

SINGAPORE TECHNOCRAT



工院
學生報



FOCUS:
INTIMIDATION
OF
STUDENTS !

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Union House Issue —An Imminence !

With effect from 30th September, 78, the old SPSU Union House at Shenton Way will no longer be under the supervision of the Students' Union. The Poly Admin. had written to inform that the whole PEC complex is to be handed back to the government by the specified date. The Students' Union is at present resided in two rooms at an old block in the former Princess Mary Campus. The building is not within the Campus Development Plan and hence earmarked for demolition. The long-delayed completion of the New Union House building is now picking up momentum as workers are seen putting up roof trussels for the building. If the rate continues, it is expected that the building would be ready by the end of the year.

Eversince the Dover Road Campus was operational, the Students' Union have been negotiating for a proper centre to function. It is undeniably a right of students to a place for organising activities and providing student welfare services. However, since 1974, the Admin. had pursued a policy of non-recognition of the Union status in Poly. The Admin. had effectively crippled the finance of the Union by their unconstitutional breach of trust regarding the collection of Union fees. Coupled with a tight control on the campus facilities and the stringed ECA Branch and Student Liasion Office, the Admin. hope to diffuse the importance of the Students' Union and overstep onto her role of organising student activities.

Therefore, it is speculated that the Admin. would attempt to deny the Students' Union a right to control the new Union House building which was agreed upon between the past councils and the Administration. They have deliberately replaced the word "Union House" in the original blueprint with "Canteen and Students' Facilities Centre" in their recent maps put up around the campus. The move is obviously calculated to erase the building from any link to the Union.

The usually vocal Students' Union will definitely not sit back and let the Admin. succeed in their attempt. Recently, she had stood firm in her claim to run the existing SPSU gamesroom in W601, against the redundant move by the Admin. to convert it into a "Student Recreation Centre". Besides, surveys and projects such as the "Know Your Union Week" are undertaken to inculcate awareness in the students of the importance of the Union, to rectify the present apathetic condition in campus. All these point towards the preparation for a final showdown with the Admin. over the Union House when it is completed. ■

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INTIMIDATION EXPOSED !

The reality of intimidation of students by the Singapore Government.

Facts:

- @ Parents of active students visited and threatened by fierce looking ISD agents.
- @ The whole of the 18th Students' Council Publication committee had been interrogated by police under pretext of Ministry of Culture.
- @ So far, more than 25 students were questioned, threatened and bribed by the ISD.
- @ More than 5 students' homes were visited by the police (some visited at midnight and one visited at 3-4 a.m.)

Singapore's notorious ISD is becoming more like Hitler's secret service; arresting and intimidating individuals. Below is an article exposing their dirty activities in intimidating Singapore Polytechnic students.

Interrogation of students

Intimidation of students are carried out in many ways, the most common tactic being 'interview'. These 'interviews' are carried out under various pretext. Sometimes, the machinery of CMPB was exercised to force male students to attend these 'interviews'. Of course the interviewer would tell you that they are some major or captain, but as the saying goes, frequent the forest and you'll recognise the snake. Some of our colleague are able to recognise them immediately as agents of the contemptible ISD. At other times they took cover under the pretext of Ministry of Education, Ministry of Culture, Ministry of Homes Affairs, etc....

Interrogation - how ?

Most of such 'interview' lasted for about 2 hours before the victim is allowed to go. The interviewer would spend a big portion of the

time asking the students about his part in the Students' Union and demand that he give them information about his colleagues and the Union situation. Finding that the student would not answer, they would switch to another tactic; to confuse and 'psycho' him. They would tell him that who and who is a 'red' element and so and so is a government agent. "Tan Wah Piow is a government agent" they would tell him, "that's why we allowed him to study in England." The victim will be laughed at as a simple, naive soul who have been made use of by others and that they are trying to help him. At the same time, they would threaten the victim with arrest or deprivation of their chance to attain diploma. (What a contradiction?)

"You would be despised by others if you loose your diploma" they would threaten, "but we can give you..... if only you co-operate with us by....." Yes, bribery of students! Students were offered scholarship, cash, a 'bright' future in exchange for 'cooperation'.

The interview would normally end with the students walking out of the dirty room, totally disgusted.

PAP or Nazi ?

That 17 or 18 years old students has to be intimidated using such low class tactics is indeed a disgrace to our so-called democratic government.

In fact, such third rated tactics used by the authority manifests its weakness and repressive characteristics. It shows that they are unable to convince by reason and had to resort to intimidation. If it does not work on the students, they would intimidate the parents. The authority does not have confidence to win hearts and minds by reasoning but had to rely on intimidation, force and violence.

How do students see such intimidation?

Are we afraid? No, most of the students who were 'interviewed' became more active and concerned in SPSU's activities. We believe in what we are doing to be right and the intimidation further convinced us of our believe. If we do not speak up who will speak up? If we do not rise up and fight, who will rise up and fight?

Sino-Vietnam Confrontation

— Rodney Lim —

ARM CONFLICT

The souring of relationship between Hanoi and Peking has risen to a new peak when China announced a total halt to economic and technical aids to Vietnam. China accused Vietnam of opening fire at Chinese farm workers while Hanoi alleged that Chinese jets intruded her air boundary in a show of military muscles. While the veracity of these accusations and counter-accusations are difficult to be assessed, the possibility of the seemingly irreconcilable Sino-Vietnam relation turning into arm conflict is not to be underestimated. Western intelligence sources indicated that there is an increase in the number of Chinese jet fighters in the Kwangtung province recently. On the other hand, Chinese refugees leaving northern Vietnam, and other sources, reported the strengthening of the Vietnamese army along the border and the setting up of barbed wire fences and landmines.

Sino-Vietnamese relationship since 1950s

Historically, China and Vietnam have been enemies. However, in 1950s, Vietnam was in a brother-like relationship with China. In 1957,

friction between pro-Soviet and pro-China factions precipitated a major leadership struggle, with Ho Chi Ming being challenged by Truong Chinh, the then ousted secretary general of the Lao Dong party (Labour party). Since then, Vietnam became closer to China than the Soviet. However, after the fall of Nikita Khrushchev, the new Soviet leadership try to recover lost ground by stepping up aid and proposing "United Action" with China. However, not wanting to collaborate with its worst enemy, China turned down the proposal and this gave Soviet a chance to pour its 'aid' into Vietnam. The tumultuous years of the Cultural Revolution further gave the Soviet a greater opportunity to establish influence in Vietnam.

Mutual suspicion and irritation between China and Vietnam grew in the 1970s. China's effort to normalise relationship with the U.S. was watched by a suspicious Vietnam. On the other hand, Hanoi's prompt action in controlling the Spratly Island claimed by China and fighting Cambodia angered Peking. Vietnamese's request for aids in late 1975 was turned down by China but heartily support-



PHOTO: NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY

... under insults and stones ...

ed by the Soviet. (#) In turn Vietnamese rejected China's analysis of world situation with Moscow as the main threat and gave almost total support to the Soviet foreign policy.

(#) China was unable to provide such a big sum first of all, not to mention that Hanoi's pro-Soviet stand was already clear.

Why Confrontation?

China and Vietnam had been friends. In the words of Ho Chi Minh, the relationship of Vietnam and China is "Comrade plus brother". During the Vietnam War, China had given Vietnam 200 billion Renminbi's aid (is US\$14 billion). This is not a small sum considering that China needed every dollar it could get to develop its industries. Why the confrontation then?

Anti-Chinese Policy

Whatever Hanoi may say in defence of its anti-Chinese policy, its mass persecution of

Chinese was reported in newspapers all over the world. (Kuala Lumpur's Sin Chew Jit Poh - 27th May, 21st May; Philippines Eastern News - 29th May, Thailand's weekly etc.) The 160 000 thousands Vietnamese Chinese who poured into China speak for themselves. Refugees interviewed claimed that living is impossible for Chinese in Vietnam.

Soviet Influence

Before the re-unification of Vietnam, there were two governments, namely Hanoi and the PRG of South Vietnam (Provisional Revolutionary Government). However when Vietnam was re-unified, some top central committee members of the PRG were persecuted for the pro-Chinese stand. Clearly the pro-Soviet elements have gained the upper hand. Given the opportunity, it would not be surprising if the Soviet manipulated their influence to sabotage the relationship between Vietnam and China vis a vis the Soviet.

Cuba of Asia

Those of us whose memories are not too poor, would probably remember the vehement condemnations of Asean by Vietnam and the acceptance of Asean, in principles, by China. There is little changes in Asean so far. And it is amusing to watch Vietnam's attitude towards Asean making a 180 degrees turn. Asean is no more a 'military block sponsored by the US.' when US base still remains in Philippines and Australia still maintain its air base in Penang.

关系日益恶化的中越



carrying the injured.

Asian Attitude

Although a friendly Vietnam would be welcomed by Asean, this sudden change in Vietnam was treated with suspicion. The Asean leaders are not so much worried by Vietnam than its big brother, the Soviet Union. The non-communist countries of S.E. Asia see the main potential source of instability in the region as not China but the Soviet Union, which is recognised world widely as an expansionist power. Although they are careful not to mention Moscow, the Asean leaders' talk about 'proxy war' in the Indochina clearly indicates their worries. Philippines's Carlos Romula told a review correspondent:

"We must be alert to the fact that the conflicts (Vietnam-China and Vietnam-Cambodia) may make of us another Africa in the region....."

