

SINGAPORE TECHNOCRAT



SINGAPORE POLYTECHNIC STUDENTS' UNION

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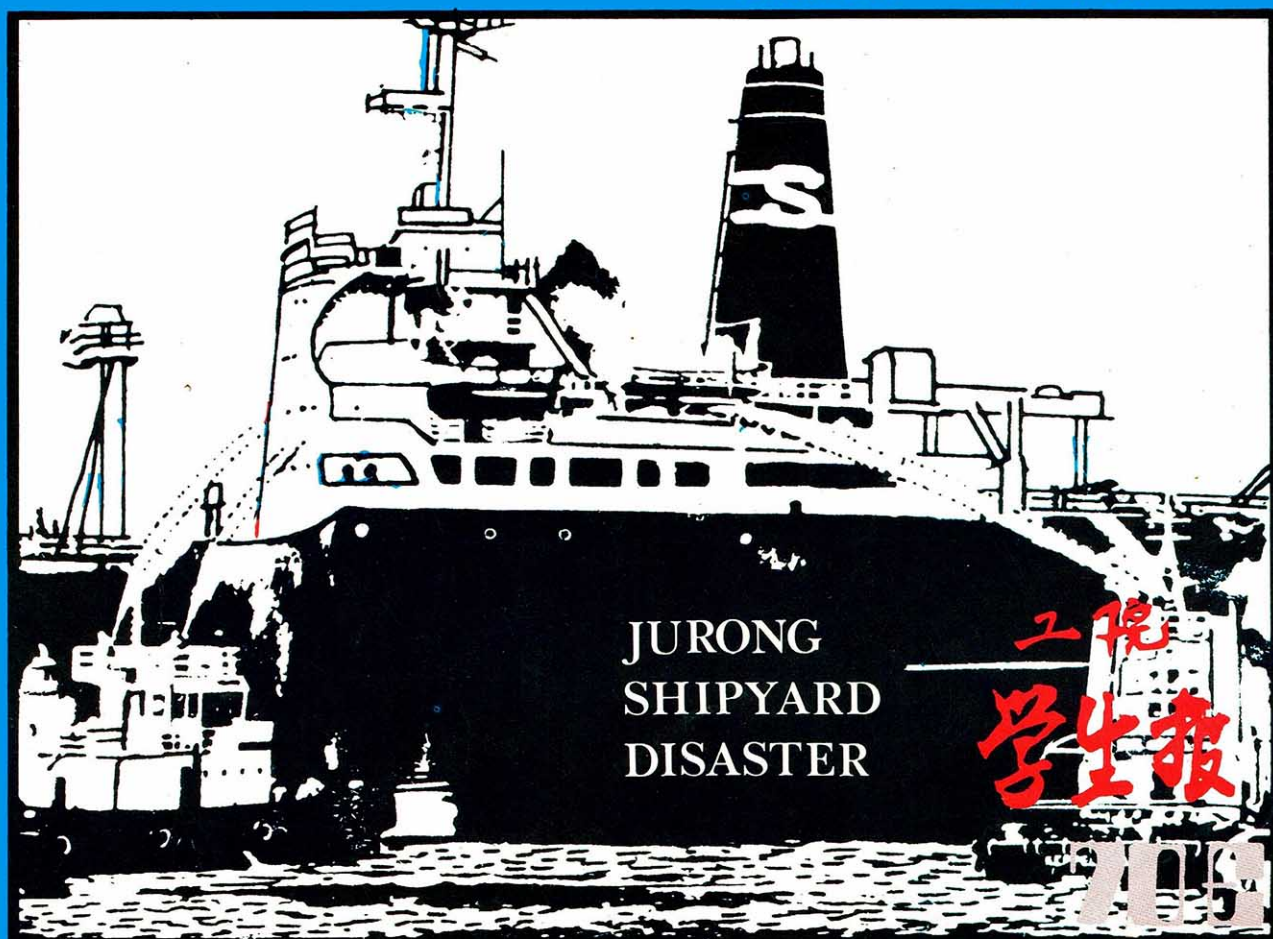
UNION
HOUSE
ISSUE
SUPPLEMENT

学生楼事件
增刊

INSIDE

Merdeka University Issue
J.C.S.A.

S.B.S. 股票新花招
裕廊船厂工友来信



EDITORIAL

Supplement on Union House Issue

Amidst the unending suppression, both overt and covert, from the admin, SPSU has always remained determined to pursue the ideal of working for students welfare and cultivating social awareness among the students. The road towards attaining this ideal will not be an easy one.

Already the admin is getting more and more blatant with their ill-motivated scheme to deny the Union a decent place in campus. The Union's publication room had been brutally torn down and SPSU's request for alternatives, rejected. The Students' Union will not remain a silent victim to these repressive actions. Already a petition from the council was sent to the Board of Governors, led by Mr. Low Guan Onn, Director of the 'accident' — pruned Jurong Shipyard, to demand for negotiation to be carried out regarding the control of the new Union House building. This supplement on the Union House Issue is intended to enlighten everyone on the issue so far, and reiterate SPSU's stand that the control of the Union House should be in the students' hand.

However, all these steps will only be fruitful with your (students' and public's) support. Do make an effort to write in and let your opinion be heard. Protest-letters can also be sent to the admin to register your support for the Union's stand. Send all letters to the Union to the following address:

*Secretary,
Singapore Polytechnic Students' Union,
P. O. BOX NO. 1097,
Ghim Moh Post Office,
Singapore 10.*

Jurong Shipyard Blast — an unpardonable negligence by the authority!

12.10.78 will long be a day remembered by the workers, students and all humane and justice-loving people in Singapore. This is the day where over 76 fellow creators of Singapore's (?) wealth lost their lives and many others suffered from the aftermath of the Spyros' blast in Jurong Shipyard; a semi-government owned shipyard.

This is not an accident! This is not the workers' fault! It is the fault of the profit-greedy management who force our workers to have to work in such dangerous condition! It is the unpardonable negligence of the authority who fail to put a stop to such threats to the shipyard workers' lives; even after two previous experiences in '72 and '74. The dead workers' lives will never be justified by any amount of compensation. The living workers' wrath will never be placated by any excuse or promise.

