

DOGS TURNED ON TONGAN WORKERS

CARE protests the use of police dogs and other irregularities in arrest of alleged illegal immigrants

27 August, 1975

Last year the Minister of Immigration (Mr Colman) admitted that dawn raids on immigrants were 'alien to the New Zealand way of life'. Now raids have taken place at 9.00 - 9.30 p.m. or thereabouts *but with the use of police dogs to intimidate the immigrants*. The Citizens Association for Racial Equality (CARE) has fully investigated the events of last Wednesday when there were raids on Tongans in the Ellerslie area and we are very concerned about a number of factors:

1. Use of police dogs: At one house 2 police dogs were used - one was stationed at the back door, and one was brought into the sitting room. When one resident asked a policeman to show a search warrant one dog was moved forward and began snarling. The policeman threatened to set the dog on anyone who tried to move away.

2. No reasonable time to produce passports and relevant documentation: At one house it was pointed out to the policemen and to the immigration officer present that most of the passports were in the possession of a travel agency. Nevertheless those who could not immediately produce a passport were ordered into a police van in the clothes they stood up in and were taken into custody at the police station. Two people were held for a couple of hours, and 1 person all night but were

then released without being charged upon documentation becoming more available.

3. Extremely high bond requirements: When the 11 persons arrested were charged before Mr Browne S.M. they either pleaded not guilty or entered no plea and applied for bail. Those charged with illegal overstaying were granted bail but only upon condition that they each put up a bond of \$400, and that they each found two other persons to put up \$400 - total \$1200. This is an enormously high figure for an offence with a maximum penalty of three months imprisonment but which is normally dealt with by deportation only. The lawyers involved in these cases were staggered at the total amount of bond money required (See footnote below).

4. Inefficiencies in the Labour Department Head Office: Many of the alleged overstayers have in fact applied for permit extensions or for permanent residence. These applications have been sent to Wellington some considerable time ago, indeed as long ago as February and March in some cases, yet no definite replies have been received. It seems grossly unjust to be arresting immigrants as illegal overstayers when their continued presence in New Zealand is because they are awaiting word from Wellington as to whether or not they can legally stay on.

In reply to a recent CARE letter concerning similar raids on Samoans in South Auckland the Minister of Immigration (Mr Colman) wrote that: "I do not accept

that the wellbeing of the community must in all cases be subjugated to the rights of the individual".

It appears to be Government policy, therefore, that Pacific Islands immigrants may have their rights and civil liberties disregarded in the interests of the community as a whole - as seen by the Ministers of Immigration and Police, and their officers.

CARE calls upon concerned citizens and organisations to protest to the Ministers of Immigration and Police about these injustices and in particular about the use of police dogs.

- David Williams
Secretary, CARE.

FOOTNOTE: The bonds required from the Pacific Islands immigrants may be compared with an Australian who was convicted for being an illegal immigrant on Saturday before Mr Paul S.M. He had had a number of previous convictions, including one for armed robbery. He was released pending deportation upon putting up bonds totalling \$500. So... \$500 for a white Australian with many other convictions, \$1200 for Pacific Islanders with no recorded convictions.



Labour Immigration Minister Fraser Colman

Police Victim tells his story

I, Tangi Mausua, do make an oath and solemnly swear that these things happen to me on the night of 20 August round about ten o'clock or quarter to ten at 192 Main Highway Ellerslie when someone knocked at the door.

Entering inside were three Policemen and one Labour Department's official. They asked for our passports. I told them that Lyn and Tuione Fale had my passport at the Southern Tours Travel. I was scared. One Policeman and a dog broke in from the backdoor which was closed. The dog rushed in and nearly bite me.

Sione Mouna asked them on what ground make them get inside the house without permission. They seemed to retreat but came back telling that if I run away the dog will definitely bite me. To my amazement I was freezing with fear. I did not expect policemen in more civilised country like New Zealand acted so brutal as this. I was told to get into the van. They took me and put me in prison.

This statement was made by Tangi Mausua.

(Note: Literal translation of statement made by Mr Mausua - one of those picked up. He is a 59 year old man.)

EDITORIAL: An Indictment of Labour Govt

CARE's report on the use of police dogs against Tongan workers in Auckland is a terrible indictment of the Labour Government's immigration policy. Immigration Minister Colman has told CARE that he does not accept "that the wellbeing of the community must in all cases be subjugated to the rights of the individual." His department's use of dogs in Auckland shows that this statement has rather sinister implications.

Fraser Colman has done little to alleviate the conditions of migrant workers in this country. Instead he seems to have done his best to make them worse. After being responsible for the instigation of dawn raids against Polynesian immigrants last year, Colman now stands culpable for being in charge of a department that uses police dogs to terrify people whose 'guilt' has yet to be proved.

The real tragedy of the situation is that the use of terror tactics is not the most deplorable aspect of Labour's immigration policy in the South Pacific. Under the guise of removing exploitation of Tongan immigrants, the Labour Government has now instituted a policy which is frighteningly similar to South Africa's Bantustan policy. And on his recent trip to the South Pacific, Colman announced that this policy is to be extended to Western Samoa and Fiji.

Previously Tongan immigrants came to New Zealand on visitors' permits and worked in some of the worst paid and filthiest jobs in industry, as well as suffering vicious treatment from certain rack-renting landlords. Employers were keen to take on these people because they are reliable and hardworking and because they had little knowledge or experience of trade unionism (trade unions are outlawed in Tonga). But many of these workers overstayed their visitors' permits and it was not until the Government instigated the dawn raids last April that the whole problem was thoroughly aired in public.

The Labour Government was severely embarrassed by the public criticism it received from the Pacific Islands community in NZ, Maori organisations, churches, the trade union movement, CARE and other anti-racist groups. So the Government cooked up a new scheme for Tongan migrant workers to come to New Zealand and talked the Tongan Government (which had little bargaining power) into accepting it.

The new scheme allowed Tongan workers to come here for an initial four months if they were sponsored by an employer. Their permits would be extended for another two months if their employer agreed (in other words if the workers

had been well-behaved) and if the Labour Department approved. Employers, the Labour Department and Air New Zealand were made responsible for arrangements concerning the workers' travel and welfare, giving Air New Zealand a tidy little bit of guaranteed business.

When this new scheme was announced in late October CARE and other organisations criticised it on two counts. First, they pointed to the fact that the new scheme was deliberately designed to be "self regulating". In other words the number of Tongan workers allowed to come here depends on the demand for cheap semi and unskilled labour by employers. In times of economic boom large numbers of Tongan workers have come here. But in times of economic recession...

Second, Colman's critics argued that the new scheme should have allowed for participation by the trade union movement and the local Tongan community in its planning and administration. They were concerned that the new scheme was designed to produce a cowed and docile labour force of temporary workers who would be used by employers to undercut local workers' conditions.

Colman reacted angrily to these criticisms. But now he has to face the uncomfortable fact that his critics have been

proved right. Between January 1 this year (the date on which the new scheme came into operation) and June 30 only 276 Tongan workers have come here under the new scheme, compared to several thousands last year. Apart from the Hutt Valley Chamber of Commerce's scheme (which is very similar), the official scheme is now the only way Tongans can get to NZ to work.

The effects of this drastic drop in immigration have been to transfer part of this country's unemployment problem to Tonga. And over the first six months of this year the Bank of Tonga has received \$4 million less in remittances from Tongan workers in NZ to their families back home than for the same period last year. Ironically enough Colman admitted last year that these remittances are very important to the wellbeing of the Tongan economy.

So the Tongan people have had to pay for NZ's economic recession. They are paying not only in lack of work in New Zealand and in falling remittances but also as a result of the gross imbalance of trade between the two countries. To see their brothers and sisters treated like animals by policemen and their dogs in Auckland is the final insult.

When the hard realities of Labour's immigration policy are compared with National's witch-hunting against Pacific Islanders and other immigrants, there is little to choose between them. That alone is a savage condemnation of the Labour Party's lack of principles. But, Mr Colman, if the cap fits, wear it.

- Bruce Robinson

NZUSA boosts students' pay

By our Industrial Reporter

University students who work in government departments these holidays will get approximately 80% above the wages paid last vacation.

The new rates of pay, which were released by the State Services Commission in a letter to NZUSA last month, mean that student vacation workers' wages will now be based on wage scales paid to full-time workers in the public service.

Students engaged in whole time manual work will be employed as wage workers and paid in accordance with the State Services Manual Workers' Youth Scale which is as follows:

	Daily Rate (Working Days)
Adult (Age 20)	\$15.04
Age 19	\$12.98
Age 18	\$11.38
Age 17	\$ 9.81
Age 16	\$ 8.82
Age 15	\$ 7.83

Where vacation workers are employed as labourers, the adult rate becomes payable at age 18½.

All other university students shall be paid the following rates which equate to steps 4 - 7 of the basic grade of the Office and General Assistants Scale, Occupational Class 025.1. Students over 20 are paid at the adult rate:

	Daily Rate (Working Days)
Adult (Age 20)	\$15.76
Graduates Teachers & 4th year University and Teachers	
College students	\$15.76
Third year Students	\$14.45
Second year Students	\$13.06
First year Students	\$11.67

Under the State Services Commission's new policy school leavers who may have pre-enrolled but have yet to start at university will be paid at lower rates, along with other secondary school students:

	Daily Rate (Working Days)
University Entrance or Higher School Certificate	\$ 7.38
Entry to VI Form, Lower VI Form Certificate or 4 years Secondary School	\$ 6.54
3 years Secondary Education	\$ 5.86
Under 3 years Secondary Education	\$ 5.19

Married students under the age of 20 will be paid the standard public service married allowance provided they meet the standard conditions for this allowance which is basically paid only where the employee is supporting a dependant.

Overtime rates for student vacation workers are time and a half of their hourly rate (1/8th of the daily rate) for the first three hours of overtime and double time thereafter.

Public service rates are now much more in line with the wages students can earn in the private sector, and one result of the new policy could be to improve the position of women students.

In the past women students have been forced into lower paying holiday jobs (like working for government departments) because the higher paying jobs (around \$2.00 to \$2.50 an hour) have been offered almost exclusively to men.

The State Services Commission's new policy may also mean that the Public Service Association, the major state service trade union, can now negotiate on behalf of student vacation workers.

Previously the Commission maintained that vacation workers were 'Temporary Salaried Employees' under section 48 of the 1962 State Services Act. This section of the Act gives the Commission absolute authority to determine the salaries and conditions of employment of 'temporary salaried employees'.

The PSA, on the other hand, has claimed that vacation workers are employed as 'Wage Workers' under section 49 of the Act. This section of the Act requires the Commission to issue a Determination (the equivalent of an award) setting out the wage rates and conditions of employment of 'wage workers', which would be the basis for negotiation between the PSA and the Commission and could be the subject of an appeal to the State Services Tribunal.

What all this means is that the Commission will negotiate with the PSA on the conditions of workers employed under section 49 of the Act, whereas it refuses to negotiate about workers employed under section 48. In one of its answers to NZUSA's questions about the conditions of vacation workers, the Commission stated that "in future all university students will be paid as Public Service wage workers at Manual Workers or Office and General Assistants rates" — a statement which apparently makes it clear that vacation workers are employed under section 49 of the Act. So it seems that student vacation workers will at last be able to get trade union protection.

The backroom boy . .

After the announcement of the new wage rates for student vacation workers, 'Salient' interviewed NZUSA's Research Officer, Peter Franks, about the implications of the State Services Commission's recent decisions.

What do you see as the major benefits of the State Services Commission's new policy?

Apart from the increases in wage rates, which are welcome although very belated, it now appears that the Public Service Association will be able to negotiate on behalf of vacation workers, and that will mean a big improvement in their conditions.

In the past vacation workers have received very low rates of pay compared to the private sector, and it has been difficult for NZUSA or the Public Service Association to do much about it. Vacation workers usually work for about 10 weeks during the long holidays, and few of them have joined the PSA or sought its assistance in improving their conditions. By the time they get back to varsity, most of these students have decided that working for the government is a dead loss and so they resolve the problem by making up their minds not to work for the government again rather than making a fuss.

At the beginning of this year, however, NZUSA made an attempt to contact students who'd worked in government departments. The letters we got back from these students contained some very interesting information.

For example, one student wrote "... I was never told what my wage was on starting, nor was I given a pay slip ..." Another student told us: "When I started, my pay rate was \$7.76 a day, but after some hass-

ling I found out it had been changed, effective from the first of January 1975, and backdated to the first of July. My new rate was \$10.56 a day, i.e. for a male or female over 20." Another student said that she and other students employed by a government department in Christchurch took 3 months to do a filing job that was expected to take 2 years, and their boss told them he would have paid them higher wages if he could!

Even if the PSA does now have the right to negotiate for vacation workers, how much difficulty will they have in organising these people?

At the moment NZUSA is having discussions with the Public Service Association about ways of recruiting student vacation workers into their membership. One of the things we've talked about is the possibility of getting a special membership rate for vacation workers. And NZUSA will co-operate with the PSA in attempting to recruit students into the PSA before they start work.

Now that the State Services Commission has decided to pay student vacation workers more realistic wages, I think a greater number of students will be attracted to these holiday jobs (about 480 students worked for the government during the 1974/75 vacation). The only effective way they can protect their conditions and the conditions of students who work there in the future is by joining the PSA and making sure it takes an active interest in their problems.

Do you see any areas of the Commission's new policy that should be improved?

Yes. The first is that I hope the State

Services Commission will come out of its ivory tower and start talking to NZUSA and the PSA before it makes decisions that affect the people we represent. While we welcome the Commission's new policy, it's worth pointing out that the Commission did not negotiate with either organisation before the announcement was made. But it is interesting that the Commission started moving on improving vacation workers' wages not too long after NZUSA had let it know that we were investigating these workers' conditions in co-operation with the PSA.

The second thing is that the rates for secondary school students and school leavers are still far too low. While university student vacation workers' rates were increased by about 80%, the rates for secondary students only went up by 88c a day or an increase of between 13% and 20%. One student recently wrote to me on this point as follows:

"I and other students I worked with are very concerned about the large differences in pay between different age groups, for example last year when I turned 20 years old my rate of pay almost doubled. Also school students who are employed with us doing exactly the same work as varsity students are getting about half the pay. In many cases they do a better job than some of the varsity students and we feel that something should be done about it."

The top rate for secondary school leavers is only \$7.38 a day, while first year varsity students get more than \$4 a day above that. I don't really think that that sort of differential can be justified.

That leads me on to my final point.

The valuable thing about the letters NZUSA has received from student vacation workers is that they tell us what these jobs are really like, which is somewhat different from the official policy as laid down by the Commission. Vacation workers should be paid for whatever skills and experience they bring to their jobs, as well as their age and qualifications. A student who worked for the National Library Service told us that he spent several weeks relieving full-time staff as he'd worked there before and knew how the place ran. A postgraduate student at Canterbury wrote to us complaining about the wages he'd received at the Geological Survey, and he was clearly a useful employee not only because of his considerable academic background but because he'd worked on the job before.

salientnotes

These staff notes double as a report of the marvellously successful Salient forum held last Monday in the Union Hall to witness one of the most entertaining forums held in this University for several years. The notes are in fact a verbatim record of the record taken by a constable from the Taranaki Street Politzei, as released by the PM after considerable noise from the Opposition. A student in dark glasses passed them over at Taupo airport, leapt on a sheep and rode away. (Deleted portions are the responsibility of yon PM who says it was "on the grounds of good taste") Now read on . . .