最近北京方面宣布, 全面停止对越提供经济和技术援助, 这一行动使两国已经是呈现低潮的关系更加恶化。中国谴责越南军队向中国边境农开火, 而河内则指责中国派遣军机侵入其领空展示军力。然而这些的互相指责的真实性是很难确定的。看来, 目前中越两国那不能和解的纠纷转而“动武”的可能性, 是不可被忽视的。根据西方某通讯社报导, 中

Conclusion

It is indeed regrettable to find another Cuba in Asia and this, if true, shall be a great loss to the Vietnamese people and the peace-loving people in South East Asia. Another African situation is unlikely to develop mainly because of the presence of a powerful and strongly anti-Soviet China, and to a little extent, Cambodia. Also, we must not forget the influence of the United States and Japan who have great interests in this region. Furthermore, unlike Africa, the insurgent movement in all these regions are strong anti-Soviet and therefore its old tactics in Africa would not be applicable.

In the meantime, China and other countries in Asia, will have to wait and trust in the proven pride and independence of the Vietnamese people. ■

国近来在广东省的空军驻防大增。在越南方面根据离开北越的华人和其他方面的消息报导越南当局正在边境大事增派军队，围上铁丝网和建筑防御工事。

五十年代时的中越关系

在1950年，北越和中国的关系有如亲兄弟。1957年，北越劳动党内发生了亲苏派与亲华派对党领导权的权力斗争。当时主要的有陶清（译音）（已被开除出党的前党总书记）向胡志明主席提出挑战。从那时候起，越南更进一步地加强她同中国的关系。

但在赫鲁晓夫下台后，新的苏共领导层（以布涅斯涅夫为首）为了恢复它在越南的影响，提出了对越大力援助和“中苏”联合行动计划，但中国断然地拒绝了苏联的建议。苏联则借这机会对越大力“援助”。而连续持续几年的中国文革也给了苏联一个乘虚而入的机会。

一九七〇年中，中美关系解冻，更促成中越之间的互相猜疑和不满的心病加重。另一个方面河内企图对西沙群岛的控制和对柬发难也引起了中国的不满。

一九七五年，河内曾向中国要求增加援助的数额，中国当局表示对越的庞大援助数额是不能再加了，希望越南能让中国人民松一口气



Sino-Vietnamese border: Chinese who made it home.

。虽然当时越南亲苏的态度已经是很明显了。而苏联则“热诚”地支持越南。

河内当局亦反对中国的三个世界的分析，即第一世界——美苏超级强国，第二世界已发展的国家和第三世界——发展中国家，并不认为苏联是当代世界的最大战争根源，相反的提倡以苏联为首的社会主义大家庭，推崇苏对于“世界局势”所作的贡献。

什么原因造成中越冲突

在过去，中越两国的关系是兄弟般的友谊，若引用胡志明主席所说过的话，就是「同志加兄弟」般的关系

根据最新透露的数字，在最近的三十年来，中国对越提供的各种援助额达300亿人民币（180折亿美元）即8亿人口的中国每人要负担\$20美元的援越款项，对中国这不发达的发展中国家来说，是一笔不小的数目。

河内的排华政策

不论河内当局怎样为她的排华政策办护，全世界的报章都报导了越侨被迫害的事件（吉隆坡星洲日报27/5/78，菲律宾东方报21/5/78，泰国周报29/5/78）超过16万的越侨被迫离开越南，返回中国。一些被访的越侨难民论，在越南的华人已无法生活，越南官方完全剥夺了他们的生活资料，抢掠一空以致他们衣食无着无法生存，不得不离开越南返中。

亲苏派当权的越南当局

在南北越未统一之前，南越是由临时革命政府管辖。在南北统一后，那些亲华的临时革命政府中的重要委员均被排除出党，越南劳动党在亲苏派当权的影响下，开始积极地追随苏联和采取反华的政策。

越南的机会主义外交政策

在今年七月，河内当局突然政变她过去对“亚细妥”组织的谴责，认为现在亚细妥已不在是美帝支持的一个军事联盟。实际上，美澳等仍然在马菲驻有军队和基地。这同中国在原则上支持亚细妥的概念大有不同。

亚洲各国的反应

亚细安表示对于一个友

接入第24页

Continuation of story

REMOTE CONTROL

LOVE

4. Who Is He???

Ah Chan's identity has become a mystery,, not only because of his gigantic withdrawal but rather because of his strange behaviour. It seems funny that a rich young man like him was not known to them before.

On the second day after Ah Chan's account was investigated. Early in the morning the atmosphere was already abnormal. Half an hour after the bank was opened, the rarely seen Director of the bank walked in, accompanied by the branch manager. Following them were a number of top executives of the bank. Their expressions on their face solemn.

In the beginning the chap who investigated Ah Chan's account was called in followed by the head of the withdrawal department. After some time, he came out and walked to the girl with the bright smile, Miss Fang.

"Miss Fang, the director wants to talk to you." Miss Fang was shocked but then she calmed herself down and went in.

At 11.30, all of them came out together and there was complete silence. The time crawled by as the director walked back and forth across counter.

No one really understood why the atmosphere was so tense—perhaps its due to the presence of the director. After some time Helen could not bear it anymore. She pretended to bring some documents near Daisy Fang and asked softly, "What's the matter, Daisy?" Daisy cautioned her to keep quiet and then wrote on a slip of paper. 'DIRECTOR SAID THAT THIS IS COMMERCIAL SECRET.'

Not wanting to disappoint Helen, she added, "Director wants to know who he is."

12.00 pm sharp. Ah Chan appeared.
Withdrawal _____ "



Before Ah Chan could finish Miss Fang had already been writing..She knew it beforehand.

"Miss....." Ah Chan was about to repeat his routine. But having failed on so many occasions he has already lost confidence. He felt like a fool, however he still completed his questions.

"O.K." came the unbelievable answer. "Where? When?"

5. It's Over!

Ah Chan was overjoyed even though they really only had a cup of coffee in a nearby coffee house.

The irresistible beauty of Miss Fang was everywhere around him. He did not regret his decision half a month ago. On the other hand, Daisy Fang's curiosity in Ah Chan grew when she found that he was only an ordinary salesman! She cannot understand how a salesman like him can have an account amounting to an astronomical figure—but she was too shy to ask. There is also another doubt in her mind. What was his intention?

The next day Ah Chan did not turn up. It was 12.15 pm and Ah Chan was still nowhere to be seen. The people in the bank were so used to his routine that it seemed rather unnatural that he did not turn up.

The silent burst into a roar of laughter when someone remarked that "Miss Fang was jilted." While Daisy turned red with embarrassment, the branch manager felt relaxed. "He is only trying to be funny." he thought.

6. Ah Chan re-appeared!!

However, the next day, Ah Chan was there again. Still 12.00 pm sharp. This time he seemed more confident. "What is he up to again?" everybody was thinking.

He walked in a matter-of-fact manner to Miss Fang and said, "Withdrawal....." Daisy looked up. "One hundred" He continued.

Daisy skilfully wrote it for him.

"Miss Fang..." Ah Chan was blushing as he continued nervously. "Can...can you.... marry me?"

"What?! Marry him?! Everybody who have heard that was shocked. This is obviously too ridiculous and Miss Fang could find no answer to his question. Silently, Ah Chan took his withdrawal and left the bank.

The next day. 12.00 p.m. Ah Chan was again at the bank. At this time everyone in the bank were thinking that he must be some king of nut.

"Withdrawal \$1000"

"Miss Fang, can you please marry me?"

This time Miss Fang calmly said: You must be joking, sir" and she hurriedly finished writing the check for him. Ah Chan left silently.

The second day

"Withdrawal, 10 thousand"

"Miss Fang....." and the answer is of course negative. At this time they began to notice that his withdrawal is increasing 10 fold. Trying his old "trick" again. But marrying isn't like having a cup of coffee he must be crazy. However there are others who think differently - if he continues in this manner, his withdrawal would be \$100 000, \$1000000, \$10 000 000, \$100 000 000 and so on Daisy Fang knew exactly what to do. She immediately reported to Bank's headquarter.

7. BANK CRISIS!

After a lot of discussion and meeting, final decision was: wait and see.

Another day and this time the withdrawal is really one hundred thousand. Ah Chan's attitude was firm - he wanted to marry Daisy Fang. On that night, all the top executives of the bank were told to stay back for a meeting. However, no one was able to deduce Ah Chan's motives. Some said that he is trying to bring the bank down, some thought that he is a practical joker, others thought him nut.

"One million"

"Miss Fang....."

That evening paper, carried this headline in bright redprint: BEWARE OF BANK WITH-

DRAWAL STAMPAGE!! The paper was sold out. 7.30 p.m. The "Daily News" on the TV also reported the incidence. The whole city was rumbling.

8. Poor Miss Fang

A hundred million is a big sum but the bank still could manage it. But what will happen a few days later?!

Furthermore what if the panic customer start pouring into the bank! The bank will have to close down! And if this bank close down. What effect will it have on the H.K. society? (Chaos? Someone asked softly)

On the next day, all the newspaper in the city carried enlarged photograph of Ah Chan and Miss Fang in the front page. Their age, educational level, address and other personal particulars were reported in detail.

The next noon, the street in front of the bank was already jammed with people wishing to see this "mysterious man". Policemen who were there to maintain order were sweating profusely. Ah Chan finally arrived. He was so shocked that he could hardly close his mouth. And it was only with the protection of the police he could entered the bank.

"Miss Fang, withdrawal one hundred million"

"Can you....."

"Do you really want me to marry you? And if I agree you will stop your withdrawal?" Miss Fang was straight forward and calm. Ah Chan nodded but Miss Fang did not say anything else.

At night. The T.V. broadcasted several reports of the situation and the details of the story. Ah Chan received numerous phone calls;

some praising him, some pleaded him to stop his stupid game, others scolded him or laugh at him. Finally he hung up the phone.

