. Ho and D. Low and friends.

Apathy Among Malaysians

They said the present lack of interest among Malaysians in student affairs was due to a number of factors, the main one being the absence of any organisation which promoted real student participation at all levels.

In the past, small committees have dominated the various campus organisations' affairs, arranging functions with little regard to the members' wishes and hence discouraging members' involvement. Activities have not been arranged on a regular basis, with a definite aim in mind, which is reflected in the declining numbers supporting such functions.

Nz-Malaysian Relations

This group of students is also concerned about the wide communication gap between NZ and Malaysian students as indicated in the torrent of abuse against Malaysians in Salient. They feel there is a definite need to promote friendship and understanding between the two groups and also other national groups at university. Any organisation claiming to represent Malaysians should not be inward looking, but instead should encourage and promote joint activities with the rest of the student population.

Integrated Programme and Regular Meetings

They have a number of ideas on how this could be planned for the whole of next year with the aim of holding regular meetings. Activities could include an orientation programme, cultural evenings, film shows and camping trips etc., flexible enough to include items as members see fit. The students would particularly like to see members organise study groups in which students from all faculties could advise and help each other in their studies. Participation in such groups would promote friendship between senior and newly arrived students. They also have in mind as part of the proposed orientation programme a course to introduce inexperienced students to the elementaries of flatting, budgetting and cooking in the first term.

While it is recognised that some form of committee is needed to co-ordinate activities and finance, the emphasis would be on total participation by all, so that the organisation truly represents its members.

Regular Newsletter

In order to keep all members informed about what is happening in the association, they hope to put out a regular newsletter. They said that in the last few years there have been a lot of grumbling about the lack of communication between Malaysians and their associations. This is one way of solving the problem.

Other Organisations Welcome to Join in Mssa Programme

It is stressed that in reviving MSSA there is no intention of undermining any other organisations but instead, the organisers would welcome the help and support of other groups.

Members Take the Lead Subject to their Criticism

They will work on the principle of implementing the directions of the majority of members and of accepting any criticism which is aimed at improving the working of the association.

Short Meeting on Thurs 7th October

The group will seek to reaffiliate WMSSA with VUWSA. A short meeting will be held on 7th October in the Union Hall at 7.30 p.m. to discuss their ideas with all interested persons.

They acknowledge that it is a bit too near the exams to bring this up, but they think that the number of people attending will enable them to gauge the strength of their support.

They hope to form an ad hoc committee at this meeting, or a formal committee to put into effect their ideas which they will discuss in more detail then. To this end, they invite every one who is interested to join in the creation of a lively organisation, to come to the meeting on Thursday evening.

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make your money go further while you're at varsity, see Errol Hanna at the Wellington Branch of the BNZ. Errol knows the sort of money problems you're going to be involved with as a student, and he'll be pleased to give you all the assistance and advice that's possible. 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 Loans The great thing about these is their flexibility You can take one out for a few days, to tide you over a rough spot till the end of term, or you can borrow on the long-term and, plan things out over the years you re at varsity. BNZ Consulting Service Free, helpful advice on practically any financial matter, from people who understand money and how it works. And just by the way, there's another good reason for banking with the Bank of New Zealand, it's the only trading bank wholly owned by the people of New Zealand Call at the BNZ on-campus office and fix up a time for a chat with Errol Hanna or phone him direct at the BNZ Wellington Branch Cnr Lambton and Customhouse Quays. Phone 725-099 ext. 702. BANK OF NEW ZEALAND Wholly owned by the people of New Zealand

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CHALLENGE Young Women: Join a select group If you are aged between 19 and 30, a University Graduate, or currently completing your degree, take up the challenge! Become an Officer in the New Zealand Army. A career as an Officer is secure, worthwhile and well paid. In addition to the educational qualifications required, you must have a mature outlook, commonsense and the ability to get on with people. Physical fitness and a sense of humour are important too. If the prospect of joining this select group appeals, and you feel you have the capabilities of coping with a variety of jobs, apply now to the Armed Forces Recruiting Centre, Civic Chambers, Lower Cuba Street, and talk it over with Will Smith.

Cleaning up the Streets

By John Ryall

Case no. 1

At about 8pm on Thursday 16 September, a number of members of Wellington's Black Power Gang entered the Caledonian Hotel in Adelaide Rd.

They were in a jovial mood. Joe Davis, another member of the group, called out to them from the other side of the bar. He had been in there for some hours previous. Someone made a joke about Joe shouting a round, and they all settled down to a quiet evening's entertainment.

Just before nine a policeman and two men in suits came into the bar. They looked as though they were from another world because of the nature of their dress and the general awkwardness of their actions. One of them was an inspector, another was a plain clothes detective, and the third was the Member of Parliament for Wellington Central, Ken Comber.

Everyone in the bar stared. They looked around as if inspecting the behaviour of the bar's patrons. Ken Comber nodded to a group of drinkers, and noted the Black Power insignias worn by the group in the corner.

After a few moments the three men left the bar. They paused outside the door, looking back in and discussing what they had seen. They then moved off to a waiting police car.

About 10 minutes before 10 pm the police arrived back. A group of about ten policemen entered the public bar of the Caledonian. The scene was similar to what it had been previously. There were people (both Maoris and Europeans) occupying most of the tables. The Black Power Group were still remained where they had been previously. There was no skylarking, no tension, it was just a normal Thursday night at the pub.

Most of the policemen lined themselves up along the wall near to where the gang were sitting. The others moved around the bar telling people to leave. Most finished their drinks and moved off. The policemen along the wall stared at the Black Power group, waiting for something to happen. The gang ignored them, although there were chuckles from jokes passed backwards and forwards about the intimidatory nature of several policemen, who would rise up on their toes as if they were itching for a little exercise.

A policeman came up to the group and told them it was lime to leave. "Okay Sir," came the reply, as one of the older members of the group downed his beer and stood up. The others looked at one another, finished their drinks, and headed for the door. The policemen standing up against the wall followed them out.

Outside, the police had double-parked a paddywagon across the path of the Black Power Gang's van. Several members protested, but the police told them to move along. Joe Davis was fooling with another gang member L. when suddenly one of the policemen grabbed him by the arm and hauled him over towards the paddy-wagon. At the same time another hotel patron was also hauled towards the police van.

Joe Davis - two days after the Caledonian incident.

Two police apprehending a man, with one office using a baton

The police pushed them inside the back door of the van. Because the entrance was so narrow both of them could not fit in a once. So the policeman took out his truncheon and hit him about the head - obviously as a persuasion to move a little faster.

Joe didn't remember much after that. The left side of his face hurt, his eyes were sore, and he felt sick.

At the police station he was processed and charged with resisting arrest, obscene language, and assault on a police constable. He was taken up to the hospital for treatment by a doctor, but there was no doctor available, so it was back down to the cells for the night.

Next day in court there was no comment made on the cuts to his face, or the black eye. The magistrate looked straight ahead, remanding him until later in the month.

Case no. 2

On Saturday 3 July A. and some of his friends were drinking in the Speak Easy bar of the Regent Tavern in Manners Street.

At 10.15 pm A. and a friend J. left the tavern together. They were fairly hungry, so they walked across the road to the Hungry Horse hamburger bar. There was quite a large crowd of people buying themselves food, so J, decided to walk back over to the other side of the road. He ambled out onto the road not noticing the car approaching from his left. The car had to swerve to avoid him. It pulled up about 10 yards in front of him.

A policeman and a plain clothes detective got out of the car and came back to question J. The policeman, a sargent, went up to J. and grabbed d him around the neck. He then hauled him up the street to the police car.

A, who had been waiting for a hamburger at the e Hungry Horse, looked around to find J. being pushed into the unmarked police car. He ran over to the car and asked the detective what was going on. The detective told him to go away. He persisted in his questions. The detective got out of the car, grabbed A. and threw him into the front seat of the car besides another occupant, a police woman.

A. was then beaten around the face by the detective, suffering brusing and a split lip. He was consequently charged with disorderly behaviour, as was J.

Conclusion

These two incidents are only the tip of the iceberg when it comes to cases of people's civil liberties are ignored, and violence is used in order to assert the authoritarian polition of the police force. Claims of police brutality in a court room is usually ignored by magistrates, especially as the prosecutor usually makes a joke of it. In A's case, there will be a private prosecution of the police officer for wrongful arrest, the the chances of it succeeding are very Slim.

During the last few years there have been many speeches made by Commissioners and Assistant

Commissioners of Police, exhorting the Government to allow them to arm the police because of the increasing violence associated with crime.

But the real violence is when the police arbitrarily tread on people's democratic rights (especially when they are unaware of what precisely those rights are), go to all sorts of lengths to intimidate them, and then arrest them on pathetic charges that are so wide in their definition (like disorderly behaviour) that they cover all situations.

Gangs such as Black Power suffer every day by means of these tactics. The incident outside the Caledonian happened at the Abel Tasman two weeks previous. It was the same group of policemen (referred to by Black Power as the Wellington Task Force) who turned up on that occasion, and they used the same tactics.

One of the gang members (J) was stopped last week in the Cuba Mall. He was with two others C, and L. The detective who stopped them wanted to know what he was doing and where he was working. And then he asked questions about L, about whether he knew anything of his alleged drug taking activities, and whether he would be a witness against him. J. replied that he wouldn't and that he wasn't interested in talking to the detective. The detective kept hassling him until, when it was obvious he wasn't going to co-operate, he was let go.

While this sort of incident is not serious, many gang members are becoming very annoyed. It seems that just because they have a black power insignia on their backs, and they dress a little more roughly from your ordinary clean-cut New Zealanders, that they should be prepared to be intimidated by the police.

If gang violence breaks out in Wellington it won't be because the gangs themselves are using weapons, but because of the frustration existing in gangs like Black Power over the increasing harassment by the Police - the biggest gang of all.

"I'VE LIVED HERE IN THIS CITY FOR OVER 40 YEARS!...AND NEVER ONCE HAVE I BEEN BRUTALIZED BY THE POLICE!!"

Poetry

A Poem in Memory of Chairman Mao

The Red Sun has lit up the universe
Red thoughts burst into eternal brilliance!
Guiding us, oppressed people on this world-
Strengthen us to smash these chains of oppression-
Transorm us into invincible red soliders
Advancing wave upon wave to final victory!

drawing of a flower

Mao Tse-Tung

weeks of rain, hail pattering windows.
-sun oblique, transitory;
all birds silent in mourning prayer.

800 million stand,
a man has died here.

weeks of rain and national flooding,
-tears are heard sweeping the valley.

"E pa to hau he wini raro

.....

kia tangi atu au i konei."

800 millions and many world-more stand
(amid the pouring constant rain,
the pattering fickle hail,
and moaning lamentation.)

sun oblique, transitory;
beaming all glory upon the simple face of man.
the birds singing chorus to sigh
with 800 millions standing.

we all stand in silence and mourn that man.
Anon.

I Love even you, Evangelists, Singed God

The walk through the
life-rioting spring
with narrow blinkers
the walk is just a step
to afternoon tea
afternoon tea is merely
a time passer till tea
nothing is enjoyed
for its own sake
but only as the means
to ends that are also means....
they bargain their stunted
lives (lived according to the golden rules)
for life eternal
heaven on earch
is not for them
life is hell
a series of temptations
resisted until
the senses fail no more
their winds
have their wings clipped
they peck at crumbs
and never see the sky
never ask why oh why
never realise God is
dead for them
because God is life

and they have doused
that spark within
with blinding ignorance
so conditioned that
their choice between
right and wrong
their free will - god-given
is destroyed
only one side is seen
that which has always been
and always will be
because of them.

- Rosalie Webster
drawing of a woman sitting next to flowers

Kitten

A stranger wanders through the household
Grinning and yawning; crystal eyeballs
Plead for explanations;
He sends body in advance,
A clumsy gait-sprawling
Over armchairs, books, complacent thighs;
Clubs at blowflies, wipes his nose
Across your arm, then cries for attention.
Wriggle, won't you, puddle
Down this harmless wilderness
Where wind and blinding rain are only
Children playing games;
Wallop down the hallway-
Arching back and crook of

Tail, skid round the corner:
A mythical beast has hatched,
Quite suddenly, from under the bed.

- Stephen Sinclair
Flower artwork

Rangataua

(for Rachel)

Johnson and his slide guitar
-Throat sobs and scratchy finger picking
As a freight train passes through the town.
The cold air bites my lip.

Through an open door, the mountain,
Grass as pale as an old man's beard.
I can sit and watch the sun rise
As the girls are brewing tea.

— Stephen Sinclair

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Please supply, subject to availability,.....case(s) of premium New Zealand wine at \$29.90 per case Please allow 3 weeks (approximately) for delivery. I enclose my cheque/poscal order for \$..... Name
..... ADDRESS
Telephone..... I am 20 years at age or over. (Signed).....

An Inexpensive Cure

Controlling Disease -

The Chinese Way

Schistosomiasis, known in Africa as Bilharzia and in China as mail fever, affects 200 million people in over 70 nations. It is a less spectacular, and therefore a less well-known disease than malaria or cholera, but in its own quieter way it is probably the most serious of all the major diseases of the Third World. As a debilitating disease, causing general ill health and listlessness its effect on economic development is enormous. As a progressive disease, causing the eventual disruption of the liver and spleen; it can kill.

The disease is caused by worms which live in water and which can penetrate the human body on contact. The worms then breed inside the liver and produce spined eggs which pass out of the body again in the faeces and urine. The worms life-span can be up to 30 years and it can produce about 300 spined eggs a day. In areas where water supply and sanitation are inadequate, the faeces and urine containing the eggs, usually end up in the ponds, lakes and streams which are often the main source of water for washing, cooking, and drinking. There, the eggs hatch into larvae which enter small fresh-water snails and change into fork-tailed infective larvae which can penetrate the human skin and re-enter the body.

Dr Letitia Obeng, former Director of Ghana's Institute of Aquatic Biology and now a Senior Executive with the United Nations Environment Programme in Nairobi, has made a special study of the disease as part of UNEP's programme to find environmental ways of controlling it. She has recently returned from the People's Republic of China which, until recently, was one of the nations hardest hit by schistosomiasis. *She was interviewed by the New Internationalist magazine.*

Why was China chosen for the study tour of Schistosomiasis?

Schistosomiasis, or "Snail Fever" as the Chinese call it, has affected vast numbers of people in the countryside of China for over 2,000 years. In 1949, an estimated 10½ million people were infected and 100 million more were at risk.

Today, two thirds of the previously infected people are cured and more than two thirds of the areas affected by schistosomiasis are now free of the disease. In a commune in Kiangsi Province, for example, the actual incidence of the disease has dropped from 50% of the population in 1949 to 0.3% in 1968. In China today, schistosomiasis is no longer a major public health problem.

This is what makes the Chinese experience so potentially valuable to the world-wide effort against schistosomiasis. It was one of the hardest-hit countries and yet they have succeeded in bringing it under control. From my particular point of view, there is special value in the fact that the disease has been defeated largely by environmental action to break the life-cycle of the snail and to prevent the parasite coming into contact with the human body. This is UNEP's special interest. I joined the study tour to China to find out how the Chinese experience could provide guidance for other countries in dealing with this major health and development problem.

What kind of environmental action has been taken?

The Chinese have based their campaign on sound ecological knowledge and management. Knowing that the disease was spread by the disposal of human body wastes in water systems, they have put the major emphasis in providing clean water and safe sanitation and sewage disposal. Knowing that the snail is amphibious and cannot survive for many months in either soil or water alone they have 'drowned' and 'buried' millions of snails. Knowing that the snail thrives in slow-running waters they have increased the flow of streams and canals. Knowing that the preferred habitat of the snail is often around the roots of weeds, they have cleared vast amounts of weeds from the waterways. Knowing that the snail lives in the top 6 centimetres of soil when the weather is hot, they have concentrated their offensive in June and August. Knowing that over a third of the snail population lives on muddy banks within one third of a metre above or below the waterline, they have scraped the banks clean of snails and re-dug the side of waterways to make them steeper.

How has China been able to implement this programme on such a vast scale?

By a commitment to the campaign at the very top and by mass involvement in mass dedication to the task of ridding the country of the disease.

Perhaps the most remarkable thing of all is that century old practices have been changed very very quickly. Faeces has been regarded as valuable manure for centuries in China and buckets of untreated faeces have been traditionally used on paddy fields. It is a good method of fertilizing the land, but it is also a good method of inoculating the fields with the eggs of the schistosomiasis worm. So an important part of the campaign has been the change in the system of faeces disposal. The peasants have developed new methods consisting basically of a three-chambered pit latrine which is clean, convenient, odourless and in which the new sewage ferments into a safe liquid fertilizer. By adding straw, methane

Disposal of raw faeces and rinsing of buckets in canals and rivers is now forbidden. To make sure that the disease does not launch a counter-attack, the communes organise regular surveillance for infected people and snails. In the East Wind Production Brigade near Wushi, for example, 300 men search the area for snails twice a year for three or four days.

Side by side with the new sanitation methods, the Chinese have worked hard to supply clean water to homes in rural areas. Wells have been sunk to serve small groups of homes and in one kitchen which I visited there was even a 'kitchen well' just next to the cooking stove. Bottles of sodium hypochloride are hung inside the wells to sterilise the water.

This achievement is a tribute to the Chinese information, and education machinery. They have used slides, they have used films, they have used radio broadcasts, they have used pictures, they have acted plays, they have erected huge hoarding boards, they have piped messages and music by loudspeakers to the fields, they have dissected infected rabbits, they have used demonstrations - all this at the village level. So everybody really understood and everybody was really involved. Even young children were picking snails out of river banks with chop sticks and old people were taking tea to the snail control workers in the fields. Almost everyone, even though many are still illiterate, understands the causes of snail fever and knows how the pit latrine system works and why it is safe.