"... Speaking first was Editor Bruce Robinson who, to a storm of jeers, catcalls, rotten tomatoes (spelling as in original - Ed), molotov cocktails and atom bombs specially imported from France for the event, announced his satisfaction with the standard of this year's Salients. John Henderson (section deleted), chairing the forum, retired hurt after 10 minutes and was replaced by a placid John Ryall who took immediate measures to quell the ugly storm that was arising by calling in the armed guard. Unfortunately they never turned up (section deleted) so a paramilitary organisation consisting of Photographer Ross Abernathy,

(continued on page 12)



BUILDING DAYDREAMS FOR V.U.W.

SALIENT NO 22 PAGE 3

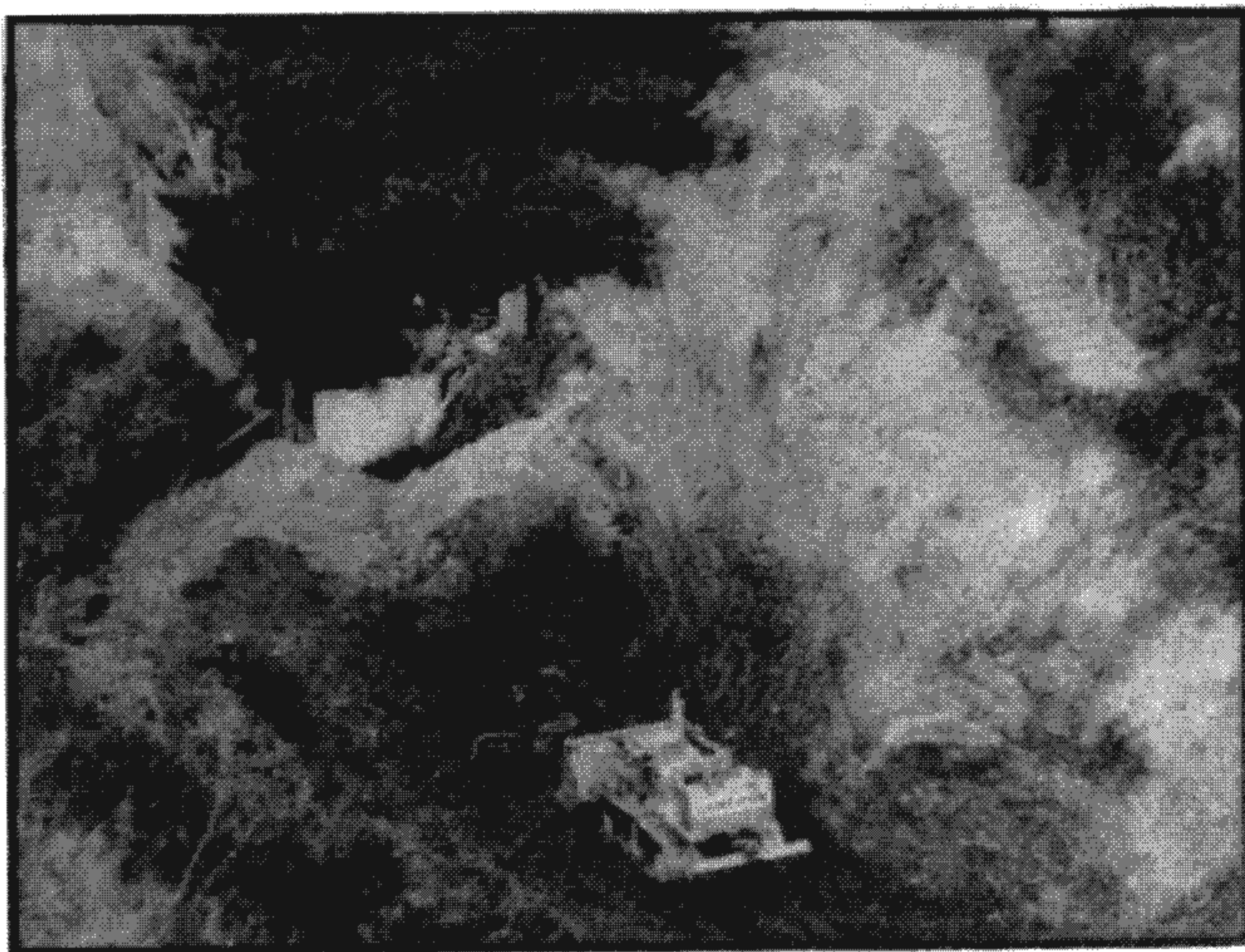
Victoria University has a School of Architecture and it can be found at 91 Kelburn Parade, although at present it is catering only for students in the first year of the Bachelor of Building Science degree. The Victoria school was created to increase the future supply of architects and to make available more places for those wishing to take architecture. In 1974 there were 240 applicants for the 80 positions at the Auckland school, at that time the only school in New Zealand.

The School says it "will experience a period of rapid growth with more students, more staff and more courses coming in each year (see Table 1 - Ed). There will be an inescapable feeling in the School of newness and urgency, experimentation and search, of youth and drive, which we hope to maintain and renew for many years to come."

The feeling of newness and urgency is definitely inescapable; the School of Architecture will have a new three storied building costing over \$½ million to be completed by mid-1976. It has been designed by Kingston Reynolds Thom and Allardice who are the characters responsible for a good deal of the concrete mess that is Victoria. For once KRTA have recognised that 'the scale of adjoining development is domestic in character' and have designed a building that while being more functional than attractive is by no means their usual concrete and glass monster.

They have also noted that 'there are a number of specimen trees of amenity value in the SE corner of the site which should be retained.' How a tree actually performs an 'amenity' is questionable and in fact they appear to be referring to two large pine trees. What is not so questionable is that a considerable amount of vegetation has disappeared not only in the earthworks for this new building but for several carparks nearby which are for the most part hardly used because non-staff cars are towed away.

The building itself will consist of a materials testing laboratory running the entire length of the building divided into three bays and two floors in height. Off this there will be equipment storage bays and the top floor will have seven staff studies as well as an acoustics, a lighting



Earthworks in progress for School of Architecture's \$1.5 million laboratory



Underutilised carparking for select academics

and a design lab that will double as tutorial/seminar rooms. The building itself will be a very specialised structure housing such equipment as a wind tunnel and being equipped with special hoists.

Future expansion of the School of Architecture includes 83 Fairlie Terrace which is presently occupied by the German and Russian Departments which will be shifted to Siberia... whoops, the Von Zedlitz Tower. A similar fate awaits 93 Kelburn Parade which is presently occupied by Drama House. The fact that these houses have been taken over is not necessarily as bad as it would at first seem. The renovations that have been carried out at 91 Kelburn Parade are a result of the efforts of the Dean and his wife who are both architects. They have retained the non-oppressive domestic character of the building's exterior and at the same time have created an incredibly comfortable environment for the students to work in. In startling contrast to the dusty, bleak and sparsely furnished houses of Sociology, or to the cramped and sterile tutorial rooms along Kelburn Parade, the School of Architecture has carpeted floors, extremely efficient heating and ventilation, bright white paint and modern plaster tile ceilings with fluorescent fittings. It has a large "Exhibition" foyer featuring pot plants and McCahon among others from the library art collection. It is as if the School of Architecture were a prestige department.

For many of the smaller departments the School of Architecture may be the answer in terms of presenting an amenable student environment that does not clash with the campus surrounds at the same time.

On the other hand it is perhaps ironical that the School of Architecture which is sited adjacent to the Creche in Fairlie Terrace has received a considerable amount of money and attention, including over \$5 million for a new laboratory, when the yearly intake of students is only thirty. Would the University authorities allocate a fraction of this amount to a greater number of students who would utilise the facilities of the Creche, or could it be that the University Administration turns a blind eye to the needs of mothers and kids in their lust to acquire greater status and prestige for their university?

SRC REPORT

By Gary Henderson

Some time around noon last Wednesday another SRC meeting painfully prised its way into the holiday-fogged consciousness of the students in the Union Hall. The apologies and minutes were dispatched in the usual manner with Lisa Saksen mistaking apathetic silence for an assenting chorus of 'ayes' - but then, that's an easy mistake to make. During "matters arising" something came up about a Malaysian High Commission car floating in our territorial waters. Ace scoop, wonderboy, Publications Officer John Henderson mentioned that he had done some personal investigating (just like on the telly) and had a sneaking suspicion that the car in question was, in fact, from the Malaysian High Commission. Well done John! The Sunday Times may want you yet Lad. Anyway, some vague decision was reached to look into the matter.

Next came the August Council. Delegates' Reports most of which were printed in Salient last week not worth bothering to repeat here. Basically, apart from a few items, most delegates grizzled about the lack of action or any effective policy decisions being made at NZUSA Council. Included in Bryony Hales' (International) report was a motion that we recommend to the executive that VUWSA give \$150 annually to the NZUSA Southern Africa Scholarship. The scholarship is to provide South African students with the opportunity to study in New Zealand, if they cannot further their studies in South Africa because of political repression. At present Henry Isaacs is studying in New Zealand under the scholarship and the idea is to make it an ongoing scheme. The motion was carried.

Then came an announcement from the executive. It turns out that VUWSA is now the proud owner of the Mount Street Book Store. The English firm which used to own Sweet and Maxwells is having liquidity problems and many

of their retail outlets are being sold. It appears that we rejected an offer of partnership from Whitcoulls because of the "sneaky way" they seem to operate in their "partnership" with Auckland University Students' Association, in running the University Bookshop there. Lisa Saksen is Chairman of the Board of Directors of our new possession, but she intends to relinquish this position before the Revolution. (Ah! But what of the subsequent purges?) Anyway, from now on any student caught indulging in a transaction with Whitcoulls or Technical Books or any other opposition establishment down town, will meet a fate worse than death (a night out at the Casablanca with John Henderson) Besides, experts insist that within two years this new shop will have cornered the student market. Well, dunno 'bout that but if its supported the way SRC meetings are, it'll go out of business in no time.

Anyway, the next issue to come up was the question of donating money to support the "Tribunal on Crimes Against Women." The purpose of this "tribunal" is to highlight the restrictions which now prevent women from obtaining all forms of birth control; namely abortion, contraception and sterilisation. The tribunal seems to have associations with the "Young Socialists" though officially the brainchild of the Women's Choice Club fronted by some well-known feminists on campus. Predictably it will be composed of "women who support a woman's right to control her reproductive life" and will call on women to testify from their own experience as well as "experts" in this field. The info we were given says its already got the support of a wide range of people and organisations including Dr Rex Hunton, Ken Douglas, Brian Edwards, Phillidda Bunkle, Bert Huggins and the Bulls Truck Drivers' Bowling Club (but we're a bit suspicious of these last jokers so our John's checking up).

So anyway there was this motion which suggested we give \$150 to help the organisation of this thing. Various arguments were heard for and against. These against pointed out that if the organisation was going to cost \$500-\$600 we shouldn't be paying a quarter of it, especially since we've only got about \$10 left in the donations kitty and so many other organisations were supposed to be supporting it. The case for donating the money was, mainly, that the costs would be quite higher than the \$500 figure stated and money was still needed. Not all the endorsements were financial and other universities would be approached. In the end, however, no money was given but we did give support in principle to the holding of the "Tribunal".

Finally Pip Desmond told us an alarming story about the extra work for no extra pay being done by the "Womens Course" teachers. She moved we recommend that they either be paid or have their work load in other departments reduced, to ease pressure on them. This really practical step to counter crimes against women on our own doorstep, passed with flying colours. Thus the meeting ended in a blaze of success, the course of human destiny shaped for all time. Nevertheless, the blaze of success could use a little more fuel, so how about turning up next Wednesday.

TABLE 1

Present and Projected Student Rolls in School of Architecture

	1975	1976	1977	1978
Building Science (1st year)	25	25	30	30
(2nd year)		20	30	25
Architecture (1st year)			25	25
(2nd year)				25
TOTALS	25	45	75	105


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EAST TIMOR: Independence still a long way off

By Bruce Robinson

The Portuguese colony of East Timor has received much press coverage in this country as a result of the civil war between FRETILIN (Revolutionary Front for the Independence of East Timor) and UDT (Timor Democratic Union) which broke out as a result of a coup by the UDT.

A previous article in *Salient* 17 described the appalling poverty and backwardness of the country. Timorese subsist on the lowest per capita income in the whole of South-East Asia. The incidence of illiteracy at the time of the April 1974 coup in Portugal was estimated at 90%. Despite a strong literacy campaign being run by FRETILIN based on the method of Paulo Friere the incidence of illiteracy is relatively unchanged today.

While the fascists held power in Portugal, political discussion and organisation was not possible in East Timor. The majority of the people received their political awakening with the April coup. Now, just eighteen months later they are being asked to take sides in a civil war. What is more the civil war is between two parties who were recently in alliance with each other for the purposes of negotiating with the Portuguese.

FRETILIN and UDT

If this united front had kept together it would have formed the basis for a peaceful transition to an independent East Timor. What was the nature of these two groups.

First, UDT. UDT receives its main support from the Portuguese community and the Timorese who were most closely associated with the previous Portuguese regime. Stephen Hoadley in *The Dominion* identified these groups as "the higher civil servants, the native chiefs who serve as petty territorial officers, villagers who regard the Portuguese flag as a mystical symbol, (and) some Chinese businessmen". UDT originally had a platform of federation with Portugal. Its support has varied between 10% and 15% of the population. It is in no way radical, nor can it really be said to be anti-colonial when its major supporters come from those who benefited in one way or another from colonialism.

Second, FRETILIN. FRETILIN grew out of a radical grouping of lower civil servants, teachers, students (some of whom were educated overseas) and some educated tribal chieftains. This grouping was responsible for organising the first strike in East Timor's history just after the Portuguese coup. Its formation came fairly late after the April coup but it came up with the most far-ranging and radical policy of any of the political parties. This policy was geared towards achieving FRETILIN's main aim, that of building an independent, self-reliant, East Timor. At first it demanded 'Independence Now'. The FRETILIN policy has gained incredible support among the East Timorese people (over 80% support FRETILIN). In particular support from recent migrants from the country areas to the northern



Men and women of the United Democratic Party's militia stand-guard at a strategic point in Dili, capital of Portuguese East Timor.

towns and the tribal chieftains (who are still the authority figures in the countryside) helps ensure a firm mass base. FRETILIN has seen the Armed Forces Movement as little different from the old fascist regime and has had little to do with the Portuguese.

Portugal and decolonisation

While FRETILIN has had a somewhat cold attitude to the military regime in Lisbon and the local representatives of the Portuguese government (many of whom are unchanged from the old regime) UDT has been remarkably warm to the Portuguese representatives in East Timor. As a result of these differing stands UDT was able to gain support among local Portuguese administrators for its coup which went off with little bother at the start of August.

Also important to note when analysing the two parties are their changing attitudes towards decolonisation. FRETILIN originally demanded 'Independence Now' while UDT was arguing for continued union with Portugal. By the beginning of this year UDT and FRETILIN were both arguing for a continued union for at least 3 - 5 years leading to independence.