CONTENT

EDITORIAL	2
MERDEKA UNIVERSITY ISSUE	3
MALAYSIAN SNIPPETS	4
NEGLIGENCE OR IRRESPONSIBILITIES	8
THE SHIPYARD WORKER AND OCT 12	8
JURONG SHIPYARD DISASTER	10
LETTER FROM YCWM	13
THE JOINT CAMPUS STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION	16
TERTIARY INSTITUTE DEBATE	18
STRINGENT MORAL CODE FOR STUDENT	19
STUPIDITY	19
HKFS — AN INTRODUCTION	24
SPORTS SCENE IN POLY	27
MY PATIENT — (STORY)	29
POEMS	32
TRADE	40

目 录

馬來西亞點滴	5
疏忽還是不負責任?	9
裕廊造船廠悲劇一談	11
裕廊造船廠工友來信	15
讀者來信	20
SBS 股票新花招	22
香港專上學生聯會	25
工院運動之貌	28
聯合校園學生協會	36
獨大事件反映	38

MERDEKA UNIVERSITY

ISSUE – *some reflections*

By Hamil

The struggle for the setting up of an independent private University has recently exploded into a major issue in Malaysian politics. The issue has now developed into open confrontation between the ruling class and the Merdeka University Berhad. Supported by a large cross section of the Chinese population (represented mainly by Chinese guilds and associations), the proposers of the private University first petitioned the Yang Di-Pertuan Agong to grant a charter for the setting up of the University. However, when the Education Minister, Datuk Musa Hitam rejected the idea of a Merdeka University, the issue ran into turmoil. According to the University and University Colleges Act 1975, the setting up of any university must first have the permission of the Yang Di-Pertuan Agong and subsequently the consent of the parliament. Legal action was sought by the Merdeka University Berhad to sue the government for violating the spirit of the constitution in neglecting the aspirations of the Chinese as one of the component races in Malaysia. On 19th of Oct., the government banned a mass meeting called to rally support for the Merdeka University. Warnings of the issue exploding into racial conflicts between the two major races were constantly levied by prominent personalities in the ruling circle. From the looks, it seems that the inherent spirit of the Merdeka University in alleviating the educational problem in Malaysia will be seriously diverted and coloured by racial overtone.

THE MERDEKA UNIVERSITY ISSUE

The main problem of Education in Malaysia is one of lack of educational opportunity for its wide

populace. The severe deficiency of the 8 Universities and colleges in coping with the vast number of students seeking higher education is a stark reality.

In 1977/78, the total number of applicants to the universities and colleges reached an enormous figure of 25 988. Of this, only 5953 students were accepted, which means that many people were deprived of their option to further their studies. Discontent was further aggravated by the practice of some universities in imposing unbalanced quotas of intake for the various races. Selection of candidates involved the using of separate lists for bumiputras and non-bumiputras with the bumiputras holding the advantage. The educational problem has culminated to a situation whereby the number of students seeking education abroad almost run parallel to that at home.

The Merdeka University is therefore meant to cater for the Chinese who fail to obtain a place in local academic institutions and those who will be forced to study abroad.

WHO SUFFERS ?

Nevertheless, the lack of educational opportunity is actually a problem which hits mainly at the poor, which constitutes the majority of the population in Malaysia (84.4% of the people has monthly household income of below \$399).

For those who are rich enough, they are more fortunate to seek further education abroad. But for the poor, their only destiny is to join the vast pool of cheap labour serving the interest of the local

capitalists and foreign investors. And what about those who cannot even afford to study at the local varsities? For them their pre-destination is even forecasted earlier.

Popular myth had it that the poor are born stupid. One would have been easily taken in if we draw conclusions by looking at the symptoms instead of probing into its causes. Many studies by research parties had shown the dominant influence of social and economic factors over academic performance. In poor homes, children usually have to help in the economical survival of the family and are deprived of the necessary time for their school works, even if they manage to survive the keen competition in higher educational levels. Besides, poor children are usually more prone to hooliganism due to their social environment and thus resulting in their lost of interest in school works.

In the final analysis, the problems of education in Malaysia (or for that matter, in all Third World countries) will not be fully accounted for if the social injustice done to the poor is conveniently overlooked. The drop-outs problem is a testimony of such social injustice. In Malaysia, 90% of those still in school at the age of 15 comes from rich families, which clearly shows the disparity between the rich and the poor in the educational field.

The ruling class has constantly tried to paint an image of the "sluggish" and "backward" Malays in order to justify their policy of allocating priorities in solving the problems of the Malays. Intentionally or otherwise, it tends to cover up the fact that though the Malays may be the most backward (in average terms), the underlying pro-

blem of Malaysia is one of poverty of all races. The average monthly household income for the Malays is M\$34, the Chinese M\$68, and M\$57 for the Indians. From the figures, it can be deduced that, many Malaysian, irrespective of race, are living below the poverty line of M\$200 per month. Indeed, many jobless Malays, Chinese and Indians are not having any income at all while a tiny minority of all races and few foreign investors who collaborate with them are having income comparable to the Arab oil sheiks.

UNSPOKEN FEAR

Conceivably, it can be traced that there are many "side effects" which are inherent in the establishment of a private University. The vice-chancellor of the University of Malaya once warned new students that they must abide by the rules and regulations of the University or "pack up and go home". His statement reflects an intensive effort to subdue students' awareness since the unrest in 1974-75. In 1975, the University and University Colleges (Amendment) Act was passed to

impose many repressive policies in the campuses. Amongst the provisions, the UUCA 1975 in particular states that it is an offence for students or their organisation to even associate or have any dealing with any society, political party, trade union or any other organisation, body or group of person whatsoever, even if they are lawfully established.

The legislation of the Amendment Act however would not necessarily array the fear of the ruling class over student outspokenness. A private University run by a board of private personalities would definitely not ensure the enforcement of consistent psychological pressure on students from "stepping out of line". It is therefore conceivable why in Malaysia, a private University will not do in the viewpoint of the ruling echelon.

CONCLUSION

The Merdeka University Issue is a necessary by-product of racist politics in Malaysia. The practice of "Bumiputratism" has proven to worsen any racial stress instead of

alleviating it. In fact, the main benefactors of the racial policies are the rich Malays who are in the position to take full advantage of the "special rights" given to Malays. Malay peasants, fishermen, and workers, who do not possess capitals to invest in business, have not benefitted at all. In many cases, the reduction of Chinese participation in business undertaking only leads to reduced competition, resulting in monopolies by the rich Malays. Ultimately, it is the poor who suffers under the manipulation of the minority of rich Malays. From 1957-70, the manipulation of the minority of rich Malays. From 1957-70, the poorest 40% of the population (most of whom are Malays) has actually become poorer. The income of the poorest 20% had fallen by 14%, while those of the next poorest 20% had fallen by 3% (obtained from Economic Report 1973-74, Ministry of Finance, Malaysia.)

"Bersatu", the slogan of the United Malay National Organisation (UMNO) is perhaps a bit unrealistic now (or has it ever claim to be realistic??!!)

Malaysian Snippets • Malaysian Snippets • Malaysian Snippets • Malaysian

Hawkers' stalls made way for city outlook.