REMEMBER ! Two views of South Africa Tuesday, 12-2 p.m. UNION HALL

Five Minutes to Midnight

A Film on the State of the World

Screening in the Memorial Theatre, noon, Monday 4 October.

Drawing of machinery consuming animals with a man sitting in the foreground

Time is Running out for the Human Race.....

The world problems of poverty, over-population, malnutrition, disease, illiteracy, un-employment and international trade are all linked together. These global problems demand global solutions. "Five Minutes to Midnight" graphically shows these problems and the urgent need for international cooperation in tackling them Now before it is too late for all of us.

Population and Poverty

By the year 2000 when the population of the world who currently make up the 'have-nots' of our planet will be very nearly 90 per cent of the world's population. In such circumstances there can be no hope for global peace and stability.

"The deep poverty of two men out of three in this immensely rich world remains our basic problem. I believe the nations have perhaps only ten years left to solve these problems or perish."

- U Thant former UN General Secretary

The root cause of the population problem is poverty. Poor parents tend to have many children because their kids provide an insurance policy for the future. Children are seen by their parents as their only means of support in old age. Children, too, are useful when they are young because they can do all sorts of work. But in the rich countries children are no longer wanted for economic reasons and in fact cost their parents a lot more.

"Earth provides enough to satisfy every man's need but not for every man's greed."

— Gandhi

drawing of a man hoarding a pile of cash

The Film

"Five Minutes to Midnight" is a film produced by a British organisation - World Focus. This organisation was recently set up to research and make special documentary films on the problems of world development and the state of our world today.

The film was shot in Latin America, Africa, the Indian subcontinent, Indonesia, the Far East (including China), and Europe and America. Financial backing was received from the British, Netherlands, West Germany and other governments, as well as from the United Nations and the World Bank. There were also a number of contributions from voluntary aid organisations. The New Zealand government gave \$10,000.

Research assistance was provided by the World Bank, Overseas Development Institute, Institute of Development Studies, UNDP, WHO, FAO, and many individual experts.

The film took two years and \$400,000 to make.

World Focus has no political or religious affiliations Its directors - Alan Hart, Ian McFarlane, and Tigger Stack - are highly skilled professional reporters and film makers with international reputations. Aware of the urgency of the need for an internationally coordinated assault on world poverty, they decided to join "the crusade for commonsense for the sake of common humanity". "Five Minutes to Midnight" was World Focus's first project and is available for the use of all the people involved in the fight for world development and human survival.

"There will either be a common investment in a future for all - or there will be no future for anyone."

— Erhard Eppler, former Minister in the Federal German Government.

On behalf of the External Aid Division of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Wellington Corso Centre is arranging booking of "Five Minutes to Midnight" for organisations wishing to screen the film to their members. Write to Corso, P.O. Box 27017. Upper Willis Street, or phone 844-560

Sports

Sports Council Sgm

Notice is hereby given of a Special General Meeting of VUM Sports Council Incorporated to be held on Thursday October 14th 1976 at 7.00pm in the UUB Boardroom to discuss certain amendments to the constitution of Sports Council Inc.

The Proposed Amendments are:

Rule 5 (c) be altered to read:-

The Executive shall be elected by the club members in an Annual Election to be held during the first three weeks of the third University term. This election is to be held at a General Meeting of the club called for that purpose. The Executive shall hold office from the 1st January to 31st December in the year following the election.

Rule 5 (d) be altered to read:-

The Chairman, Secretary, Treasurer and four (4) members shall be elected by majority of members of the club present and voting at the general meeting by secret ballot.

Rule 7 (a) The title President be deleted and replaced by Chairman.

Rule 7 (b) be deleted

Rule 8 (a) be altered to read:-

The Club's financial year shall commence on the first day of January and end on the 31st day of December of that year.

Rule 8 (a) be altered to read:-

The Annual General Meeting of the Club shall be held within thirty (30) days of the beginning of the first University term. Seven (7) clear days notice of the meeting shall be given. The notices may be given by post, by notice on a notice, board at the Club's registered office or by a combination of these methods.

The regular business of the Annual General Meeting shall be the printed Annual Report for the preceding year and the duly audited financial statement for the preceding year.

Man sowing a field with crops

Rugby League

A Look to the Future —

Where do we go from here? This is the obvious question when one takes a look at the Victoria University League Team. With an ever changing population at the University, the composition of any sport teams creates problems. To actually play in any sport team, a person has to be interested and it is the lack of interest in the game that creates the problem of fielding a league team.

However, over the past three years the Victoria University Rugby League Team has managed to overcome this problem. With a "hard core" of members who first played in 1973 the club has built up a tremendously successful record. In all of the three years that the club has existed, the team has only lost two of the twenty three games that it has played. These were to:

- St. George Premiers (26-24) and
- Auckland University (at the 1976 tournament 15-9).

It is the first time in three years that Auckland University have beaten Victoria, and they, as a team, play regular club league. An indication of the strength of the 1976 team can perhaps be gauged by the fact that eight of our players made the New Zealand Universities team;

- namely
- Walter Walker
- Alistair Mc Beth
- Sakiusa Rabuka
- Tu Wyllie
- Taiki Apu
- Bruce Horsfall
- Mike Smith
- Kelly Walker

Also, another of our players, Doug Sleeman, made the North Island Universities but withdrew through injury.

The situation seems good for next year, because the tournament is in Auckland. Most of this year's team is returning next which puts Victoria in good stead in so far as 'experience' goes. So to you interested people who want to enjoy yourselves in the realms of sport and social activities come along and join Rugby League. The team is managed purely on a social basis and is not involved in the local competition. The Vic team usually plays on Sundays against other Universities or against other minor league associations. The major objective of the club is to win at tournament. A notice about Rugby League will appear in the 1977 Student Handbook where contact names and addresses will be given.

There are several people to whom the Vic Team owes many thanks. Firstly, to the boys. He needs no

mention and his names is Bud Lisle, the coach. Bud and Ted Campbell (the assistant coach) have put a lot of time and effort into coaching the team. But it is with sad regret that the Vic Team say goodbye to this stalwart of Rugby League. Bud has now moved to Auckland.

Secondly, special thanks must go to Ted Campbell and his wife Rosemary, Taiki Apu, Walton Walker, Tu Wyllie, Whai Dewes and "radio Victoria" disc jockey, Amo, for their tremendous help in the preparation of food and entertainment. And one must not forget the captain, Mike Smith or the President, Martin England.

Finally, the Vic Club is holding a windup social on Friday 8th at the Rugby Club Rooms. A few presentations are to be made, so with your support it could be a good chance to blow your minds before finals.
- Kelly Walker

NEWSHEET MONDAY 4 OCTOBER 12pm Come along to Mass to finish off the year. Kelburn Pde No.50 TUESDAY 5 OCTOBER 12-2pm Two Views of South Africa. Henry Isaacs banned S.A. student debates "the other" view. Union Hall. 2.15pm 'Savage Messiah' Come and see the early Ken Russell (before he went totally off his nut). A tale of the ideological struggle of a bourgeois sculptor. 5-7pm Scottish Country Dancing. There will be Scottish Dancing for at least two or three more weeks. Come along and take a break from exams. UNION HALL. WEDNESDAY 6 OCTOBER 1pm Mass will be celebrated. K718 1.15pm Christian Science Organisation Meeting. All visitors welcome. Committee Room 1. THURSDAY 7 OCTOBER 12-2pm Forum on Industrial Relations. Thomson backed out last time but its hoped to get him this time, or at least one Government member. A prominent trade unionist will also be there. Union Hall. 2.15pm 'Midnight Cowboy'. The tale of a city boy in New York. Won several Oscars and a Colin. Memorial Theatre. 5pm Sociology Piss Up. Come and break a bottle over your favourite lecturers head. Indulge in a Whitbread and Weber. Bring your own booze. Here's a chance to divulge your latest theory. Smoking Room. 5.05pm Last mass and Tea. Come along. Ramsey House Lounge. 6pm Victoria University Nurses' Society. AGM. Stomp out the rumour that nurses on campus are apathetic. Come and help plan future activities. Theatre Foyer. 7.30pm WMSSA - short meeting to discuss next year's activities. Union Hall. Everyone Welcome. FRIDAY 8 OCTOBER 2pm The most horrible debauched pub crawl ever. Tell your friend Landlady and grandmother. Bring the family. I don't want to catch anybody not drinkin. Come and reinforce traditional myths about New Zealanders. Seven Seas Bar for a start. 8pm Scottish Country Dancing. End of year social. Come along and bring your friends. Everybody 50c and please bring a plate. A variety of different dances. Union Hall. MONDAY 11 OCTOBER 7pm The Squash Club will hold its final club night on Monday. An informal teams competition will be held and refreshments will be available. John Reid's Squash Centre.

Inside South Africa

Interview of Friday June 18 with Winnie Mandela on Soweto Riots from Eric Abraham.

Winnie Mandela what is your reaction to the current outbreak of violence in the Black townships surrounding Johannesburg and on the Witwatersrand?

Naturally we are terribly shocked by the situation. But this is precisely what we have predicted and furthermore we foresaw that the nationalist regime's laws would lead the country to this type of situation.

The authorities seem to be making a division between the so called law abiding citizens of the Black townships and what they term Tsotsi's' or looters and opportunists. What in your opinion is the root cause of the disturbances in which approximately 90 people have died and over a 1,000 have been injured?

As I have told the South African public time and time again race relations in this country have deteriorated to the extent that there will no longer be any possible reconciliation between Black and White. What is happening is, in fact, a projection of Black anger against the racist regime. This anger is directed at anything that is connected with the system and the government. It is not a question of the insistence of the Afrikaans language as the mode of instruction for Black school children. The burning of the offices belonging to the government administration - the beerhalls, administration offices, post offices, administration-run buses and the like - should be enough for people to realise this point. It has got nothing to do with vandalism and opportunists (Tsotsi's) or any of those suggestions. It is black anger against white domination.

It has been reported that the disturbances were initially started by school children, the some 10,000 Black school children in the Soweto township. Yet from the workers and adults I spoke to in Soweto yesterday it would seem that they have the support of the Black population at large and that the base of the confrontation has broadened beyond that of the Afrikaans language issue. Would you agree?

Precisely. We warned the Government that this would happen if they continue compelling the children to learn a language that they did not want to learn and continued deciding our children's fate in our presence. We have no say whatsoever even in the medium of the instruction of our children - and if they demonstrated their hatred against the language they have our full support. But as such, the Afrikaans issue was merely a unifying

factor it could have been anything.

Do you see any significance arising from the solidarity march of several hundred white students from the university of the Witwatersrand which took place yesterday (June 17) and which was spontaneously joined by several hundred Black city workers. Could this be read as an indication of certain white people being accepted by Blacks and joining them in their struggle for a democratic South Africa in which all citizens Black and White have the vote?

As I have said before in my speeches. I have always had faith in the remnants of what one might call the conscience of the country - the students. It was unfortunate that the races have drifted further and further apart because of the divisive racial laws and the stage was reached where the Black man had to concentrate on his own Black pride and consciousness. As a result of this it became necessary that the Black man should speak for himself and the whites for the whites. But we are aware of the fact that there are those whites who are still concerned about the future of this country and who realise that at no stage have we ever been anti-white and that it is our rejection by the white man that has resulted in the formation of Black consciousness.

Winnie Mandela - Black activist released after 13 years of banning

Would you agree then that Black consciousness should be viewed as a strategy for change in this country.

Precisely. There is no other solution. Black has to speak for Black. Black has to develop self-reliance, self-pride and there is no other solution.

Winnie Mandela, would you agree that the confrontations which began in Soweto and have since escalated and spread to other parts of the Witwatersrand, and indeed other parts of South Africa, is a culmination or outcome of the Black consciousness movement?

Black consciousness is not a thing of today, it is not new. In fact it is not necessarily a culmination. What is happening is just ordinary Black anger at the white racist regime. But it cannot necessarily be attributed to Black consciousness as such. The issue is more that of a Black nation versus a white minority.

Do you see the current situation escalating and could you make some prophecy in this regard. Some observers believe this to be a display of Black solidarity and strength which might be diffused shortly?

From what I know of our nationalist government and their handling of national issues I believe that more people are going to be shot. More people are going to be arrested. They are going to deal with us through the Tribal leaders and because the people are unarmed the situation is going to de-escalate. After all we have no machine guns. We are faced with people gunning us down while we are merely carrying stones, not that one had any intention of fighting a battle with stones. The police fired at innocent children. Innocent unarmed children. What has happened is just an ordinary retaliation by the Blacks against machine guns. So what is going to happen because they have these machine guns is that they are going to quell it. It is going to spread throughout the country and they are going to control it with the same means they have used here.

According to any eye-witness report in the initial incident in Soweto the police fired first and the stones were thrown afterwards. Do you believe this to be correct or do you have any further information as to who started the confrontation.

I happened to be present, I was on the scene. I was, however not present when the first shots were fired at the children. What happened was that as the about 10,000 children marched towards the Orlando West High School - where they intended to hold an innocent meeting at which they were going to formulate a strategy in the event of the department compelling to continue with the afrikaans, to decide jointly as to what they should do. So what happened as they were nearing the school, the police fired at the innocent school children who were right in front. These children were aged between 8 and 10 years. They were not even part of the demonstration. The first shots landed on a boy of about 10 years old.

So all indications are that the response on the part of the school children was provoked by the excessive measures used by the police?

Yes of course. What the police did was to set a dog on a child. The dog bit the child and the students naturally got hold of the dog to protect the child and as they did that this particular policeman fired the first shots at this child, who died on the spot. That is how the dog got killed and that is how they provoked 10,000 children. And got the spontaneous reaction from the children who just picked up stones and threw them at the police to protect themselves and naturally after that the situation was uncontrollable which is precisely what we had predicted. As the government is looking for communists under our beds, all over the country - in other words some kind of scape goat the country will flare up in unorganized violence when Black anger projects itself in the manner you see today.

Soweto: The Beginning [*unclear*: of] the Beginning

*Soweto boils over leaving over 170 dead and over 1,000 injured. Apparently a demonstration against Bantu education, in fact it is a blind reaction against the whole [*unclear*: Bantustan] policy by the urban South Africans condemned to live in ghettos on the fringes of white society. Hugh Lewin analyses the terrible events.*

At the height of the troubles in Soweto last month, a black Johannesburg journalist was asked what was happening. "The kids," he said. "Have taken over." He sounded surprised—and a little alarmed.

He was surprised, he said, not that the riots were taking place but that the protesting school children were so untied and so clearly politicised. "It wasn't, he added, "like this at Sharpeville."

Everybody - as the troubles spread from Soweto to Alexandra, then to Mabopane and the rest thought immediately of Sharpeville. Comparisons were inevitable with the events of 1960 when jittery police shot dead 69 of a crowd of pass-law protesters outside the South Rand township of Sharpeville, itself identical to many of the complexes which today make up 'Soweto' the South Western Townships of Johannesburg.

There was even, this time, a certain sick sense of confirmation at the news of the spreading violence and the mounting death-toll. Ever since Sharpeville, the world has been waiting for its sequel and what was surprising about Soweto was not so much that the riots began on June 16, 1976, in the way they did, but that Sharpeville's sequel had taken so long in coming.

Soweto activists were the children of Sharpeville

There is a very real sense in which Soweto is the natural heir to Sharpeville. The "kids" at the heart of the Soweto protests are essentially the children of Sharpeville: born about the time of the shootings, they are the first real products of post-Sharpeville apartheid, the first generation of Black South Africans educated wholly under Bantu education, the corner-stone of apartheid. This fact, more than any, makes the troubles in Soweto so significant and indicates that the sequel to Soweto will be considerably more troubled, and will take place a lot sooner, than after Sharpeville.

It was hardly surprising that the troubles began in Soweto. No area in South Africa today better exposes the bitter reality of apartheid. A vast conglomerate of boxed-up townships, Soweto houses white Johannesburg's workforce. With an official population of 650,000 its probable population of more than a million Blacks is served by hardly a dozen cinemas, a scattering of community halls and men-only beer halls. Less than a quarter of the houses have electricity; even less have hot running water: streets are seldom lit; public transport is crammed and expensive. With a frighteningly high crime rate (an average of 13 murders a week), Soweto is a concentrated complex of frustration, anger and deprivation - on the edge of, and constant servant to, white Johannesburg's affluence and plenty.

The anger of this huge urban population has been sharpened in recent weeks by the wrangle between Prime Minister Vorster and Chief Kaiser Matanzima over the issue of citizenship of the Transkei, due for 'independence' in October. Vorster hopes to solve the problem of the urban blacks by declaring them all citizens of their ethnic homelands, irrespective of their actual origin. According to his plan, a large proportion of Soweto's inhabitants - most of whom have never been to the Transkei, nor wish to do so - will in October, by a stroke of apartheid magic, become citizens of the Transkei and so, of course, foreigners in their own country.

"Stateless" Transkei Africans

Matanzima, in a futile effort to wrest some self-respect from the process which is about to make him South Africa's first puppet premier, has tried to insist that only those who apply citizenship can be considered. But Pretoria has remained obdurate and Vorster's plan is likely soon to be enshrined in the Transkei Act - a forceful reminder to urban blacks that they are, in official terms, only "temporary sojourners" in their own homes. Their anger is understandable - and is given added point by the fact that more than half of Soweto's population is less than 20 years old.

It was after a five-week boycott of their schools by Soweto school children that the violence broke. Under scrawled banners of Asingeni—we will not go in, some 2,000 children refused to enter classes, protesting at having to study mathematics and social science in Afrikaans. Leaving aside for the moment that precise issue, what was immediately striking about their behaviour was its uncompromising directness. In political terms, it revealed considerable maturity and - a point which Vorster was quick to complain at - a definite degree of

organisation. Vorster had good reason to complain: the riots effectively shattered what was to be his most spectacular coup in his long-playing detente exercise: his meeting with US Secretary of State, Henry Kissinger.