What had happened was that by the start of this year FRETILIN's leadership had recognised that for East Timor to be viable as an independent state it needed a reasonably long period of decolonisation during which the infrastructure of a self-reliant economy could be laid. Also preying on the minds of the FRETILIN leaders was the threat of Indonesia. A weak state formed too early would be no more than an invitation to an Indonesian intervention. UDT by this time also had second thoughts when they realised that the overwhelming majority of East Timorese wanted true independence.

On the basis of their agreement on the question of decolonisation the two parties formed an alliance in January for the purpose of negotiation with the Portuguese. They claimed the sole right to speak for East Timor.

Unholy alliance

However the coalition did not last past April when UDT pulled out. Just before this on a trip to Australia UDT leaders had been told by the Australian Joint Intelligence Organisation (JIO) to pull out of the coalition and to form an anti-communist alliance with APODETI. (The third party in East Timor, APODETI is financed and supported by Indonesia. It has never had any support among the East Timorese for its policy of amalgamation with Indonesia.) Australia's policy had been previously made clear by Gough Whitlam who intimated that Australia would not act against an Indonesian takeover. This was in response to repeated statements by Indonesia that it would not tolerate a left-wing regime on its border.

In June the UDT leaders went on a trip to Jakarta. No one is quite sure what happened there but in the same month UDT leaders had talks with APODETI. It appears now that UDT got an Indonesian o.k. for their planned coup and the possible guarantee of armed intervention to crush FRETILIN opposition to the coup. In return UDT would have promised a non-radical and stable (with FRETILIN smashed) government. UDT might have also hinted at a possible merger with Indonesia with East Timor occupying the position of an autonomous or semi-autonomous region. However, this is still conjecture although after the current fighting started Indonesia made continual offers to send in a one-nation 'peacekeeping' force to stop the fighting. These offers were wisely refused by the Portuguese.

UDT's reasons for pulling out of the coalition and planning the coup are not quite clear. It appears that they believed that in a coalition with FRETILIN they would always be the minor partner and that eventually FRETILIN would enact their far-reaching social programme. Also UDT looked with apprehension at the rapidly changing events in Portugal. They could well have decided that Indonesia would serve as a more stable colonial master. Also much pressure was no doubt brought to bear on the UDT leaders in their visits to Jakarta and Canberra to take the course of action that they did. One of the UDT leaders openly admitted that he had been bribed by the Indonesians.

The coup

At the beginning of August UDT carried out its coup. Under the facetious slogan of 'Independence Now' UDT took over many of the important buildings and institutions in the capital, Dili. In the early stages they appeared to have a monopoly of arms.

The only arms in East Timor were those belonging to the Portuguese armed forces. These troops were mainly local conscripts who normally support FRETILIN. Neither of the two parties was known to possess arms. UDT gained its arms by possibly two methods. First, it had some support among the conscripts. The demand of 'Independence Now' may well have won them some supporters from FRETILIN. Also it is likely that UDT was receiving arms shipments from Australian right-wingers.

However, just as many, if not more, of the local conscripts went over with their arms to FRETILIN. In addition FRETILIN is unchallenged in its 'control' of the countryside where most East Timorese live. In the cities where there were more contacts with the Portuguese UDT has some strength but here as well FRETILIN has almost unqualified support from the workers and lower middle classes. Without popular support UDT cannot hope to win the civil war.

(continued on page 5)



Fretelin's first anniversary was celebrated on May 20 by an estimated 15,000 supporters who rallied in the main square of the capital, Dili

(continued from previous page)

UDT's only hope is armed intervention by Indonesia, as latest reports indicate that FRETILIN has control of almost the whole of the country and is beginning to consolidate its position.

The future

While a FRETILIN victory seems assured, East Timor faces a difficult period ahead. The civil war has weakened the country considerably and many of the middle classes necessary to setting up an independent economy have fled. Independence in the present circumstances appears unfeasible without massive aid.

Indonesia, which has always been the main threat to an independent East Timor, has indicated that it will not 'tolerate' an East Timor led by FRETILIN. Last Sunday Indonesian forces in West Timor were placed on alert and Indonesian warships were in positions off the coast of East Timor. The stage seemed set for Indonesian intervention.

However, in a statement on Monday, FRETILIN Secretary-General, Mr Jose Ramos Horta said that he had met with the Indonesian ambassador to Australia and that he was "quite confident we have no worries from Indonesia". He went on to say that FRETILIN was quite happy for East-Timor to remain under the Portuguese flag and saw independence as coming in about 3 years.

In New Zealand we can play an important role by demanding that the Labour Government oppose any Indonesian intervention in East Timor. Our close economic and political ties with the fascist regime in Indonesia must not blind the government to Jakarta's colonialist designs on East Timor. Nor can our government forget that the Whitlam government in Canberra is backing an Indonesian takeover.

Despite any assurances the Indonesian ambassador to Australia may have given FRETILIN the official attitude of the Indonesian government is still to oppose any settlement for East Timor arranged solely between FRETILIN and the Portuguese (even, one assumes, if FRETILIN controls the whole of East Timor) and to also oppose any left-wing regime on its borders.

East Timor's future is important to us because Indonesian intervention will lead to a mini-Vietnam 300 miles north of Darwin. In a statement two weeks' ago Mr Rowling said he was encouraged by the restraint the Indonesians had shown by not intervening and by the possibility that the situation would settle down and lead to self-determination by the people. The Labour Government needs to go further than this. It must state its unequivocal opposition to an Indonesian takeover and it should offer generous assistance to the people of East Timor both before and after independence.

Vic hockey team at tourney

The Vic Hockey team, depleted by various defections and other less worthy causes, to the Nationals, made its belated appearance at tourney without a hope in hell of winning. On Monday morning the team consisted of ten players and the non playing captain John Compton.

Monday
vs Massey: laughed on the field by Massey, Vic surprised even the most ardent (and only) Victoria supporter by scoring first - and staying ahead for quite some time till Massey equalised. Second half was the same and the final score was 2-2.

vs Canterbury: After a few jars the men faced the expected top team. Canterbury walked all over Vic in general play but thanks to some brilliant defence by the backs and goalie Monty Amott, no goals were scored. Canterbury finally went ahead in the second half with a goal off a penalty corner. Five minutes later our forwards clicked and Mark Compton scored. Vic held out and the final score was 1-1.

Tuesday
vs Auckland: After a boomer night the Vic luck started to wear thin and the fitness of Auckland was too much. Vic was thrashed 1-4.

Wednesday
vs Lincoln: A great game - having been seemingly well beaten in the first half Vic came back to snatch a 3 all draw. Good defensive play - especially by Wayne Buckingham and Lindsay Groves and a solid attack - well led by Bruce Kennard: made it a game worth watching.

vs Otago: A surprise early goal by Vic flustered Otago and they extended the Vic defense several times - resulting in a second half goal. Vic had its share of opportunities and inaccurate shooting from penalty probably cost them the game.

Thursday
vs Waikato: A win! The low score was probably not a reflection of the game but neither team had much enthusiasm left by this time. Final score 1-0.

All told a good tourney - plenty of piss and plenty of people. The hockey dinner was held with the womens hockey teams at the Awapuni Hotel and even the Aussies excelled themselves. Vic ended up 3rd equal with Lincoln behind Canterbury and Auckland.

Wayne Buckingham was the only Vic player to make NZU this year but was appointed team captain.
- At least we beat Massey!

MSSA A.G.M.

Tuesday, September 23, 8 p.m. Lounge, UUB.



UNDERWATER CLUB SPECIAL MEETING

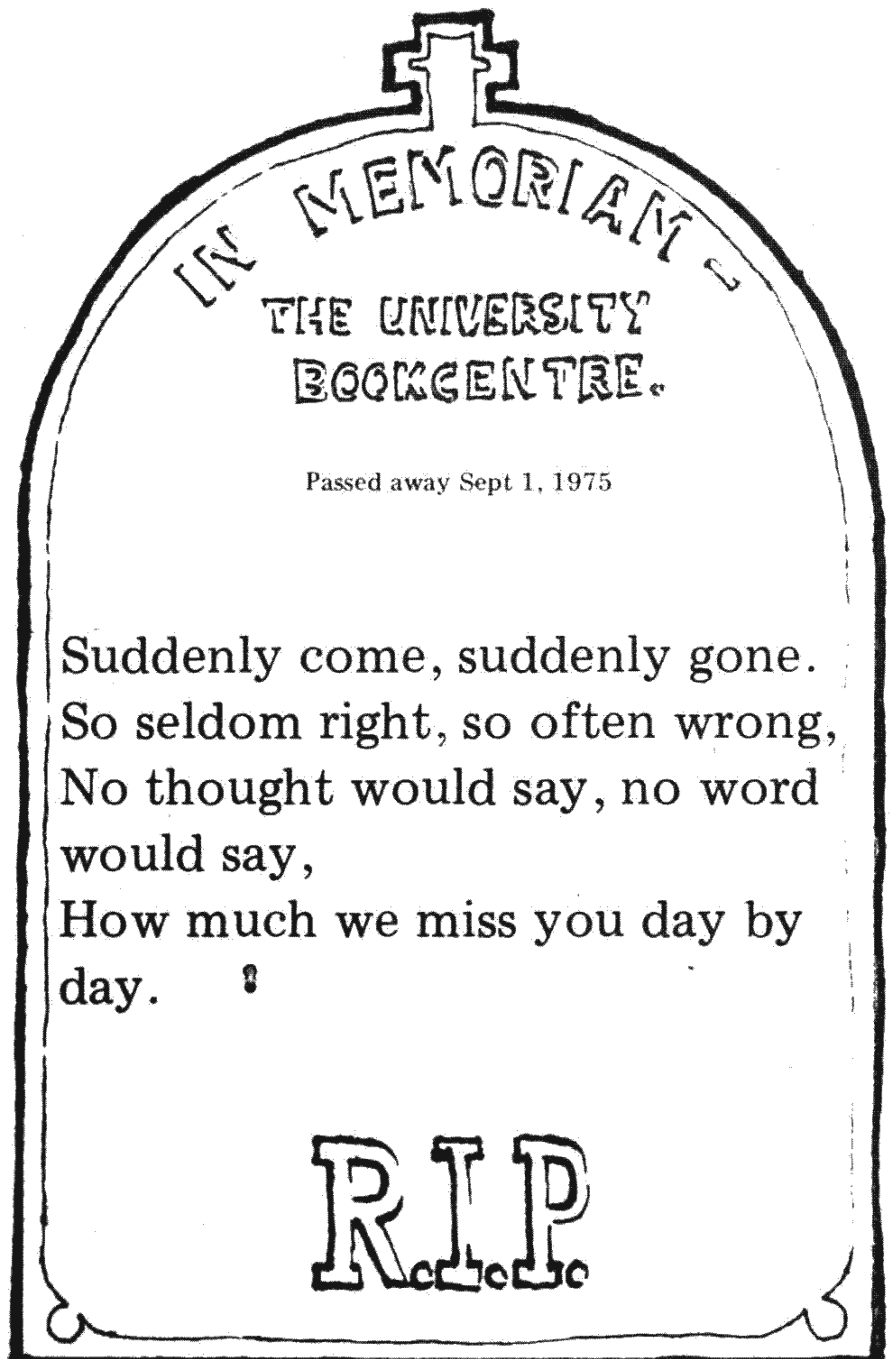
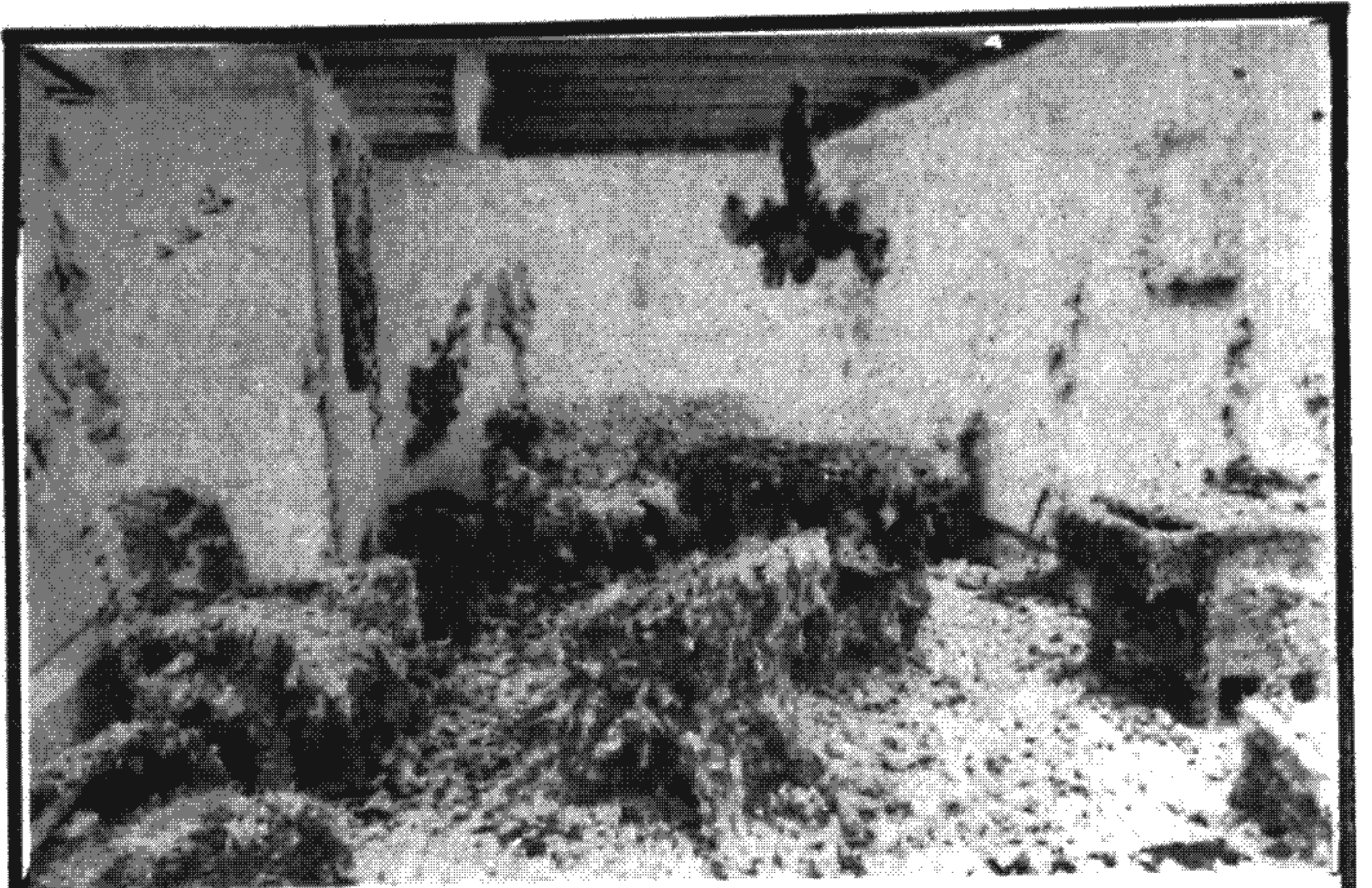
Early this year I helped get the club underway but it would seem it has folded again. The President has resigned and the Students' Association is not sure if anyone is still running the club looking after the several hundred dollars of equipment. I will make another attempt to revive this club - if it is not successful all the equipment will be sold. This would be rather unfortunate

for at one time this club was one of the strongest in Wellington. If I cannot find two or three enthusiastic people to take over the club will be without its gear.