This happened to Miss Fang too. However she cannot hang up, because all her relatives were persuading her to say "yes". Her parents too persuaded her. Even the managing directors of the bank pleaded her to. They eventually offered to make her the chief manager of the bank the next day if she agrees.

The next day. The chaotic situation worsen..... there is no need to say. Finally she nodded.

9. The End.

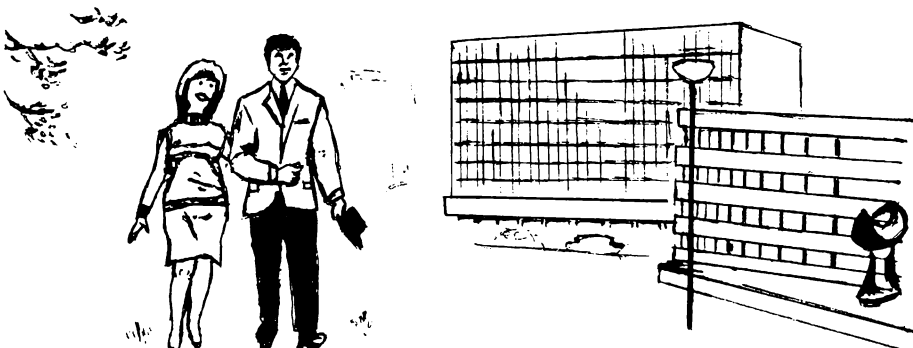
Ah Chan became the happiest and the most popular man in the city. His face appeared numerous times over the T.V.; either in an interview or advertisement etc. Reporters swarmed behind him wherever he went. His wedding is also to be broadcasted over the T.V. On the wedding night, Ah Chan received a delicately-wrapped present. Inside was a very big diamond ring and a note: "Congratulation. Our prediction is correct. Long Live Capital" XX Multi-national Corporation.

"So I have met those big bosses of this famous multinational", Ah Chan told himself.

When he thought further: "In the past I am a nobody but now I am so prosperous. How much Have I done? What if they did not ask me to get a wife and wanted me to do something evil instead....."

At this point. Ah Chan was terrified. The more he thought the more terrified he became.

A stream of cold current rise slowly from his feet and cause him to shivers..... ■



AN Introduction to **ASA** **ASIAN STUDENTS ASSOCIATION**

— ANTHONY —

The end of World War II ushered in an area of anti-colonialism. In many countries, people organised themselves against the colonial masters, to gain independence. The developing countries no longer willing to see their natural resources and land being exploited and dominated by the big imperialists.

Asian students had also since then become a front in meeting the people's aspiration in the struggle for national sovereignty and national independence of their countries. Students activism blossomed everywhere; the Chinese students led the historical May Fourth movement in China; the student-led revolution toppled the dictatorial military regime in Thailand. Former Japanese Premier's visit to South East Asia was met with students protesting against the Japanese economic domination on the region, students in South Vietnam and Cambodia stood bravely in defiance of the corrupted Thieu and Lon Nol regimes.

It was amidst such upsurge of students' movement that a federation of Asian Students' organisation was founded — the Asian Students' Association.

Founded in 1969, its establishment was to meet the aspiration of the Asian students in the common goal towards a better society. Initially, its membership was only six, but now it had grown to sixteen full members and various associate members. Singapore, together with Malaysia, Philippines, Indonesia, were among the founders. This regional students organisation had since then stretched from the Pacific to the Middle East.

Since the formation, numerous conferences of students had been held. They provide the opportunity for students all over Asia the chance to exchange opinions and information on students. Co-ordinated projects such as educational workshops and conferences on economic problems, population, and education, were organised. A "Women's Commission" of ASA was also set up in 1975 in Thailand to evaluate the role of women in the third world. Besides, better student cooperations had also been achieved through wider travelling, exchange tours, visits and all kinds of communication exchange. The formation of STAA (Student Travel Association of Asia), which provide cheap and well coordinated travels, further enhanced the relationship among students in Asia. The ASA News, which is circulated widely over the world, is an official publication of ASA. It serves to project the students viewpoint on current students involvement in their struggle for a new and more just society in Asia.

The growth and development of ASA greatly reflects the growth and development of the Asian students' movements. It also reflects the common desire of Asian students to strengthen solidarity and give mutual support to the righteous movements in Asia.

The victories of the Thai struggle for a just society was greatly shared by the brothers and sisters all over Asia. Under the banner of ASA, campaigns had been organised in support of the Thai students. Protests were also launched against the oppression of students and the persecution and victimisation of student leaders especially in Thailand, Malaysia and Singapore. Besides, ASA also rallied support for students in Africa and Latin America in their movement for a self-determined national interests.

ASA as an independent organisation, had grown into a potential force in serving the students aspiration in the region and the world within a short period of about 10 years. Though faced with numerous difficulties because of suppression of students' movements in the region especially S.E. Asia, it is expected that ASA will advance with the deluge of people's movement towards a better society.



亚洲学生协会简介

第二次世界大战结束后，许多殖民地的人民纷纷组织起来反抗殖民主义者，争取独立。使反殖民主义运动进入了一个新高潮。许多发展中国家的人民也已认清帝国主义者的手段，再也不愿意看到国家的资源和土地被剥削和支配。

在这一个时候，亚洲各地学生投入了反帝、反殖的斗争，勇敢地站在斗争的最前锋。学生运动开始燃遍全亚洲各地。例如历史上有名的由中国学生领导五四学生运动：在泰国，学生们群起推翻了残暴的军人政权统治；在东南亚，学生们向到访的日本首相示威、抗议日对东南亚经济的支配和控制；在南越和柬埔寨的学生也勇敢的站起来，同腐败无能的美帝傀儡政权斗争。

就是在亚洲学生的普遍觉醒和积极参与社会、政治运动的情况下，一个代表了亚洲各国学生组织的联合会终告产生了一——她就是亚洲学生协会（ASA）。

1969年是亚洲学生协会正式成立的一年，它象征着亚洲学生的团结到达另一个新的程，也表达了亚洲学生们的共同愿望——为争取一个更美好的新社会的目的。（当时星、马、菲律宾以及印尼均是亚协的发起人之一）。

在最初时，正式会员只有六个国家的学生。但今天，它只是一个极重要的区域学组织，会员国扩展至太平洋和中东地区。从原先的六个增加到十六个，这还不包括许多的准会员。

ASA成立后，它召开了无数次的会议，为各国学生代表提供了交流意见和接触的机会，它还举行了一系列关于教育，经济和人口等等问题的研讨会。ASA还设有教育工场。另外，一个“亚洲学生妇女委员会”也在1975年中，于泰国代立，并召开大会讨论了关于第三世界国家妇女的任务。除了这些外ASA还通过了各式各样的旅游计划，如学生旅游交换计划组织旅行访问团等等进一步地使亚洲各国学生互相了解和合作。

在通讯刊物方面，亚洲学生消息报(ASIA STUDENTS NEWS)是ASA分发到世界各地的官方通讯刊物，它这份刊物反映了目前亚洲学生为争取一平等和新社会而进行的斗争的动态。

无可否认，ASA是在迅速地壮大和发展，这其实反映了亚洲各国学生已认识到加强彼此之间的团结和互相支持的需要，为达到共同的理想而前进。例如泰国学生争取民主反对军人政权统治的勇敢行，都受到ASA各国学生的敬佩和支持。ASA也极关注最近星马泰三国政权对学生活动的压制和学里领袖被迫害监禁等，开始发动了一系列的抗议行动。对非洲与拉丁美洲学生进行了争取国家独立自主的运动，ASA也积极地支持。

在这短短的十年，ASA已成为亚洲地区（甚至在世界）代表广大亚洲各国学生的一股强大力量。目前，亚洲虽然面对着许多困难，尤其是东南亚学生运动受到压制和迫害。但我们相信，ASA将会和亚洲人民的解放运动的洪流滚滚向前，创立新社会。



STAA

JERUTONG SQUATTERS DEMOLITION ISSUE

— ANNA WEE —

Following the merciless demolition of the squatters' huts in Tasek Utara, another similar injustice was done to the squatters in the town of Jerutong in Penang on the 20th of July this year.

After much effort of borrowing and earning for building shelters for their families, the squatters painfully saw their dear homes being pulled down mercilessly in front of them. The once homeland of theirs, was turned to an unsightly scene within minutes. A common question flashed across their minds instantly — When can the sorrow of the poor come to an end?

On the afternoon of 21st July, four truck-load of demolition squad and a squad of police were sent out by the Penang State authorities to carry out the inhumane act. Negotiation and clarification was immediately arranged with the

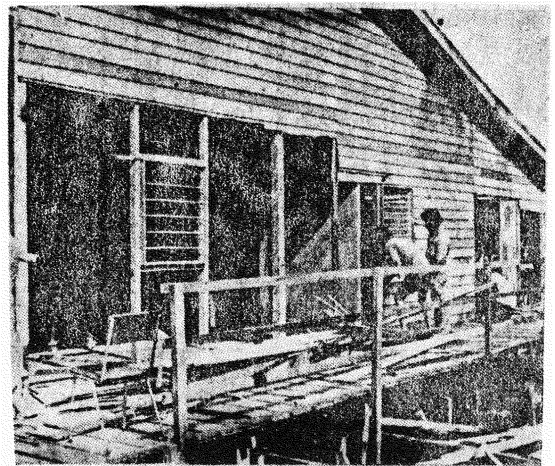
concerned authorities. But as this was still being done, a hut was already being pulled down by the authorities. Squatters of 7 other huts were asked to dismantle theirs in two or three days time; otherwise, penalties such as timber confiscation, fines of not less than a thousand dollars and imprisonment for not more than a year may be levied on them.