The Minister of Justice at the time of Sharpeville was B.J. Vorster, now Prime Minister, the man primarily responsible for the introduction of the formidable array of "security laws" which have this year reached their grossest shape in the Internal Security Act - which will, in spite of Government attempts to change the name, take its place alongside other bizarre South African contributions to history under its original title, the State Security Bill, the "SS" law.

Raised in Vorster's black ghettos

The children of Soweto thus provide Vorster with his bitterest and most direct challenge - for they are (such is sweet irony) the true products of the system of which he has been the most strenuous defender and enforcer. They have been educated completely within the confines of his laws, nurtured in the streets and houses of apartheid, and schooled entirely according to the Nationalist Party blueprint for black subservience, the Bantu Education Act of 1983 (as amended in 1954, 1956, 1959 and 1961).

The basic principle of that Act was clearly put by its main architect, Dr Verwoerd, in 1954:

The Bantu must be guided to serve his own community in all respects. There is no place for him in the European community above the level of certain forms of labour....Until now he has been subjected to a school system which drew him away from his own community and misled him by showing him the green pastures of European society in which he was not allowed to graze.

It might be argued that the 'idealism' of Verwoerd has been replaced by Vorster's "pragmatism" - but Verwoerd was also the architect of the homelands' policy which Vorster has made his last line of defence, and one of Vorster's most recent Cabinet appointments has confirmed the Verwoerd line on education. Vorster has appointed, as the man to supervise Bantu Education, the rising star of South African white politics, Dr Andries Treurnicht, former Pretoria theologian and one-time chairman of the "Broederbond", the secret "band of brothers" which has masterminded the rise of Afrikaner nationalism. Dr Treurnicht, a severe hard-liner whose appointment was clearly a move by Vorster to appease his right-wing, has said of apartheid: "I know of no other policy which is so moral, so scripturally justifiable". Under him, few changes are likely to the basic system.

Before Soweto, the South African Government liked to make extravagant claims for the "achievements" of Bantu education. They pointed out, for example, that the enrolment of Africans at schools rose from one million in 1955 to 2.9m in 1971; that expenditure increased from R18.8m in 1960 to R56.1 m in 1971; and that the proportion of African children in the 7-15 age groups had risen to 76%.

The appearance of improvement is deceptive: the same figures reveal a reality of qualitative decline and cultural impoverishment. Between 1955 and 1971, the pupil-teacher ratio rose from 45:1 to 58:1 (in white schools it is 20:1), the increase in expenditure was greatly outmatched by the increase in numbers; and for every R1 spent in 1970 on an African child, the Government spent R31.6 for each white child. In addition, of the existing 10,550 African schools, only 453 (a mere 4.3%) were secondary schools, with 94% of all African children in primary classes only.

Bantu education has increased drop-outs

This remarkable disproportion points to one of the gravest effects of Bantu education: that it has increased the drop-out rate among black children, so much so that of the six million who began school between 1955 and 1968, at least half dropped out before Standard III; before, that is, they became fully literate, even in their mother-tongue. Moreover, there has been (e.g. between 1956 and 1960) a marked decline in the number of candidates and the number of passes among Africans taking the matriculation exams: from 46.1% passes in 1956 to only 17.9% in 1960.

Policemen Armed with Clubs Subduing Demonstrator

And there has always been a further impediment facing the black child who, untypically, manages to battle through to secondary school: he must not only learn three languages (his ethnic language, plus the two official languages, English and Afrikaans) but must also learn in all three languages. A comparable situation would be where a Lagos child had to learn History in Yoruba. Geography in English and Maths in, say, French.

This was the issue which crystallised before the Soweto riots, first after a ruling 1973 that black students in urban areas, if they did not use mother-tongue instruction, should "choose the language of the white community among whom their children would work"; then in 1974 by a ruling that English and Afrikaans were to be used on a 50-50 basis. This move was opposed by teachers and school boards, as well as by parents and pupils: the

ruling, they said, was retarding the children's development.

Did students organise riots?

English is regarded by South African blacks as a more useful Lingua franca than Afrikaans - and Afrikaans has developed a hated stigma of its own as the "Taal van die Verdrukker," the Language of the Oppressor. Thus the boycott against tuition in Afrikaans was immediately a protest against a whole system - and perhaps the most significant aspect of the present unrest to have emerged is the evident solidarity among the young blacks. Vorster was, quick to attack "agitators and organisers" which, while predictable and customary, was probably justified, but only to an extent. For there is an acknowledged link between SASM, the South African Students' Movement, of which some of the Soweto children were members, and SASO, the Students' Organisation, the radical black students' movement, a number of whose members are currently on trial in Pretoria under the Terrorism Act for their part in a pro-Frelimo rally in Durban.

The actual degree of organisation - and, for instance, the extent of any links between the students inside and the many active exiles outside - is largely unimportant. For what these children of Sharpeville now lack by way of organisation, they have in abundance by way of courage and new horizons, even new possibilities which were not there 16 years ago, nor even until April 1974 when the Portuguese empire crumbled. While they still show surprising but admirable-loyalty to the imprisoned leaders on Robben Island (the "Old Guard" of Sharpeville times), today's black pupils and students now have their own heroes, close at hand in the victors of Mozambique and Angola.

Alongside the victims of Soweto and Alexandra and Mobopane, they have other contemporaries like Abraham Tiro, the young SASO leader who, as student president at Turfloop University in 1972, attacked the very system which had reared him. "We want a system of education," he said, "which is common to all South Africans....." Tiro was expelled - and later killed by a parcel bomb in Botswana.

Today's "kids" in South Africa have had a tough upbringing - and, in Soweto in June, they fought their first battle, which Vorster lost. It is unlikely to be their last battle, nor hit last defeat.

Bodies of Soweto Demonstrators Killed by Police Gunfire

At the end of October LaW student Henry Isaacs will complete two years as holder of the NZUSA Southern African Scholarship. In this article he comments on the implications of the Soweto uprisings.

On Wednesday June 16 South African Police opened fire on 10,000 peaceful school children in the sprawling Black township of Soweto - 18 miles outside Johannesburg.

The schoolchildren were protesting against a decision by the South African Bantu Education Department that they should be taught certain subjects in the medium of the Afrikaans language.

The first victim was a 10 year old bystander who was shot dead after having been attacked by a police dog. Eye-witnesses stated categorically that the school children retaliated only after being provoked by the police shooting.

Alf Khumalo, a Black photographer on the Johannesburg Sunday Times was caught up in the initial uprising on Wednesday June 16. This is his story:

"Violence. Small bodies writhing in pools of blood in the dust. Police bullets tearing holes in the mob and the screams of anger and pain. These are my most vivid memories of a day I will never forget.

"I arrived in Soweto at about 11am. The children were marching with banners. Police troops carriers arrived. Men poured out of the vehicles and fired tear gas. At this stage there was no hint of trouble to come. The children were laughing and joking amongst themselves. They advanced on the police but when they saw guns being held at the ready they turned and walked back to Orlando West School.

"The police circled round the marching children, who had swelled to a mob of about 12,000 and fired tear gas into the crowd.

"The children began stoning the police. Some surrounded the policemen and began stoning them from all directions.

"The police began shooting. I remember looking at the children in their school uniforms and wondering how long they would stand up to the police.

"Suddenly a small boy dropped to the ground next to me. I realised then that the police were not firing warning shots. They were shooting into the crowd.

"More children fell. There seemed to be no plan. The police were merely blasting away the the mob.

"What frightened me more than anything was the attitude of the children. Many seemed oblivious to the danger. They continued running towards the police - dodging and ducking.

"I began taking pictures of the little boy who was dying next to me. Blood poured from his mouth and some

children knelt next to him and tried to stop the flow of blood.

"Then some children shouted they were going to kill me. A young boy grabbed me by the hand and pulled me away. Eventually it became too dangerous even for him and he left me.

"I ran, jumping over fences and walls to escape, but they surrounded me and two boys drew knives. I thought it was the end.

"I begged them to leave me alone. I said I was a reporter and was there to record what happened. A young girl hit me on the head with a rock. I was dazed but still on my feet. Then they saw reason, and some escorted me away.

"All the time helicopters circled overhead and there was the sound of shooting. It was like a dream. A dream I will never forget"(1)

Warwick Johnston, a New Zealander who teaches English at a teacher's college in Soweto had to be escorted by the SA police, according to his sister. Mr Johnston who lives with his wife in Johannesburg had telephoned his parents and sister here in NZ to assure them that he was well. According to his sister "He said that when he went back today [i.e. the day after the initial shootings] things were much quieter. He had a lot of praise for the police handling of [*unclear*: the] riots"(2). A week later, the Commissioner of Police, in announcing that the [official] death toll was 140, said: "I am very satisfied with the way the [police] behaved.....Where necessary they acted drastically....."(3)

Eric Abraham, the Co-ordinator of Southern Africa News Agency (SANA) filed the following report for the BBC Focus on Africa Service on 16 June:

"In the Black township of Soweto - on the outskirts of Johannesburg - 10,000 angry high school children rioted and stoned a large contingent of police at the Puefeui Junior Secondary School in Orlando West this morning.

"It is reported that two children were shot dead by members of the South African Police who fired hundreds of rounds at the school children - and 14 were wounded. The immediate cause of the unrest which was sparked off last week when school children stoned police and attempted to detain a pupil at the Naledi High School and set a police vehicle on fire, is the new ruling that the children must be taught Mathematics and Social Studies in Afrikaans. However, the root cause for [sic] the current disturbances Lies far deeper. One educationist stated that "The issue has become in a way, a symbol of resistance among the youth to White oppression and White authority, and symbolises a new movement of militancy among the youth!".

He continued that "the unrest reflects a rejection of the school system; Rejection of White authority and a rejection of the passive attitudes of their parents."

Latest reports are that the situation is explosive with sporadic confrontations between police and school children taking place at schools throughout Orlando West and Soweto. Apparently two riot police were taken to hospitals with injuries. I spoke to an Orlando resident on the phone this morning and she said that the situation was "ugly" and at least 50 police cars were at the scene - many have since had their windscreen smashed by stone-throwing school children. No further details are available."

The uprisings spread rapidly and within a few days the entire country was convulsed by violence. By 26th June a sullen calm had descended on the Black Townships and South Africa was able to take a look at the cost in terms of people and property:

People:

Property Damaged and/or Destroyed:

Authorities estimated then that it would take five years and many millions of rand to restore Soweto and the other battered townships (4). Apart from wrecked amenities the health and welfare infrastructure had been smashed. Health records for more than a million Blacks had gone up in smoke.

While the official death toll was given as 196 after the initial uprisings in Mid-June the figure is suspected to be much higher. The reporter of the UN Committee Against Apartheid Mr Nicasio Vladerrama of the Phillipines, told a meeting of the 18 Nation-body that according to information received from South Africa by the UN's Centre Against Apartheid "Leaders of the Black people estimate that about 1,000 Africans have been killed in the recent massacre." He also said that many of the victims were killed by 22 calibre bullets which were not South African police issue. Mr Valderrama said Black leaders reported that Bullets of that calibre were used by a White vigilante group called Citizens Reserve Force "which was allowed to into Doweto to murder the Blacks" (5).

The South African Minister of Police, Mr James Kruger, said at a news conference in Pretoria that "many Blacks were killed by Black rioters and many casualties among rioters were caused by .22 calibre bullets" which were not used by the police. He denied that Reserve troops using .22 calibre guns were sent in and that White vigilantes were allowed to enter Soweto to kill Blacks (6).

Mr Kruger then went on to say that Black police first opened fire on the Students in Soweto and that a total 22 police were injured in the disturbances: police did Not come under gunfire during the violence although two

Blacks were arrested in Soweto with .22 Calibre pistols. *It had not been established whether the guru had been fired recently*(7).

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi of the Kwazulu Bantustan, after a meeting in Johannesburg with the Soweto Civic leaders and Progressive Reform Party Leader, Mr Colin Eglin, reported to his cabinet (in the Bantustan) that the violence erupted after the police opened fire. His estimate of the number killed was "several hundred". On Monday 9th August 1976 I was in Canberra where I spoke to an Australian lady who had worked in South Africa for 2½ years during which time she had made many friends in the Black Community. She was in South Africa during the uprisings and had returned to Australia only a week before I met her. She estimated that at least 800 people had been killed.

Though the initial demonstrations were clearly sparked off by the Afrikaans language issue it became clear that the language issue merely provided the unifying factor the escalation of Black Resistance to Apartheid - resistance unparalleled since Sharpeville in 1960. One Black leader termed the Soweto and subsequent uprisings "a projection of Black anger against the racist regime."

The stoning and burning of the symbols of the White government and administration the beer halls, post-offices, buses and administration offices in the townships illustrated this. Mrs Winnie Mandela, wife of Nelson Mandela, the nationalist leader serving a life sentence on Robben Island, denied the Government claim that it was merely [*unclear: thee*] action of a relatively small group of looters and opportunists or "Tsotsi's", that had led to the confrontation but rather the very real grievances of Black people in South Africa. As one newspaper observed:

"The riots in Soweto have clarified a number of issues about our South African society. "Ostensibly the issue has been the use of Afrikaans in schools. In fact this is no more than a catalyst; the real issue is the constant degradation, deprivation and total lack of control which is suffered by all young Blacks. "The school boycotts have been in progress for five weeks. This is no mean feat. It takes immense determination and genuine support to maintain a movement as long as this. It is founded not on agitators, but on a bitterness and frustration which runs very deep.

It is a bitterness against Afrikaans, the WRAB (West Rand Administration Board), and Whites in [*unclear: general*] which does not exclude dogooder liberals who ironically are the first to be killed. Such virulence, which can turn quickly to violence, does not bode well for our future.

"The riots must destroy once and for all the myth of the happy, tame Black trotting off gaily to the Transkei. The feelings which were behind the successes of the ANC and the PAC 15 years ago remain unabated, and more volatile than ever before. Violence is in the air, and the present violence is not a freak phenomenon. It is the logical result of what we do to Blacks.

"Without some radical changes - not simply in school curricula - there is a very real danger that riots in Soweto (and elsewhere) will become our way of life".

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Books

The Home of Man

by Barbara Ward Pelican 1976 \$2.90

The aim of this book, as Barbara Ward sees it is to outline the massive problems of housing throughout the world and suggest some ways towards resolving them. In the first she is reasonably successful, in the second, to this reviewer anyway, hopelessly unrealistic. International Habitat Year deserves a better analysis.

The 'doomsayers' have been around so long now that we are suffering from overkill. This is a pity, as what

they, and particularly this book have to say, is of vital importance. Stocks of resources are finite, population is growing too fast for its social and economic environment, and we cannot continue the levels of pollution and waste that the west currently spews out.

The issues of housing, as the book quite correctly argues, are inseparable from wider issues of allocation. Standards of housing cannot be seen in isolation from their social and economic contexts. The failure of the many massive housing schemes, both in rich and poor countries, comes from ignoring these very contexts. You cannot build expensive houses if the inhabitants are too poor to pay the rents. There is no point in constructing blocks of flats if that is not what the people of the area want.

Given that these contexts are of vital importance, the book does seem to deviate from its main theme. Especially when the author gets angry, as she does, quite correctly, in several cases. One when she effectively destroys any arguments anyone might have for nuclear power (except for making a profit out of it). Another, a point returned to again and again, is her hatred of the motor car. When 93 000 people are killed annually in Europe, and millions maimed, the hatred and anger are well justified. What they have to do with housing is a little more obscure.

On housing, Barbara Ward makes many very important and cogent points. Firstly, the failure of the free market to effectively provide decent housing for hundreds of millions of people in the third world. Housing is more than just shelter, as the UN Year clearly recognises. It involves shelter, sanitation, community facilities and so on: "What is intolerable is water playing on golfing greens for the tourist when children die of dysentery not half a mile away"(p 231).

Yet just building "better" facilities is not the answer. Leaving aside the point that most of the world cannot afford to this, there are important social implications. Schemes may provide "accommodation which in physical terms - water, drainage, domestic facilities, shelter against the elements - is far superior to older buildings, or the village 'slums' so many migrants escaped from. Nevertheless, these blocks do not add up to a fully human environment" (p199).

What does make a "fully human environment"? This gets into the solutions and Barbara Ward's analysis begins to take off into fairy land. Quite rightly, she urges the need for community involvement and consultation with all involved in the planning process. And she applauds the new spirit she sees in the 1970s toward international cooperation on these issues.

But she avoids the main issue. The primary problem of the third world is not housing, or sanitation, or community involvement, It is unredeemed, outright poverty. In the 1970s, the World Bank estimates the average income in the rich countries will grow from \$3100 per year to \$4000 per year, In the poorest it will grow from \$105 per capita each year to \$108. The gap is widening, not narrowing

What is causing this poverty? It is not population size (the densest populated countries of the world - Holland, Belgium, England - are also among the richest). It is not the economic resources of areas. It is, essentially, international exploitation and oppression of the first order. Until this is realised, little real progress can be made towards solving housing or other problems. Barbara Ward fails to realise it.

Deteriorating US Housing. Excuse me Jerry, but do you still believe in the "Domino Theory"? Of Course I Do! Why Do You Ask?

She continually cites the gap between rich and poor. She condemns the lack of concern for poverty and starvation in capitalist countries. And she praises the achievements of China, Yet the analysis necessary to link these together is missing. Karl Marx is arbitrarily dismissed as another "Hebrew prophet". And how can you preach cooperation when there is no cooperation in the ownership of the productive resources of a country.

The question of decent housing is a very important and pressing one. In addressing a book to the problem Barbara Ward has drawn together much valuable information and powerful insights. If it does wander a little or show signs of being written in rather a hurry, the material is still interesting. But when she concludes "We must love each other or we must die" the reader suspects that the problems are going to be solved. The bourgeois myth remains strong.

Recommended, but for the description, not the solution.
— Anthony Ward.