COME ALONG EVEN IF YOU
HAVEN'T BEEN INVOLVED
THIS YEAR.

T.V. ROOM FRIDAY 1 P.M.

- Kevin Wright
Sports Officer



Inserted by past employees.



REPORTS FROM CHINA

During July an NZUSA delegation of 24 students left for a three week visit to the People's Republic of China. The delegation which included 11 from Victoria University visited the cities of Kwangchow, Shanghai, Tsinan, Peking and Hong Kong. During their stay they visited schools, universities, theatres, hospitals, communes, factories, housing areas and an army base as well as wandering the streets looking at Chinese life for themselves. These two articles are the second of a series.

By Pip Desmond

Today, while China's 800 million people are fed, clothed, housed, employed and are actively striving for complete equality, Hong Kong is a businessman's paradise at the expense of the poor and less powerful sections of the population.

We were taken round several residential areas by members of the Hong Kong Students' Association, visiting families and seeing the 'non-tourist' side of the city. Hong Kong's housing programme exists on many levels: though thousands of squatters still remain, thousands have been resettled over the last twenty years and thousands more live in transit areas, waiting for new accommodation.

RESETTLEMENT

Resettlement is usually in one of the high-rise apartment blocks which look so colourful from the street with washing hanging out a thousand windows. Inside, the reality is a little more grim. Rooms no more than 100 sq. feet house 5-10 people each - they are dark, stuffy and crowded with belongings. Toilet facilities are communal and minimal; there are no kitchen facilities. Most families store some kind of stove on the outside balconies, as well as furniture and other goods. But this causes great congestion. Worse, it is illegal, and local officials have to be 'persuaded' to turn

a blind eye.

The overall impression is of people everywhere - the average density of the city is the highest in the world, over ten times greater than the maximum recommended density of British housing development areas. Most noticeable are the children, playing in the dark concrete corridors because there is nowhere else to go, when temperatures outside are in their 30s.

Opposite the apartment block we visited was a swimming pool with two or three hundred children patiently lined up in the hot sun. As one person came out of the pool another was allowed to take his place - the line never seemed to grow very much shorter.

The public housing programme in Hong Kong actually began after a huge squatter fire left 50,000 people homeless on Christmas Day, 1953. The acute shortage of accommodation at that time made single family rooms without toilet, tap, kitchen or electricity acceptable. They were officially justified on the grounds that the programme was designed to meet an emergency situation. Today, however, the regime continues to provide only the absolute minimum in housing necessary to prevent worker discontent affecting production levels.

The general attitude of the people in power was admirably summed up in the last edition of 'The Economist' (July 19, 1975), which pointed out to investors that 'taxes will have to rise

in Hong Kong (though not by all that much) to pay for the social welfare benefits the administration will have to provide to ensure continued political stability.'

It continued on a more optimistic note:

'But then, investors prize that sort of stability as much as they welcome comparatively low tax rates.' Behind the feeble attempts to relieve the poverty of Hong Kong's working population lies not a concern for the people themselves but recognition that private enterprise can only flourish in a reasonably stable social climate.

TRANSIT

If the resettlement areas are bad, the transit areas are worse. They were originally intended to provide temporary accommodation after squatters were evicted from their old homes and before they could be rehoused. The maximum waiting period of three years has long since become a farce, however, and most families are there to stay. These people pay us rent, but they are given no assistance except a tiny piece of land on which to live. They have to find their own building materials, fittings and interior decorations, even though few seem to have received compensation for their original eviction. Nor has the state ever provided any general plumbing and electricity - open drains are the norm and in the absence of basic hygiene facilities the places we visited were unbelievably clean.

Conditions seemed even more crowded than in the resettlement areas, if such a thing is possible. A narrow alleyway with an open sewer running down the middle separated two rows of houses. Well, not really houses, unless tiny single rooms constructed out of wood, corrugated iron, packing cases, wire netting and rags can be classified as such.

We visited one woman with four young children: She was making buckles on a sewing machine lent by a local factory. Belongings were stacked everywhere and, in the midst of the squalor, a television set sat in all its glory. The warped values of the capitalist economic system are glaringly obvious in the city - too poor to afford the essentials of life such as adequate housing, people have nothing to spend their meagre wages on except ostentatious luxury consumer goods.

In another room we found a husband and wife with their seven children. Both were unemployed, the woman pregnant again.

UNEMPLOYMENT

Unemployment estimates today range between 12% and 25% of the workforce (there are no official statistics). Over and above this, most people have experienced some cut in wages during the recent economic crisis which has hit the colony particularly badly. Hardship has not produced radicalism, however. Indeed, 'The Far Eastern Economic Review' quoted in its March 28 edition of 1975 the words of one official:

'Hong Kong is the only place in the world, surely, where workers would accept an actual drop in their standard of living (about 15%). They are now back to where they were in 1970 in terms of real purchasing power.'

Business interests have certainly not accepted a similar cut. Earlier this year,

"What are they complaining about... We haven't worked a day in our lives..."



for example, the Hong Kong Telephone Company applied to put up charges by 7% and then declared profits of \$63 million.

NO DEMOCRACY

Obviously, there is no democracy in Hong Kong. The Governor and senior officials are responsible to London, not to the local people. The largely powerless Urban Council is the only official body for which there are any elections and 90% of the population is excluded from the franchise anyway. Political parties are in effect banned; Trade Unions are not allowed to establish funds for political purposes; police powers are almost unlimited. Since there are no real avenues for criticism, then, it is little wonder that the existing government can point to the apparent apathy of the people as proof of its acceptance by them.

Crime flourishes all the same. There are an estimated 80,000 triad (secret society) gang members in the colony, many of whom are members of the police force. Prostitution absorbs 25,000 women a year - the business is good for tourism. Hong Kong has perhaps the worst hard drug problem in the world too, with well over 15% of the adult population addicted to opium or heroin. Not all that surprising, really, when several hundred thousand people do not even have the privilege of living in high-rise slums, but continue to live in the squatter conditions in the shanty towns.

MIDDLE CLASS

Indeed, to see any reasonable accommodation at all, it is necessary to completely bypass squatter, transit and resettlement areas, and take a look at the apartments of the middle class. Better still, visit as we did, a street slightly on the outskirts of the city. There we found beautiful family homes set in acres of garden and bush. They are difficult to describe in detail. The people living in them were a little more reluctant to show visitors through than the poor in their one-room shacks. And from the street it wasn't easy to see over the great iron, padlocked gates which shut them off from the teeming city. They bore a frightening resemblance to the Forbidden City in Peking, enclosed by a wide moat, its floors reinforced by fifteen layers of stone, where the Chinese Emperors of old lived in constant fear of the labouring poor.

Ironically, Hong Kong's housing programme is the social welfare service which gets the most coverage in the western world. This, in spite of its complete inadequacy and the fact that it provides the regime with far more income than the squatter areas which it has replaced. The explanation lies in the even poorer record of the administration in other areas of social need. There are no sickness benefits; no pensions; no unemployment relief; no minimum wages, no limit on hours of work for males over eighteen. Child labour



Six or seven people usually live in each of these transit "houses"

Maori Education Foundation Rangiriri and Whiwhi Martin Winiata Memorial Bursary

The Maori Education Foundation administers the above mentioned bursary which has an annual value of \$2,280. The Bursary shall be awarded to a person of Maori descent for the general purpose of enabling post-graduate study at a university, university college, or other institution of higher learning either in New Zealand or overseas.

The Bursary is normally tenable for a period of two years but may be varied in relation to the requirements of the course of study. Tenure is subject to annual review and depends upon the bursar making satisfactory progress.

Copies of the bursary conditions and application forms are available from the Secretary, Maori Education Foundation, P.O. Box 8006, Wellington. The closing date for applications is 1 October 1975.

QUAKERS

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

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

BACK DOORSTEP

continues in many areas, and there is no compulsory secondary education. In other words, Britain's interest in her colony is limited largely to economic considerations

SEIZURE

Hong Kong was seized from China by the British in three stages during the 1800's. Today it continues to serve the motherland well - taxes are extremely low and become regressive for higher incomes, exchange restrictions are non-existent, and rock-bottom wages reflect the abundance of labour. Consequently, opportunities for profitable investment and industrial development are tremendous, and decolonisation has been steadily resisted.

China however has never rescinded her

claim to Hong Kong as part of her territory. In 1972, for example, she told the United Nations that:

"resolution of the problem is entirely within China's sovereign right . . . and should be settled in an appropriate way when conditions are ripe."

There are already close links between China and Hong Kong. China supplies Hong Kong with most of its food and water so that her support is essential for its continued existence. Indeed, the colony is her largest single export market and a valuable point of contact for the development of trade with the outside world. But though economically useful to China at the moment Hong Kong would also be an asset if included within her boundaries.

Besides foreign trade only accounts



The motorway through the Kowloon offers a good view of the luxury conditions of the average Hong Kong worker. Little wonder that the city has been termed "the sewer of western capitalism."

for 7% of China's total G.N.P., and her exports of rice and oil are in worldwide demand. Most important of all, China's actions are ultimately based on political considerations, not economic advantage. On these grounds, and keeping in mind that Britain's lease on the New Territories of Hong Kong expires in 1997, it seems

unlikely that Britain's last industrial colony has more than a limited future in its present form.

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EDUCATION... the revolution continues

Pip Desmond looks at a typical Chinese University

Zhongshan University (Kwangchow) is set in six hundred acres of beautiful grounds. Today it caters for 2½ thousand full-time students over 40% of whom are women. All students live on the campus itself, sleeping and studying eight to a room. Their expenses, including medical services and pocket money are completely paid for by the state - high rents, bursaries and holiday jobs are no worry.

Since 1952 this university has specialised in the natural sciences and liberal arts. It teaches Chinese language and literature, history, philosophy, foreign languages, economics, maths and mechanics, physics, chemistry, biology, geography and metallurgy.

The overall number of enrolments is still small, largely because of disruption of the old education system during the Cultural Revolution. Long before then, Mao Tsetung had insisted that 'education must serve proletarian politics and be combined with productive labour.' But in practice, the opposite occurred - as in New Zealand, the university saw itself as an elite institution, put intellectual training first, stressed the complete authority of teachers and looked down on the working people. Students were chosen largely on the basis of marks so that most children of workers and peasants with less time to spend on study and less parental support than the children of the wealthy were excluded.

The revolution in education is still in its early stages, but already many radical changes have occurred. Now young people after graduating from middle school must have at least two years practical experience in a factory, commune or army unit before going to university. In this way, all students come directly from the workers, peasants and soldiers, and understand them.

The first of four enrolment steps for higher education is voluntary application. As well, potential students must be recommended by the people they have been working with, approved by the leadership of their work unit and finally accepted by the university. In all these stages, political attitudes and reasons for wanting to go to university are as important as practical knowledge.

Teaching methods at Zhongshan

University have also changed. Chairman Mao saw the old exam system as a 'sudden attack' by teachers, in which students were treated as enemies. Among students there was the saying: 'in class we take notes, after class we check notes, before exams we memorize notes, after exams we forget notes.' Today, the emphasis is no longer on memory work but on students' ability to analyse and solve problems, and study on their own.

The assessment system appears to give a 100% pass rate. But, because the purpose of an individual's education is to help him 'better serve the people, there is no longer any need for personal rewards such as degrees. Furthermore by cutting out non-useful information from the syllabus and simplifying complicated materials, university education has been reduced from five years to three and a half for natural sciences and three for liberal arts.

A typical day in the life of a student starts at 6.00 am, with an hour's exercise before breakfast. Morning reading and three hours of lectures follow then lunch and a rest period in the early afternoon. From 2.30 pm till 4.00 pm is a time for personal study, after which everyone comes together to play sport - basketball, volleyball, badminton, table tennis and football. Every evening there is half-an-hour's study of Marxism - Leninism, and further political study on Saturday afternoons.

But the role of the students is not confined to study. They are represented at all levels in the leading organs of the university and play a leading role in management and organisation of courses. A Chemistry student, for example, told us how last year he had felt what students were learning about the transformation of heat was not related to the practice in factories. So he put up a poster suggesting teachers and students actually go to a factory and investigate. As a result of this experience, teaching on the subject was modified.

It is this type of activity that prevents the university from becoming 'an ivory pagoda,' completely isolated from society. Today, too, every department has direct links with the outside as part of the university's 'Open-door' policy. The Chemistry department, for example, is involved with a plastics factory in the city, and the biology department works closely with Tachi agricultural commune. As well, all students spend half their time going out to take part in produc-



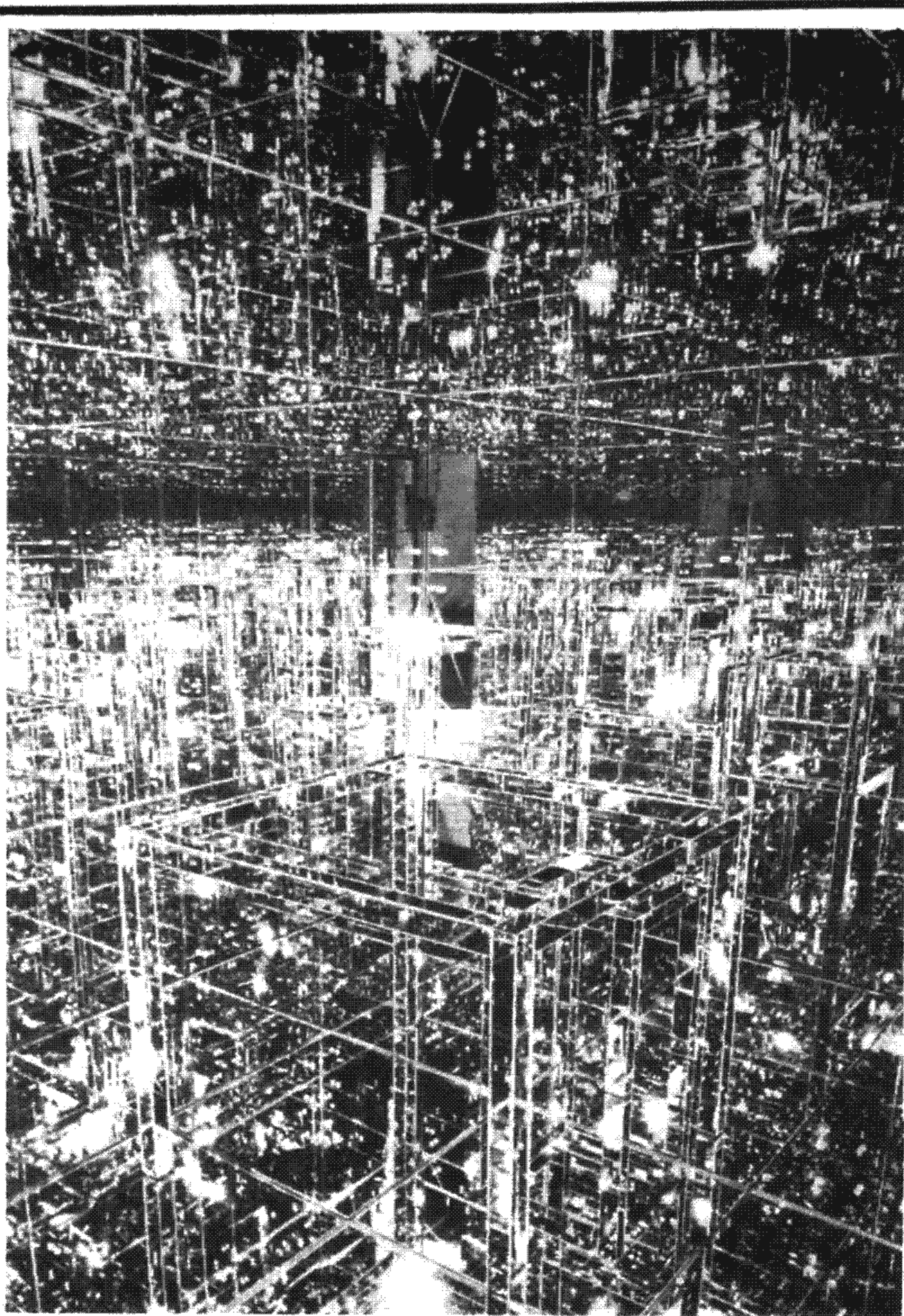
University biology students consult peasants in the field

tive labour and organise their own study in accordance with the typical products and tasks of society. In this way, teaching and research remain directly related to social needs and practices.