The next day, another six 'illegal' homes were again being demolished heartlessly. These were houses which were still under construction. Squatters of another 14 houses were warned of the demolition if they do not dismantle theirs within 24 hours. Another hut was also pulled down on the 20th July.

According to press sources, a total of 94 'illegal houses' were being built during the election time. Surprisingly, during the construction of the huts, the authorities did not take any actions against them. It is after the squatters had moved in and settled down that the authorities took to such unscrupulous acts. These squatters were poor people and were affected by the demolition. In a letter to Dr. Lim Chong Eu, the Chief Minister of State, the

日落洞拆屋事件

七四年「打昔乌打拉拆屋事件」过后，又一幕“非法住屋”被令拆除的事件在七月二十日在槟城日落洞地区发生了。



穷人的悲欢永远唱不完，一首又一首的重唱重，东借西欠，草草建一栖身之所。转眼间，屋子被拉倒了，真是欲哭无泪，唯有无语问苍天。

二十一日下午，槟岛市政局出动四辆囉哩车及一批后备人员和一些警方人员浩浩荡荡地前往该区，执行拆屋的任务。当地的居民立即与当局交涉；但过后有一间板屋被拆

squatters stated that if they were rich people they would not be living along the sea front in illegal homes which did not have electricity, water or any form of security. Some of them had been evicted by landlords and others could not afford to pay high rents.

"It is especially difficult for us to find inexpensive rooms as we have large families. Some landlords have refused to rent us rooms because of this," the squatters said.

They also stated that there were no low-cost houses available now and that all their applications for low cost housing had either been rejected or not given any reply. They had no choice but to resort to this. They were appealing to the authorities to put a stop to the



merciless demolition on humanitarian grounds. Yes! Where have the human feelings of the authorities gone to?

When the demolition was carried out on the 28th of July, the children of a family appealed to the officials to allow them a few days' time to dismantle their lodging on their own as they were unable to do it then for their parents were out working. This request fell on deaf ears and within minutes, their lodging was toppled and planks of timber was trampled and chopped.

Being placed in difficult circumstances, the squatters tried meeting the authorities both by writing and seeing them personally at the Dewan Sri Pinang. But 'coincidentally', the Tun was not in and it resulted in the arrest of 6 ladies and 1 man for 'dashing' into the building. They were fined and also charged in court.

Fellow citizens, if you are still wondering when and where will the next similar plight occur. Do care to look out for further current news. Do not stop at finding out only, do share it with others.

毀，其他七間則被令在二，三天內自行拆屋，否則就法辦（拉倒，沒收木板，罰款不超過一千元或坐監不超過一年或兩者兼施）。

二十二日上午到下午其間，又有六間「非法住屋」在該區遭拆除，這些都是還未建竣木屋。同時在當天又有十四間房屋被令在廿四小時內自動拆除。

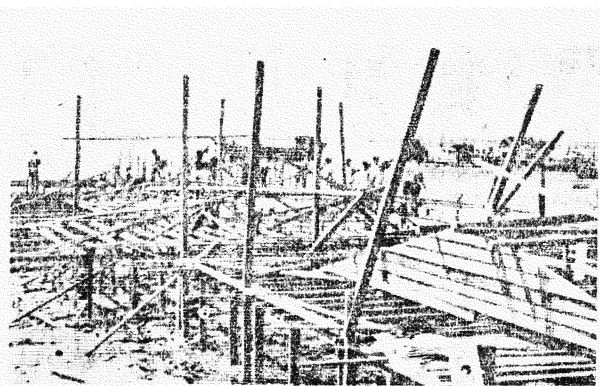
二十八日上午，又有一間木屋被拆除了。根據報導：共有九十四間「非法木屋」在大選其間興建起來的。可是令人奇怪的是，為什麼在興建時當局未採取行動，等人已經搬進去住了才來進行拆屋？而且這些人又是入息低微者及需要栖身之所者呢？難道當局沒有人道嗎？

就以七月廿八日的拆屋事件，住戶主人適逢外出工作，兒子要求當局多寬限幾天讓他們自己拆除，但不獲土地局執行官的同意，而本身又不能拆，結果數十名公共工程工

人便動手拆除了。最後，行官還命令將屋子拉倒，將塌下來的鋅板屋頂敲破打爛。約一小時，一間本是完美的房屋已狼藉一片。

面臨這樣的問題，居民們曾為了當局能重新考慮他們的處境，到檳州首席部長的官邸要求接見，但剛好他外出，結果有六女一男被控擅自撞入部長官邸，他們都被「三萬」，以五百元保外，並控上法庭。

你要知道何時何地還會有類似的事件嗎？請大家留意留意吧！



CHAI CHONG

A RESPECTABLE FIGURE

Chai Chong, a 3rd year Civil Engineering student in the '75/76 session, had since been arrested and detained without trial for 2 years. He was a reporter and an active member in the Students Union.

Eversince the change came about in SPSU in 1974, Chai Chong had actively participated in the issues taken up by the Union in her care concern for society. Through these issues, he came to realise the essence of many questions which spurred him to further motivate other students in their search for truth.

On the early morning of July 29th, 1976, a storm swept away a group of our students. Under the pretext of involvement in Communist underground organisation, the authorities, in their attempts to pulverise SPSU, changed and detained a number of key figures in SPSU. Chai Chong was one of the victims of this evil design, but his name was never mentioned in the subsequent government statement.

Chai Chong was involved in every single issue taken up by the Union. He had worked tirelessly collecting funds and donations for the flood victims in Bangladesh. At the same time, he encouraged others to go down to the toiling masses to understand and stand together with them. On hearing of the unreasonable demolition of the squatters' huts in Tasek Utara, Johore he crossed the causeway overnight with a few other students to gather more understanding about the squatters' plight. In the issue that followed, he played an even greater role in organising the students to help the squatters. The issue was indeed a practical lesson which they would never learn from the books. In Oct. that year, ('74), using the market slump as an excuse, many workers were retrenched. USSU then set up a retrenchment Research Centre to find out more about the real reason behind the retrenchment and to extend a helping

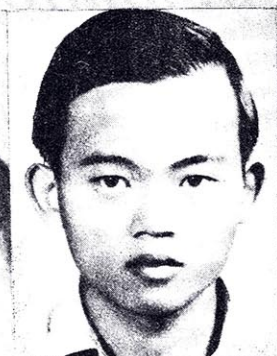
hand to the retrenched workers. SPSU, too, channelled her resources to help in the RRC. Chai Chong was personally involved in the work of the RRC which led to the 'frame-up riot', the arrest of Tan Wah Piow, deportation of the USSU leaders, the 1st ever mass boycott of lectures in S.U., the marathon trial ending in the sentencing of Wah Piow to a year's imprisonment.

Together with the USSU Amendment Bill and the students' protest outside the Parliament House, these series of events had awakened many students. Why must students' concern for society and their search for truth be met with suppression?

It was through participation and involvement in all these eye-openers that Chai Chong strengthened his belief and ideal—to sacrifice all that is his in serving for the masses!

In Feb. '76, students from the 12 Vocational Institutes in S'pore, staged a peaceful demonstration outside the City Hall and the SBS headquarter in the fight for a bus concession. Chai Chong and a few Union Officials were present at the scene too. Because of this incident, the authorities unreasonably detained Chai Chong for a day. Towards the just struggle of the Vocational students for a bus concession, SPSU expressed her whole-hearted support. Together with the support from the public and others, the VI students were able to achieve the final victory.

With the reconstitution of USSU in 1975, SPSU becomes the only truly autonomous students' Union. Though faced with the various suppression and repression (e.g. refusal to collect Union fees on behalf of the Union, persecution on Union activists, under the pretext of 'Administrative policies' to restrict the activities of the Union), SPSU persisted on her cause for



蔡冲，1975/76 学 年工艺学院土木工程系三年级的学生，一位在没有任何公开罪名或审讯的情况下被扣留至今两年的可敬的同学。

蔡冲同学是学生会活动的积极支持者与参与者。从七四年学生会的转变过后，他便亲身积极的参与学生会所发起的与一项关心社会、了解社会的活动。在一系列的事件过程中，他看清了许多问题的本质，从而更积极的发动同学一齐参与工作，认识真理。

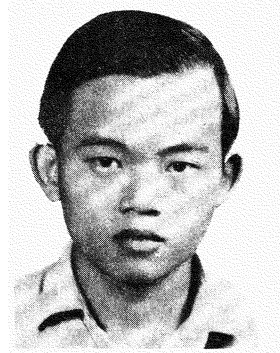
1976 年 7 月 29 日凌晨，一阵暴风雨提走了一群同学，在套上共产党外围组织的藉口下扣留了学生会的重要工作人员，企图瓦解学生会的组织，而刚离开学院不久的蔡冲同学正是这次行动的目标之一，可是在过后的政府文告及声明中却从没提过他的名字。蔡冲——我们可敬的同学就在那次三更半夜不见得光的静悄悄行动中被扣留至今。

蔡冲同学积极参与过学生会发起的每一项活动。在救孟加拉水灾灾民的募捐运动中，他不辞劳苦的和大家到各个组屋区去宣传及收条捐赠品，同时鼓励同学们多去接触下层民众，和他们建立起一定的友谊。在闻悉新山达昔乌达拉木屋居民的房屋被无理拆

justice, working even harder for challenge ahead. At last, July 29th incident befell SPSU on the eve of her nomination day for the General Election. The various changes and allegations is used in the statement or the arrest made many people realised that this was just another of their tactics. It was thus that our students were detained for 2 years without any open trial in court. What crime had Chai Chong committed? When will he regain his freedom? These are what we yearn to know!!!

Two years might not be considered too long a time to us. But to personally experience and withstand the many tortures and suppression for 2 years is something which makes others respect. At least Chai Chong had withstand this two terrible years without selling away his principle and ideal. Chai Chong——our salute to you!!!!