Learning about Sexism in New Zealand.

Editors: Phillida Bunkle, Stephen Levine, Chris Wainwright.

(copy kindly supplied by the University Bookshop, Mount Street)

This book consists of a series of essays (mostly by women) about sexism in New Zealand. Its authors' avowed purpose is to communicate an understanding of women's oppression as well as to be involved in appropriate political change, by adding their voices to the Feminist Movement.

Any reviewer should compare and contrast this book and its aims with the one entitled 'Sexist Society'

(published in 1972, eds Sue Kedgley and Sharyn Cederman).

This latter book is for me, a first-rate expose of sexism in the social political economic and personal lives of New Zealanders.

Its defined purpose was to show (especially women) just how oppressed women are as well as attempting to establish the significance and purpose of women's liberation.

'Sexist Society' achieves its aims in an effective and direct way by using a series of case histories as archetypes exemplifying the different ways sexism works.

On the other hand, 'learning about sexism' doesn't have the same impact on me.

It is suggested in the introduction that efforts will be made to describe sexism the way it is seen not "according to an abstract and academic formula which takes the guts out of experience".

I don't think the efforts made were very great.

Thus, even in Debbie Jones interesting article. The erotic revolution', one sees passages such as this: "What is the truly revolutionary alternative? essentially the deinstitutionalisation of sexual intercourse. Rather than being confined to a [*unclear*: functionally] oppressive social role, sexuality should affect all areas of our lives".

So that while most of the essays feature carefully-worded arguments well supported by good, statistically sound research, it is, taken overall, far too dry and academic. (Many of these essays would get high marks in stage three sociology courses).

To me, as an instrument of mass education therefore 'Sexist Society' is far more effective a book than 'Learning About Sexism'. It is true that some feminists would not see the former book as possessing the same degree of political radicalism as the latter, but its accessibility and simplicity nevertheless give it an advantage.

One essay in 'Learning About Sexism' [*unclear*: has] particularly aroused some attention and ire. This is Chris Wainwright's one about male oppression. Some reviewers have suggested that his comments indicate to them that men should not attempt to write about sexism.

Certainly one does get the feeling that Chris, while intellectually accepting all he puts forward in the article is still not free emotionally from chauvinist tendencies. He always writes from a distance, referring usually to 'we', rarely to 'I' and while generalising about the oppression men 'endure' never talks about his own personal experiences. I think, though, he is right when he does suggest that women have contributed to sexist practices as much as men for it takes effectively conditioned people of both sexes to maintain the traditional forms of social life, and personal and power relationships.

At the same time it is possible (thank god) for women to break out of their inherited bondage. It is also possible for men to do the same. It is said that women have everything to gain as the oppressed by fighting back, and that men, as they have everything to lose, won't be inclined to give up their privileges. How true, but for some men who don't like rugby, racing, beer, violence, conventional competitiveness, aggressiveness and who don't want to accept their privileges, suffering and sitmas are in store.

Here men suffer (not as women do, simply because they are women) but because they have become social deviants. Of course, these men can conceal their dislikes - even a male homosexual can 'pass' for what is regarded as sexuality legitimate if he cares to swallow his integrity and act as if he was heterosexual.

The pain is still there, undoubtedly, but such men can still hold the advantage which accrues to males whereas women will always be disadvantaged unless there are radical changes, and not many men are interested in bringing those about.

— Robert Woolf

Trade, Guns and Bibles - Mara Tautane

Haka Press; Price \$2

".....nothing but frustration can derive from misplaced loyalty to an imperfectly understood past."

Ian Wards - "Shadow of the Land".

The myth of racial harmony in New Zealand is rapidly disappearing. Such a myth would have made books like this impossible to write 10 years ago. But it is a sign of the times that Maori groups mostly young, are becoming increasingly active.

The reason for the new activity is the realisation of a new colonial history something which has been ignored by New Zealand historians and sociologists for so long, and not without reason.

Still we get historians writing about the humanity that was shown to the Maoris by the Europeans (Keith Sinclair A history of N.Z.). The old smug quips the Maori is happy in his lot - lucky it was the British that settled New Zealand and not the Dutch or French - are still echoed, but seem increasingly hollow.

This book, which is a compact historical analysis, is an additional front against this peculiar type of

reactionary thought called racism - possibly one of the most threatening social trends in contemporary New Zealand. It is not the racism of England or South Africa it is a very special type, and has evolved from a very special sequence of historical circumstances. When the leader of our country stokes these fires of racism, then this book becomes all the more relevant.

Trade, guns and Bibles is divided up into two parts. The first is an examination of the race relations of the early days of colonial New Zealand. The recurring theme of this first section is that Maori/ Pakeha race relations were shaped by the political circumstances that the colonists found themselves in. They wanted the land but were dominated militarily until 1855, plus the fact that the Maoris provided cheap labour, most of New Zealand's food (until 1880) and a market for the manufactured products of Britain. This history goes a long way in explaining NZ's present race situation.

The second section examines class formation and the effects that refrigeration, large scale unemployment and political changes had on these classes. This is a well researched and extremely valuable piece of writing which is very relevant today when we observe class distinctions sharpening.

In all, the book is well written and cogently argued. It was put together by a group of 'workers' in Auckland and is the first in a series of four examining the class structure of New Zealand an area which is largely ignored in New Zealand due to the extremely bourgeois nature of our universities - a problem that does not prevail in most other western countries.

As it is, this book would put most New Zealand academics to shame with its clear [unclear: exposition] and unambiguous approach to the problem.

Compulsory reading for those who are interested in New Zealand's colonial 'heritage'.
— David Murray

Records films

Leon Redbone: on the Track

(Warner Bros. WBS 2888)

Andy Pratt: Resolution

(Nemperor NE 438)

A nice pair of albums essentially different both from the point of view of content and musical approach, but linked by the idiosyncrasies of their respective artists.

Andy Pratt, some might remember, is noted for Avenging Annie, a peculiarly-compacted 45 of some summers past, so stunningly jammed with good things that it needed two years to unravel.

Resolution, his third album, represents an elaboration and consolidation upon the high points of its predecessors. Unlike those, however, not one cut stands out as a single. What we are given instead is the most perfectly thematically united album so far this year, with its core the depiction of the artist coming to terms with himself expressed confidently and joyously. When one has at least five alter egos that's not the easiest things in the world to achieve. The *raison d'être* behind Pratt's new found peace - cliched as it may sound in 1976 - is love, and love in the sense of celebration that marked it off as something extremely special in the Californian vernacular of a decade ago. That he can handle topics that would redden the face of your average rugby player so explicitly and with such candour is some small sign of his greatness:

*"But when she strips me naked and oo how she can/
You see a fuzzy-brained little intellectual/
Who just became a real man".*

Young girl smiling and pointing

The musical framework, considering the number of musicians used, can only be described as luxuriant, providing the bed for Pratt's, um, distinctive vocals, tracked and multi-tracked as he ranges across the various facets of interpersonal relationships. In fact, the whole album could possibly point up inadequacies in the classicist's rationale that most rock is rubbish, showing a fullness and a smoothness of sound comparable with that of the latter period Beatles. Pratt also utilises the apotheosis of that Californian sound from the Rolling Stones to the Beachboys - drawing upon them for inspiration and, surprisingly, despite the wealth and diversity of musical styles thus amalgamated the end result is neither a pastiche or a travesty. Pratt, quite simply, moved it all on to a far higher plane:

*"It seems there comes a pair of hands to guide us /
In our own special way make us stay in love /*

That's when miracles occur /

Suddenly doors open that you never thought were even there".

Leon Redbone is something of an enigma, a mystery man in the mainstream of American contemporary music, but one whose repertoire stretches as far back as Irving Berlin, Fats Waller and Hoagy Carmichael, and about whom word first filtered through the grapevine courtesy of Bob Dylan. His musical setting for some delightful ditties successfully evokes nostalgia for a bygone era: just the thing to confound Psychology students, even those at an advanced level. I'm not sure just how valid his tracery of the 20's great classics is, but it is an enjoyable and worthwhile listening experience all the same after the time necessary for assimilation. That's an important point, actually. Neither of these records is immediately accessible, they both demand time and concentration, Redbone more so than Pratt. What attracts me to Redbone so much, however, is an airy insouciance he sounds like nothing quite so much as a wobbly Randy Newman, crossed with a severely stoned J J Cale, sitting on a back porch somewhere in the Okeefeenokees warbling to the mangroves and the magnolias. The instrumentation is sparse and mainly acoustic, recorded beautifully and wrapped in a colourful cover, on the the back of which Redbone - posing as a brakeman - is wreathed in cigar smoke. Consider it a clue to the unpredictability of the programme.

— Patrick O'Dea

Louis Armstrong's Greatest Hits

Louis Armstrong's Greatest Hits makes magnificent listening. Displaying little of the swan song serenity of "What a Wonderful World", this is Satchmo at his most invigorating. If his genius can be explained, it must have something to do with the glorious depths of life with which he infects his music. His voice, his trumpet contain the whole gamut of emotions within a twinkling grin.

All of the tracks on this record were taken from concerts done in 1955-56 (with the exception of 'Cabaret' in 1966), but the original recordings date back to the 1920's. The production standard is remarkably high, with the audience noise kept to a bare minimum. Vocal work features almost throughout. The only disappointment is that the album isn't big enough: inevitably it contains only some of his greatest hits (and for some unfortunate reason, only 12 of the 13 listed tracks are actually present).

The extraordinary thing about Armstrong is that every song he sings seems to have been written for him. Thus we have 'Mack the Knife' which opens side one: the perfect vehicle for his gravely voice, with brass giving way to exactly appropriate lilting piano and percussion. This is the best version of the song I know. And "All of Me", well-known to Billie Holliday enthusiasts, which proves Satchmo can be as tender as the best. 'Cabaret' sacrifices the raucous vigour of the atmosphere to the philosophical strain of the lyrics. Ten years older, there is a slightly different artist at work here, more sophisticated but still in superb control. 'West End Blues' is a remarkable epitome of Satchmo's elusive style: he ranges from Dixie to Chicago without ever losing his own unique character. The liner notes claim this is a track every trumpet player tried to match him or and failed: an extravagant statement but I almost believe it. 'Back O'Town Blues', an Armstrong original built up around conventional bluesy verse with strong brass chorus lines, features the maestro at his most approachable, as he back-chats his way through with the bandleader:

'Lay it on 'em Satchmo

lay it on 'em.'

Shall I tell' em everthing?'

'Yeah you tell 'em everything'

'Ok boss —

Never mistreat your woman

Or its gonna bounce right back at you'

That ain't no stage-joke either daddy.'

Final mention must go to 'Basin Street Blues', a tribute to New Orleans in which the words succumb to raspy gurgles of pure affection, in turn sacrificed to a rollicking trumpet one just knows will never be surpassed. Simon Wilson.

Swept Away

Cartoon of a man eating chocolate sauce from a large tin

Lina Wertmuller's Swept Away is a love story posing variously as a didactic on class oppression, on sexual oppression, a comedy, and even (though this is purely a sideline) a photographic essay on sunsets. This might not be so bad if the political themes retained some measure of coherence, or even if the romance itself was credible or absorbing. None of this is the case in Swept Away.

Rafaella (Mariangela Melato) is the biggest bourgeois snob on the Mediterranean and Gennarino (Giancarlo Giannini) is a communist in the crew of her chartered yacht. As luck would have it, they find themselves adrift together on a rubber boat. The destination of the hapless pair is of course an island, their destiny an equally obvious love-match, and their eventual fate - you guessed it - forlorn separation in the real world.

Not much of a script to go on really. The depth seems to be coming in the beginning from a heavy-handed treatment of the class relationship of the two. Rafaella has spent her life abusing communists and the like for their stupidity and ineptitude; she now finds herself in a position where her reliance on the working class for her own existence is fully exposed, and she struggles to adapt. Gennarino realises the position he is in on the island and decides to give her an object lesson. His ruthlessness is to an extent justified, for it takes Rafaella a considerable while to get over the disrespect he is showing her.

But it doesn't take long for this theme to exhaust its possibilities, and the sexual theme is introduced. Gennarino drops his champion of the working class status and becomes a vicious chauvinist tyrant. As an illustration of de Beauvoir's point that the class struggle does not necessarily involve the sexual struggle, the development is valid. But if this is Wertmuller's aim it backfires disastrously. Because Rafaella is such a contemptible specimen, she becomes the object of a sort of savage humour. The cut from Gennarino throwing her his dirty clothes to her washing them is a visual joke, whose structure has already been established by two earlier such editing tricks at her expense. It is telling that the audience laughed loudest when Gennarino was at his most brutal.

However, the lack of serious commitment to political themes is nothing compared to the extraordinarily unconvincing emotional progression. We are actually asked to believe that Rafaella, after all the injustice inflicted on her, does come to love Gennarino, and that he loves her in return. She is not, as we might expect, merely engaged in an act of expediency, as the ending clearly shows. [Although they do return to their old lives, she to her class snobbery and he to his male complacency, they both suffer acutely the pains of being rent asunder]. What is her motive? Surely not his sexual performance, and even more surely, Wertmuller can't be trying to make some kind of comment on the natural felicity of human beings in isolation. After the patterned approach to the political themes of the first half, this development is nothing short of a dishonest evasion of the tenets she herself has established.

To her 'somewhat dubious credit, Wertmuller has made good use of the sensory aspects of film. With summer coming on, who would not relish the sight of warm blue sea and fine sandy beaches at dusk; and the lyrical music score is pleasantly enticing.

Swept Away stands waist high to the successes of Wertmuller's earlier film, *The Seduction of Mimi*, and almost collapses where *MIMI* wavered. That is to say, as a vehicle for the talents of the charismatic Giannini it allows him scope to do little more than wiggle his eyebrows and revel in his star status, while Melato fights valiantly against impossible odds: she deserves better treatment. Although it provokes the odd laugh or two, as a film containing elements of a serious political stand *Swept Away* is dangerously beguiling.

Lina Wertmuller is the subject of much critical argument in Europe and the States. If her defendants are to secure their ground they will have to look elsewhere than this film for support.

- Simon Wilson.

IT'S HERE the dazzling new book that all ELTON JOHN fans have been waiting for BERNIE TAUPIN The One Who Wrote The Words Elton John Introduction by Elton John Elton John & Bernie Taupin one of the greatest combined talents in the history of pop Here for the first time are virtually all the lyrics Bernie has written for Elton With over 60 superb illustrations (several by stars like Joni Mitchell, Alice Cooper, Ringo Starr and John Lennon) this is great buying at only \$7.95 GET YOUR COPY NOW! Available from all good bookshops Published by Jonathan Cape Box 36-105. Auckland 9.

Theatre

'Saved By Edward Bond, Directed at Unity Theatre by Stephen McElrea.

Why 'Saved'?

Edward Bond's powerful and savage play purports to examine the violent nature of society. His characters are enmeshed in a complex series of volcanic relationships which can only be resolved by vehement eruption. It is a world without pleasure and full of pain; an animal kingdom where only the strong survive. But even the strong are subject to, and kept in control by 'outside forces'.

Unfortunately, this play has dated rather noticeably, and despite Stephen McElrea's laudable attempts to transpose it from its British working class setting to the approximate NZ equivalent, 'Saved' has remarkably little to offer us. Bond is trying very hard to shock us into some form of wakefulness: 'What I hope happens in Saved is that an audience better realises the nature of its society, what the nature of its problems are and therefore what solutions are needed.' By saying this, Bond strikes me as being essentially naive. If the realisation is too horrific, then people will choose to look the other way. But then, Bond himself give no indication that he has realised the 'true nature of the problem', because he has no viable solution. He cannot expect anyone to realise a solution through his play when he has attacked the wrong problem.

He shows us the working class attitudes to love, sex, marriage, street gangs and violence which culminate in the notorious baby-stoning scene. What he does not do is give us the overall picture of society in the same way that playwrights like David Hare and Howard Barker do. A working class cannot exist on its own. It doesn't take too long to realise that Bond's playing is showing effects, not causes. The problems it reveals are symptomatic of something else, and this nebulous 'something else' is what Bond fails to come to grips with.

In many ways it is a pity that McElrea's 'street-corner society' exists in a vacuum like this, when the ideas behind his adaptation contain so much potential. James Moriarty as the Maori gang members was an intriguing subject for a play in his own right. Tony Burton's schizoid and violently unbalanced characterisation of Pete seemed too large for the play and extended into something else that was far more frightening.

The introduction of a real baby made the stoning scene all the more viscous; but even with these imaginative characterisations and touches, the overall quality of the production was ragged and spasmodic.

In many places it needed a tighter rein. Margaret Burnett as Pam lacked direction; Sean Duffy's characterisation of Len was too vague and wishy-washy.

The play proceeded in series of short scenes punctuated by prolonged blackouts. Because the play relies for its effect on the build up of tension and aggression throughout, these black holes did not make the actor's tasks much easier by allowing everything to evaporate.

Although the production lacked basic spirit and energy, it was certainly an imaginative re-appraisal of Bond's play in the light of a NZ experience. However, even with the best available technical assistance Avalon had to offer - plus support from the Rothman's Cultural Foundation, the end result was a little disappointing. 'Saved' leaves the impression that no one is really saved at all: "All's cheerless dark and deadly" and the audience is left feeling disconsolate and confused about the value of their experience. As I walked away from the theatre I could not help but think: 'So that was Bond's "Saved".'

- Richard Mays

UBU - Based on the Works of Alfred

Jarry Directed at Downstage by John Banas.

By the light of my little green candle and the pubic hairs of St Antony and Cleopatra, this is a most glorious and anarchic romp. John Banas has synthesised (so we are told) a new acting version of UBU based on Jarry's UBU plays, but including most of the original play UBU, The King, or UBU ROI (for purists). The adaptation is true revue style, includes a number of surreptitious references to the state of contemporary society, and has generally been modernised.