Because of the great demand for educated people in China, many short-term and part-time courses are being run to supplement regular studies - there were 150 last year in Zhongshan University, involving more than twenty thousand people. This, together with growing emphasis on workers' universities in factories and peasant universities on communes, is known as 'walking on two legs' - raising overall educational stand-

ards throughout the whole country and preventing a small educated elite from developing.

Zhongshan University has been transformed since 1966 by the educational revolution in China. This same revolution has produced radical changes throughout the entire education system. Further wholehearted struggle is essential however, if the system - far from giving material and social advantages to those with higher learning - is to continue to embody the fundamental Chinese principle of serving the people.



NEWS FROM MALAYSIA & SINGAPORE

5-9-75 (*Far Eastern Economic Review*)

The Bombing of the National Monument

Guerillas bombed Malaysia's National Monument early in the morning of August 26. The National Monument which cost M\$1.2 million (US\$512,800) and designed by American sculptor Felix de Weldon (who was also responsible for the Iwo Jima memorial in Washington), was badly damaged.

Criticism has been levelled at the seven figures created by de Weldon on the grounds that the five soldiers and two terrorists in the group resembled *orang puteh* (white men) rather than Malaysians, people in Kuala Lumpur have also found the grand heroic posture a little embarrassing.

5-7-75

Razaleigh Briefs British Brokers on That Deal

Petronas chairman Tengku Razaleigh briefed a group of British stockbrokers on government policies on foreign investment in Malaysia.

He told newsmen that the group wanted to clarify doubts over Malaysia's attitude towards foreign investors arising out of the Pernas Securities - Haw Par share swap transaction.

'They also wanted to know of Petronas' functions and activities.'

He added that the group was 'quite happy' with his clarification on the various issues. He declined to elaborate.

(NB - No doubt the group was 'quite happy' with the guarantee of tremendous profits through incentives, cheap labour, industrial repressive laws on workers, infrastructures, etc).

7-6-75

Over-dependence on Rubber

Tun Razak said, 'We all know that nearly half of the people in this country are involved in rubber production and a one-cent drop in the price will cause the country to lose about \$25 million a year in foreign exchange.'

(NB - This brings up the question of why Malaysia's economy depends solely on cash crops and natural resources of which over 60% is foreign owned. Isn't it this essentially a neo-colonial position?)

4-7-75

Health Minister Admits Corruption in His Ministry

Malaysian Health Minister Tan Sri Lee Siok Yew said that he was aware of a racket selling and buying government supplied DDT. The DDT was for use in the malaria eradication programme. 'We understand that in certain areas part of the DDT supplied is being sold to some people who use the insecticide as a weed killer. The DDT is sold at about \$2 a gallon when it costs the government \$10 a gallon.'

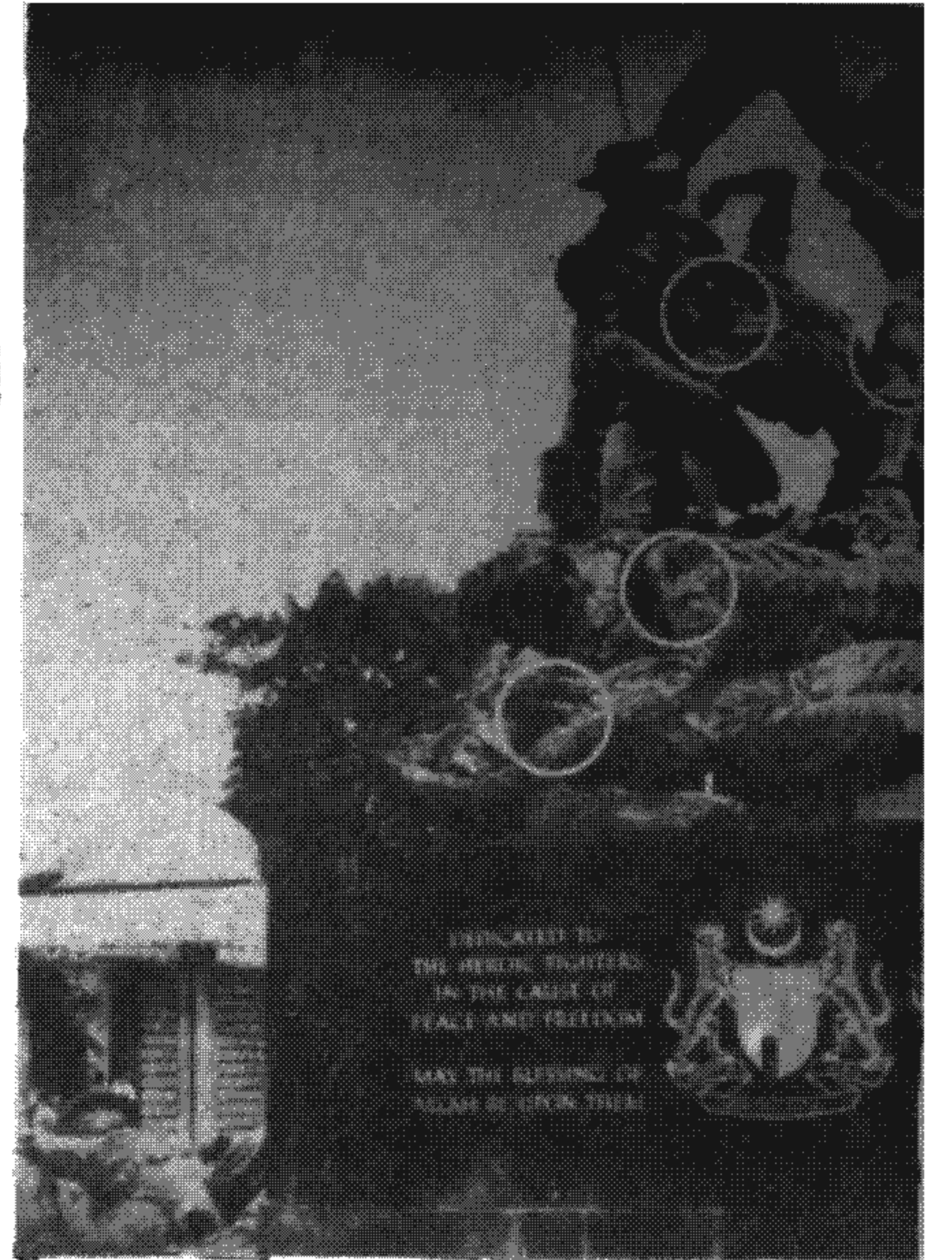
He said certain staff in his Ministry and in certain local authorities were involved in the racket.

1-7-75

Former Minister of State on Corruption Trial

Minister of State with the Environment Ministry (Singapore), Wee Toon Boon faces five charges of corruption. The trial began with an account of how he allegedly used his influence as Minister of State to help a businessman.

Wee was alleged with intervention to obtain permanent residence for an Indonesian Chinese businessman Lauw Tjin Ho and his family and had 107 graves exhumed to make way for Lauw's housing project at Jalan Binchang.



The Court also heard that Wee helped Lauw to obtain planning approval and a developer's licence to go ahead with the project before the government announcement of its policy of promoting condominium housing could make things difficult.

The prosecution alleged that Wee accepted a bungalow which, together with the land on which it stands, was estimated to be worth \$532,000 in 1973, as a gift from Lauw for all his help to the businessman and his family.

22-7-75

ASEAN Chambers of Commerce and Industry hold 2nd Conference

Delegates from Malaysia, Thailand, the Philippines, Singapore and Indonesia participated in the 2nd conference of ASEAN Chambers of Commerce and Industry held in Kuala Lumpur on July 19 and 20.

The Malaysian Chamber of Commerce and Industry President Razaleigh Hamzah who is the chairman of the conference stressed that in their dealing with developed countries, the ASEAN countries have been getting the worst of it. While producers' prices have been going up and down, prices of manufactured goods from developed countries have risen inexorably. Therefore, he said, the ASEAN countries should be united and adopt a unanimous policy to control their natural resources to ensure reasonable prices. He pointed out that the immediate objective of the five nation Association of South-East Asian nations should be the formation of an ASEAN free trade area leading ultimately to the creation of an ASEAN common market.

27-7-75

Penang Umno May get New Leader

Penang Umno may soon get a new state liaison officer in place of Datuk Syed Hassan Aidid.

According to an Umno source, all the nine divisional leaders have signed a petition addressed to the party's national president, Tun Razak, requesting a new state liaison officer be appointed 'as soon as possible.'

A high party official said the divisions were 'disillusioned' with Datuk Syed Hassan's leadership, especially with regard to the slow economic progress of the Malays in Penang and the uprooting of Malay families from new developing areas.

10-8-75

Malaysia Plans for National Service: Razak

Malaysia plans to introduce national service in the future, Tun Abdul Razak announced today.

The Prime Minister added that the scheme could not be implemented within the next year or two due to the present economic situation.

1-8-75

Jobs Freeze to Cut Spending

K.L. - The Government ordered today a job freeze on existing and new vacancies in government, statutory bodies and public corporations to cut back expenditure.

Jobs can only be filled with the specific approval of the Cabinet or the Prime Minister.

The ruling followed a meeting between Tun Abdul Razak, Datuk Hussein Onn and the chairman of statutory bodies and public corporations at the Prime Minister's Operations Room today.

A statement from the Prime Minister's Office said the action was due to the government's serious concern over the country's financial and economic situation.

Born:

To the Victoria University
Students' Association,

~ and ~

The Staff of Sweet & Maxwell's
University Bookcentre Ltd:

~A Bookshop~

{ THE VICTORIA BOOKCENTRE LTD. }
{ 15 MOUNT ST. PH. 729-585. }

"Mother and Bookshop are well,
and visitors are extremely welcome."

Michael Boddy's 'Biggles' directed by John Banas
The Performers' Theatre 106
Courtenay Place
Reviewed by Dave Cunningham

The 'Salient' N.C.O. burst into the room and stammered excitedly.

'What Hol!' I ejaculated, swiping the complementary ticket to Michael Boddy's satirical revue 'Biggles.'

From that moment I was led irreversibly (the gear lever was bally well playing up) into the world of the Performers' Theatre in Courtenay Place, on the site of an historic, but deceased, teenybopperarium (slang for disco).

The revue is billed as being hilarious but in fact it lumbered into the air, rose steadily if slowly during the first half, then lost altitude before making a right cock up of a landing. This seemed not to be the fault of any of the crew but rather in the speed attained by the machine. We must remember however that this was an early model, a few mods. might tighten things up and result in livelier performance.

Despite this the power of the performance is unlikely to increase. The first half is more directly a satire of Biggles and of 'public school culture'. The audience is forced, under the watchful eye of the cane welding headmaster to render (meaning to tear apart?) 'Jerusalem', 'Land of Hope and Glory' and 'The Ills of masturbation' as part of the Malton school prize giving. At this stage the performance is hilarious and it is not difficult to detect the object of satire.

This cannot be said of the second half. The Cabaret is no more than 'The Cabaret' and satire fails if it does not distinguish itself from its object. A bore satirizing a bore is still boring. Not that 'Biggles' is boring in fact the Civil

Defence contest and the Indecency arrest are distressingly apposite. The problem is in the position from which things are to be satirized, and the reason for the exercise. Satire may be a warning - the wise man with his house on the rock warning the fool on the sand. It may be a luxury - the wise man laughing with his friends about the fool. But when the man with his house on the sand becomes satirical - is not this a vanity, a vexation to the spirit?



Letters can be handed in at the letterbox just inside the SALIENT office or handed in to the editor personally. However if you wish to pay 4c postage then send your letters to P O Box 1347, Wellington. Letters should be double spaced and on one side of the paper only. We'll print just about anything you send in except we can't print libellous material.

Looked it up in the dictionary

Dear Sir,

With reference to Anthony Ward's article on the Breweries (vol. 38 no. 11) might I point out that 'monopoly' means 'exclusive control' (Oxford Dictionary) by one person or group and not by the two groups referred to in the article who only control most of the breweries in this country.

Yours,
Brewery Shareholder & ECON Student.



Few would know that the first ever meeting of the Values Party was held at this University, and it seems rather ironic to me that in one of the supposedly most "socially aware" Universities in New Zealand, a reformation meeting should be necessary. While many (maybe even most) of you may have a vague idea of what the Party stands for (environmental control, zero-population growth etc.), I think that the major contribution of the Party is that it offers alternatives to the present attitudes of people (re education, work, housing, the environment and so on).

For example, the principles of the education policy of the Values Party are that: Education is the development of the whole person (physical, emotional, mental, spiritual, economic, political, and social) rather than simply the processing of the person into society.

Education is a lifetime growth, not confined to formal institutions or particular age groups.

That equality of opportunity implies that diversity in the style of education is necessary to meet an individual's needs.

And that the procedures of co-operation and participatory democracy are necessary to accomplish these principles.

So if you are curious, sympathetic or just square like me why not come to the Lounge/Smoking Room on Monday 22 September at 8.00 p.m.

Remark in poor taste

Dear Sir,

I would like to bring to the attention of all Malaysians that Steven has used the following sentence in the announcement during the Malam Night. Somewhat means 'The Orange Utan in Borneo (Sarawak) is able to sing now.' This was spoken at the time when the singer who is a Sarawak native started to sing. Clearly this is a greatest insult to the native of S'wak. For hundreds of years, the natives of S'wak together with Chinese, Malay and Indian have been living peacefully and harmoniously. However, there is a small factor of men who have been trying to meet their ends. An outstanding case is the May 13th in 1969.