蔡冲 可敬的同学



处后，他连夜和同学们赶过长堤去了解居民们的困境，过后更大力的支持学生会所发起的一切支援木屋居民们的活动，在这次运动中大家都有很深的感受，都上了一节课本中所没有的现实的课。同年（七四年）十月，鉴于许多工厂藉口生意不好而裁退工人，为了进一步了解事情的真相及给于受裁退的工友伸出援手，星大学生会成立了裁员调查中心。做为姐妹团体的工院学生会也积极参与，在整项工作中，蔡冲同学都亲身加入调查及了解工作。及至后来发生了所谓的暴动案，星大学生会会长陈华彪同学被提控、六名学生会负责同学的被驱逐、星大有史以来的大罢课、经过冗长的审讯后华彪的一年监禁、旨在使学生会变质的星大学生会修正法令及同学们的国会大厦静坐抗议，在这一系列事件的过程中，许多同学都对问题的本质看的更清楚，为什么学生关心社会会受到压制？为什么同学要追求真理却不被允许？为什么？为什么？许多同学都在这一系列的事件中成长起来，而蔡冲同学在参与的事件的过程中也对自己的信念更加巩固，那就是要贡献出自己的一身，为大多数人更好的服务！七六年二月间，星加坡十二间职专的学生为



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ANTI-BUS FARE HIKE CAMPAIGN

—A SHORT SUMMARY

Chronology of events during the Anti Bus-fare Hike campaign taken up by SPSU.

16.6.78

SBS announced bus fare hike to be implemented on the 1st of July. Increase ranges from 50% to 100% of original rates.

20.6.78

Emergency Council Meeting

Council viewed fare hike as an enterprising attempt by the SBS to reap more profit which directly caused the general public to shoulder the consequence of having to pay more for their daily expenses.

21-23.6.78

Surveys carried out in various areas of Singapore including Jurong Town Interchange, HDB estates. Opinions gathered were generally expressive of the fact that SBS is committing an immoral act of making the public suffers for its own ends. Publicity were made in the campus urging students to help in surveys.

24-26.6.78

Students were organised to distribute pamphlets to the public. People from all walks of life were informed through the pamphlets of SPSU's stand on the bus fare hike and the carrying out of a petitioning campaign by the Union.



Students carrying out survey at Jurong Interchange

26-27.6.78

Student teams went to many areas to collect signatories for the petition. In the course of conducting the petitioning campaign, students were frequently harrassed by police who kept a very watchful eye on their movements. Nevertheless, the campaign was successfully carried out. In 2 days, the number of people who signed the petition shot up to 7 000.

28.6.78

A forum was organised in conjunction to the petitioning campaign. However, the more than thousand people who attended the forum were disappointed by the absence of the few important speakers: Minister for Communication, SBS Managing Director, and the representative from the Consumer Association. By this time, the number of people who signed the petition reached an overwhelming 10 000!

29.6.78

Petition was handed in at the Ministry of Communication. However, the students' delegate encountered much problem and red tape before the petition was actually 'pass over'. Students were first notified that the Minister was on leave at Bali and the acting Minister, Mr. Ong Teng Cheong was too busy to receive the petition personally. After much effort trying to locate the acting Minister, the students' delegate finally agreed to hand in the petition to the Permanent Secretary who claimed to hold all responsibility.

30-31.6.78

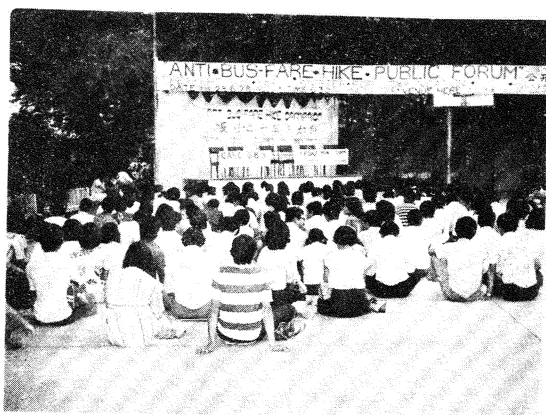
SPSU calls for boycotting of the fare hike by urging the public bus commuters to pay old rates until the Minister replies. Pamphlets and stickers were distributed. Police harrassment became more overt. In two occasions, students were arrested and brought to the police station, allegedly for illegal distribution of pamphlets in public. Their names and particulars were also taken down. It cannot be denied that the students were doing something morally justified by

playing their role as a conscious sector in voicing out against acts or irrationalities. Moreover, it is extremely impractical for the union to apply for a permit to distribute pamphlets under that circumstances when the fare was just a couple of days away. Such police intimidations are reflective of the high degree of intolerance that the government harbours against outspokenness of students and their growing awareness in showing concern for society.

3.7.78

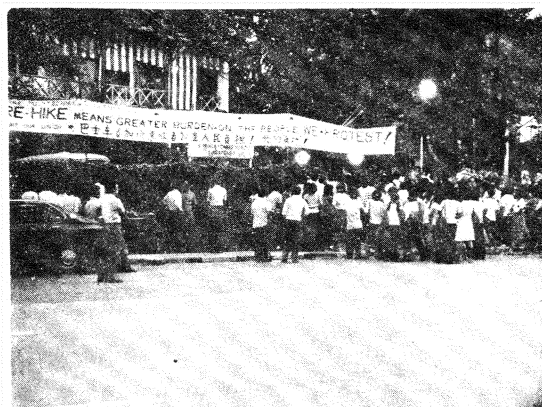
Minister ignored points raised in the petition and replied in a simple letter to the Union stating that government cannot accede to the request of cancelling the hike.

The following day, the government mentioned in the press that SBS increment of the bus fare hike was justifiable. However, no substantiation was given.



Conclusion

Much complexity had arisen in the recent bus fare hike, attributed to the government slogan 'SBS goes public'. In this case, party



The crowd overflowing onto the road.

interest involving the issue was created—that of the shareholders and the general public. Nevertheless, it cannot be denied that the ultimate victims are still the vast majority of the silent crowd who rely on cheap transport as daily necessity. Even the extremely 'cautious' press medias felt embarrassed to suppress totally the resentment of the public over the issue. For a case, the Straits times had to devote one page of its regular column 'Forum' for the grievances and the outcries of the people after their first taste of the hike.

The anti bus fare hike campaign taken up by SPSU was much isolated in force this time compared to that in the 1974 fare hike issue. Nevertheless it is a continued trend of students to relate themselves with the problems of the masses. Viewed in this perspective, we should see the ultimate material as secondary. Instead, it should be a welcoming fact to us that students have never forgotten their role in showing genuine concern for the people. ■

这 也 成 理 由

小草

当我读完七月廿三日海峡时报一篇关于“红色份子”如何渗透入校园及如何影响学生使他们加入共产党的报导之后，真是使我啼笑皆非，想不到此时此地，竟然有人发表这种荒谬的论调，是一位什么大学讲师，博士之类的，真是无稽之谈。这使我想起上回听说在联邦有这么一些笑话？——凡是身上有红色的，家里有什么东西是红色的，一律被视为共产党，甚至你是在办喜事也不例外（华人的传统是办喜事时都喜欢挂上一些红色的布条之类）照例要被搜查一番或被传去问话。你看看，这些傢伙竟然这么幼稚呢！红色就代表共产党！假设我没记错的话，马来西亚

26 July 1978

The Editor
Singapore Technocrat

Dear Sir

INTERESTED STUDENT OR COMMUNIST? A POSER

Recently someone was again bringing up the subject of communist activities in our schools. I am referring to the Sunday papers report "Red Threat Under The School Trees" in which a Mr. So-and-so was telling teachers to beware of groups of students sitting under trees or in the tuckshops for they are likely to be communists waiting to find more recruits. This person by the name of Mr. Lee from the University of Singapore said that the communists used three techniques of infiltrating into schools and recruiting cadres. The first is the welfare method. He said that in this method the communist will look for a student who has the potential of being a communist, namely a student from a poor family. He will pay the student's school fees and eventually suck him into the fold of communism.

This Mr. Lee thought that he was spinning a credible tale and the teachers were all drinking his story down. First he imagine a communist sitting under a tree just like Newton, except now he got his little red sickle-and-hammer notebook with him, waiting to hook any ignorant student. Then he said that the communist was so rich he not only can shake leg under a tree but can also hand out dollar bills to pay for other's school fees. Where does Mr. Lee think the communist got his money without working at a job? From some branches or is it from a bark? In the first place how does the cadre manage to get into a school (assuming he mean a tertiary one, which obviously he did) without an admission card if checked? The other method was the propaganda method in which students were given literatures on communism to read. Surely there is nothing wrong in reading things on communism. The National Library have books on Mao, Lenin, Marxist, Stalin, etc. How do you know communism is bad without having a chance to know more about it? Don't get me wrong, I am not a communist, mad at his remark and is now defending the communists. I am only getting at the underlying principle.