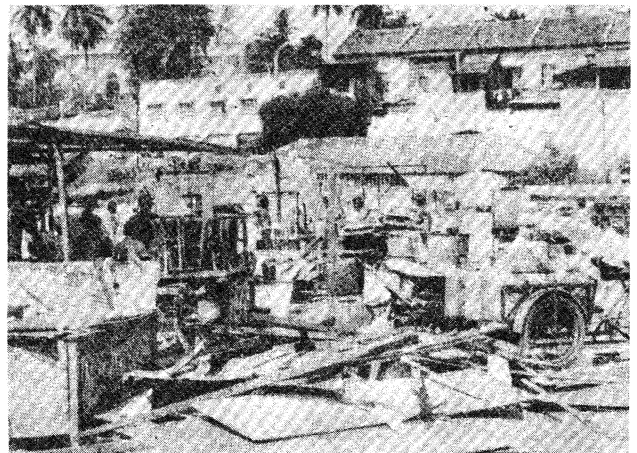
On the morning of 19th Sept, 26 unlawful fixed stalls occupying a vacant plot of land near a former bus terminus in Johore Bahru were unreservedly torn down by a demolition squad of more than 15 men led by Goh Ching Bok (translated) from the Johore State Health Department. The whole demolition move was carried out from eight in the morning till twelve noon.

According to Johore Deputy District Minister, Datuk Rahim Ramli, the demolition move was aimed not only at preserving a clean city outlook, it was also meant to prevent the hawkers from staying at their stalls.

It was also learnt that similar demolition operation will further be carried out, affecting 2 other hawkers centre in the area.

This report is written with reference to Malaysia Sin Chew Jit Poh. The press coverage mentioned nothing about the hawkers' reaction nor their livelihood thereafter.

Scene after the demolition at Johore



Malay hawkers protested against order to move

Situated in the back alleys, from Hoover Restaurant to Hiap Hoe Motor Vehicle Company and from Ho Soon to Ya Chow, of Mao Shen Road, Keluang,

马来西亚点滴 • 马来西亚点滴 •

居銮小贩令搬迁 • 马来摊档示抗语

位于居銮毛申律一带，从豪华酒家至协和汽车公司后巷和顺和至亚洲后巷，共有六十余档各族小贩。华人小贩多楼经营一些售卖洋质布匹，塑胶品及磁器之类摊档，而马来与印藉小贩却包办一些热食及冰水摊位。

据悉，这六十余名小贩被令於九月十二日拆除摊档棚盖並於十四日（此乃展延日期）须迁至火车头街后巷营业。通令内同时规定下列四项条件：

1. 营业时间由上午八时至下午四时；
2. 下午四时过后必须将货物搬走，以保持地方清洁；
3. 每日先到者先营业；
4. 不得在该地搭建棚盖。上述地点只供洋货布匹，塑胶品及磁器小贩营业，不包括热食及冰水小贩。

各小贩们对此地点和规定都深表不满。经营洋货布匹的小贩们说，上述条件是无法使他们营业的

，他们的洋货布匹是经不起太阳的曝晒和雨打，不到一个星期，新货将变成旧货，加上营业地点偏僻，将使他们无法谋生。马来小贩不但不接收通令，並在摊档进口处挂上标语，写道：「三十巴仙的新经济政策是给谁？」，「我们是人类，我们是人民，我们要生活！」，「勿把我们推向坟墓，让有钱人停车」，以及一些谴责县议会的标语。他们並在



居銮拿督秀科街呈现一片紧张气氛。

Malaysian Snippets • Malaysian Snippets • Malaysian Snippets • Malaysian

were 60 stalls run by various races. Most of the stalls dealing in western textiles, synthetic material and porcelain wares were owned by Chinese while half the number of stalls were owned by Malay and Indians selling cooked food and drinks.

According to newspaper reports, all 60 over stallholders were issued ultimatums to tear down their sheds by the 12/9/78 and to move their stalls to Railway Station street by the 14/9/78 (an extended date). Included in the ultimatum were 4 conditions as below:

1. Operating hours are from 8 am. to 4 pm.;
2. After 4 pm., all goods must be removed and the place tidied;
3. The place is on a first come first served basis;
4. No shed is allowed to be built. The place is only available to hawkers selling textiles, synthetic materials, porcelain wares and does not provide for food and drink stalls.

Most of the stallholders expressed dissatisfaction with the location and conditions attached. According to the textile dealers, the conditions can in no way enable them to operate as their goods cannot withstand



Posters and banners were put at the Malay stalls

the heat and rain for long. Further the place is rather remote and business would be bleak. The Malay hawkers not only rejected the ultimatum, they even put up protest banners and posters which read: "30% of the New Economic Policy is for whom?", "We are human, we are citizens, we want to live!", "Don't push us to the grave for the rich men to park their cars!" and others condemning the State assembly. They even staged protest campout and sit-ins at their place of business.

马来西亚点滴 • 马来西亚点滴 •

毛申律后巷进行露宿及静坐抗议行动。

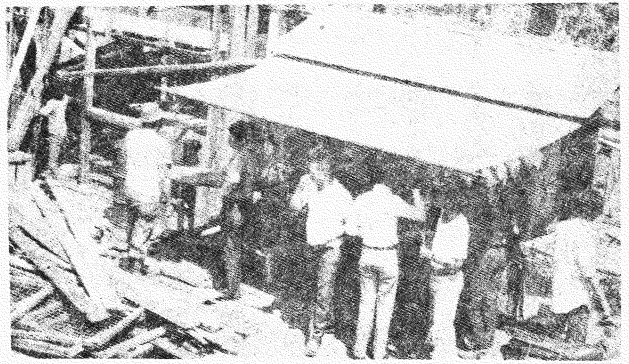
居銮马来工商公会及后巷华族小贩代表於十六日在居銮区国州议员李高安排与协助下联袂前往谒见秘书提出他们的要求；即希望县议会让他们暂时在原址营业，等待有关摊档完成后便搬迁，同时要求县议会必须将新档位优先分配给受影响小贩。县议会秘书与县长磋商后表示有关部门将开会讨论及考虑他们的要求，目前受影响小贩正等待有关当局的答复。

(摘：马来西亚星洲日报，十三日、十四日与十八日讯)

新山市议为市容，不惜狠拆小贩摊

九月十九日早上，新山市区旧巴士总站空地上的共廿五个非法固定摊位，在一次拆除行动下被倒塌。这次行动是由新山市议会卫生组高级官员讲清木(译音)率领了十多名人员从早上八时到十二时才完成。

据新山副市长拿督拉欣南利说，当局在亚福街



新山市旧巴士总站空地上固定摊位 拆除行动现场拍摄

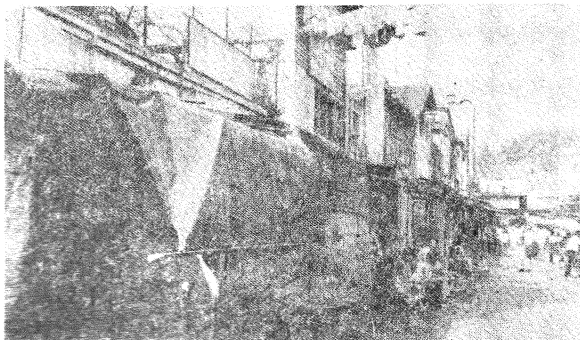


Malaysian Snippets • Malaysian Snippets • Malaysian Snippets • Malaysian

Keluang Malay Merchants Association and representatives from the chinese stallholders, through the arrangement of the Keluang State assembly man Lee Kao, proceeded to see the district secretary over their appeal to carry on operating at the original site while waiting for new stalls to be ready. They further asked that immediate allocation be given to those stallholders affected by the eviction. They were still awaiting the reply from the concerned authorities.