UBU is a political, social and economic farce. There are no half measures in this play. Everything is taken to its ultimate and ludicrous excess. UBU is a grotesque parody of human behaviour. UBU is the supreme hedonist; the embodiment of cupidity, stupidity and brutality. He is profane, obscene, scandalous, indecent, disgusting and amoral. His only predilection is for sensual gratification. When first performed in Paris in 1896, the opening line of the play, Merdre (the nearest English equivalent would be Shitter) caused a riot in the auditorium. Alas that audiences are not moved thus nowadays.

The role of UBU is brought to life in a more or less brilliant manner by Elric Hooper. A dictator's dictator, he wields the royal dunny brush, farts, swaggers, and greases his way across the stage in a manner most befitting a "little bourgeois upstart" who [*unclear*: whats] to be king. He has his nobles and subjects debrained (disembained for purists) on the slightest of pretexts so he can help himself to their money and property. Idi Amin has absolutely nothing on this character. Having killed off all the financiers and judges, UBU becomes a law unto himself and takes the title of Master of Finances - a proper little one man band.

The John Banas production of UBU is something of a technical specacular; with special lighting effects, overhead projection and shadow puppets (afficionados will no doubt note the obvious Pythonesque influences), plus those dinky remot-controlled Venetian blinds. UBU's personal bodyguards, the Palcontents, are dressed in futuristic-style costumes, while the set is people by giant-sized puppets, caricatures on wheels, and cardboard cutout characters who are 'wielded'-about the stage by a sweaty cast and stage-crew (sudden death from B.O. poisoning for all those unfortunate enough to sit in the front two rows).

Despite the technicalities, this show has remarkable zest and spontaneity. It illustrates how a play written last century for the purpose of knocking bourgeois values, morality, art, literature and culture can take on entirely new meaning when translated and transported into entirely different cultural and political circumstances. This correlation is entirely in the mind of course and has little to do with the physical structure of the play. It has more to do with the physical structure of Pa UBU who was to Jarry the symbol of all the ugliness and mindless mediocrity there was in the world.

However, the deficiencies of UBU are typical of a number of Downstage productions. It is too flashy and much too pretty. The costumes are too neat for the slobs that wear them; neither is there any dirt or filth of any kind. Ma UBU is made to look far too attractive: tart or whore she may be, but slob she is not. Half the fun and irony of the play arises from the characters being physical as well as mental slobs. Initially, the first act lacked impetus. None of the performers took enough advantage of their parts to make them larger than life. As a consequence, the show did not fill the theatrical space provided. The second act saw the show restored to life. Elric Hooper earning [unclear: applause] for his horsemanship in front of his soldiers on the eve of their great battle with the Russians.

Finally, the forces of UBU are defeated, and our little bourgeois upstart is forced to flee in search of a country where he can 'serve' as master of finances instead of rule. His eventual destination is never specified - it never really needs to be.

Richard Mays

FREEDOM IS SUCH AN ABSTRACT NOTION

Periodicals

The Malayan Socialist Review By Guru Nathan Krisnas-amy.

'The Review will comprise articles openly presenting a Marxist analysts..... and aim to build towards a solid understanding of the dialectical nature of the progressive forces in Malaysian society in preparation for the coming Malaysian revolution'.

Thus, concludes the editorial of the first issue of the Malayan Socialist Review. This bimonthly Review is published by a group of Malaysian socialists obviously in sympathy with the Fourth International, founded by Leon Trotsky in 1938.

It could perhaps be considered that the concept of the battle for the hearts and minds of the people is not the concern of reactionary government alone. It has traditionally been waged amongst the splintered leftist forces too. The publication of the Trotskyite-orientated Malaysian Socialist Review means an extension of this struggle into areas usually monopolised by publications having Maoist inclinations, like the Malaya News Service. Both these periodicals are published in Australia where the student movement of both native and overseas students is relatively more progressive.

Understandably, it would be difficult to appraise the quality of the very first issue of any publication. However, the intentions of the Review seems to be clear from the fact that out of the five major articles two of them: 'Asean and China's Dual Diplomacy' and 'The Current Crisis of the Chinese Bureaucracy' are aimed at countering Maoist ideology. It also contains an article by Peng Shu Tse, one of the founders of the Communist Party of China and today a member of the Fourth International, entitled, 'The Theory of Permanent Revolution and the Underdeveloped Countries'.

Whether, true to their editorial conclusion, they are presenting a Marxist analysis is open to question. In fact, the Review promises under the heading 'A Question of Line', to set aside two pages of the next issue for an open discussion of topics in the current issue. The Maoists, no doubt, will be delighted to point out the correct line. Personally, I'd rather sit back in my lotus posture and exercise my mind on mental parallel bars than attempt to unravel the theory of contradiction with a Maoist. I thank Lord Brahma it is not my headache!

Whereas the Malaya News Service basically provides good information about the going-ons within Malaysia it has not, as far as I can recollect, endeavoured to provide a theoretical analysis of the revolutionary struggle in Malaysia. It does not emphasise Marxist theories generally. The Review on the other hand seems committed to emphasising this aspect.

I am not however, particularly impressed with Osman China's 'Malaysia: On the National Question.' It appears to scatty in its appraisal of the historical developments between the periods 1948 to 1963 and seems to dangerously [unclear: underrate] the chronic state of racial antagonisms existing in Malaysia. The feudal structure that allows the Malay bourgeoisie to control and oppress the Malay peasantry is also given only a token commentary. Perhaps part two of his article in the next issue may see some improvements.

If you are worried about the price of this publication, you might as well know now that if ever there is a revolution in New Zealand it could be reduced to a particular economic aspect (i.e. the cheap leftist

publications). You can get Lenin on the colonial question for only twenty cents! The Review costs only thirty cents and can be picked up at the Young Socialist Headquarters, 76 Dixon Street.

I would commit myself enough to say that it looks like very promising material.

Members Travel

N.Z.U.S.A. Associate Membership

Are you Aware of the Benefits?

Associate Members and their spouses are eligible to use many of the Student Travel Bureau's services, particularly intercontinental charter flights. All queries should be directed to your local S.T.B. office.

If you are planning to travel overseas by your I.S.I.C. expires at the end of the year; or

If you could not afford to take advantage of the S.T.B. travel opportunities when you were a full-time student, here is your chance to travel — become an Associate Member of N.Z.U.S.A.

Eligibility?

At the discretion of the National Executive of N.Z.U.S.A., any person who has been a student at a tertiary educational institution of N.Z., within the previous three years or is presently enrolled at such an institution is eligible to become an Associate Member.

Costs?

The membership fee is \$10 for each two-year term.

Application forms can be obtained from your local Student Travel Bureau office or from;

"Associate Membership Scheme",
P.O. Box 9047,
Courtenay Place,
Wellington.

Your Big Chance.

NZUSA - Positions Vacant Research Officer

The New Zealand University Students' Association intends to employ a second Research Officer from 1 April 1977, although the job may commence earlier next year if funds are available.

The Research Officer will assist the Association's full-time elected officials in carrying out NZUSA's policies, particularly in the area of student welfare and accommodation. The duties will include writing submissions for government bodies and parliamentary select committees and undertaking short-term research projects.

While no set qualifications and experience are required, the successful applicant will be able to write lucidly and concisely and should be generally sympathetic with NZUSA's policies. Salary and conditions of employment will be in line with the provisions of the NZUSA industrial agreement which is being currently negotiated between the Association and its employees. The appointment will be made by the NZUSA National Executive early next year.

Filing Clerk

The New Zealand University Students' Association intends to employ a temporary Filing clerk to work from the end of finals examinations until Christmas 1976.

The successful applicant will work with the association's officers in establishing a Resource Centre at the

Association's new premises at 32 Blair Street. Duties will be varied and interested, including preparing files and index systems and [unclear: cataloguin] books for the NZUSA library.

Previous experience in filing and/ or library work would be useful, and the successful applicant will be paid in line with salaries paid to NZUSA's clerical staff.

For [unclear: further] information please write to John Blincoe, President, NZUSA, P.O. Box 9047, Courtenay Place, Wellington or phone him at Wellington 856-669

END OF YEAR CHARTER FLIGHTS KUALA LUMPUR LONDON SINGAPORE AUSTRALIA BANGKOK JAKARTA HONG KONG TOKYO Student Travel Bureau WORKING HOLIDAY IN USA, CANADA CRUISES AND CAMPING TOURS IN ASIA, AUSTRALIA AND N.Z. NOW AVAILABLE FOR BOOKING FARES, FLIGHTS, ETC. FROM student travel bureau Middle Floor Student Union Building. Phone 738-566 Ext. 59 or 22 Courtenay Place. Phone 856-668

Ryall's Wake

[unclear: Living] Costs for Students

The Accommodation Service has collected annually information from [unclear: university] students on their living costs. This information has been used to [unclear: advise] intending students of the cost of full time study at the University. [unclear: The] material has also been used by NZUSA in its submissions to the Govern[unclear: ment] for adequate bursary assistance for students.

This year, all full-time university students living in halls have been asked [unclear: to] complete a survey form on Income and Expenditure of Hall Residents [unclear: for] the 1976 Academic Year. The date for completion of the survey is 8th [unclear: October] Students have been asked to estimate expenses after this date (until [unclear: after] their final examination) so that this sum can be included in the totals.

All information obtained from this survey will be processed in a manner [unclear: which] will protect the confidentiality of individual students' finances and only [unclear: coverage] figures or a range of figures will be released.

The Minister of Education, Mr. Gander (Evening Post, 27th September) [unclear: as] called on all interested parties to make submissions on a new reformed [unclear: bursary] that will take into account annual increases in costs.

The survey of income and expenditure of residents in halls 1976 will [unclear: give] up-to-date information on living costs for students and will be invaluable [unclear: in] documenting submissions to the Minister of Education. A high response [unclear: rate] will increase the value of the survey findings and will indicate that the [unclear: cost] of living is a vital issue for students. Help next year's students by comple[unclear: ting] and returning your survey form, either to the Warden of your hall or to [unclear: the] Accommodation Service, 6 Kelburn Parade.

FIJI STUDENTS ASSOCIATION DANCE DANCE DANCE DANCE At Cafeteria on Saturday 9th October at 9pm Lots of Booze = Free snacks etc etc etc SEE YOU THERE!

[unclear: Easter] Tournament 1977

There will be a meeting of all those people interested in the [unclear: organisation] of Easter Tournament 1977 on Thursday [unclear: 7th] October in the Boardroom at 5-30 pm. Come along if you [unclear: want] to help with either your particular sport, or with the general [unclear: organisation] of socials etc. This will be the prime sporting and [unclear: social] event of next year.

[unclear: Get] Involved Now!
— Tournament Controller

Notice to Cultural Clubs

1. Your grants have at last been decided, your books at last audited. Please collect your cheque and books from the studass office.

Notice to Cultural Clubs and Sports Clubs

2. There will be a meeting of cultural and interested sports clubs on Wednesday, October 6 at 12 noon, to discuss (a) Handbook - best means to advertise your club and build up numbers and increase activity next year.

(b) Orientation - David Hyams, next year's Orientation Controller would like to find out what Ideas, Activities, Functions etc you may be able to put on next year at Orientation, and to get "contact people" for stalls, activities etc. NB..... NB..... NB.....NB.....

All clubs are requested to Bend one or two representatives. If [unclear: you] can't attend would you please contact Anne Dwyer after the [unclear: meeting] to find out what went on.

[unclear: Remember]: Orientation relies on your club's involvement !!

Overseas Students

Overseas students who think they may have difficulty obtaining an extension of their student permit to continue their studies in 1976 are invited to discuss their situation with the Director of Student Welfare Services who acts as the University's liaison officer with the Department of Labour.

The Director's office is at 6 Kelburn Parade - telephone 721-000 Extension 675 for an appointment.

The Very Last Edition of the Salient Notes

(Round 1)

Fuck what a marathon effort these Salient notes are going to be, the writer says to himself looking at the huge page of names on the table beside the type writer.

John Ryall is still alive although one is fooled by impressions gained by observing this gent who has not only stamina but a long [unclear: strawn] face and multiple coronary thrombosis. The new heavy weight champion. David "I was a nine stone wealking" Murray prepares himself for the special long distance journalism event.

Our two main [unclear: typesetters] this [unclear: year] have been Pat Bartle (first half) and Pat Starkey (second [unclear: narr]). [unclear: althoough] you can often be fooled by thinking that they are the same person. Ex-heavyweights Bruce Robinson and Roger Steele flexed their mental sinews while Rose Desmond hid behind her smoke screen in the library interspersed with visits to the Salient Office and cafe.

El Presidente Lindy Cassidy (77) and Gyles Beckford (76) threw their weight about in the office, often upsetting the people who hang round light tables, namely Lynn Peck and Lionel Klee (also known for developing and fixing).

The 9 Moir St. clique although fraught with ideologies) struggle managed a cross town traverse to Varisty and their members Gerard Couper, John Bowden. Ann Elborn, Jo Lowe, Derrick Fickers (sometimes), were seen at times and in the strangest placet. Neil Gray and his old sparring partner Kropotkin, managed to see out the year as did Gillian Goodger. L.D. Trotsky and the ice pick brigade.

The ever-lasting student club this year consisted of Warwyck Dewe, David Cunningham, Robert Lithgow and K.B. O'Brien. One time sex-pot Mark Sainsbury (now a pensioned off student politician like Kev Swann. Steve Underwood and the late General Franco - no relation to Gramsci). Bernard Randall provided the quality control but not on this edition of Salient notes.

Last weeks hedghogs returned for more, as did Rachel Scott still recovering from a dose of red fever she received in July. The working class revolution section of Salient was ably led this year by Paul Tollich. Mat Nolan, Paul Swain. Kingi. Rov. Z.K. Muggleton-Spoffin and trendy lefty Steve Ashby

Although it is strictly not Salient policy to adopt a tax attitude toward creeping capitalist enterprise, our sincere thanks must go to Brian Farrington, Garry Mead and all the boys and girls of Wanganui Newspapers we well as Fred, Harry and Jim from NZR (long may it live - call that living?) and Bob and Dick from NAC.

Tech. ed. (when we saw him) as the [unclear: max] with the lovely view of Wellington (and all it brings) from his Everton Hall apartment yes folks, that wizz kid of screen, stage and law library Mike Stephens. Brian Taylor successfully evaded the bunching tactics of Aruna Amarasuriva, and Garv Henderson, our club and earlier maligned SRC reporter. It would not be appropriate to mention Mac here as he ranks with Martin Hegel as the most damage done in the history of human philosophy.

The mystery celebrity this year was a certain weed in mind and taste although his real name is John Henderson of 34 MacDonald Cres. The final blow to proletarian ideology was due to Anne MacDwyer, Tom Appelton. Martin Allison, Liz Riddiford and Philip Tree. Suspicious murmurs of counter-revolution were uttered from Mike Dew, Emmanuel Kalefatelis. Gerard Van Boheman and Susan Arndt.

The race of the year would have to go the the mysterious Big Lenny (who has all the answers) - but wait, "they're making a race of it", screams Pat O'Dea.

Into the fifty-third baton change and its still sometime rock reviews editor Ben Smith out in front, hastily pursued by Katy Corner, who stops every so often to pick up the does that Ben is dropping along the [unclear:

purple] carpet. While Jean Paul Sartre, God, Rosa. [*unclear*: Luxemborg] and Patrick [*unclear*: Mulrennan] sip tea and speculate on the eventual winner, two masked bandits leap out from behind Angela Belich's model of the New Zealand state machine and kidnap the grateful Smith. However, it appears from here that the masked bandits are none other than Harold Merriman and Richard Mays, well-known employees of the wily Anthony "give me a dollar and I'll give you a theory" Ward, who is rumoured to have his fortune placed on David Buxton.

And it looks fairly good for Buxton as they cross the 70 kilometre mark. His sedan chair is quaking under the force exerted by Don Carson. David Tripe, John Blineoe. Peter Franks, Lisa Saksen, and Terry Auld.(whipping the others along from behind), but the sturdy Franks legs have a lot of mileage in them yet Henry Isaacs is making a good showing from second position before moving back to Barbara McElwee. Sue Jarvis, Mark Derby. David Newton, Simon Wilson and Elsie and Petra Van den Munckhof, who seems to be having trouble with their clogs (bloody Dutch!).

But lady luck has overtaken Isaacs, who has drowned in a bog, after being foolishly lured off the track by Big Mick and the staff of the Seven Seas Bar. Reports from the scene suggest that Vice Pope Eric. R .D. Muldoon, and Monty Python were definitely Involved and that Henry could have been saved had Mike Hill and the boys at Clermont Terrace decided to pull him out rather than forcing him to fill in a questionnaire first.

And it's on to the last baton change. Anthony Ward has made another appearance dressed as Dave Stott much to the distress of Leigh Thomson who was heard to exclaim "You're not fooling anyone you know" While Robert Pui and Neil Howe cart Ward off the course Chris Wilson bounds into the lead, his thin athletic body bouncing along... [*unclear*: neuo], he's got (om Duggan under his arm.... put him down! And with that he's thrown Tom back to the unsuspecting Robert Toothill who is being rapidly overtaken by the Chris Chan/David Hyams collective.

But the race could be ruined as they approach the bell lap....Gary Lewis has asked God to bring the rain down, and much to the hilarity of Mao Tse lung. Wang Hung wen. Hua Kuo Feng and a disguised Teng Hsaio-Ping, the sun has burst through the clouds.

Nothing can stop Chris Wilson now as he sprints towards the finishing line outside the Nanking Cafe. Martin Doyle. Robert Wolfe and Kelvin Ratnam spurred on by Charles Crothers are giving it everything, but it's not going to be good enough. But wail.....a Darke (of the Anne Marie variety) shadow has come over the track.....Wilson is slowing down..... Dave Allen, Marie Russell and Neil Rowe stare in amazement....what is it? It's not Mohammed All nor Ken Norton, nor Heindrich Himmler... its....its....yes, its Leome Morris who has sprinted past the rest of the field and Is dumbing up Chris Wilson's back, on to his head. Kung-fu kicks John McBride, and is off to the finish line. Leonie Morris - glorious in victory performs a special lap of the field, and comes back towards the Salient Office (from where the race has been monitored).