Perhaps Mr. Lee like a lot of hard-headed persons thinks that the majority of the population is unthinking people: that they cannot dissect good from bad, right or wrong, suitable or unsuitable, etc., that everything deemed bad have to be censored, banned, clamped, suppressed before it reaches the people. That save for a few at the top making decisions, the rest

的国期也有“红”色呢! 还有, 凡是短发者也皆为共党也! 哈! 真是把人给气死。难道共产党就一定是短发的吗? 看来和尚也难逃噩运, 准被套上一顶红色的帽子了! 连发型也可以断定一个人的思想, 看来真是要拜创造此论调的人为师来学学这种哲学了。其实, 这种种论调, 是有其种种阴谋的, 只不过是要大“发扬”灰黄文化, 叫人不要受进步思想, 要“学学”西方喜庇士的作风, 否则你就是「共产党」, 新加坡有没有向这方面发展的趋势呢? 很难说。

现在, 竟然在本地也有人敢这样的胡乱放屁, 你以为他们是真的担心共产党吗? 难道共产党真真强大到这种地步使他们连一群学生聚在一起也看成是共产党集会吗? 不, 他们是另有其目的的, 首先, 有关报导说, 凡是有一群学生在餐厅或在树下谈话, 而当一位教师走过时他们是停止交谈, 那这群学生就有嫌疑, 试问一下, 难道一群要好的同学在餐厅一起吃点东西, 谈谈天也能和共产党扯上关系吗? 难道在树下乘凉也犯法吗? 况且他们谈的内容可能是有关于某某教师不好啦! 校长很严厉啦! 或一些比较深入的社会问题如现时的教育制度有毛病啦等等! 所以一有教师走过就停止谈话, 这是很自然的(我就是有这种经验。哎, 可能我也是共党吧! 谁知道, 看来这篇文章也是共党人的论文呢!) 接着, 又谈说假如有人帮助一些家境比较贫困的学生来交学费

- students, workers, hawkers, unemployed - are all fools and easy prey to all dangers. This is a fallacy. Remember that the majority are thinking individuals who know right from wrong. If students are reading about communism, they are just only broadening their horizons, in the same way that reading about Korchnoi playing chess, Sadat and his peace effort or ASEAN do the same.

Of course there are exceptions like this person, a New Nation reader, for instance, who said that he was shocked (in this age and time, there are still people who can get shocked) to see cigarettes and beer being won when he visited the SAFRA Carnival. He wrote to the paper calling the authorities to ban this because it is bad. He quite forgot that there are other things like Milo, Pepsi, etc to be won. This is a good example of what a few people still think, that the majority cannot make decisions if left on their own, that our society is not a thinking society with the people ready to believe, follow, copy or ape everything they see or are exposed to.

No wonder we have observers from outside who got a wrong impression of our society. Like this BBC production entitled "Raffles: One Man's Dream" who said that at eight in the morning Singaporeans converged at MacRitchie for a jog - or else pay a fine if we don't. This is both amusing and thought-provoking. Perhaps our actions have been too clamped and stifled, giving the impression that our actions have been

the result of the government's decisions rather than our own.

Coming back to Mr. Lee and his tale, it is improper to attribute that whenever students take an interest in things around them, in the union, social issues, group activities, they are communists ready to cause outrage or discord. Perhaps this is a good excuse of discouraging and dissuading students from taking an interest in social issues, activities, etc by saying that such students are communists. What an eyewash! I know there are those who are keen to involve in union work but are put off by these communist name-tagging. The end result is that we built an unthinking society with students who know the integration of the square root of $1-x$, but do not know who is Cyrus Vance. Is this the kind of society we want? Luckily this is not the case now as more students are opening their eyes to things around them. Yet we are not communists by such experiences. To be brutally frank, all the talk about students being communists once they took an interest in their society is humbug. Mr. Lee was therefore shouting about an outdated excuse. Little wonder the teachers present at the Institute of Education lecture did not hear him. They were seen reading novels and magazines during the 90 minute lecture. At least the novel writers can spin a more realistic yarn than the man ranting in the rostrum.

PETERSON T. RYAN

，或甚至帮助料理家务的话，那就是共党人开始接触一个人，开始建立起友谊了，最后将向他灌输共产主义。喝！想不到此时此地竟然作一个好人竟然是这么的难。朋友们，改天你若想做点好事，出钱出力去帮助一些贫苦的人的话，还是三思的好，小心人家说你是共产党呢！更好的是，假若有人要帮助一些学习成绩差的同学搞好功课，并且发动他们去发扬互相帮助的精神的话那也是共产党人的花招。哎，看来学生最好是整天关在书房里，图书馆里（哎，不行，图书馆人这么多，必有共产党无疑，还是不去为好）读死书，至于外面所发生尽可不管，天塌下来有大人物，政治家为你损伤嘛！何必去管什么发扬友谊，发扬互相帮助的精神，看来公民课是白上了！还有呢！如果有人找你下下棋、玩玩球、那要小心、可能那人要吸收你为共产党人呢！总之，什么事都推到共产党身上去。什么好作风，好思想，好行为，好……，都是共产党人才做的。大便不通谁之过？——大家去看看就知道，那是登在绿洲（五月份）内的一篇讽刺小品，还可知道连什么坏事也是共产党在搞鬼，看来共党真是千面太岁，强大到不可捉摸的呢！

哎，谈到这里我倒是有个疑问，假若共产党做的都是好事（根据报导内容），那共产主义又有什么不好，做为共产党人不是很光荣，很令人敬佩吗？朋友们，你觉得如何！

FAN QUILTS DAP

Mr. Fan Yew Teng, the former MP for Kampar, Perak, has resigned from the Democratic Action Party (DAP). In an 18-page letter to the DAP Secretary General, Lim Kit Siang, dated May 19, 1978, Fan announced that he was resigning not only as a Central Executive Committee (CEC) member and DAP's International Secretary, but also as a member of the party.

The main reason Fan gave for his resignation was what he considered to be the DAP's "opportunistic" stand on human rights, especially regarding the human rights situation in Singapore.

Fan accused the People's Action Party (PAP) government in Singapore of being an authoritarian, "capitalist, militarist" regime, which is fit for membership, not of the Socialist International (from which the PAP resigned in 1976 for fear of being expelled, but of the "Fascist International").

Fan then went on to catalogue a whole list of human rights violation perpetrated by the PAP regime, which he grouped under the following headings:

- 1) Bogus "cultural freedom";
- 2) No freedom of the Press, speech, assembly, and association;
- 3) Harrassment of political opposition and other dissidents;
- 4) Control of the universities and academicians;
- 5) Suppression of independent trade unions;
- 6) Suppression of the students;
- 7) Detention for the 16th year of those arrested in the infamous "Operation Coldstore" on 2nd February, 1963;
- 8) Torture of political prisoners;
- 9) Other human rights violation eg. the de facto banning of the University of Singapore Students' Union, the discrimination against the 120,000 Malaysian migrant workers in Singapore.

Fan took Lim Kit Siang severely to task for recently calling for the reinstatement of the PAP into the Socialist International (see FNS vol. 4 No. 1) on the grounds that the PAP had merely "strayed away" from human rights. To Fan, the violation of human rights in Singapore is "systematic and consistent" and often directed "to strike down any serious challenge to the vested interests—even if the challenge emanates from quarters committed to democracy".

Fan said that although he had been "initially attracted to Lee Kuan Yew by his eloquence" and had "joined the PAP in good faith when Singapore was part of Malaysia in 1963-65", he started to take a public stand against the PAP from as early as 1972 after he had "come to realise that the PAP epitomizes the cynical culture of Newspeak, the imperatives of which are lies, distortions, half-truths, censorship, blackouts, over-ups".

He revealed that at a crucial DAP's CEC meeting in 1976, a majority had supported the proposal by the Dutch Labour Party to expel the PAP from the Socialist International; but "when one or two top officials black-mailed with the threat to resign should the CEC support the Dutch proposal, the CEC settled for the ridiculous suggestion that the Socialist International should send a fact-finding mission to Singapore to study first the human rights situation there". Fan queried whether there are "some individuals" who are "bent on turning the DAP into a Trojan horse of the PAP", and cited a case where "resolutions condemning repression in Singapore were prevented by the machination of some PAP agents from coming up for discussion and debate at the party's last congress (in 1977)".

Fan warned the party that "for refusing to openly and unreservedly condemn PAP repression in Singapore, the DAP is being identified closely with the PAP's record of democratic promises and authoritarian practices", and is "suspected by many quarters as an extension of the PAP".

He declared that having personally suffered from repression himself ("victimisation as a teacher, trade unionist and persecution as a political activist through 2 rounds of sedition trials") he "cannot and will not be party to any apologia, openly or thinly veiled, for brutal repression in Singapore".

Fan then concluded that he "can serve no further useful and meaningful role in the party", though he "shall continue to speak out against and write on injustices and repression in both Malaysia and Singapore".

PENETRATING EYES

JUST CAN'T STAND

Prime Minister, Datuk Hussein Onn led his National Front to a landslide victory in the recent Malaysian elections. But I wonder if this so-called victory came according to God's will (as claimed by him), the people's will or neither of them.

Well, in my view, it is neither God's will nor the people's will that National Front came to power; but rather it was because the people only heard about National Front. With the banning of election rally, the National Front made use of the mass media (press, radio and television) for their campaign whereas the opposition were not accessible to.

The opposition had only posters and house to house visiting for their campaign, and yet they still can secure some seats in the Parliament. (Some candidates under ISA detention were among those elected.) So, can you imagine how 'famous' National Front is among the Malaysians?