(Ref: Malaysian Sin Chew Jit Poh, 13th, 14th and 18th Sept '78)

华族小販攤檔已關起沒有營業，呈現一片蕭條景象。



New-built houses demolished!

On the 18th Sept. '78, a squad of officers from the Muar District Authority, under the protection of armed policemen, demolished a total of 24 newly built houses in San Xu Ku Shui Dian Road (translated). Most of the demolished houses are homes of small chinese town-folks. According to them, they had built the houses with their hard earned savings and borrowings from friends.

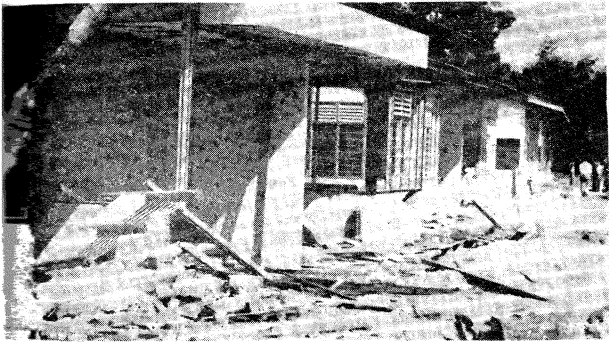
In a press conference that afternoon, a representative of the affected villagers, Soh Li Sin, pointed out that the MCA Secretary General and Deputy Minister of Finance Datuk Dr. Neo Yee Pan had earlier promised to apply for a R.S. temporary house number on their behalf as assurance that their houses will not be pulled down. However the morning incident came as a shock and dashed all their hopes. At present, they could only depend on chinese social groups and MCA to look into their problems and help them rebuilt their homes.

马来西亚点滴 • 马来西亚点滴 •

的巴士总站空地上对非法固定摊位进行拆除行动，不仅维护市容的整洁，也在防止一些摊贩不仅是贩卖东西，也同时住在那里。

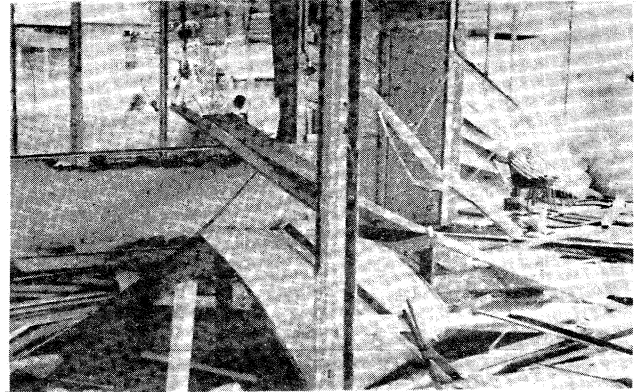
据称，类似拆除行动将在新山市区展开，包括直律街巴士总站的固定摊位及移民厅附近的固定摊位。

以上报导获悉於马来西亚星洲日报。报告内並未提及小贩们的反应或日后的生活。



新建木屋被拆毁，市民又失栖身处

麻坡拆屋情形



九月十八日，麻坡峇吉里一英里三须古水电路的非法屋宇，今日上午被一大批派自麻坡区县议会当局的人员在荷枪实弹的警员维护下所拆除。

这些被拆除的非法屋，都是一般华籍小市民的栖身之处。据说，这些房屋都是由屋主辛辛苦苦储蓄，从嫁妆和向亲友贷款的血汗钱所建成的。

在当天下午的记者招待会上，村民代表苏理新

指出，马华公会当局和副财长拿督梁维泮博士过去曾答应协助代申请 R.S. 临时建屋的门牌，以确保屋子不会被拆除。但上午的事件有如晴天霹雳，把他们的希望全给摧毁。如今他们只能希望华人社团及马华公会密切关注上述事件並协助他们重建家园。

— Penetrating Eye —

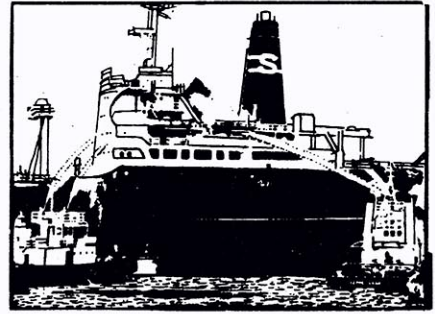
LAND TO GIVE, ANYONE ?

Recently, the Sabah Chief Minister, Datuk Salleh Harris offered to give out 26 hectares of his OWN land as a gift to the proposed Asean University. Such a gesture was indeed well received by the various circles involved in promoting the building of an Asean University.

However, the irony of the offer is that in Malaysia, many peasants and hawkers are reported to be landless, and demolitions are going on almost daily in many parts of Malaysia. Yet, this big landowner here had the cheek to say "Look, I've a lot of land to give away."

As a matter of fact, if he is to offer another 26 hectares of his (?) land to give to the landless peasants and hawkers, it would definitely be even more widely applauded. Well, Mr. Big Landowner, and others like him, what about giving some thoughts to my suggestion.

Negligence or Irresponsibility?



YEW MUN LEI

The imprint of the Jurong Shipyard catastrophe on October 12 will long prevail. A sense of uncertainty and frustration creeps into the minds of many; and yet the questions remain unsolved. "How can this be possible with all these talks about safety first?" What led to the tanker's (Spyros') disaster? Who is responsible?

As usual, blames are leveled at the workers for negligence as they had always being held responsible for the frequent occurrence of in-

dustrial accidents. The workers are careless, so they say. Some superstitious one are even misled to think that the disaster is due to their ill-fated lives and bad luck. What then are the real cause of industrial accidents!