The advice for all you aspiring student heavies to that if you want to get yourself in the news, want to keep ahead of the rest of the field and get a few units at the same lime join Salient.

Heh, Heh, Heh, they'll never recognigne me with the glasses.... I knows who You ARE AND I'LL TELL THE... ..now.

Why a Cutback In Malaysian Students?

... a NZer's View

NZ—Malaysian/Singapore Relations and the Cut-Back on Malaysian Students

Kelvin J. Ratnam

[This article is based on a talk given by Dr Kevin Clements (Asian Studies Dept.. Canterbury) at a National Conference of Malaysian students on the quota on private Malaysian students in New Zealand which was held in Christchurch Sept. 18-19].

- This article attempts, as Dr Kevin Clements talk did to sketch NZ's relations with Malaysia. It attempts to :
- Examine the major problems of NZ's formal diplomatic relations and non-diplomatic or people-to-people relationship with Malaysia.
 - Look at the nature of these problems as they exist.
 - Evaluate the decision to cut-back on Malaysian students in the above context.

New Zealanders, individually and as a people, have great difficulty in understanding Asia and Asian people, whether they be Chinese, Phillipinos, Thais, Indonesians or Malays. By and large the average Fred Dagg-type of New Zealanders has a set tourist mentality of Asia which goes something like this: he does his first stop off in Sydney, arrives in Singapore where it is a question of buying a paper umbrella, flies off to Hong Kong where he goes to a floating restaurant and gets food poisoning and then he finally takes off to England. On the way he picks up some subjective impressions about population pressure in Singapore or Hong Kong, the supposed aggressive nature of the salesman who tries to sell him some Batik cloth or a gold watch.

Ethnocentricity (which is also common in many Asian and African countries) tends to be an impediment and a blind spot in the present government's formulation and implementation of foreign policy, especially with respect to Asia and Africa.

New Zealand Merely Small Dot in Asia

Another related problem in trying to locate individual decision, like the cut-back on Malaysian students, is that despite the fact that NZ has tended ostensibly to act on its own initiative in Sea (especially since the British withdrawal East of Suez and the 1973 decisions of the Australians to withdraw from Malaysia and Singapore) it has by and large failed to work out an independent identity for itself as a nation.

New Zealanders still tend to think of themselves as an extension of Britain and, more recently in the last 11 months, of Washington. An editorial in the Indonesian Herald (1964) described NZ (and Australia) as just little white dots on a vast Asian Ocean and that neither Australia nor New Zealand had an independent foreign policy of their own towards Asia, tending rather to think and act in a British fashion because they were British.

The National Party and its present government is the best example of such foreign policy thinking and behaviour. In keeping with the best of British tradition, Wellington is now the faithful and subservient "yes man" to Washington, allowing of course for very, very minor differences. The whole orientation towards Asia is conditioned by the former British colonial relationship in Malaysia and Singapore. Even though New Zealanders do not have any direct colonial pretensions in the Sea region there is a tendency with a Tory government to continue in an indirect, superior and dictating manner some of the former colonial ties and attachments.

It is this that conditions a true-blue Tory governments relationship with Kuala Lumpur and Singapore. It is difficult to think that Messrs Muldoon, Talboys and McCready think in terms of Australia and New Zealand relating to Sea on the basis of equality. There is always this implicit feeling of superiority in relations with South East Asia (Sea). N.Z. considers itself the developed part of the Australasia/ South East Asia region and looks upon South-East Asia as the underdeveloped (or to use a more respectable term, "the developing") part. It is perhaps in keeping with the idiosyncracies of the present Prime Minister and the ruling party to see what is happening in South-East Asia in black and white terms.

Before NZ can develop a very constructive and creative relationship with Sea the National government has to cast aside some of the philosophical cobwebs which determines its view of NZ's identity as a nation and where it is going nationally. If it fails to do this then foreign policy mistakes in this area will be a costly affair.

The National government needs to work out what NZ is as a nation. For example if one compares NZ with South-East Asian nations in terms of population, resources etc., NZ lags behind in many respects. In population terms alone Australia is insignificant when compared to South-East Asia's population of 328 million people.

And yet while South-East Asia is trying to develop a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality, the National government has seen fit to take a retrogressive step by scrapping NZ's plans for a nuclear free zone and has accentuated (via ANZUS) the notion of American military might on South-East Asia's southern periphery. This does not help the Asean proposal for the neutralisation of Sea.

In this sense the National government's perception of New Zealanders as a nation ("NZ the way you want it") is an underdeveloped one.

NZ Must Relate Equally With Asia

Once New Zealand develops an identity of its own, then it has to decide how it is going to relate with Malaysia and Singapore and Sea as a whole on the basis of equality and not on the implicit motion of superiority which characterised some of the current relationships.

New Zealanders have to acknowledge the fact that although they speak English and have British forebears, geographically they are located within Sea and Oceania. With a sensitive Prime Minister who behaves like a bull in a million China shops all at once, it is very difficult to be sensitive to Sea and Oceania or towards New Zealanders for that matter.

Another reason why New Zealand has not been able to develop a creative relationship with Sea/South

Pacific is because New Zealanders have very distinct language barriers. There is little Bahasa Malaysia taught in New Zealand. Chinese language is reserved for the few who manage to come to terms with it. Japanese is taught with varying degrees of success. Language barriers itself have prevented successive New Zealand governments from putting out feelers which would enable them to sensitively respond to what's happening in South-East Asia.

New Zealand diplomats, for example, when they go to Sea sometimes misguidedly assume that they are going to conduct all their business in English. They breathe a sigh of relief when they are posted to K.L. or Singapore because they can communicate with everybody in English. They feel a little reluctant about a posting to Indonesia for example where it is sometimes insisted that diplomatic exchanges occur in Bahasa Indonesia.

There are then some of the general problems which tend to impede the nature of the relationship between New Zealand South-East Asia. The present government's general cultural, linguistic and social ignorance of the nature and composition of South-East Asian societies tends to be reflected in its political, defence and diplomatic ignorance, the one perhaps being a logical confusion of the other. For example the Minister of Defence Mr McCready still thinks of Sea in terms of "them and us". Singapore as "an outpost for our troops" - what can be described as a cliché-understanding of Sea.

NZ's Defence Commitment in Asia

The defence commitment is a major component of NZ's foreign policy towards Malaysia and Singapore. The most recent policy announcement in this area by the Minister of Defence (Mr McCready) has been that Wellington has faithfully decided to maintain a foot in the door in South-East Asia on behalf of Washington.

The decision was shrouded in such verbal nonsense as the need in Singapore and Malaysia for NZ's defence know-how. In other words the Malaysian and Singapore governments need to feel that they have NZ experts at their back which allows them a free hand to deal with internal subversion and aggression. The following figures put the NZ defence effort in context and shows how pretentious and inflated the National's government's view of itself is.

"Full of philosophical cobwebs"

95 combat aircraft (about 90 more than what NZ has).

10 combat aircraft (of which 2 are constantly operational. This being due to fuel shortage in NZ).

From the above figures it can be seen that Malaysia and Singapore can more than cope with its internal security problems. It is difficult to see how NZ's technical know how would be beneficial when both K.L. and City Hall (the building which houses the office of Singapore's oriental despot - Lee Kuan Yew) are expanding their sources of weapons procurement and technical know away from the traditional sources of which NZ is one. Furthermore, NZ is not a defence manufacturer of any significance.

Reasons for Keeping Troops in Singapore

The real reason for Mr McCready's decision to keep the troops in Singapore is both political and philosophical. Political, because it was committed in its election policy to review the Labour government's decision to bring the troops home - a sugar coated pill designed to prevent a drop in morale and the dissatisfaction which was being expressed with regard to service conditions at home. Philosophical, because it is a resurrection of the old doctrine which regards Sea as NZ's first line of defence.

If this is the doctrine the National government is subscribing to then I suppose it logically follows that NZ troops should be trained for a war which, in the opinion of a short-sighted National government, will be fought first in Sea.

National Government Reacts to Situations

In its formulation of foreign policy, the National government tends to be a reactor rather than a co-determiner of its policies with regard to Sea.

It is difficult to think that the National government has reached the stage where it has been able to put aside the battles of 1948 or the exploits of its Artillery Battery in Vietnam. This government will always feel that it has some blood ties with Malaysia because it spilled some blood there during the emergency. (There were 21 New Zealanders injured during the emergency in Malaysia).

Because New Zealand has a cultural and linguistic ignorance of what happens in Singapore and Malaysia, the government's of the day in these countries can structure New Zealand's perceptions towards the region.

They can do this so well that the Malaysian government can tell Wellington that there is a whole bunch of

trendy leftish Malaysian students in New Zealand, that they are giving moral support to their counterparts in K.L and Singapore universities, thereby affecting the internal security of these countries. They also add that if this international alliance of trendy left-wing students is allowed to continue it might one day come home and create a riot which would make May 13th, 1969 look like a children's picnic.

Reaction to Demand for Student Cutback

So successful is this process of structuring one another's perceptions that the National Government immediately reacts to a cut-back on the number of Malaysian students coming to New Zealand. New Zealanders by and large, and the National government in particular, do not have an independent view of themselves and neither do they have an independent, sensitive understanding of the complexities of South-east Asian realities.

It is important to understand this because it puts into context some of NZ's foreign policy blunders. It means that when the Malaysian or Singapore governments misperceive as to what is happening in their own backyards, then it is very likely and highly probably that a New Zealand government (especially one with blind spots) would also misperceive the situation in South-East Asia.

New Zealand has therefore developed a diplomatic relationship with Malaysia and Singapore so that when the late Prime Minister of Malaysia visited New Zealand last December he could express Malaysia's "long standing and friendly relations with New Zealand" and "note with satisfaction that the relationship has progressed and remains free of any significant differences." This means that if you do what I want you to do and I do what you want me to do, we can both scratch each other's backs.

During this visit Mr Rowling gave Tun Razak notice that the government had decided to give urgent consideration to assure the most equitable distribution of overseas students studying in New Zealand's educational institutions. This was actually the consequence of the 1972 request from Razak to Kirk about Malaysian students in New Zealand. As early as 1972 the Malaysian government was concerned about its students studying in New Zealand, Australia, the UK, the US and India.

Request From Razak on Restrictions

This request asked if there was anything the New Zealand government could do to restrict the flow of Malaysian students to New Zealand and at the same time the Malaysian government said that it would do what it could to restrict the flow from the point of exit in Malaysia. Hence the Bahasa Malaysian requirements and the financial bond and registration that is now required with the Malaysian Ministry of Education. One therefore has to ask what is it in Malaysia's interests to restrict the number of Malaysian students to New Zealand and what is it in New Zealand's interest to aid and abet in this process, and then look at the internal situation in all three countries.

In terms of diplomatic relationships, from an Asian perspective New Zealand gets lumped with Australia, and by and large there are three dimensions to this relationship:

- Defence - The formal military ties (i.e. the Five Power Defence Arrangements) rightly or wrongly reassure Malaysian and Singapore that they have a couple of friendly western democratic nations to their south who are willing to rise up in their defence. The defence arrangements are an important link because Australia and New Zealand are seen as integral stabilisers within the region. (It will take a National government in New Zealand decades longer than any other country to realise that South-East Asia wants a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality and that New Zealand's military presence is incompatible with this aim).
- Economic/Aid - Kuala Lumpur and Singapore see NZ as important in terms of supplying some economic assistance although NZ's economic aid is in no way as significant as that rendered by the US, West Germany or the UK. It is also seen as a source of private investment which is fairly marginal.
- Education - New Zealand is seen as a centre to take the strain off some of the indigenous educational resources. It has been seen as a provider of educational institutions.

Apart from this New Zealand is also seen as a Western outpost in the Southern hemisphere which may or may not be reassuring depending on how New Zealanders view the west. Under the Muldoon government the principal objective of New Zealand's foreign policy has been to play second-fiddle to the US and to act as a kind "trip-wire" or "trigger" in SEA for one of the world's most devastating nuclear arsenals. This is, what New Zealand is to South-East Asia.

NZ View of South East Asia

How NZ views Malaysia and Singapore can be seen quite clearly from Mr Talbot's comments after his tour

of the Asean countries the report argues that there are two views to the present situation in South-East Asia. The pessimistic view (whose proponents claim to be realistic) that communist expansion in Indo-China will lead Hanoi to give substantial material support to the insurgent movements in Thailand and Malaysia, assuming that support for these movements take priority over consolidation in Indo-China.

It claims that the insurgents will step up the exploitation of grievances like Bangkok's traditional neglect of the remote North-east provinces or racial animosity in Malaysia. While Bangkok and K.L. do the most to overcome the worst of their problems time is not on their side The optimistic view is that the new Socialist Republic of Vietnam will prove to be as nationalist as it is communist and that it will have to concentrate more on consolidating its position internally in Indo-China. It will not give more than moral support to the Thai and Malaysian insurgent movements. This view assumes that there is a new spirit of determination in the Asean countries to solve their political, social and economic problems.

He says that the National government should bear both these views in mind. Put another way it means that the government cannot decide for itself what exactly is happening in SEA. (It is interesting that South-east Asia is always interpreted according to the threat it poses to NZ's security. It is always described as an insecure, unstable region needing the solid stable support of Godzone and Australia, And look how "stable" NZ has been since November last year).

Basically, he said the Asean countries accept that the contest that they are in cannot be won solely or merely by military means, The challenge is one in which they have to convince people that their form of government and socioeconomic organisation is preferable to the ones they have to compete within Indo-China.

The danger is that some governments may feel that the way to go about doing this is by conducting mass public relations exercises to show the people that they are doing well socially and economically even if they are not. In Malaysia for example the old myth that the Malays hold the reins of political power and the Chinese are economically supreme seems to be giving away as the true facts become known.

A study for the Ontario Economic Council by a Dr Osmeey Mehmet on income distribution in Malaysia between 1947 and 1967 utilizes a profile by race and rural areas. The study shows that the principal beneficiaries of rapid economic growth have been urban Malays, followed by rural non-Malays (i.e. Chinese and Indians), urban non-Malays and rural Malays (the largest numerical group). The popular political and economic myths do not stand up to this evidence.

Conclusions in Talboys Report

Mr Talboys outlines several conclusions from his report:

1. New Zealand should continue to support Asean as a group and its individual nations with whatever limited support Wellington can give. Such a policy may not be without its risks because some pessimists believe that the insurgency in North-east Thailand has already gained the upper hand. There does not seem to be any alternative for New Zealand and the more support New Zealand gives the quicker the pessimists would be proved wrong. NZ's own security will be assured with a peaceful and stable South-East Asia, with the Asean and Indo-Chinese countries working in a cooperative relationship with each other. The big powers should only be indirectly involved (presumably via Wellington).

2. Defence Cooperation

It is unlikely that NZ would be asked to participate in a defence pact in South-East Asia. The Minister claims that the armed forces in these countries value the close cooperation between their senior officers and their New Zealand counterparts. Over the 20 years or so New Zealand defence forces have established a good relationship with the countries, the politicians and the officials in the region. Senior military officers in these countries play a key role in the formulation of national policies (and presumably if NZ officers have the ear of these indigenous officers the possibilities are there for NZ to influence the national policies of these countries).

3. Singapore

The Minister's views about Singapore reflects the simplistic and naive manner in which National Party politicians structure the country's foreign policy. There is no consciousness whatsoever of the repressive nature of Lee Kuan Yew's governments. Lee Kuan Yew's highly efficient concrete jungle is something to be admired. The "techno-fascist" nature of Singapore society escapes some people with regard to Malaysia. The Minister concludes that the problem there is the racial balance. It is not a question of poverty or the economic gaps between the rural and the urban areas. Such views are symptomatic of the recipe understanding that most people have about Malaysia. In other words, the Minister is implying that if we solve the racial problem then all other problems will be solved.

4. Malaysian Students

The Minister's views are brief in this regard and he reserves his comments until the Immigration Minister submits his reports to cabinet. Thus when Talboys was in South-East Asia Gill was already formulating a

policy to cut-back on Malaysian students.

Malaysian Education Minister, Dr Mahathir

This report underlines the government's simplistic view of South-East Asia's realities and because of this the government will respond in an unsophisticated and simplistic manner.

In the early '60s the decision to commit combat troops to Vietnam was based on a failure to understand the Vietnamese situation. An almost dehumanising understanding of Asian people accompanied that decision, and it can be summed up in the old aphorism that it is better to spill blood over there than here. Asian life is cheaper than Western life. This may be rubbing it in a bit too much but one would be surprised to find that many of Mr Muldoon's "ordinary blokes" share this belief.

Therefore while New Zealand's relationship with Malaysia and Singapore at the formal or diplomatic level are cordial and while all three governments have a lot in common (because they are all conservative governments) by and large, on a people-to-people basis the relationship is really an unsatisfactory one. On a government to government basis it could be much better. For example New Zealand could opt for a neutral stance in its foreign policy or it could link itself to an Australasia - South-East Asia zone of peace, freedom and neutrality.

But at the moment is unwilling to do this because New Zealanders have a view of the world now being structured by the National party according to Washington's thinking. It is willing to play ball with the Malaysian government on the cut-back issue because there are certain kinds of symbolic benefits in doing so.

Clearly therefore a new basis for relating to South-East Asia has to be worked out. If the number of Thai, Malaysian or Indonesian students drop dramatically NZ will be further isolated than it is at the moment. Overseas students provide New Zealanders with an alternative reality.