I am not supporting or against the National Front or any opposition parties (because I don't know how they would serve the Malaysians) but rather I just can't stand some people shouting around when there is no victory at all. ■

威吓手段的暴露！

新加坡政府对学生们进行的威吓事实。

一面目凶狠的内部安全局人员上门“拜访”

和“恐吓”积极参加活动的学生的家长。

一利用“文化部”的所谓「藉口」下，对学生会十八届理事会出版股委员进行盘问。

一到目前为止，共 25 位学生被内部安全局（下用 ISD），人员盘问，恐吓和企图收买。

一有 5 位以上学生的家被警察“拜访”（有的是在午夜时分被访，有一名则被访于凌晨三至四点）。

臭名远闻新加坡内部安全局，似乎同希特勒时的“秘密事务”毫无异样，对个别进行逮捕和恐吓。下面是一篇文章暴露了当局（ISD）对工院学生所进行的威吓事件和卑鄙的活动。

对学生进行盘问

当局进行威吓的手法虽然有很多，但最常用的是“问话”，说好听点就是所谓“会面”（interview）。“会面”往往是借用各种藉口下而进行。例如，在中央人局的入伍法令下，许多男性学生被“召往会面”。面试者常自称他们是什么少校上校三类的，但从问话的过程中，不难认出是 ISD 的代理人。在其他时候也有在教育部，文化部或内政部名义下掩饰进行。

盘问的情形

多数的“会面”长达二小时。大部份时间花在盘问同学们参予学生会活动的情况，要同学说出有关学生会和其他同学的情况。

遇上不答话，则转用别的策略，如使其惊惶混乱和心理洗脑攻势，说谁和谁是危险份子，某某是 ISD 的代理人，甚至说政府之所以让华彪在英国读书是因为他是“政府的人”。被盘问的同学也会被讥笑为头脑简单，理想天真，被人利用，自称现在“他们”（ISD）是想帮助他。当这种方法行不通时，就用逮捕和取不到文凭来威胁。他们说：「没有文凭，别人是会看不起你……但你假使愿意和 ISD “合作”的话……我们是能够保证你拿到文凭……。」其言外之意是想贿赂学生为 ISD 服务作他们的代理人。企图用现款或奖学金来引诱是最普通的。好一个用“合作”换来的“光明前途”！然而“会面”的结果，只有增加同学的反感和气愤，唾弃地离开那臭气熏人的会面客。

是纳粹党，还是人民行动党？

对十七、八岁的学生居然用如此卑鄙的手段来威吓是自称“民主政府”的行动党政府一大讽刺。其实，当局这种三流手段，更加证明了他的“脆弱”和“压制”的本性。一旦无法以理说服时，便下此策进行恐吓。倘若恐吓学生不成功，则向学生的家长下手。从这点可看出，当局已没有掉以说理来争取人心的把握，而只能靠采取威吓，压迫和诉诸暴力来维持政权。

威吓是吓不倒我们的！

无论当局是怎样威吓和压迫，那是吓不倒学生的正义行动。反而在“会面”后，同学们更加积极和关心学生会。“威吓”只能更加证明了学生所做的是对的。

SUPPRESSION OF STUDENTS!

— STEVEN —

TRACING THE HISTORY OF MYSTERIOUS LETTERS IN CAMPUS

Three years, on the eve of the 30th Students' Election of USSU, the Bukit Timah Campus of the S'pore University was flooded with pamphlets. No, don't mistaken them for the candidates' election campaign publicity work for these pamphlets were found everywhere ----- on the noticeboards, in the library, in the Union Lobby and even in the toilets; not restricted by campaigning rules and regulations.

In fact, these pamphlets were fake letters allegedly written by Tsui Hon Kwong (title), who, on learning it, publicly denounced the letter as forgery, designed to sabotage the students' election. The pamphlets were highly provocative in nature; using highly "communistic" terminology. It was aimed at sowing disunity and confusion at the peak of students participation.

Four men, were caught red-handed in that incident and one of them was caught after a chase. However, the pamphleteers surprisingly (or rather expectedly) sought protection of the CISCO guards on duty, who allowed the culprit to mask himself up to avoid identification.

It was learnt later, that this "masked marvel" was in fact, someone by the name of Ong Eng Hin, an SAF scholar and reputed JPC (Junior Pyramid Club) member who was

studying overseas and was back on vacation.

The "mysterious letter" were exposed though the culprit escaped unpunished (thanks to the CISCO), the police who released them on the same day and the University admin. who were reluctant to press charge on them. The frivolous attempt to disrupt the unity of

students had failed, as we witnessed the big turn out of students in the election and the 30th Students' Council was elected with an all time record of votes.

However, some kind of people don't seem to learn from History. The attempt to insinuate and portray devilish image on student leaders were

CONTENT OF "OPEN LETTER TO ALL POLY STUDENTS"

Fellow Students,

Beware Teo Chap Hock and Liu Wai Sung.

Last year Teo Chap Hock and company were involved in Bus Fare Concessions for Poly students. They dropped the matter because of poor response. Now we have bus fare concessions, but Teo Chap and Company protest against the bus fare hike. Is he really concerned with poor people? No! Teo Chap Hock and Liu Wai Sung are government agents. Their mission is lure students so that I.S.D. can pick them out.

How do I proof they are government agents? You remember last year Teo Chap Hock, Liu Wai Sung and many others were barred from exams. because they didn't attend lectures? Admin. allow them for no reason. They then got sacked because of poor exams. results. But very soon after, admin. gave in again and they were allowed to repeat.

All very strange! Why special treatment? Do you know Liu Wai Sung has a brother who got connections with higher authorities. They order the Admin. to let Liu Wai Sung and Teo Chap Hock to repeat. So they must be government agents.

All those who help Teo Chap Hock protest the bus fare hike better be careful! They will report to higher authorities in the government and I.S.D.

EDITORIAL NOTE

1) Quote: "They got sacked because of poor results..."
— Liu got a clear pass in the last sessional Exam. and Teo repeated because he had passed 4 subjects which is the prerequisite for a repeat.

2) No letter notifying them of being sacked had ever been received.

practised — this time in SPSU, understandably since the banning of USSU.

During the SPSU emergency in July '76 when students were arbitrarily arrested under ISA, such pamphlets, once again were found circulated by so-called concerned students. The pamphlets contain packs of allegation, of course without substantiation, & were distributed to students together with a statement from Poly admin. (a collaborator?). Again the attempt to frighten away and confuse students failed as 500 odds students turned up to demonstrate in a sit-in against the arrest.

THE INCIDENT

On Thursday, 6th July '78, stacks of letters allegedly from the "concerned students" had, once again, appeared in the Poly campus for the fourth time.

As usual, the letters were left lying around and being pinned up everywhere around the campus.

Already, admit, the Bus Concession Issue taken up by the Union in the previous session, incidents of such kind of letters were found circulating in the Poly campus.

IT'S ANOTHER SLUGGISH ATTEMPT

Clearly, the pamphlets were aiming at creating a split among students by discrediting the Union as an "extreme force". And it is obviously aiming at students who aren't very well aware of the Union.

However, the allegations in the letter besides being blatant lies, were filled with inconsistencies. In the previous 2 letters, the President of the Union, Teo Chap Hock, was being accused of associating with "red elements". However, in the 3rd letter, finding such unfounded allegations very unacceptable to many students, they had changed their mind and called Teo as government agent. All these charges was never substantiated (bad habits?).

It is a pity that their concern cannot be equalled by the irresponsibility.

The admin., when pressed by the Union on actions against such subversive act, was reluctant to even give a stand. Another interesting thing to note is the inefficiency of

本地学生新闻

压制学生！

神秘怪信出现于校园内的历史。

三年前，在星大三十届学生会大选的前夕，星大武吉智马校园暴满了传单。不，可不要以为这是选举运动的宣传工作。原因是这些传单处处皆是——在壁报栏上，在图书馆内，在学生楼前室里以及厕所也有；凡是没有被选举规则限制的地方都有这杰作。

其实，这些传单都是冒

the Admin. in destroying these pamphlets, a deed in which were highly proficient in (especially when it comes from the Union).

Such incidents, in whatever context they may appear in, are intended to create confusion in the student body. They tried to discredit the Union leaders by calling them names as what they used to do in the press, calling the Union "Anti-nationals", "leftists", "New left wing" and "red". It is hoped to instill some kind of terrorism in the students to create an atmosphere of complexity around. We urge all students and people not to be taken in by such malicious intentions, but to analyse the matter further.



充的信，被断定是徐汉光撰写，汉光获悉此事后，公开否认这回事并指出这是有意在搞乱学生选举。传单具有高度的煽动性，运用了共产字句，其旨在分裂和扰乱学生队伍。

在这事情中，有四个当场被抓，其中一个什至在追随后才被抓。然而，惊奇的是传单却受到场的警员们的维护，准让凶手蒙起面，以免认出。

善的越南是受欢迎的，但对目前越南的态度，使五国领袖不得不有所怀疑和顾虑，所顾虑的不是越南，而是其背后的老大哥——苏联。对于苏联的扩张和世界霸权主义以及他在非洲的所作所为是为东南亚各国所共知，大家都很明显地看出，会造成本区不稳定的主要势力是苏联而非中国。

在最近的五国外长会议上，菲外长慕洛对一名远东经济评论员说：—

「我们必须对中越不和以及东越冲突的事件有所警惕，另一场像在非洲的“代理战争”是有可能发生在这区域里……」

结论

倘若越南沦为苏联在“亚洲的古巴”成为事实，那

将是越南人民的一个巨大损失，也是爱好和平的东南亚人民的不幸。不过，相信非洲那种情形也许不会这么容易出现在亚洲。首先是有一个强烈反苏的中国，包括柬埔寨，其次是美日等国是不会放弃他们在亚洲的经济利益。这些都是定于与苏对抗的势力。还有一点，就是这

地区的许多解放运动都是强烈反苏的，因此苏联若要像在非那样故技重施已经是行不通了。

现在，亚洲各国人民正在等待和相信越南人民是能够再度发挥她们的力量，来证明过去三十年来的优良革命传统，为国家带来真正的独立和自主的光荣。 ■



Friendship Gate: Thankful crossings. 26

据后来晓得，这个“蒙面客”其实是位名为王英兴的空军学士，誉为 JPC 的会员，（初级金字塔俱乐部），刚留学海外而回来渡假。

虽则凶手逍遥法外，神秘怪信暴露：警方于当天发表及校方不情愿地发表。从大部份学生踊跃出席选举和第卅届学生理事会在热烈的投票下被选出来可以证明分化学生团结的企图是失败了