The working conditions which the shipyard workers are subjected to would perhaps bring light to this doubt. The management, seeking to minimise losses due to delay and churning bigger profits by grabbing tight schedule contracts, hence de-

mands the workers to do excessive overtime work. Further, in the management's desire to save time and money, many essential safety devices such as air-ventilators, water pump, etc, are neglected. All these pose great dangers to the lives of the workers working in the shipyard. For example, during welding in the ship engine room, if the fume left behind by the petroleum gases and oxygen cutting are not extracted in large quantities, a little 'spark' will lead to severe explosion. Besides,

*A workman injured, few people know,
Only an account of the accident at noon,
"No one else hurt", others sigh in relief,
As they trudge on, uncertain of the challenges they're going to fare.*

*Only no accident is news, record shows
But it's hard to maintain.
For though small in size,
S'pore shipyards accidents had the most in number*

*Three quarter and more of hundred, it had claimed.
In yet another catastrophe of Jurong Shipyard.
A toiling creator of wealth,
Only to be sold at two thousand.*

*"Bla, Bla, Bla" was all that was done,
A "solemn" face and a few drops of crocodile tears
Only meant to add to the atmosphere,
Forming committee, investigation, funds, on stage,
yet the show must go on!*

*Blood donors, money contributors, fellow citizen,
You had done your part — only for the 76 families,
there is more yet to be done,
For there are still many, many more insecurities and unassurance!*

The Shipyard Worker and Oct. 12

other common accidents occurring in the shipyard are mass gas poisoning, electrocution and falling from great height; and all these had taken numerous lives of the shipyard workers. The massive transfer of workforce (usually due to shortage of labour and the anxiety to complete the tight schedule contract) from one department to another is another cause of accidents. Machines in each departments differ and demand different skills; yet the rate of production has to be maintain. Under such condition, accident occurs easily. But to make their ends meet, the workers have to toil under unhygienic, stuffy, stifling and unsafe conditions. Sometimes they even work when they are sick because many of these workers are daily rated. Who then is responsible?

Of course on paper, it seems the safety first campaign in Singapore is the most significant and "way ahead of the rest of the world". However, the hard facts remain that the accident rate in the Singapore shipyards is the highest in the world — a total of 1 122 accidents occurred in the shipyard last year. How then can this be possible?

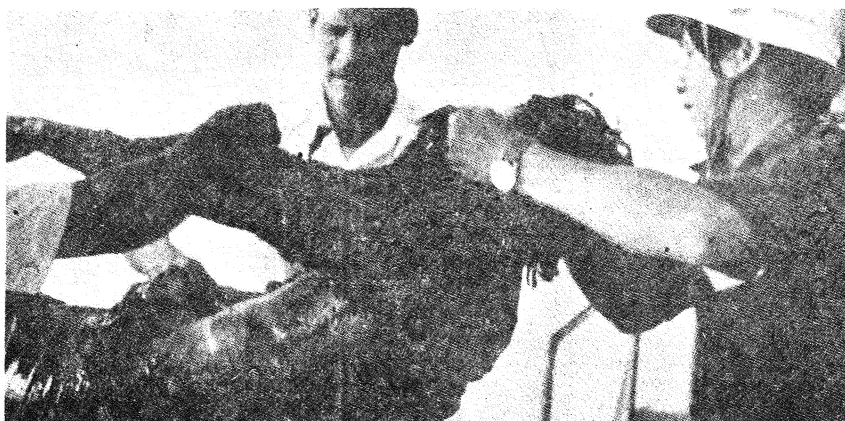
As professor Ang How Ghee himself had put it; "Shipyards can be made a safe place to work in (only) if an adequate system is established and sufficient attention is given to the **human factor**" (S.T. 21/10/78). A look at a safety first poster caption: "Today's accidents spoil Tomorrow's plan." It clearly shows the management attitude towards the safety first schemes. The management's priority

is a high level of production, the safety of the workers is totally out of the realm of consideration.

"Standard format, safety policies, accident reporting forms and procedures and safety signs have been meticulously laid out for them (the shipyard workers) at myriad seminars, conferences . . . as well as in numerable booklets, pamphlets, leaflets and handbooks . . ." — and it's all word and not a bit of action! The facts remain that the safety committee is an incorporation of the management. Least to mention, most of the workers were illiterate or of very low educational level; format, booklets, "seminars", conferences, leaflets and handbooks, do not make any sense to them.

Thus in the wake of the disaster, many claims and plans had been made. "Those responsible must be punished!" "Power to workers to stop work in situation of dangers." "Plans to relieve disaster stricken families", "Plan to ensure children of victims to continue their school lives, future safety, etc . . ." — yet only the tide of time will prove their integrity.

The recurrence of these senseless loss of life so often claimed to be our island only resource is inevitable if the priority is not given to work safety. Should the human factor remain the secondary factor to profit in our highly competitive society?



A severely burnt victim being lifted from the stretcher at the A and E unit

❖❖❖❖❖❖❖❖ 疏忽还是不负责任？

十月十二日裕廊造船厂“史拜鲁号”油槽船，发生爆炸的大惨案，将永远铭记人们的心头，在悲伤与惊震之际，人们不禁发出疑问？“怎样天天大喊“安全第一”的情况下，不会发生意外？”“是什么原因造成油槽船发生爆炸，谁应该负责任？

像以往一样，每当发生工伤

意外事件，最先受指责的是工友，他们说“是由于一些“害群之马”，在工作时疏忽与不负责任，导致发生意外，是不可饶恕的”。难道工友们就像他们说的那样粗心，把生命当儿戏？他们甚至误导那些迷信的工友说什么意外角件的发生是因为你的命坏和不好运。到底造成工伤意外事件

❖❖ 蒲英译 ❖❖❖❖❖❖❖❖

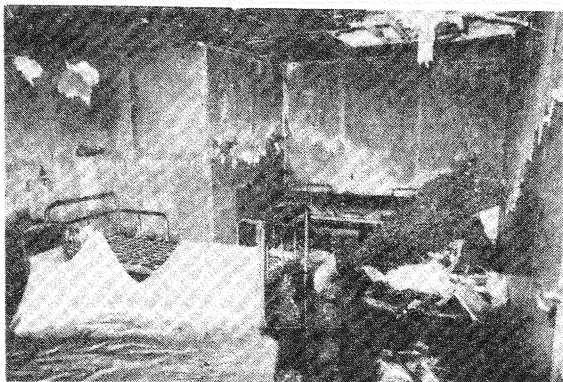
的真正根源又是什么？以下所写有关船厂工友工作环境，或许能给我们一点头绪和线索。

船厂资方为了取得更多“修理合同”和在利润要高、损失低的信条下，往往要工友赶工做超时，因为船一拖延完成，资方损失。不只如此，许多应有的安全措施，如通风设备，抽水机等，

JURONG SHIPYARD DISASTER

ONE of the cabins on board the tanker Spyros which was ripped apart by an explosion and a fire on Thursday. Mattresses were strewn on the floor while the ceiling and sides were destroyed by the fire.

Yi Yun



Oct 12, a mist hovers over the Singapore sky. 76 of our toiling masses had lost their lives. Many hundreds more suffer from the misery. The Jurong Shipyard blast had thus become a topic of discussion.