I do not know how the singer himself felt it. But, to me as a Sarawakian is a great insult. I feel very strongly about it and I am sure most Malaysian should share the feeling with me.

What conclusion can we draw from this? Undoubtedly a person with such a personal outlook cannot claim to represent the Malaysian Assoc. I feel regretful to have him selected. The real motive of holding such a function is also clear. One should bear in mind that Malaysian students are one of the most awakened, politically conscious groups in NZ. This is so as we come from a country where her rule is most oppressive. Ignoring worsening situation at home and trying to mislead the Malaysian and Kiwi would never succeed.

Malaysians!

Let us fear not the intimidation, Apathy will throw you into the garbage bin of history, A sense of reality will stimulate your nationalism.

Let us unite 'Let us solidate!' Hands in Hands, Thousands hands together, In the darkness, light will shine In the quietness, we will sing; Then, The earth will definitely quake!

Yours sincerely,
A. S'wakian

Warning

Dear Editor,
WARNING! The Narc Squad has a list of names of Users on this campus and intend to make sweeps within the next month or two. So STAY REAL LOW!

Inside Information



Opposites enter into struggle

At last, the Wind has died down and the dust settled. Everything becomes clear. Two distinct forces, diametrically opposed to each other emerged in the overseas arena. There has been much controversy, allegations, rumours and claims, but events of the past two months make it unrefutable - their words and their deeds and the principles on which they stand.

Let us have a look into the Chin-Oh duo and their MSA:

A display claimed to be a 'Malaysian Exhibition', but was definitely at least 50 years behind time. Even my conservative grandmother, if she had been there, would walk out cursing and complaining that she had been subjected to such intolerable museum stuff for the umpteenth times since her childhood days!

Night fall, someone murmured through closed eyes and clapped hands, "hope they will come up with something more intelligible." But no, all hopes were shattered. First come the tourist promotion film "Pearl of the Orient". The whites were shown still the masters of those colonial days with little yellow and brown Asians hanging around their knees with bashful smiles eager to please their masters. And all those comical and naive people leading a hard and tortuous life, yet happy and grateful that their half-starved families still survive!!

Leaving those simple little people and their white superiors behind (may God bless them) - the night proceeded on with a Fashion Parade. Figures whirled, silk and satin dresses fluttered and lights flashed on and off, rounds of catcalls, whistles and applause. What a lovely sight! How elegant! But unfortunately, the stark reality at home impinged on one's mind and could not be shadowed by those silk veils. Those millions of half-naked rural children. Those well-worn and tattered clothing they stood up in, those neglected beggars dying by the road side. No, our conscience won't allow us to forget the sufferings and miseries of our people. Our integrity and the moral values we stand for can never be divorced from the truth.

Following the Fashion Parade, were more bourgeois dances exhorting feudal and court culture.

As a Malaysian, I was utterly disgusted at the bias of the whole programme. The cultures and lives of the people were totally distorted. What a big heap of pro-government propaganda and bullshit! No wonder big brother Tharmaratnam, the Malaysian High Commissioner and his staff were beaming and full of praises for sonny Oh and Chin. Surely, they deserve a big subsidy to organise the Malaysian Ball on August 30 and a grand celebration!

Such functions, claimed to be non-political, have serious implications if not countered and exposed. It is well known that we have in Malaysia, hundreds of political prisoners, thousands and thousands of squatters, landless peasants and starving people, the ISA, the Universities and University Colleges Amendment Acts, a reign of terror and repression, no political freedom - a totalitarian state. Yet here we are, a group of Malaysians led by Mr Oh and Mr Chin in Wellington suffering no repression or malnutrition, dancing, drinking and laughing - singing praises about their prosperous and happy Malaysia and telling "A Donkey Story" and God (Salient, No. 20).

Fortunately, "GOD" always creates a balanced world. There exists another class of Malaysian students who are concerned with reality and the well-being of their people - who refused to be elites and who are not ashamed to tell the world that their brothers and sisters at home don't have a roof over their heads and can't afford 3 meals a day.

A Malaysia-Singapore Solidarity Week was held throughout the main centres of New Zealand. The students put up an excellent exhibition depicting the social realities and the political, economic and historical situation in Malaysia and Singapore. In conjunction, there were slide shows and film shows, discussions and forums. I find it extremely valuable, that this other side of the story that had been for so long distorted censored and being denied to us - was so well organised and presented to us. May I extend my unreserved and sincere congratulations to the Malaysia-Singapore Solidarity Week organisers.

Yours faithfully,

Thunder Bird.

Breweries don't make much profit

Dear Editor,

Tony Ward's expose of the Breweries I would rank on a par with Truth's expose of Dr Sutcliffe and his affairs. Tony, like Truth, appears to have a penchant for half-truths, falsehoods, misconceptions and emotive journalism.

There are so many errors in his analysis of the Breweries that it would take a considerable amount of time and space to explain them. However, there is one sector of analysis which is so pitiful that I feel it has to be corrected.

This involves his assertion that a \$100 investment in the breweries in 1970 would give

a return of well over \$100 (or well over 100%) in the period 1970-74. Tony's understanding of shares and finance are shown to be dismal when he makes such a naive claim.

I will try in as simple a manner as I can to illustrate how profitable an investment in brewery shares have proved since 1970.

If on the first day of share-trading in 1970 one wished to purchase 100 NZ Brewery shares the cost would have been \$171 (the shares were \$1.71 each: to make the illustration simple I will leave out the 2% brokerage fee and the stamp duty). Having bought the shares one would be entitled to receive the final dividend of 7½% for the March 31st 1970 financial year. Because the shares have a par value of 50 cents this means that the shareholder will receive 3.75 cents per share. Our 100 shares would thus net \$3.75.

In July 1970, the company had a 1:5 bonus issue of shares. Thus our shareholding would increase to 120. As the company paid a 12.5% dividend for the March 31st 1971 and 1972 financial years we would thus receive \$7.50 for each of those years. In 1973 a dividend of 17.5% was paid which would give us a \$10.50 dividend.

In July 1973 there was a 1:10 bonus issue and a 1:10 cash issue at par. The bonus issue would increase our number of shares to 132 and the cash issue would add an extra 12 shares if we paid the 50 cents per share cost. Thus if we paid for the new shares we would have 144 shares and our total outlay would have increased to \$177.

For the March 31st 1974 financial year a 15% dividend was paid and as we now have 144 shares we would receive \$10.80. For the March 31 1974 financial year a 12.5% dividend was paid, so we would receive \$9.00.

Our total dividends for the period would amount to \$49.05. We would have a total of 144 shares which on August 4th 1975 had a value of 85 cents each. At this price our 144 shares would realise \$122.40.

Thus in the 5 years there was a total outlay of \$177. The shares are now worth \$122.40 and \$49.05 has been received in dividends. Adding these two together we get \$171.45 - a loss of \$4.55 over the 5 year period.

The above can be summarised in the following table.

March 31st Financial Year	No of shares	Total Outlay (\$)	Dividend in cents per share	Dividend received (\$)
1970	100	171	3.75	3.75
1971	120	171	6.25	7.50
1972	120	171	6.25	7.50
1973	120	171	8.75	10.50
1974	144	177	7.50	10.80
1975	144	177	6.25	9.00
				49.05

A similar analysis for DB would yield the following:

At the start of 1970 100 shares would be bought for \$166.

The capital movements for the next five years involved:

- A 1:5 bonus issue in August 1970.
- A 1:6 cash issue at \$1 a share in November 1970.
- A 1:6 cash issue of \$1, 7% unsecured convertible notes in July 1974.

The following table will illustrate these movements:

March 31st Financial Year	No of shares	Total Outlay (\$)	Dividend in cents per share	Dividend received (\$)
1970	100	166	3.5	3.50
1971	140	186	6.5	9.10
1972	140	186	7.5	9.10
1973	140	186	7.5	10.50
1974	140	186	7.5	10.50
1975	140	209	7.5	12.11
		(+23*)		54.81

* The 23 signifies 23 \$1.7% unsecured convertible notes. These notes paid a dividend of 7c per share. Thus the total dividend for the year will consist of 140 x 7.5c plus 23 x 7c = \$12.11.

On August 4th DB shares sold for 88 cents - the convertible notes sold for \$1.36. Thus if the shares and notes were sold on August 4th we would get \$154.48. If we add on our dividends we get a total of \$209.29 - a gain of 29 cents over the 5 year period.

These figures illustrate how poorly Brewery shareholders have fared. Investment in the Post Office would have far outperformed them. And when it is considered that the average inflation rate over the last 5 years has been about 6% brewing shares have provided a real loss of considerable magnitude.

M.H. Wilson.



The Wellington Film Society

presents

JAPANESE
FILM WEEK

Paramount Cinema

September 12-18, 1975

First Wellington screenings of new feature films representing a sampling of contemporary Japanese cinema, emphasising younger directors but including established names as well.

All films selected from Japanese Film Weeks presented at the National Film Theatre in London and the American Film Institute Theatre in Washington.

This revealing season not only gives local filmgoers a chance to sample a broad spectrum of films from Japan, it also introduces some important directors whose work is only now becoming known outside their own country. The traditions of Japanese cinema are a sense of continuity with the past, a calm and reflective view of the present, and a deep concern with humanity. But these new films are critical of traditional codes of honour, impatient at present injustices, and nostalgic for more settled periods. They represent the achievements of film-makers who grew to maturity after Hiroshima and the American occupation, who have a more detached view of the feudal past than those who were born into it, and who question established values and contemporary assumptions.

THE FILM WEEK is open to the public. But Film Society members have priority of booking and reduced admission prices.

ADMISSION PRICES: For members (show membership card) and students (show student card)

2 p.m. \$1.00.

5.15 and 8.15. \$1.20.

For the public:

2 p.m. \$1.20.

5.15 and 8.15. \$1.50.

Reduced prices for groups of 20 or more.

All inquiries should be made to the Paramount, Tel. 843-553 between 10.30 and 5.30 daily, Monday to Friday. Daily programme information in the Paramount's regular newspaper advertisements.

The Wellington Film Society Inc, Box 1584, Wellington, New Zealand.

We gratefully acknowledge the assistance of the Japanese information and Cultural Centre, the Japan Film Library Council, and the N.Z. Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Friday, September 12 at 2, 5.15, 8.15

JOURNEY INTO SOLITUDE

Director: Koichi Saito. 1972. 90 minutes R.18

Chosen as one of the Top Ten films of its year. Its story is universal—a 16-year-old girl runs away from home and sets out on the road to discover the world and herself—but its particularities are very Japanese.

Saturday, September 13 at 2, 5.15, 8.15

PARCHED LOVE

(THIRST FOR LOVE)

Director: Izen Kurahara. 1967. 101 minutes. R16

"A superb screen adaption of one of the finest novels by the late Yukio Mishima. A strange love story about a young woman who begins a bizarre affair with her wealthy father-in-law following the sudden death of her husband. When she becomes disillusioned, she turns her attentions to the gardener with tragic results."—National Film Theatre, London.

Sunday, September 14 at 1.30, 5, 8.15

SCUFFLE ELEGY

(ELEGY FOR A QUARREL)

Director: Seijun Suzuki. 1966. 86 minutes. R18

Suzuki is a kind of cult figure with young filmgoers in Japan, similar to American director Roger Corman. This film, set in the 1930s, is concerned with the hopes and frustrations of students. Its central character follows one ideology and has conflicts with another group; both are strongly militaristic. Suzuki's central concern is the frustrated idealism that exploded at the end of the thirties.

THE DRUNK THAT CAME BACK

(3 RESURRECTED DRUNKARDS)

Directed by Nagisa Oshima. 1968. 80 minutes. 'A'

Oshima, the central figure in the 'new wave' of Japanese film-makers, was introduced to local filmgoers when the Film Society showed his bold 'Diary of a Shinjuku Thief'. This memorable film focusses on three students at the seaside whose clothes are stolen by three mysterious Koreans on the run from the police. When the students get new clothes, the Koreans steal them again. Gradually the students are forced to become outlaws, aliens, Koreans themselves.

Monday, September 15 at 2, 5.15, 8.15

TIME WITHIN MEMORY

Director: Toichiro Narushima. 1973. 117 minutes. 'A'

Chosen for the 1973 London Film Festival.

This first film is by one of Japan's great cameramen.

Tuesday, September 16 at 2, 5.15, 8.15

HISTORY OF POST-WAR JAPAN
AS TOLD BY A BAR HOSTESS

Director: Shohei Imamura 1970. 105 minutes R18.

Chosen for the 1973 Edinburgh Film Festival and the 1974 Sydney Film Festival.

"A remarkable documentary, achieving quite casually what many films have laboured to produce: the Tolstoyan sweep of historic events reflected in, or passing remotely by, the intimacy of individual lives."—Richard Combs.

Wednesday, September 17 at 2, 5.15, 8.15

EIGHTEEN ROUGHS

Directed by Yoshishige Yoshida. 1963. 105 minutes. R16

Thursday, September 18 at 2 p.m., 5.15 and 8.15

KOKORO (LOVE BETRAYED)

Director: Kaneto Shindo. 1974. Y

Winner of 1975 Award from the Japanese Agency for Cultural Affairs—one of the top ten films of the year.

Metamorphosis — The Rolling Stones
Decca

The Editor
The Listener
P. O. Box 3840
Wellington

Sir,

Your rock reviewer, turned Rolling Stones' webman, Gordon Campbell, must be kidding about that 1973 tour bootleg. In fact I suspect that he had only had his review copy of "Metamorphosis" for about 8 days before submitting his copy. Besides that he has certainly made enough blunders (factual ones, too) in the last nine months to have filled a wastepaper basket with great scads of half-completed white paper. Ho! Ho!

The mistakes this gentleman has perpetrated in the last few months include:

One. Using an album that had been released in this country (at that time) for about 18 months, and the best part of three years overseas, "The Harder they Come" to justify a pathetic 400-word potted history of such an obscure section of modern rock as Reggae, and the cultural ethos surrounding it. 400 words, to justify such an astonishingly convoluted milieu.

Two. He then had the audacity (or so he presumes) to follow this up with another 400-word piece on the Wailers' "Natty Dread" a specimen of the above general mode (a pretty good assumption, that, since the Editor of Auckland's Hot Lick's, Roger Jarret, had named one of their earlier albums the one for 1974). And then he goes on to say that it was, at that stage, enjoying great popular success in this country, which is funny, because it wasn't even released in New Zealand until after that review appeared. But, you know, a lot happens in 18 months — prime ministers die, governments rise and fall, the hunter building is saved only to be dealt a second, crueler death and typists

go mad typesetting rock reviews.

Three. Then here is Emmy Lou Harris — O.K., by anybody's standards that was one of the 10 this year. And then what does he do; combine it with another 18-month old antiquity: Gram Parsons' "Grievous Angel" — again, possibly justified (simply because of the timeless quality of the music) after all, wasn't he the guy that was asked to replace Brian Jones. And wasn't the Stones own "Wild Horses" written for and about him.