然而，有些人似乎不会历史总结经验。污蔑，共化

学生领袖的勾当仍然继续着——可以预料的，自星大被封后，这次就在工院学生会。

在七六年七月工院学生会紧急时刻，当学生在内部安全法令下无理的被逮捕，这些传单被发现由一批有关的学生到处传发。传单包括大量毫无实质的言论被分发给于学生们以及给工院当局的声明（同谋？）。这次的企图也遭受失败，大约五百名学生出席示威与静坐抗议。

在今年七月六日星期四、一大堆传单又由一批所谓的有关学生再次在工院校园内分发，这是第四次了。

和往年一样，这些公开信是遍布校园，有些信什至被入贴在布告栏上。

去年当学生会争取巴士优待证运动，这类“好心的”公开信曾经流传在 Poly 校园。

这是另一个暗伤的行动
很明显的可以看出，这些公开信目的在于套上学生会一个“极端分子”的帽子以便分裂全体同学，特别是针对那些对学生会不很了解的同学。

可是，这些公开信所大吹大擂的谎言是前后矛盾的，在最初的两封信，学生会的主席张捷福被诬告和“共产党分子”有密切的关系。然而，在这次第三次的公开信，可能他们发觉到上两次的吹牛不能使很多同学信服，他们这次就改变了心思，竟把张捷福当成“政府的代理人”。总之，他们的这些说法从来就没有用事实来证明过（这是他们的坏习惯吗？）

很可惜的是他们对“全体同学”的“关心”不能和他们对这些公开信的不负责任的做法相提并论。

当学生会要求校方对这些颠覆性的做法坚决地执行校方应采取的行动时，校方什至懒得表示他们对这些事的立场。一个有趣的故事是校方这次提不劲去撕毁这些公开信，这和过去对学生会的布告大力撕毁的做法是互相抵触的。

不管他们提出什么藉口来办护，这样的事件，是企在全体同学中制造混乱。他们试图把学生会的负责同志指成“反民族分子”“左派分子”“新左派”“共产”

「至工艺学院同学的公开信」内容

同学们，

你们大家要提防张捷福和廖伟生。

去年，张捷福和他的同伴曾鼓动工艺学院的学生争取巴士廉价票的优待，但是因为同学们对他们的提倡没有反应，他们才放弃了他们的活动。现在，我们已享有巴士廉价票的优待而张捷福和他的同伴又兴风作浪起来鼓动大家反对巴士车票的起价。张捷福和廖伟生是政府的间谍。他们的任务是引诱学生们参加类似以上所述的活动，俾使政治部能随后把这些学生们引诱出来。

我怎样能证明他们是政府的间谍呢？你们还记得不记得去年许多人，包括张捷福和廖伟生在内，因为平时没有上讲课而被禁止参加考试吗？但随后，学院的管理处并没有说明任何理由而让他们参加考试。当考试成绩

公布后，这批不良的学生因为成绩太差而被学院开除。但过了不久，学院的管理处又对这批不良的学生让步而准许他们重读一年。这些事情的发生都是太令人惊奇了！你们晓得吗？廖伟生有个兄弟，据我们所知，他与当局的领导层有不平凡的关系，所以我们可以肯定是当局命令学院的管理处让廖伟生和张捷福重谈一年。这些事实可以证明张捷福和廖伟生必定是政府的间谍。

同学们，如果你们要帮助张捷福反对巴士票的起价，你们一定要小心！这是因为他们会向当局和政治部报告你们！

编委按：

1. 摘：「这批不良的学生因为成绩太差而被学院开除」——廖在上次考试及格而张则有条件留班因他四科及格。
2. 他们从没收到通知他们被开除出 Poly 的来信。

而且还在报纸上随意套上大帽子。他们是有意在同学中灌输恐惧的心理，使事情复杂化，我们呼吁全体同学和公众人士不要给这些恶意的谎言所误倒的，希望能把事情真相更深一步的分析。



VIEWS EXPRESSED
IN SIGNED ARTICLES
DO NOT NECESSARILY
REFLECT THAT OF
THE EDITORIAL
BOARD

SIA GAMBLES



Singapore: SIA (The Singapore Airlines) will acquire a fleet of up to 19 new Boeing aircraft over the next 7 years. The order, said to be one of the largest in aviation history, comprises the supply of 13 B747 jumbo jets and 6 B727 Trijets from Boeing Aircraft Corporation valued at S\$2.1 billion (about US\$900 million).

According to a statement issued by SIA, half of the money for the purchases will be raised external borrowings, partly by bonds issued in the Japanese and German markets.

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了争取巴士优待证而在政府大厦及巴士公司总部和平请愿。蔡冲和学生会负责同志知道得都到现场了解情况结果。延这件事当局无理扣留了一天，学生会对联专同学的合理要求都大力支持，过后联专同学终于各方面的支持下争取到最后的胜利。

星大学生会在七五年的修正法令下被改组过后，工院学生会是唯一的真正独立的学生会了，在面对各方面的压力和限制下（如不代收会费，迫害负责同志，通过种种“校规”限制学生活动等），学生会仍然坚持正义，努力工作，同时预备面临各种考验。终于，七、二九事件发生了，发生在学生会竞选提名字的前夕，过后文告、声明中的各种指责与污蔑，都使人清楚的看出这又是另一种手段。而我们的同学就在没有任何公开罪名或提控于法庭（如果犯法的话）的情况下被扣留事两年。蔡冲——我们的同学，他犯了什么罪？他几时可以恢复自由？这些都是我们要求知道的！

两年，对我们来说可能不是一段很长的时间，可是在那要面对种种压力、亲临种种考验的环境里，熬过了两年却是值得令人敬佩的，最少要说明了蔡冲同学是经得起这两年的考验而没有出卖了自己的理想与信念。蔡冲同学，我们要向您学习！向您看齐！

At present, when operating expenditure is rising and when its rights of projected and even existing routings are uncertain, SIA's latest investment is a desperate scramble for the lucrative budget travel market, competing with the established international operators. This, SIA hopes to be well equipped to do within 2 years when it will have a modern fleet of carriers.

SIA has benefited from the increased in travel within the SE Asian region. 'Its business aggressiveness irritates even the more established airliners such as Qantas. But the projected revenue for SIA from the SE Asian market is expected to decline as other SE Asian airlines are prepared to compete for a bigger share.

The outcome of SIA's gamble would be apparent in the near future.

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FOR STUDENT ONLY.

TALE OF AN ISLE

This is an island, a society our society, that is
a society signified with suppression,
a society which subdues sacred human rights,
a society which permits no criticisms,
a society which allows nobody to speak out
the plight and beauty of our people,
a society which breeds no justice and equality,
this is our society strictly ours

Our society a machinery that is
which tries to blindfold every individual's eyes,
plug every individual's ears,
and gag every individual's mouth,
..... so that no social evil could be seen, heard and exposed.
this is our society strictly ours

To every individual,
a compulsory mis-orientation there is,
orientation from truth and reality.
Our country is 'rick' so they claim,
our workers are well-disciplined, so they boast to MNCs,
our students are studious so they brag,
our people are happy so they self-console.

But truth could not be hidden,
mis-orientation could not mask the truth,
suppression could not deter people from seeking the truth.

Courageous people stand up,
speaking for the truth, speaking against evil
They unmask the very ugly face of our society,
voice our the misery and aspirations of our people,
digging up the roots of injustice and inequality

Nevertheless,
this strike our 'big bosses' right to their blackened hearts
they are frightened, desperate, feeling insecure
as their sicknesses and evil doings are pointed out.
So they suppress
they ban newspapers that express free views,
they clamp down trade unions that fight for workers' rights,
they cripple students' unions that arouse social awareness,
they imprison individuals who have the courage to stand with the people,
..... professionals, students, workers and others

But this will not extinguish the people's spirit and courage,
instead, this will serve to accelerate the people's awakening,
which is like the current of the sea
ever advancing never stopping

The people are rising,
to quench their thirst for justice and equality,
to fulfil their aspiration for a true and just society,
THE PEOPLE WILL STRIVE ON AND ON
THE PEOPLE SHALL WIN !!!

Incrimination from the other side of the world

Dragging in heavy rusted fetters
Enduring endless mental and corporal tribulations
On the other side of the world
There are thousands of subdued persons

Rooted for years in small stuffy dungeons
Deprived of the warmth of the sun rays
On the other side of the world
There are thousands of subdued persons

Quarantined from the living outside society
The society where they rightfully belong to
On the other side of the world
There are thousands of subdued persons

Their world is an entity of concrete boxes
with an opening of iron bars
Their world is an enclosure of four concrete walls
mute and lifeless
Their world is a mere emptiness
besides a hard plank bed filled with bugs

They are the progeny of the country
They are the heroes and heroines of the people
They are the many
..... girdled in countless dungeons of the tyrants

In the deepest part of their hearts
There lives a sublime conviction
That is to fight for justice and truth
There lives a potent urge
That is to work for the oppressed millions

In the toughest trials
They shoulder the hardship and calamities of the oppressed millions

In the harshest time
They coldly defy the threat of death

In the most unequivocal voice
They bawl out the incrimination to the tyrants

The incrimination from the dungeons and the oppressed millions
The grave incrimination to the tyrants
For their crime of undoing justice
For their crime of utter oppression
For their crime of blood

The thunder is drawing near
The blizzard is drawing near
Shattering the rampart of the dungeons of the tyrants
Shattering the rampart of the old order
And the thousands of subdued heroes and heroines shall be free
The oppressed millions shall be free

- SYED HASIM ABDULLAH -