- A: It's more than a month since the tragic disaster, yet thousands of dollars keep pouring in. It seems to me that this unprecedented show of public spiritness of the Singaporean is going on very steadily to disprove the much-claimed alienation of people in this island.
- B: True, this Jurong Shipyard disaster had horrified many and appealed to the thousands who drained their wallets and contributed their blood in the wake of the disaster. Further the turmoil it stirred also led us to be aware of the misorientation and the hard realities of our society.
- C: What do you mean? Isn't it an indication of concern and generosity in responding to the appeal?
- B: Undeniably, the overwhelming response is indeed heart-warming. However, besides these heart felt responses of the majority to a fellow human being in distress, there are phenomena that evolved through this incident that
- C: It's incomprehensible that in supporting the bereaved families, the integrity should be doubted. Perhaps you are being subjective.
- B: I think we should examine into the phenomena and the piles of doubts waiting to be answered. Take for example the maimed who had suffered enough in the tragedy; what is awaiting them or the assurance of the victims' families
- C: But isn't the contributed funds going to relief them? What more can we do?
- B: Well, this is precisely one of the questions. What is going to happen to the massive amount of money and blood accumulated? How is it going to be

厂方为了节省时间与金钱，都被忽略掉。这样的省略，工友那里还有什么“安全”，而是分分钟活在死亡的边缘。

举个例子，工友在船舱里烧焊，余留在舱里的易燃气体没有抽出至安全限度。这时，就只需一小点的火花就足以引起严重的爆炸。还有大量有毒气的存在，触电或从高处跌下，都是常见的意外事件。同时，由于修船业劳工短缺，资方急于赶工，许多工友往往从一部门调至另一部门，而各都门的工作各有所不同，工

友们又缺乏对新工作的安全认识或对机器的操作不熟悉，在此情况下，工伤事件根本无法避免。有些以日薪计算的工友更为了一家的生计，即使生病也抱病上工，意外事件更易发生，这难道是他甘心的吗？

根据报章的报载，政府是一直非常重视“安全第一”的宣传运动，甚至超越世界上其他国家的宣传，是其他国家所不能比拟的。可是，事实证明，去年新加坡船厂发生的工伤率，数世界第一高，共1122宗，这又怎样解

释呢？

就如专家洪豪基（译音）于海峡时报十月二十一日所说：“如果能设立足够的安全设施及对“人为因素”给于特别注意，在船厂工作是很安全的”。且看一张安全第一的宣传招贴上写道：“今天的意外事件将破坏明天计划”。可见资方所关心的是如何使生产量提高，榨取更高的利润，工人的生命安全根本就不值得他们考虑。

各色专家在一系列的安全研

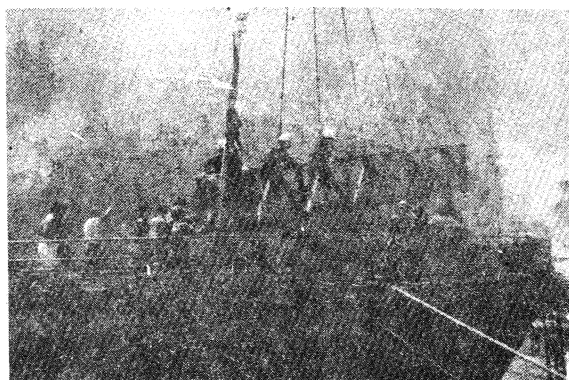
used? Two so-called entrusted committees were set-up; one to approbate the funds, the other to investigate into the cause of the accident. However, four long weeks had passed and not a single word from these people. Why is the public being kept in the dark? Suddenly, so many relief funds sprang into life. The Singapore Labour Foundation special relief fund, Social Affairs' Ministry's Fund, Industrial relief fund, the Labour Ministry general welfare relief fund; all bulging with monies because of the sympathy of the fellow citizens towards the Spyros victims. Yet what concrete plan had the authority concerned lay out for the tragic families? As I know, so far, what the tragic stricken families had actually obtain is only a miserable 2 000 dollars from the company — an amount barely enough for the funeral of the dead. All those compensations and claims looked well on paper, but in reality, where is it? What about the psychological pain of disfigurement? Any effort to help them?

A: I learnt that though on papers, the problem of education for the victim's children seemed to be taken care of, however, there are much deplorable conditions tied to these 'aids'. One of such is that only the first two children would get them (a true follower of the government policy). Then also, the children must be under the age of 16 and must be still schooling, and these aids would terminate when the children reach 16. Yet only the direct employees of the company will 'enjoy' this 'benefit'.

B: Besides, if just because of heavy expenses, those badly scalded ones are to be deprived of the benefits of modern medicine, such as plastic surgery, is no excuse. It must be noted that there are cases of 90% burnt victims being saved and recovered in many other countries. I mean if we do not really have the experts, why not acquire them from abroad?

C: I agree that forming committees does not solve the problem. I personally had experienced incidents and met with indifferent attitude from the so-called 'government officer'. Also, I do not expect those top calibre people "entrusted" with the job, to go down to the victims to hear and understand them. However you still have not answer my earlier question. What else can we do?

B: You see, here lies another question — the orientation of the people. People stop at providing relief work only; why? Though this is an essentiality,



讨会上还为工人订下了什么安全标准、安全政策、工伤报告表等等，还有大量分发小册子、传单和手册。这些充其量只是宣传而无行动。什么安全委员会也是受资方所控制。一船工友的教育程度都很低，什么安全政策，工业安全标准，研讨会等，一点也不实际。

由于惨案的发生责难之声以及种种计划保证登诸报章：“那些肇祸者必须负全责，给予惩罚！”“假设工作不安全，工友有权要求停工”，“我们正计划救济罹难者的家属”，“我们将保证受难者的遗孤获得支助，供他们修完中学”。——这些计划、诺言，我们只有等待时间来证明他们的诚意。

裕廊造船厂 悲剧一谈

——程颂译

假设当局不优先处理工作的安全问题，那屡次发生的「工伤事件」将会影响的所谓唯一资源——人力。在这高度竞争性的社会里，人民的安全与利益应次于利润吗？

十月十二日，黑雾遮盖了新加坡的天空。辛勤劳动的群众又失去了七十六名伙伴。更多的人正因它而受苦。它——裕廊造船厂爆炸惨案——成为人民茶饭后的话题。

甲：悲剧发生后已经一个多月了，数以万计的捐款仍不停的滚进。以我看，这次新加坡人前所未闻的公益将会推翻久传岛上人民之间有隔膜谣言。

乙：的确，这次裕廊造船厂悲剧曾震惊了广大的群众，但也号召了许多人慷慨的捐款和输血以救济受难的工友。而且，从所唤起的喧嚷中，我

们对社会的误导和尖锐的现实得到觉察。

丙：你这是什么意思？捐款与输血这些现象难道不是已经证明了人们响应号召的关心与慷慨吗？

乙：无可否认，热烈的反应的确使人心感温暖。但除此之外，这事件也启发了许多现象……

丙：帮助遭殃的家庭还要被人怀疑，这真是使人难以理解。你或许是主观了些。

乙：我认为应该分析一下种种现象和那一大堆等着解答的疑问。举个例，那些变成残废的工友和他家属的将来又如何呢？……

丙：那捐来的款项不是要用来救济他们的吗？我们还能做些什么？

乙：这正是其中的一个问题。大量款项和输来的血将如何处

置？政府已成立了两组人员；一组为负责分配救济的款项，另一组为调查「意外」的起因。但四个星期已过，半点结果仍未发表。为什么公众人士总给蒙在鼓里？而另一方面，忽然间却钻起了那么多的基金。新加坡劳工基金会救济基金，劳工部普通福利基金，社会事务部基金，工业意外救济基金，其实全因公众人士对受害工友