The new relationship that has to be worked out should be non-colonial and must move away from this "big-little" power pretension of a small insignificant nation among nations. The figures quoted for the armed services underlie this point. The new relationship should be a sensitive one where NZ is ready to listen to what people in this region have to say instead of having their perceptions structured for them by K.L. and Singapore.

New Zealand has to develop a whole variety of stimuli to listen carefully to what people other than officials from these countries say. There is a need to work out what kinds of resources can be shared between the three countries and education is one of them.

It is good for overseas students to come to NZ because it allows New Zealanders to gain a broader view of the world and vice-versa. As a corollary of a changing relationship there is a need to bring the troops home because of its neo-colonial posture in South-East Asia.

Only when there is a language and cultural understanding of South-East Asia and recognition of working on an equal basis, can there be a more creative diplomatic exchange at the nation-to-nation and people-to-people level. New Zealanders must get away from the cold war rhetoric of the present National government.

Grass Roots staring those Fabulous Furry Freak Brothers

WE'RE MOVING TO THE COUNTRY ! DO YOU ALL WANT TO COME ALONG ? WE HAVE A YEARS SUPPLY OF COCAINE ! SURE WE DO !!! THAT SOUNDS LIKE A LOT OF FUN ! WE'RE MOVING TO THE COUNTRY. WHERE WATERMELONS GROW ! WE'LL RIDE AROUND ON HORSES' BACKS, DOWN TO THE SWIMMING HOLE; WE'LL HAVE SIX JOHN DEERE TRACTORS, AND THREE HOUND DOGS NAMED "BLUE"; WE'LL HAVE NO NEED FOR FURNITURE; SOME DOFT HAYSTACKS WILL DO! WE'LL ALL HAVE TAILORED OVERALLS AND GUCCI COWBOY BOOTS; AND THEN WE'RE GONNA MELLOW BACK AND GET DOWN TO... STARRING THOSE FABULOS FURRY FREAK BROTHRES SSP RELEASE the adventures of FAT FREDDY'S CAT WHENEVER THE HAIRY COMES TAKE ME TRAVELLING, THEY LOCK ME IN THIS BOX! THAY ASSUME THAT I WOULD ATTEMPT TO MAKE AS ESCAPE! I AM BEING HELD WITHOUT BAIL! THAT'S PROHIBITED IN THE BILL OF RMSHITS! FOURTH AMENDMENT! DUE PROCESS! HABEAS CORPUS! YOUR CAT IS SURE MAKING A RACKET BACK THERE! YEAH! HE HATES TO TRAVEL!

Rumblings in Pols Sci Dept

Pols Sci Soc

The Pols Sci Soc needs contributions and ideas for the POLS SCI section of next years Handbook. So far the response has not been good, with only a few written critiques. It is imperative, therefore, that every course takes some time off in the coming week to discuss the nature, content, and effectiveness of the course under review - including some comment on the ability and approachability of their lecturer(s).

In order that change can even be contemplated in terms of new or revamped courses, it is up to students, individually and collectively, to ensure their ideas are put in a relevant context.

Remember: A general assessment of the POLS Department does not necessarily involve ripping apart bad lecturers and shut courses, it is simply reinforcing the idea that no matter how good a course is, it can be improved - for the benefit of staff, students and the Department in general.

At present, the stage coordinators are as follows:

- Stage 1 Bob Drummond (Weir House)
- Stage 2 Neil Gray (Ph 728-138)
- Stage 3 Peter McKiniay & Barbara McElwee

Honours etc: Gyles Beckford

So please have a go - or approach these people with your ideas. POLS SCI needs you !!

Political Science Lecturer Replies to Comment

Dear Sir,

May I take this opportunity to respond very briefly to some recent comment in your columns. A recent letter was most misleading in its comment on the work required for POLS 112. It would be erroneous to suggest that I "proposed another piece of work". Rather, students were informed on the first day of the course, in July, that an essay would be required for the section of the course for which I am responsible. It would have been "insincerity" on my part to have abandoned the requirement of a piece of work which I consider to be vital to the attainment of the course objectives.

More general recent comment on the Political Science department has contained numerous misinterpretations and exaggerations, but I will correct only one which was directly attributed to me.

What I observed on one occasion was that after nearly five years at Victoria, I had yet to see in Salient a single reference to anything positive, useful or in any way enjoyable about university experience. It occurred to me that perhaps once a decade might not be too frequent for some comment to appear on an aspect of university experience which students found gratifying. Such an observation on my part does not suggest that there is no room for criticism or improvement.

It does seem helpful, however, in establishing credibility and a sense of balance, for laudable features of university experience to be stressed on occasion. Moreover, this might permit us to identify more clearly the direction towards which we preferred the university as a whole to be heading, as well as to suggest those qualities of university experience which we would seek to see emulated more widely.

A failure to indicate some sense of satisfaction might give the impression that the university presents entirely a vista of unrelieved tedium and despair, and may observations of and conversations with students suggest that such a portrait would be unnecessarily bleak and unconvincingly undifferentiated.

S.I. Levine,
Lecturer,
School of Political Science and Public
Administration.

Relevance and Political Science

Dear John,

That lengthy and prolixious gripe in last week's Salient about Political Science, (at least some of it was about Political Science) inspired me to outpour my gripings too. All this frogshit about 'relevance' get on my

nerves. Do these blathering radicals realise that we are here studying at the reluctant expense of the tax-payers who would prefer us to all be commerce or science students or out humping shit around some grim construction site?

You see the problem - who's relevance? Muldnonism is alive and well, the idea that a University has no intellectual autonomy but is brain-processing plant for commerce and industry, left or right. Doubtless our energetic educational radicals curl up their placards in honor at being equated with il Mulduce but the repercussions of their self-righteous demands for relevant courses are just as bad if not worse.

Muldoonism is commercially expedient, it is an economic restraint, their sis an ideological restriction. The analysis and study of topical issues and problems would lead to a sterile university. Astute understanding and analytical skills come from the study of the foundations of problem, the principles underlying the facts. How did Carey once put it "A 'fact' is the reified product of subjectively selected principles".

I maintain that we would do better to research our principle making apparatus rather than shove our prejudiced based 'facts' down someone else's reluctant throat. Thank God (or whatever deity or revered symbol or person you prefer) for irrelevance! As long as the university pursues a course of non-aligned intellectual studies it can assume the role of (honorary at least) gadfly, it can produce students with some cerebral skills, not just with a headful of famine statistics, and through research and theoretical studies provide a better critical service than a gaggle of vigorous welfare workers stuffed with piety, pat phrases and a vocal empathy for the much-lauded 'needy and dispossessed'. The idea of 'relevance' is arbitrary, repressive and eventually self-defeating.

We need an institution that continues freelance to think for thought's sake.

To say a university should produce what the society needs assumes one knows what the society needs. I would not aspire to any such presumption but support a free university that may help we understand more fully the paradoxes and problems of the human group by looking further than the end of it's scholastic nose.

Irrelevantly yours,

Max Currier.

The Political Science Ideology

Dear John,

Mark Carey seems to sniff a red under the bed in last week's rave about attacks on his beloved Political Science Department. To him, and no doubt Professor Murphy and many other Pol Sci staff members would agree with him, Neil Gray and other critics merely want students to be indoctrinated with Marxist thinking, Marxist analysis, and Marxist politics. He spurns a discarding of "all pretensions of impartiality" without examining how impartial the present teaching is. Partiality doesn't have to appear in the form of either opting for private enterprise or socialist enterprise. It can take many shapes and forms as was pointed out by "Ignor" in Volume 39 number 22. He/She pointed out that the "institutional" approach is ideological because it accepts the institutions as having some value in themselves outside the economic system which they are serving, and it also accepts that they are the centre of power.

This sort of approach is totally bankrupt if you are professing to be studying "political science" and not "political ideology". But what is a science? Surely this is what we should be investigating. Is a science the son of description of political institutions that occurs over and over again in the Political Science Department, or does it mean analysing society and the political struggles taking place so that we can gain a fundamental understanding of how society works and the forces that propel it along? Unfortunately, I think the second alternative would be the death blow for most of the Political Science staff - it would mean that they would have to think, instead of simply regurgitating the same old statements (eg the transfer of "power" from parliament to cabinet) every week.

Mark Carey struck on a good point when he urged people to leave dialectical materialism alone "indefinitely" because "it stops us getting on with the business of cleaning up the world". By "cleaning up the world" he is obviously adopting the view of the International Politics section of the department (notably Professor Murphy) that conflict and struggle are bad and we must concentrate on stopping it. Conflict is inherent to any political system, because politics, and consequently history, are a series of struggles which will always end in the triumph of one side or the other. So, we measure various institutions' success in terms of how much conflict they have managed to cover up or smooth over, while ignoring that in the process they are probably

holding up history.

Conductor directing young students out of a building

Mark then goes on with sword in hand to criticise the "Marxists" for not being honest about the intellectual foundations on which they would like various courses to be conducted. But, it seems to me Mark that in fact not one lecturer in the Political Science Department has ever told me of the theoretical foundations on which his thinking is based. It seems that if your basis is the relevant one of any particular society, then you don't have to come out into the open to be criticised and debated against. All the lecturers in the Political Science Department have very clear theoretical foundations (a basic support for the status quo) but will do anything to avoid thinking about it, knowing that there are very few students who will ever brave challenging a theory that is shrouded in their superior position as teacher, and also the thinking that the education system has handed us for the last 20 years.

After taking the time to write such a long letter defending all that was good and proper it is most disappointing to see you end up with the old "if you don't like it, lump it" argument in relation to Pols 102. Just because a "Marxist analysis of the relation between the Senate and the Executive" was not promised, doesn't mean that students can't demand it. A crude ideological analysis of the United States wasn't promised either, and look what we got! Also, Political "Science" 102 was promised and once again we were cheated out of anything that could possibly be called "scientific".

I think that students in the Political Science Department (and students in Sosc, who seem to be questioning basically the same things) should force lecturers to come out into the open and state their theoretical bases, so that Political Science can be debated in an honest way, and in future we may one day have a social science that is truly a science.

Yours fraternally,

Robert Collins.

Reply to Mark Carey On Political Science

Dear John,

Just a quick note in reply to Mark Carey's letter - there are a few points which I would like to take up - Mark:

- Your attempt to distinguish between philosophy and existing society just can not work. If philosophy is not relevant to political phenomena - especially that which surrounds us — I would contend that it should not exist at all.
- My institutionalism' refers to seeing Politics as taking place within systems, rather than looking at the rationale behind those systems - a valid point in my "experience" that applies to this university.
- Your reference to Marxism I find most disturbing. "As a non-Marxist I find it very easy to visualise a Marxist analysis of POLS being (at the same time) structural".

There can be no doubt, however, that Marxism as a means of analysis is one of the most popular, and relevant to modern society. A form of analysis that the department at present lacks any real expertise in.

- Your comments on workload, and for that matter your purpose for being at university, leaves me in some doubt as to your genuine interest in POLS. Meritocracy, by virtue of its existence in the Chinese situation, does not necessarily make it a right practice. At least in China it is recognised as a part of the contradiction - to be discouraged - whereas within the variety it is actively supported.
- While we are hounded by assessment regulations - and while people share your own perspective as to the purpose of university - there is no way round your criticism - any ideas?

Your letter is gratifying in that it raises more points - two sides to any story b always [*unclear*: preferable].

Thanks,

Neil Gray.

p.s. Regarding eccentrics: Judge not lest ye find yourself looking in a mirror sometime.

DOWNSTAGE Until 26 October UBU - based on the work of Alfred Jarry Directed by John Banas
Late-nite and lunchtime theatre: STRINDBERG'S WOMEN' THE STRONGER' - By August Strinberg
Thurs-Fri 12.30p.m. Fri-Sat 11 00p.m. Student Concessions available. Bookings 847-639 and Hanah

Playhouse.

Letters

Chancellor Puts Record Straight

Sir,

Victorian woman driving an automobile

In your issue of 20 September there is quite lengthy reference by Neil Gray to a pending appointment of a lecturer in Political Science. It seems to me that it displays a lack of knowledge of how academic appointments are finally determined. An even worse lack was shown in an article about the Sociology Department on page 6 of your issue of 5 July last, when there was reference to "rigged appointments" and to the alleged power of one Professor through "appointments and promotion".

I have no intention of breaching the essential confidentiality of appointments procedures by discussing individual cases and departments. However, your readers may acquire a more balanced view of how the system works if I outline the facts as they apply to Lecturers and Senior Lecturers. All appointments are the responsibility of the Council. Council has delegated its authority in the case of various types and grades of appointments. In the case of Lecturers and Senior Lecturers, current practice is that the power to determine the mailer and to offer appointments is delegated to a committee. A separate committee is established for each such appointment.

Many years ago Council also decided how each committee was to be constituted.

That constitution is:

Chancellor or his deputy as Chairman Vice-Chancellor or his nominee.

One non-staff member of Council, nominated by the Chancellor and the Vice-Chancellor.

The Head or Chairman of the Department in which the appointment is being made.

One other professor nominated by the Vice-Chancellor.

The Dean of the faculty in which the Department is located.

There may be other members in particular cases, (eg, two Deans if the Department is a member of two Faculties or a specially qualified person from outside this university if he or she can assist where an appointment is to be made in a highly specialised or professional area).

I hope this explanation of procedure will remove any unwarranted suspicion that any one person or group of persons, whether present members of staff or otherwise, exercise any overwhelming and/or improper influence in the making of academic appointments.

K.B. O'Brien,
Chancellor.

Mr O'Brien might be quite interested in reading the Political Science Department minutes of 15 September 1976 where it refers to Professor Brookes screening out the applicants for the lecturing position currently being offered in the Department. Perhaps the Chancellor should do some research on why all the persons applying for positions never all come before the selection committee. - Ed.

Christianity In China

Dear Sir,

Carl Telford's letter in last week's Salient had me in fits of laughter because of the utter naivety of his views. It seems that some Western Christians just cannot understand why everyone throughout the world doesn't leap on the Church's bus as it goes speeding by. Just as many peasants in Asian and Latin America hate resented foreign "experts" coming in and telling them what to do, so the Chinese have rejected the arrogant Carl Telfords of this world trying to tell them of the way, the truth and the life engendered by a hocus-pocus belief that was responsible for much of their acceptance of the old repressive system.

Carl's Western-centred mentality is obvious by his picking out the Christians in China as a good example of a persecuted group. According to Joseph Needham in a U.S. National Council of Churches bulletin the highest proportion of Christian Chinese at any point in the 20th century has been 0.35% of the total population. But, if you're working on the assumption that eventually that 0.35% will convert the other 99.65% of heathens to the right way of thinking then I suppose dwelling on Christian persecution is quite important.

However, because of Carl's obsession with the "red tide" he forgets to analyse the real (and not the imagined) history of the churches in China. Many religions have had an important role to play in the making of modern China. Confucianism crumbled with the overthrow of the empire in 1911; Taoism and Buddhism were left behind by the less meditative but more dynamic thrust of Western science; Islam survives in a racial minority; Christianity, which many missionaries expected to sail home on the "West wind" of Europe's technological superiority succeeded only in identifying itself with foreign imperialism, and was rejected by a generation that demanded total political [unclear: chan] as the only remedy for China's chaos.

The Christian missions played quite an important role in the formation of modern China, and they still cannot understand why the Communists hate them so bitterly. Did they not run schools, orphanages, hospitals and other charitable organisations? Did they not do all in their power to relieve the suffering of the poor and the sick, and to educate the people?

To the Chinese, who saw them come in on the apron strings of the foreign powers in their numerous attempts to rob, plunder and exploit the people, they were merely the softening-up process before the permanent bondage set in. This sweeping condemnation was an accumulation of many minor details such as the excessive respect paid to missionaries - even up to 1923 Chinese Christians would prostrate themselves before priests. Other annoyances were the custom of giving Chinese converts European names, and the fact that European languages were used as a medium of instruction in mission-run schools (similarities with South Africa?)

The obvious conclusion was that through a programme of cultural aggression, the Chinese were being trained to work for Europe and not for China. The Christians in general had supported the corrupt regime of Chiang Kaishek and had acted as secret agents for the Americans (the Catholic Legion of Mary was especially active in this area).

So, when the Chinese had a chance to rise up and to take control of their environment, one of the first institutions to be hit was the church. The Church's power was established under European guns and with European money, and played a major part in the whole humiliating story of the late 19th and early 20th centuries, a story that the Chinese never forgot.

The Churches play an objective role in all societies - they can either be promoting the cause of the oppressor, or promoting the cause of the oppressed. When a church has worked in the interests of the oppressors for centuries then it is highly unlikely that it will change its spots overnight. Parts of the Catholic church did and were subsequently excommunicated by the Vatican for "co-operating with Communists". I do not agree with unnecessary killings and violence in any situation, but in the case of the Chinese people and the Christian Churches I can understand the reasons for it occurring.

So when Carl Telford decides to burble on about "human rights" and "Christians being murdered in their beds" again. I hope he takes some time out to investigate the circumstances that motivated such actions to occur.

Yours religiously,

John McKenna.

Thanks for your letter John. I'd refer Carl Telford to a publication "Christian Faith and the Chinese Experience" published in September 1974 by Pro Mundi Vita.

Collins Attacks Corner

Dear John,

Katy Corner is not only incapable of reviewing LPs, but she is also incapable of understanding criticisms of the silly reviews (which she manages to churn out in great quantity), as can be seen from both her letter (on page 20) and her rock review (on page 13) of the last issue.

The fundamental question that I was asking of Katy and all your reviewers was "What makes a rock record, a play or a film a great piece of art?". Is this based on personal feelings, such as Katy's comments on "Can't Get Over You" from the NRPS album, or is it based on the part a particular group plays in society? Or doesn't

society matter? Are rock bands above the people they're playing for, and are the ideas being communicated through this art unrelated to what is going on in society?