Four. While we're on the subject of the Stones', might I say here that even though I think that "Metamorphosis" is not vintage Stones it would probably shed (barring most of "Exile on Main Street" and patches of "Sticky Fingers") the great majority of the tongue label material. And also while we're on the subject of the Stones doesn't it strike you as peculiar that in Mr Campbell's own personal selection of the 10 best ever, he plumped for "Exile" — understandably, in view of the subjective connotations associated with the title — in preference to "Let it Bleed" or "Beggars Banquet" (about which time most of the "Metamorphosis" material was taken). Again, despite any subjective qualifications because of the latter of that pair's title, both it and its successor work perfectly well as seminal rock pieces, more so than "Main Street".

So, if he hasn't got all his factual data straight, pray, tell me, Editor Sir, could his audience also be made to think he might not have got "Metamorphosis" in the spirit in which it was intended, either. To say nothing of what this has to say about some of your other writers and reviewers as well. I mean, how the hell can you draw an objective inference from data that's off-base for starters.

Yours sincerely,

Boomer Castleman

"Four Wheel Drive" — Bachman-Turner
Overdrive
Mercury

In various musical publications across the land, you can read this sort of thing all the time: "Randy Bachman runs BTO like a foreman keeps the gas in his bulldozers topped up . . . the business is hard work and the business of hard work is money. Clink - clink."



Until "Four Wheel Drive" — and particularly its little one, "Hey You", which I briefly thought was the Archies first time it came on the radio — I shrugged all that off. Even if what

those chip-shouldered reporters wrote was true, I thought, its not doing any ounce of damage to the music.

In lieu of BTO's former zingy, often airy, blend of Canadian pine and Yankee metal, what you get is thirty minutes of thumping bilge, one hugely stifling union of noise and moronism . . . crap.

Occasionally I play "Four Wheel Drive" in search of just one redeemer but the most I can listen to in one sitting is about two-and-a-half songs — on side one, for instance, the needle usually comes up midway through "Hey You". I try the other side, too, but that's worse, chogga, chogga bashum, chogga, chogga (same-old) bashum.

Hopeless. Nothing on this perfectly dinosauric record comes faintly close to the precision of BTO's two hit singles ("Let it Ride" and "You Ain't Seen Nothing Yet"), most of its is venomously loud and offensive, and all of it at once is a migraine.

The reason why "Four Wheel Drive" sounds like it does is indubitably locked up in the mechanics of business — something like, check your Cashbox, mark up the winners and mark up the winners' strategy. What's ironic, even funny about this album is that Randy still hasn't had to come to grips with the old 'win some, lose some' business axiom: "Four Wheel Drive" is platinum and Top 10 here in New Zealand. So much for the masses' meat.

What's perversely appealing about this formula flatulence is its contribution toward the most exacting definition yet of "sell-out" — not so much mere compromise as complete surrender to the swing-and-coaster of popular music trends.

Bend me, shape me, any way you want me/I gotta million bucks, now (tell me) who needs taste?

— Richard Best

Tonton Macoute — Tonton Macoute RCA

I know absolutely nothing about this album or the group save that they are British, and that this is a re-issue of an album deleted in 1974. Tonton Macoute consists of Chris Gavin (guitars, bass); Dave Knowles (vocals, woodwind); Paul French (vocals, keyboards); and Nigel Reveler (percussion).

The music is unmistakably British. If one had to categorise it; I suppose you could call it "head" music, though its lighter in parts. As with most British music in this category, it is influenced by the usual potpourri of rock, classical, and jazz.

The individual musicians themselves are excellent, and I admire Knowles' flute, and Gavin's acoustic guitar. On first listening, the album struck me as being rather ordinary, which it perhaps is, but the more I played it the more I liked it, particularly side one, with its strong jazz overtones. Its very relaxing music, and great for late-night listening.

Vocally and lyrically they're not hot, a complaint alleviated by the actual music. Its difficult to single out specific tracks as being excellent or otherwise, but for myself, I rather like "Flying South in Winter" and "Natural High". Yeah, a nice record.

— David MacLellan

Midnight Mushrooms — Gryphon Transatlantic

Take Richard Harvey, Brian Gulland, Graeme Taylor, Philip Nestor, and David Oberle. Throw in a toy piano, keyboard glockenspiel, vocals, laugh, and candle-stick rotation. Add acoustic, semi-acoustic, classical and twelve-string guitars, and a raincoat. Flavour with drums, timpani, percussion and headache, and another candle-stick. Let it grow on you for eighteen minutes and fifty-eight seconds, while listening gently and you're bound to come up with an attack of the midnight mushrooms. Midnight Mushrooms which occupies the whole first side is entirely instrumental, but what a diverse collection of musical instruments ranging from classical to modern electronic paraphernalia; from recorders to keyboard glockenspiel, from mandolin through to electric piano.

Gryphon — their very name suggests colourful and medieval imagery of the mystical half lion/half eagle beast. Moreover the record cover conjures up romantic associations with the Knights in Black forests, and a whole bunch more of King Arthurish images, with the members of Gryphon in traditional medieval to Elizabethan garb, standing in a glade.

Gryphon have taken the medieval stratum which has been utilised so successfully by Steeleye Span. However, they tend not use the same folk music of the common people as do Steeleye Span, rather that of the medieval and Elizabethan courts. In doing so they have come up with a tremendous sound which echoes that of Mike Oldfield in 'Tubular Bells'. The echoes occur in the repetitive but not monotonous nature of the music. The music is developed using the wide range of instruments and diverse sounds, that are blended together. The result is a high quality recording showing clearly that Gryphon is a collection of very talented and professional musicians.

The second side is a more diverse collection of five tracks, still in the same medieval to Elizabethan medium. The arrangements are both traditional and composed by members of the group. The first track is traditional in the style of a medieval court song called The Ploughboy's Dream. It tells the tale of a ploughboy who dreams one night that he takes his master's team out ploughing but finds the field hard and dry like fired clay. He whips and abuses the horses until they can plough no more; then an apparition of a youth surrounded by a brightly shining light appears before him asking the ploughboy whether his beasts would plough the ground were it not so hard. He tells the ploughboy that there is no use in swearing at his beasts and chides him for doing so — then vanishes. The sky then turns dark and thunder rolls and from the earth a voice booms "I shall soon have thee". With this the ploughboy awakes, pledging that he remembers that dream to this day as a lesson for all ploughboys.

The other four tracks on this side are instrumental except for laughing (or is it groaning due to the headache?). They are similar to the first side but the repetitive musical theme is not so much present as in Midnight Mushrooms on the first side. This album from Gryphon has a wide appeal, from lovers of Steeleye Span to savourers of Tubular Bells. There is little else to say except beware least midnight mushrooms grow on you!

— 2/4 Ain't Bad

The Best Years of our Lives — Steve Harley & Cockney Rebel EMI EMC 3068

Steve Harley is yer actual tortured psychopath right out of London's East End — from Bromley on London's outer border, or to be more precise, from Beckenham, a Bromley constituent; whose own self-admitted closest affiliation to rock is Bob Dylan and who says he knows more about Coleridge, Shelley and Keats than the Rolling Stones. Could be just

more pop star promo bullshit, for all I know, but on this, his group's third release, he provides articulately and credibly, sufficient evidence to prove that he really means it. Certainly 'The Best Years of Our Lives' is more than most a little bit intriguing.

— Patrick O'Dea

Really Rosie — Carole King Ode

Heh, heh. Chuckle. Snort. What a peculiar one this is. I don't really know how to look at it. For originality of lyrics? They are not written by Ms King so one can't analyse them in relation to her and her previous work. What about the singing? Well yeah its good, familiar. The music? Again its typical Carole King — plenty of that edgy light-hearted piano, underlining the voice and what is being sung.

But no, this album really has very little to do with the above. Though Maurice Sendak could have chosen very few other composers and singers to interpret his delightful kids book. And that's what "Really Rosie" is all about. Its a beautifully illustrated kids book, adapted for TV, this album being the soundtracks (and yes, the lyrics are the simple imaginative poetry weavers that are the keynote of good children's books).

"I'm really Rosie
And I'm Rosie Real
You better believe me
I'm a great big Deal
BELIEVE ME!"

"One was Johnny", Alligators All Around (a alphabet song); Pierre (about a boy named Pierre who didn't care: "The moral of Pierre is — CARE!"); the Ballad of Chicken Soup. How can you argue with those (I certainly can't). What really is the mind-warper is to see such things on the cover of an album apparently aimed at teenage or adult C.King fans. Despite the excellence of this ladies vocal chords and music, the star of the show is or at least should have been, Maurice Sendak. Its his visual and lyric conception.

Its such a contrast. I'm more used to the sensitivity of the Tapestry album. Which in strict face-to-face confrontation with the songs on Really Rosie make the latter appear absolutely banal. Though doubtless the use of Ms King, in purely cynical and financial terms, has guaranteed at least moderate success for this album.

Carole King's fans, however, may be disappointed with an album which ostensibly features her in the usual role in "True Star", rather than merely as interpreter of another fantasy world.

Having got all of that little critique out, I'd just like to contradict myself completely and say that I like "Really Rosie". Innocent and naive it is, but that I think is what I like most about children (and most disturbing when I see that innocence withering). However I feel my attempt at reviewing it is irrelevant. A child should have been given this record to listen to and comment on.

— Graham Simpson

Rubycon — Tangerine Dream Virgin

Tangerine Dream is a well established German group playing their distinctive ideas on electronic music. The three musicians are Edgar Froere, Chris Franke, and Peter Baumann, and they reside between producing albums in England, in Berlin, where they have a very complex music studio for working out new formats, and it was here that previous records 'Zet' and 'Atem' were made.

'Rubycon' has been likened to the last record 'Phaedra'. Invariably some sequences might sound very similar but the overall perception is quite different. This album was recorded at the English manor, Shipton on Cherwell, and the vocal group of Lisa Strike and others provide the very fairy, airy, background vocals. The instruments played are predominantly moog synthesisers, organs and mellotrons a far cry from the days of 'Alpha Centauri', when the group had an incredibly active percussion section and guitars. On that record, the drumming would rise in tempo until a crescendo, then a very sterile voice saying the world, the soul rises into the cosmos, and a quiet electronic piece finished it.

'Rubycon' has some enchanting tracks and some subtle nuances to accompany. It is music that makes you very conscious of empty spaces and big open voids and you tend to go very much inside heart and mind to appreciate it, whereas in rock, the reaction and experience is very much external phenomena, this being proven to some extent by the fact the body dances and moves to the earthy rhythms. It is for this reason that it would not make group appreciation possible and be decidedly anti-social.

The music is well structured and has adjoined that which was missing in 'Phaedra' where the moods would change without connection. It is exhilarating in places, especially in Rubycon Part I, and it is because of this that the repetitive pieces tend to disappoint after a time. Apart from stating personal feelings about electronic music there is little else to say without getting down to irrelevant detail.

— Philip Hay

Revolutionary Strategy ??

The New Unionism: The Case for Workers' Control.

By Ken Coates and Tony Topham. Published by Penguin Books. Harmondsworth, Middlesex. Retail price \$2.10, 280 pages. Reviewed by Nicholas Griffin.

This important book made its first appearance in 1972 as a hardback. Its reappearance with an updating postscript, in a cheaper edition, is very welcome. Its authors are both members of the Institute for Workers' Control in England. As a result much of their most detailed commentary concerns the British industrial situation, although there is a useful account of workers' control in Yugoslavia and the distinctly less attractive German co-determination scheme often confused with workers' control. Nonetheless, the central theses of the book are generalisable to all western industrialised nations. It contains important lessons to be learnt by NZ unionists.

Coates and Topham argue the case for workers establishing complete control over their industry as part of a democratic transformation of society, thereby gaining autonomy in those wide areas presently under the authoritarian rule of management. They see this as a stage on the road to full industrial democracy in a socialised society where co-operative production is for social needs rather than for profit. This they term 'self management'. It seems to me that they are correct in treating self-management as the ultimate aim, for workers' control which falls short of self-management is inherently unstable. This seems to be one of the main lessons of the Yugoslav experience where workers' control was set (with good reason at the time) within a market economy. The resultant pressures, aided by western penetration of the Yugoslav economy, have resulted in a tendency to revert to the capitalist mode of production. There is no way to avoid a market economy, short of autocratic state planning or some combination of the two, without a complete socialist transformation of society.

Either alternative undermines genuine workers' control. Thus once workers' control is established, pressure for self-management must be maintained or else the ground gained will be lost. It seems to me that this conclusion is implicit in the authors' argument but is not sufficiently emphasised.

The authors are rightly sceptical or management proposals for workers' participation and urge caution on unions prepared to bargain on these proposals. The flexible policy they advocate is surely correct here: participation, after all, may help workers to develop the skills they will need if workers' control is to work later; it may also develop the appetite for control. On the other hand, it may be used to buy off more important workers' demands by giving them minority representation on committees whose powers are illusory (a familiar outcome of student-power campaigns) and thus result in reducing worker autonomy. Similarly isolated examples of co-operative production, whilst useful as 'laboratories' in which much can be learnt about the democratic reorganisation of industry, offer no real hope for the general reform of industry since they are incapable of effecting reforms outside their factory gates and are prevented from serious expansion by their capitalist competitors.

Woodrow Wyatt, in a review (notable mainly for its flippant complacency) of the first edition, attacked the book as 'Utopian'. In fact one of the best things about the book is that it includes a detailed account of practical and immediate steps unions can take towards workers' control without losing sight of the overall objective — to produce a free society of autonomous men and women. If it is Utopian to be less cynical about people than Woodrow Wyatt is then Coates and Topham are Utopian — but then Utopianism is not incompatible with realism.

The book seems to me to be one of the most important statements of the practice and theory of socialism that has appeared recently. Its practical lessons should be learnt by all trade unionists.

WMSA AGM

The Wellington Malaysian Students' Association will hold its annual general meeting on the 20th September 1975. Place: E006 Victoria University. Time: 1.30 p.m.

Note:

1. Membership will be closed on the 13th September.
2. If you have any queries concerning your voting rights please contact the Treasurer 851-319 or the Secretary 849-243. You cannot vote unless you are a financial member.