的怜悯之心而使到这类基金涨到满满的。可是当局又可曾为不幸的家庭提供任何更现实的计划？据我所知，实际上，遭殃的工友和其家属到目前为止只从厂方里得到区区的二千元。这批钱勉强只是够用来办葬礼。那些所谓赔偿金和救济的诺言只能在报章上发挥点用处，实际上又跑到那里去了呢？对于工友们因形相损伤而产生的



however, this alone will not solve the problem. More important is to rectify the root cause of all these non-sensical losses and accidents. Personally, I feel that putting the blame on the workers' negligence, focusing on small touching incidents of luck, only divert the attention of the public from the main issue. How can an accident of such scale happen in a place which claimed to be the most advance in workers' safety campaign?

A: It is sad to see people misled into believing that the accidents is attributed to luck and superstition. However it is even more deplorable to see people taking this tragedy to spin publicity for themselves. Holding on the charity front, but actually engaging in the race for fame.

B: These are only some of the many facets of the ugliness of our society. I heard that in one secondary school, some students wanted to contribute their part by starting a collection of funds. But they were stopped by the school principal who "did not wish to get into unnecessary trouble!" (It is still a mystery from whom the trouble come?) Yet, unashamedly, he challenged the sincerity of the students by urging them to donate blood; knowing fully well that they were below 16 years of age. (18 is the requisite to be a donor.)

C: I'm beginning to see what you mean by 'misorientation and hard realities of our so-called progressive and prosperous society', but what then can we do.

B: Well, many people had organised up to reach out to all the victims and their families personally. They tried to help out materially by pooling their efforts and relieving the victim according to their needs by first hand contact with them. This is a very positive action. Besides, through the discussion with these families, we can come to learn of the life and plight of the shipyard workers. Our moral and vocal support are very important to them. The facts that dangers still linger in the shipyards of Singapore and the imminence of accidents show that we (students, workers and the public) must be together to work for an improvement. We have an important role to play.

A: I agree with you. Perhaps we can start by organising some students to look thoroughly into the incident itself. We can also go down to the workers we can reach out to more people through.

B: Let's start by getting more people together. Collective effort makes the task easier

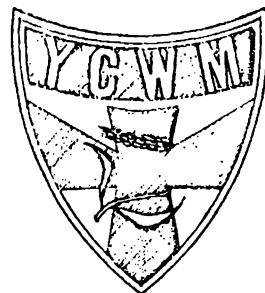
(And they engaged themselves in discussing how to involve others to unite more people etc)

LETTER TO EDITOR

YOUNG CHRISTIAN WORKERS MOVEMENT

15th October, 1978.

The Editor
Technocrat
c/o Singapore Polytechnic
Dover Road,
Singapore



Dear Sir,

The Jurong Shipyard disaster on board the tanker "Spyros" filled us with utter shock, disbelief and grief at the wanton loss of so many valuable and innocent lives.

Through the courtesy of your esteemed columns we would like to convey our deepest sympathy and moral support to the families of the bereaved and injured workers and all the workers of Jurong Shipyard.

We write as Christian workers who believe in the value and dignity of each worker and his life. The quality of our society may be measured by the way it recognises the worth and contribution of each and every worker. The safety and well-being of every worker should be our primary concern at all times.

Therefore, we add our appeal to those of other concerned people:—

1. We strongly support the repeated calls for more stringent safety measures in work places especially Mr. Devan Nair's recent call for labour to be with-held whenever safety precautions are found wanting.
2. We call on the Commission of Inquiry investigating into the Spyros accident to make a thorough and speedy investigation and upon its completion to make public all its findings and recommend appropriate and just action against those responsible for the incident.
3. We call on all workers, management, government and civic minded persons and organisations to give top priority to work safety and workers welfare.

We thank you and remain,

Yours sincerely,

Joannes Lee
President,
Young Christian Workers Movement.

精神上的痛苦，试问又可曾得到任何的安慰？

甲：我从报上晓得，受害工友子女的教育问题已得到照顾。不过，这是挟带着许多刻薄的条件的。其中一条规定只限选出世的两个孩子才能享

有这「支援」。（真是政府政策的忠实随员。）而且孩子们还必须在十六岁以下並还在就学。当他们满十六岁时，「支援」将自动停止。此外，只有公司直接的雇员才能「享有」此「恩惠」。

乙：还有，可不能容许厂方因避免开销大而不为受烫工友提供最新医药服务，如塑像手术等。

丙：我同意成立调查组等等是解决不了问题。我也曾亲身体验过所谓「政府官员」的冷

淡态度，更不会期望那些受附托的高级人物会亲自去到访工友的家以了解他们的困苦。不过你还未解答我原先的问题——我们还能做些什么？

乙：这问题中另有文章，即人民的倾向性。人民时常停顿在提供救济工作的阶段，这是为什么呢？虽然救济是有必要提供，不过单单如此是解决不了问题的。更重要是把无谓的牺牲和「工伤意外」的根源除去。坦白说，我觉得怪罪於工友们一时疏忽及把一些零碎小事与命运问题拉在一起大作文，只会使到人民的视线转移正题。具有讽刺性的是，在我们这「工人安全运动」喊得歇斯底里的新加坡，如此严重的一宗「意外」又怎可能发生呢？

甲：见到广大人民被误导说「意外」的发生跟命运与迷信有关真使我感到难过。可是，更可悲的是听到有部份人利用这次灾害来作为自己的宣传机会。口头上为了慈善，但幕后却在追求名誉。

接自第十五页

在这种情形下，我们工人没有一点地位，我们工人的生命安全失去了保障！

我们要问劳工部和政府当局：你们不是不断的要我们“作出更多的牺牲”吗？现在，我们的裕廊造船厂的工人兄弟已经彻底牺牲了。这是否正是你们所要的呢？

我们可以断定，所谓“调查委员会”的调查结果必将是：这场事故由几个代罪羔羊作替死鬼而告终。过后，你们（包括如今喊得最响亮的几个太人先生）仍然回到安稳的洋房去，出入照样是“马斯