However, I feel that Katy is not even concerned about finding out the purpose of art and trying to access whether any particular piece lives up to that. As she states in her NRPS review the thing she looks for in any particular track is whether she'll be able "to pick it out to play to an interested party when I (rarely) play bits and pieces" or she's willing to play it again for "nostalgia's sake". It seems that the world is experiencing all kinds of changes, revolutions and national passions, but rock and Katy Corner blithely float above them thinking only of keeping up the hip-cool image that is turning sections of rock into the haunt of a pampered [*unclear: elite*], rather than opening it up to the mass of young people.

Katy Corner's total introversion is seen by her answers to the points I made in my last letter. She fails to see the total inadequacy of her reviews. "Is it just because they're different?" she says innocently. Each review is of a band that has "moved my life so far in what I consider to be a good direction" Tell this to your psychiatrist Katy, I would rather hear an explanation for the popularity of a particular band as related to the social and hence musical conditions of our time.

My heart really does pump custard for you though Katy, for you take everything so hard. I even sensed a moment of self-criticism when you divulged that "music is my life", and admitted a lack of specificity, but it was merely to tug the heartstrings for the next plug for US imperialism in the form of your "feelings" about music. If I feel that Abba are good and you feel that they are bad, does that make them good or bad? Surely a question that can't be argued unless you put forward a reasoned argument as to why you feel they are bad, which can be debated out with the contrary argument.

But, nowhere in your latest piece of garbage do you ever get beyond the feeling stage. And so; perhaps you should either take up music reviewing fulltime, or go and work for the Nazi Party - but activities will help to yield the same result. I recommend that you take a packet of American camels and go and race off to the Royal Tiger - at least you're miles away from the Salient review pages.

Rock On Katy.
Robert Collins.

Comments on Bergman

Dear Sir,

A few comments on Simon Wilson's review of Bergman's "Scenes from a Marriage".

This was originally six one-hour plays for Swedish television.

Therefore it has been cut in half for the cinema.

These plays were also shown on British television with dubbing rather than (inadequate) sub-titles.

The original format gave greater scope and depth to the interactions: there was less head on confrontation between two people.

In shun, as conceived and directed by Bergman the "flawed masterpiece" which Simon Wilson notes was, if not perfect, at least less flawed.

anon.

What About Good Old Morality?

Dear Sir,

I find some contradictions in Barry Nonweiler's article Intolerance equals Myth. He tells us that "only the concept of socialism can embrace the returning to them [homosexuals] of their equality." He further says that socialist parties in America, Australia, Britain and New Zealand all help in the struggle for homosexuals 'rights'. So the clear-sighted socialists can see the justice of the homosexuals case, unlike the evil capitalist! However he then goes on to say, well, this is not actually how it works out in practice. The socialists support gay liberation in theory but in Russia, China. Cuba they are not actually given the 'rights' that the socialists promised them.

In case you are wondering why there is this inconsistency between what socialists (i.e. communists) say

and do, Arnold Lunn and Garth Lean in their book *The New Morality* shed light on this.

"Many people have wondered that communism in different parts of the world seem to adopt quite different forms of sexual morality. The explanation is to be found in Lenin's axiom that the morality of communism is "wholly subordinated to the interests of the proletarian class war". In non-communist countries, the communists support all existing tendencies at so-called sexual freedom; they are irreconcilably opposed to all attempts to subject the sexual life to any moral or spiritual obligation, and in the name of liberty and mental health, they demand full sexual information" for young people - simply because they know that sexual knowledge or information, severed from moral obligation, tends to undermine the foundations of democracy.

In communist countries where communism has secured full control, sexual morality is gradually switched on to strictly- moralistic lines.....The communist leaders know the the sexual drive is a force which can contribute in the highest degree to give inner strength to a nation when it is harnessed to an objective which is sufficiently great (if Chinese morality today). To any ideology such as communism it goes without saying that one of the most important motive forces in human life must be exploited in this way to promote ideological ends".

Further Mr Nonweiler blames capitalism for the oppression of homosexuals. My guess is that as much oppression and stereotype of homosexuals takes place in non-capitalist societies. It could just be that man has a basic common sense that-rejects this form of sexual behaviour as abnormal.

Also the family is not a creation of capitalism but rather a necessity in any stable society, as Russia found out after her anti-family excercises after the Revolution of 1917.

Sexuality does not "pre-eminently open up to us the possibility of relief from loneliness". It may for homosexuals, but it is primarily a means whereby a man and woman can deepen their love for each other and express this love in their children.

Mr Nonweiler should look deeper than just blaming an economic system for oppression of homosexuals.

Sincerely yours,

Carl Telford.

Malaysian Law Students

Dear Sir,

The Snobbish Bunch of Malaysians.

Thank God, there is only a small number of Malaysian students in the Law Faculty. Except for one or two, the others are eccentrical snubs. Most of them display extreme or peculiar characteristics.

Besides being arrogant, they try to be dominant as well. Armed with a little "legal" knowledge they try to prove that they know more. At every MSA AGM, this snobbish bunch often tries to drag others into minute argument over trivial "constitutional" principles and the crap. (At the last ACM, there was one who did not even know what he was blubbering about.)

The few female (Malaysian) Law students are no better. None of them is worth a second look. They are either too chubby or out of shape. But, gee, they try to behave like 'peacocks' with their bloody nose in the air! Look at the mirror first, baby.

Sincerely,

Mustupha Chew,
Albert Sulaiman.

Letters

Observing the MSA Contradictions

Dear Sir,

Letters

I have been following with interest the recent MSA controversy. It is to be regretted that character assassination was indulged by pseudonyms such as "Tua Lam Pan", "TLK Cheong" etc. But one also bean in mind that the message they conveyed was very real and effective. It hit Loo Kim Hoe and the writer of the unsigned letter "The MSA Argument continues" so hard on the issue that they are trying to run away from as to warrant emotional outbursts from them.

So, editor, in the interests of all concerned, please publish a diversity of views but use your discretion.
Neutral Observer.

Flatmate wanted

Dear John,

Just a quick note to say thanks for yet another year of readable, relevant "Salients".

Just by the way, mind you, our flat needs another friendly "Salient" reader to join the flat - hopefully someone's who's prepared to slay on after the holidays.

The room a small, but the rent is reasonable. So if anyone is interested, give us a rign on 728-138 or call round to 15 Glenbervie Terrace, Thorndon.

Yours in Agape,

the people who live there,

p.s. Potential Rock Reviewer's or 'Politico's" especially welcome.

p.p s. Former residents of Weir House, or at least those proud of their ancestry, will be actively discouraged.

VUW News a Waste of Money

Dear John,

I would like to ask the university if they could explain the expenditure on the publication, cum public relations (sic) exercise, "News VUW" when when library periodical subscriptions are being cut by 25%

This seemingly insane position of priorities is the university showing where its heart lies - certainly not with education!

Answers please,

Wallace Jones.

Editor Attacked for Film Review

Dear Salient,

John Ryall, who prides himself on objective reporting, has hit an all time low with his review of "All the Presidents Men".

How can anybody sit and pass such judgements as 'American Society is based at all levels on the use of money and power for personal ends', when he can't even get his facts straight?

What bloody film was he at? Well let's get things clear, Bob Woodward and Carl Bernstein, (two of the

finest journalists ever, by the way), work for the Washington Post not the Washington Star!

If you had taken your dark glasses off John you might have got your facts right, yet you dare sit in your ivory tower and criticize. Shame on you!

Yours,

T. Ruth.

p.s. name us a socialist state that doesn't have some sort of power as its base difference is it's the power of elites!

I have never claimed to be objective something which "All the President's Men" does claim. I apologise for the typographical error with "Star" rather than "Post".

Perhaps if you had analysed my argument rather than doing the Salient proofreading we may have been able to progress in our understanding of the movie as an art form Ed.

Editor's Film Review Criticised

Dear Readers,

Dear John has mucked up in my opinion. His petty criticism of Warner Bros is irrelevant. Dear John states they are guilty of fostering the growth of cult figures. Yet he states "newspapers and magazines in every corner of the Western World have applauded the efforts of the Washington-Post". Surely John this is of more consequence in effect than a movie seen in a very limited timespan and by a comparatively limited audience.

Further, to go against the system especially at a time of election and point the finger at the leaden of the nation is a very brave thing to do.

Having personally witnessed this period of US history (living in the N.E. United States 1972-1973) I can say with a Little knowledge, experience and cautious authority that I can attempt to understand the incredible pressure on those two journalists concerned. One aspect exposed was their attention to detail - note well John it is the Washington Post, not Washington Star they work for.

Further, John claims that no where during the film do they explain what they are attempting to achieve.

I'm sure John, that after four years of publication and coverage in the media "in every corner of the western world" (that includes N.Z.John) that most seemingly astute individuals would have had the chance of realising for themselves just what had gone on. Or are you a product of a spoon feeding system of black and white instructions. For an editor, I'm amazed you are such an ignorant person.

Criticism of films are fair enough but to criticise any person who thinks differently is plain bloody biased.

I quote: "if anyone thought it was anything more, then you (apart from John) must be so far into the convulsions of the American Stale machine that you can't see the effects that its having on the real world". In other words, listen to the all mighty arthole himself.

The US "state machine" has done many had things, yet it also has and continues to underwrite a substantial proportion of all U.N. activities (currently 25%). When there is a world disaster, (take Nicaragua) who is there first with most aid. Not the Russian State machine, nor the Chinese.

What better effect on the real world than positive aid. Sure the US. state machine has had and probably still had distasteful aspects, but at least it has the ability to cleanse itself without purges, bloodbaths and unnecessary loss of human life. Look at the facts John, not the opinion-based septic bullshit that guides your so obviously biased mind.

Dennis J. Hayden.

p.s. I'm sure in the interests of fair play and exposure of the truth, you will print my letter.

Thanks for your comments on my review Dennis. Unfortunately your concern for objectivity (I, myself never claimed to be unbiased, although I am concerned about developing a scientific analysis of any particular piece of art) is not manifest in your defence of U.S. imperialism in Nicaragua (your example). In fact the United States "aid" following the earthquake was conditional on that country re-establishing its capital city on a location favoured by the U.S.

In my review I did not question Woodward and Bernstein's bravery as I too know how difficult it is to take the Government on. But they have been used by many people, including Warner Brothers, to promote the idea that they radically shaped U.S. society. In fact, their action just [unclear: meant] that one crook was replaced with another. U.S. society still tramps on and the "cleansing" that you mention has done absolutely nothing to

Civil Liberties on the Line

Dear Sir,

Over the last six months there have been at least twenty- and probably more publicly reported incidents/regulations which threaten the basic civil liberties of individual citizens. The basic liberties as outlined by the declaration of Human Rights are - freedom of Assembly and Association, freedom of expression and of movement. The twenty infringements have been:

- Trade Union Legislation as announced by Mr Cordon which severely restricts the rights of Trade Unions to pursue their legitimate activities as trade unionists.
- The proposed 'Bikie' legislation to restrict the rights of motor cycle groups to congregate and associate with each other.
- The Prime Minister's letter of opposition to the statement of Mr Ian Shirley (Auckland Social Worker) on power and authority in Auckland.
- The Immigration Department's opposition [*unclear: to*] overstayers and the active encouragement of neighbours to report on people they 'assume' to be overstayers.
- Domestic Purposes Beneficiaries....the Minister of Social Welfare has been actively encouraging social workers and 'loyal' citizens to report on women suspected of living in de facto relationships while receiving domestic purposes benefits.
- The Powles report on the SIS was commissioned by Mr Rowling and yet the Prime Minister refuses to allow Mr Rowling to see the report in its entirety. There are three reports and Mr Muldoon has attached a number of conditions on Mr Rowling should he wish to see the unexpurgated reports. This attacks the basis of trust upon which the government and the leader of the opposition should operate - and also raises reasonable doubts about whether the public interest has or has not been secured by the report itself.
- The National Government issued a number of regulations that were illegal notably the suspension of superannuation [*unclear: payments*] - as evidenced by the Chief Justice's decision against the government.
- Despite the call for a public enquiry on police conduct at the Taumararua incident when a member of the Mongrel Mob was shot to death by a policeman. It seems that the Government is unwilling to facilitate such an enquiry even though lawyers, pathologists, the Churches and Civil Liberties groups have called for one.
- The current Government seems unwilling to allow dissenting groups to voice their opinions and have them listened to. Mr Muldoon identified all opponents of nuclear power in New Zealand and all opponents of nuclear ships visiting New Zealand as a "dissident minority unrepresentative of the nation as a whole". He also stated on the talk-back programme on nuclear testing that even if one million people signed the Campaign half million's petition, he and the government would not be swayed from their decision to allow nuclear ships to visit New Zealand.
- Argumentum ad hominem seems to characterise the leadership style of the Prime Minister. He said of Abraham Ordean that he could "stew in his own juice".
- He said of Citizens for Rowling that "I can not bring myself to think kindly of them, they are dupes and trendy lefties" and he has systematically discriminated against people who stood up in that campaign - e.g. Sir Jack Harris was asked to resign from the Tobacco Board, John Jeffries was asked to resign from Air NZ., Tony Neary was ousted from TV One, David Exel's contract with NZFP was terminated. Geoffrey Palmer has received no consultancy work from Government on legal questions relating to welfare and accident compensation etc.
- Mr Muldoon denied National MP's the right to appear on Friday Conference on the All Black issue.
- The Electricity Amendment Bill infringes on the privacy of individuals dwellings and confers the right to enter by authorised officials of the Electricity Department. This right of entry could be abused for political purposes and safeguards need to be built in e.g. mandatory declarations of intention to enter, or better still, magisterial warrants.
- The persistent attacks on Press and Television.
- Mr Gill's intention to tighten up the legislation on abortion before the Royal Commission reports to the house, makes a mockery of the Commission itself and the rights of individual New Zealanders to have their views considered seriously.

- Sir Keith Holyoake refused entry to a North Korean delegation on a goodwill tour of Australia and New Zealand.
- Repeal of Criminal Justice Amendments Bill - name suppression legislation - withdraws a right to anonymity for accused persons.
- The Wanganui computer centre is now going to be connected to all other departments making it increasingly easy for information about individuals to be abused for political purposes.
- The Government's threats to tenants of slate houses to keep the houses clean and tidy, or face eviction - another indication of intimidation.
- Government by rumour - there has been a tendency for government to threaten groups within Government and outside, by leaking of public rumours e.g. the proposed reorganisation of broadcasting was an indication of this, when Mr Muldoon publically stated that he would not mind axing TV2 and that there was no way that an independent news programme could exist.

— Paul Cauruthers.

Reviews Editor Gets His Rocks Off

Dear Salient,

Ha Hee Ha Ho Ha Ha Ha Ha Ha Ha Ha Ha Ha Har Ha Tee Hee

Ben

I believe Katy Corner wrote this letter in order to exploit a personal difference between the Rock Reviews Editor and myself - Ed.

Drawing of a child's doll

Cigarettes, Digits and Rectums

Dear Anti-Anti Smoker Lobby,

You not only had the audacity to have your petty, thoughtless views expressed in this hallowed paper, but you also signed 'A lady'. Well your nicotine addiction [*unclear: was*] not only affected your lungs but you're head too coz honey ou ain't no lady. Your comments exemplified the self-centred "couldn't give a fuck about the other dude" altitude of the insignificant little turds who are finally coming out of the woodwork over the Smoking Ban.

Is it too much to ask you not to smoke in the downstairs cafe and the TV Room or are you the type of 'lady' who gets off on 'grooving' in the cafe all day and is so goddam boring that a cigarette is the only cover up you can think of.

Three areas in the whole of the University is not much to ask, as not only will it show that you have some concern for other people but it might also improve your health and save your money as well. Anyway the upstairs cafe is much nicer and there are 'spunkier' guys up there too, so you can puff to your hearts content.

You may also feel drawn next door on a Wednesday, by the magnetic personality of Gyles, and sit in on an SRC meeting (you can puff there too). There perhaps you may in between your 'arse' and 'butts' make some constructive criticism instead of wasting Salient space with your self-centred drivel.

Yours Accoff. 77

p.s. We don't need to pass a law to stop you from biting your nails. Put your digit up your rectum thrice daily and your habit will be cured.

Man in a gas mask reading a book

Going off the Hill

It's time to be off, so down your scotch,
The staff aren't giving a golden watch.
All we've got now is the open road, the way it looks:
I can study rocks and you read books.

They had feeling down to a fine art, the staff,
Could measure stiffs, and intellectualise an arse.
My tutors deny they lead vicarious lives
Despite the sleepers they hire for husbands and wives.

The lecturers redeemed the souls of most of us
With a five-point plan 'why not to be a socialist.'
They were good those teachers, never said 'fuck',
Though I doubt if it'd matter much.

Except there's some high God they say they've heard,
Who hates to see socks down, or to hear that word.
As for the messy grots, and painted walls,
My apologies, it's all we had without balls.

Some brainy people said my reading was devious,
But I found God, and Marx, and Leavis.
That's what's no good, the way we're in the dark,
In nervous, truth-pursuing tutes, despise the quietest fart.

Alone we are enrolled, and graduate alone,
But find our friendship on Three Day Loan.
After three years, leave these strange lovers like a brothel:
Learn later the sign was for them, the sign in the old stuff and the modern novel.

One day rugby and booze got the news
That the modern woman was going to choose.
Her knuckling soul was not to find
A heated hen-box for her mind.

I'll remember faces, in a doped-up room
Where Lenin and Mao were bride and groom;
Who got whacked with rock in their ears,
And in the early morning fell down the stairs.

So long to the trampoline, and basketball hoop,
Quadrangle, library, and study group.
So long to SRC, Salient, and latin grammar,
And lunch in the grave-yard in godless manner.

So long to the talky cafe with its tall, swinging doors,
Its paper cups, chips, and beer-washed floors.
Nothing lasts forever, so after your degree,
What else to do but pack up and leave?

- Martin Doyle