Halim,
Secretary,
WMSA

let me help you make a little money go a whole lot further

If you need a little help and advice on how to make your money go further while you're at varsity, see 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



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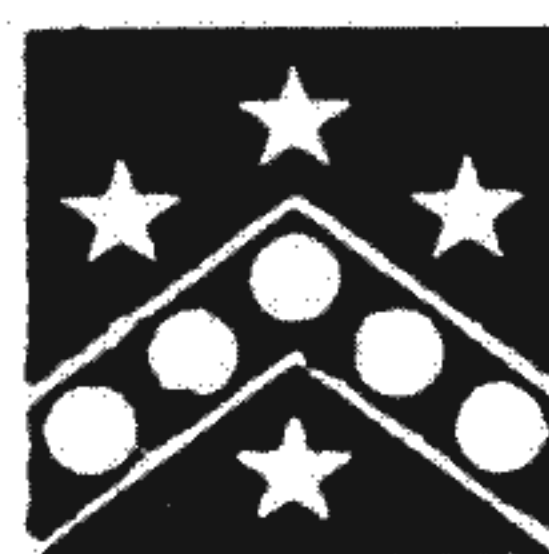
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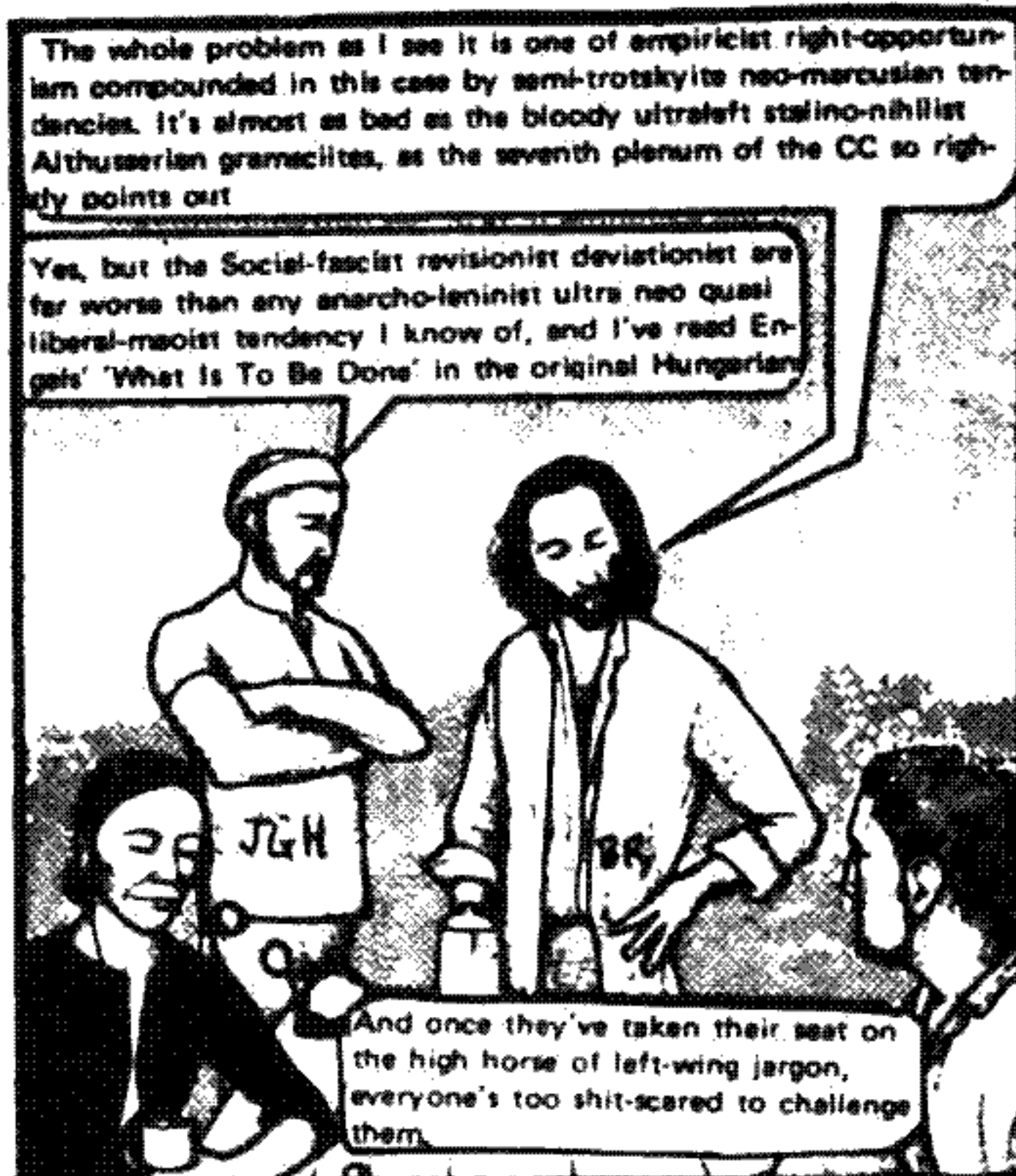
Call at the BNZ on-campus office and fix up a time for a chat with Errol Hanna or phone him direct at the BNZ Wellington Branch, Cnr. Lambton and Customhouse Quays.



BANK OF NEW ZEALAND

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(Salient notes, continued from page 2)
Lionel Klee, (name deleted), Audrey Young, Carolyn Bowman and Bryony Hales was called into operation, lobbing tear gas, Mills grenades, napalm and paper darts into the seething mass of sheeplike fascists. The napalm, grenades, and tear gas had absolutely no effect, but the paper darts succeeded in controlling the rioting crowd who, mistaking them for manna, stuffed them down their gullets and retched violently all over the lovely Union Hall floor. The implications of this for crowd control measures are interesting and we should perhaps... (section deleted) A cleanup detail of Quentin Roper was then called in to tidy up, and subsequently used the vomited paper as subject... (section deleted) The red army of the (section deleted) consisting of Jules Maher, Anthony Ward, Peter Franks and Gyles Beckford were then called in and proceeded to disperse the crowd with subtle use of AK 47s, typhus and malaria bacteria, and cold sick. David Newton and Gary (as opposed to John) Henderson (records please note) sat on the floor and lamented the senseless violence taking place around their ears. They were quickly given the treatment all good (section deleted) and flushed down the middle floor toilets. Our heartfelt thanks and regards to NZUSA who did nothing last week so we could get away with a 12 page issue and did not have to waste another 4 pages reporting (abusive adjectives deleted) NZUSA meetings. Our equally heartfelt regards to Johnathon Hughes who nearly equalled John Henderson's 1974 record by occupying the Salient office for 2 hours, 34 minutes without doing any work at all. John's effort which has been repeatedly challenged but never broken stands



at 3 hours 15 minutes, the nearest challenger being Colin Feslier, who in April of this year missed out by only seven minutes when he unconsciously crossed out the misspelt word Catholic on a page of copy.

NOTE: Wellplaced campus sources, who are known to the police, advise that they have now worked out why Newsheet was late this week. It appears that the Editor, a certain (section deleted), pushed all the copy under the door of the Studass office late on Sunday night, and the cleaners, being diligent people, cleaned it up. The chances of sabotage have been ruled out."

VUW CHINESE LANGUAGE CLUB

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plus

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Kirk 303. Thursday 11 September. 7.30 p.m. 50c

Public Tribunal on Crimes Against Women

The Women's National Abortion Action Campaign (WONAAC) has called a Public Tribunal on Crimes Against Women, to be held in the Union Hall, Victoria University, Wellington, September 20.

We are calling on women who have suffered because of the present restrictive laws on abortion, and have had to resort to unsafe and dangerous means, to come forward and give their personal testimonies at the Tribunal. We also want to hear from women who have had positive experiences e.g. through the Auckland Medical Aid Centre and from women who have suffered because of the restrictions on contraception, sterilisation, and sex education. The atmosphere will be a sympathetic one and we hope a wide range of women will come forward. Doctors, lawyers and other professional people whose efforts to help women have been stunted by the restrictive legislation, will be asked to come forward and testify as expert witnesses.

Through the Tribunal we hope to encourage as many women as possible to make individual

submissions to the Royal Commission on Contraception, Sterilisation and Abortion.

Any women who would like to give a personal testimony at the Tribunal or who is interested in helping organise it should contact co-ordinator Diane Oatham, c/- WONAAC, Box 2669, Wellington or phone 872-260.

Contraception, Sterilisation and Abortion

A club has been formed at the University called the Women's Choice Club.

The objectives of the club are to:

(a) Educate and inform students and members of the community regarding abortion, contraception and sterilisation laws and practices, and to publicise the need for free choice on these matters.

(b) To organise activities to press for removal of restrictions on the freedom to choose abortion, contraception and sterilisation.

If you support these objectives and would like to assist in realising them, please fill in one of the forms available in the Students' Association office and put it in the box provided there.

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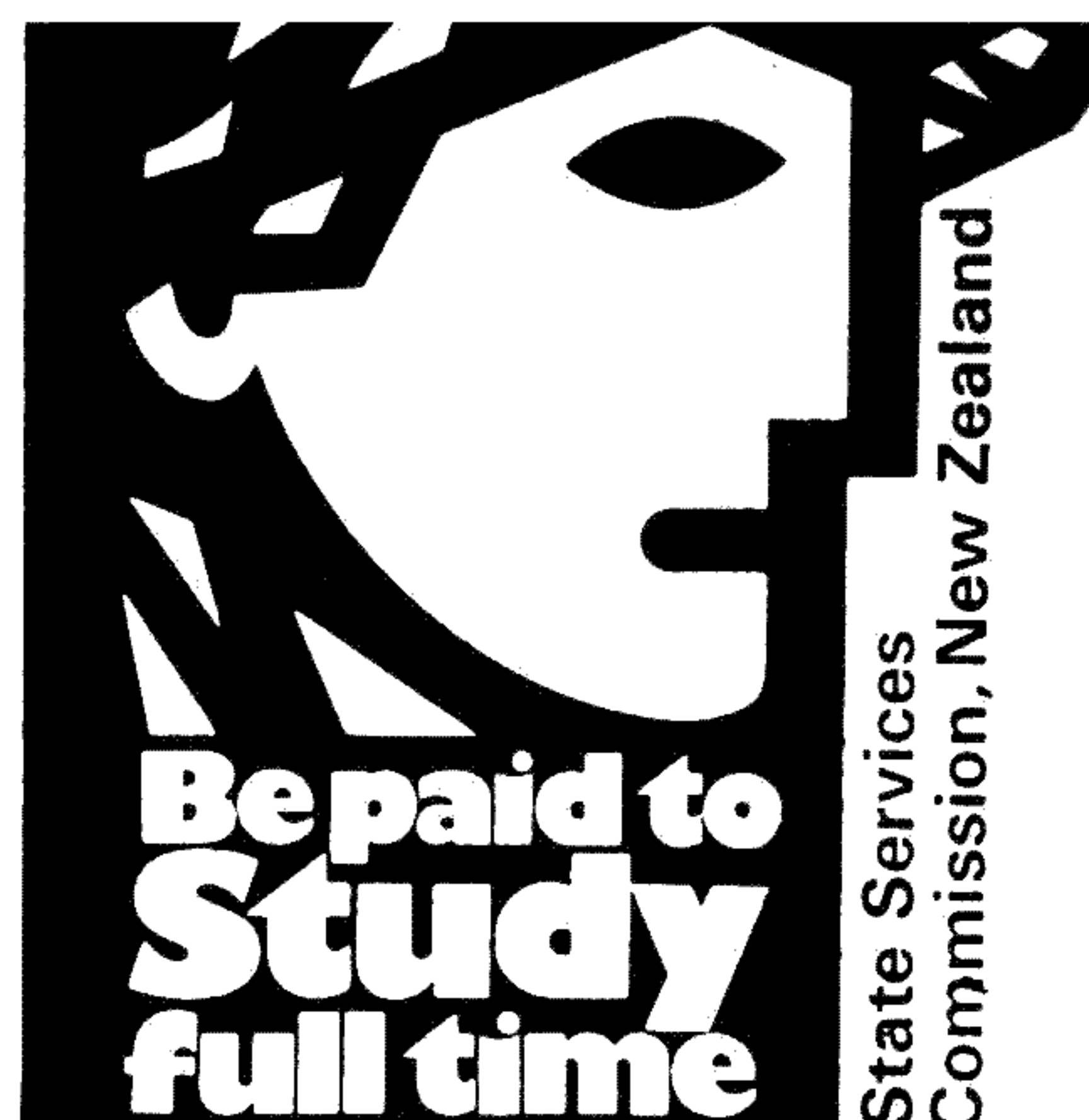
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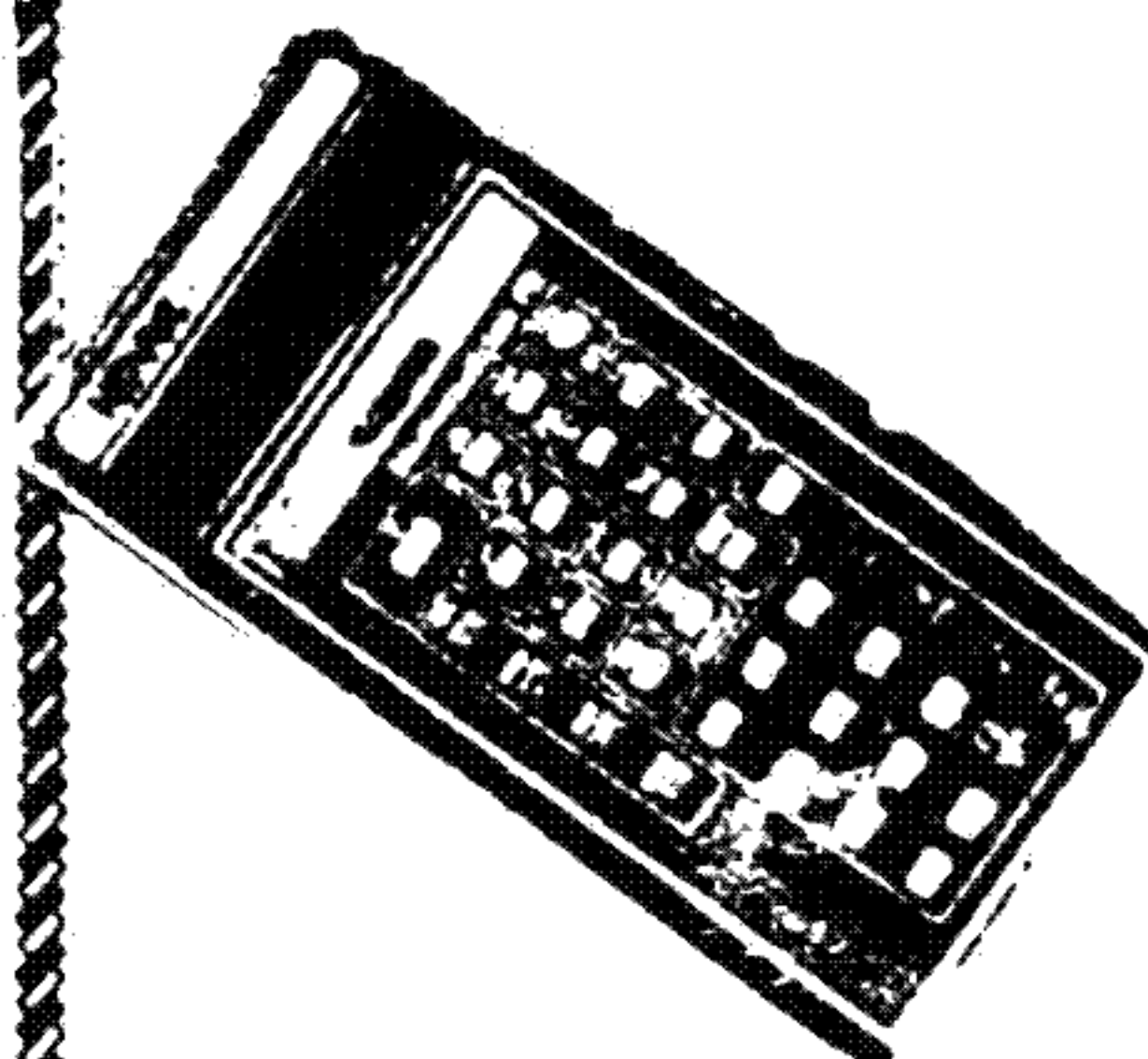
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