乙：这些现象只是这社会的丑陋面貌的一部份而已。听说有些中学生为了想举办筹款以贡献点力量，但却被校长阻止；理由为“不想惹不必要的麻烦”。（麻烦从何而来还是一个谜呢？！）不但如此，虽然明知学生们是在十六岁之下，他仍旧不怕羞耻地怂容他们去输血以示「诚意」。须知十八岁乃规定年龄才可输血。

丙：荷！我渐渐对你所说的“对社会误导及尖锐的现实”有点了解。但我们又能做些什么呢？

乙：很多人已经积极地组织起来到受害工友的家去探访他们，而且还把物质上的帮助聚

集起来分发给急着需要的工友们。通过与他们家属的接触和详谈，我们可以了解到船厂工友们的生活与困难。他们是迫切需要我们给予精神上的支援的。危险与「工伤意外」的发生仍存在本地造船厂。这事实一日存在，我们（学生，工友与公众人士）就得为争取改善工作环境而扮演一个重要的角色。

甲：我同意你的说法。或许我们应该仔细探讨这次事件的发生来作为开始。我们可到工友家去……接触人民……

乙：让我们把人手组织好。集体力量能使事半功倍……

（他们於是专心的讨论如何联系更多的人……）



地”，每个月收入仍然四位数以上！而我们工人呢？不仅失去了亲人，不仅今后的生活成问题，还仍然要作牛作马为新加坡的“繁荣”和又一次“高度经济成长率”而流血汗，或许还必须准备着面临另一宗新的大灾祸！

我们要严正指出，应负起这次灾祸的全部责任的，不是别人，正是政府当局。这些官官相护的卑鄙小人，在事故发生后，俨然以超然事外的中立者自居，厚颜无耻地讲风凉话，企图把责任推御掉。我们为他们感到呕心的羞耻！

我们坚决认为：劳工部长王邦文、劳工部政务部长谢家惠、劳工部高级政务次长邝摄治及全国职总主席彭由国，全国职总秘书蒂凡那、防止造船业意外咨询委员会主席洪孝义，都应当首先辞职，以谢民人！

新加坡一群船厂工人

19. 10. 1978

裕廊船廠一群工友的公開信！

編者按： 裕廊船廠事件發生幾天後，在大芭窰組屋區發現一些公開信；信中指明是一些船廠工人的公開信。編者以公正與中立的立場，認為有必要讓讀者知道他們的心聲，以下是公開信的全文：

親愛的新加坡各族工人兄弟：

十月十二日星期四是新加坡工人的一个最黑暗的日子！在这一天，一场国际罕见的修船业意外事故，夺走了我们的七十多位修船工人兄弟（其中包括女性）的宝贵性命！

对全体罹难工人的不幸遭遇，我们感到非常痛心，对他们撇下的孤苦妻儿，白发父母，我们寄以无限同情！

往后的日子，他们将怎么过呢？

十二日下午二时许，发生在裕廊造船厂的那幕惨景，谁想起来都要不寒而慄！裕廊造船厂——这间全新造船厂中安全设备最齐全，主办安全运动最勤力，由政府占五十一巴仙股份经营的大船厂，又发生了一宗惨绝人寰的大爆炸！只是瞬息间，又夺走了几十条人命。是谁应负起这宗事故的责任呢？断绝了几许人家的未来生计的罪魁祸首理应是谁呢？

爆炸发生当天，劳工部马上公开宣称：不久前刚寄发了两次信给全新各船厂、提醒必须采取适当行动，加强防止意外的措施。全国职总蒂凡那也说：这种疏忽和卤莽是不容宽恕的，有关人员应该要加以惩罚。

既然如此，责任当然就不在劳工部和职总身上了！

那么，责任是在资方吗？

可是，据该船厂公共关系官仁生也在报章上公开宣称：该艘船在进坞修理前，曾进行检验，证明船舱内没有易燃气体。

因此，资方也开脱了责任了。

那么，剩下的就是我们的罹难工友自己了！亲爱的同胞们，你们同意这次责任竟是我们的死难工人兄弟自己应当负起吗？这是所有死难工友的家属和稍有良知的社会人士所绝对不能接受的！

几十华人命竟然没有人来负起罪责，难道我们工人兄弟的性命，就这样白白牺牲了吗？

真相，究竟是怎样的呢？

众所周知，近年来新加坡的造船业一落千丈，船厂工友屡屡发生被裁现象，船厂为了能继续多赚利润，以削低价格和快速交货的条件向外竞相承受工程。因此，我们船厂工人在船支一进坞后开始，经常就是连续通宵赶工了！

我们工人要赶工，是为了三餐温饱和一家的生存！

资方要我们赶工，是为了多赚钱（他们说是“为了生存”）。

政府和职总赞许赶工，是为了展示新加坡的“繁荣”和年终的经济成长数字。

所以，再多的安全条例，统统都在赶工的大前提下变得丝毫没有半点意义了！工场、死人、在赶工下频频发生：七二年一宗、七四年一宗，今年又一宗，而且越闹越大！难怪记者在采访中碰到一名受害家属时，被愤怒的控诉：“安全运动！光说不做又有什么用？”

因此，真相就在此——赶工！

事实摆得很清楚，一百五十个工人挤入船舱同时进行各项修理工作，不是赶工，绝不需要这么急的！

亲爱的工国弟兄们，为什么赶工总是和我们船工人结下不解之缘呢？是谁逼得我们不得不赶工呢？是生活！但，是谁给了我们这样的生活呢？正是一味投靠外资的新加坡政府！

尊贵的资方老板们！为什么你要拼命催工呢？为了使他们的船厂保持巨额利润，就要我们工人冒着生命的危险替你们赶工。这是什么道理？是谁给你们骑在我们头上的权利呢？正是新加坡政府！

接入第十四页

The Joint Campus Students' Association

— Lim Chee Onn —

Introduction

The Joint Campus scheme has come into effect with the new academic session of 78/79. Briefly, it is a scheme to put the Nanyang University students who are mainly Chinese educated into an academic environment which is overwhelmingly English speaking. The first year intake of the Arts and Social Sciences, Science, Business Administration and Accountancy faculties of both Singapore University and Nanyang University are now merged together into common classes in the former Bukit Timah campus of University of Singapore, henceforth known as the Joint Campus.

This scheme is a temporary one, lasting about 3 years. The first batch of Nantah students in this scheme will spend 3 years, ie. their entire University life in the Joint Campus. The second batch will stay 2 years and the 3rd batch for one year after which they will be transferred back into Nanyang University.

The rationale of it is the so-called 'Total Immersion' concept. According to statistics, the career prospects of Nantah students have been markedly poorer than that of Singapore University graduates. This stems largely from the fact that the predominantly Chinese educated Nantah students are not conversant enough in English language and as such are at a disadvantage when employers demand fluency at the job. There is no denial that when English is the media used at a firm or in the Civil Service, one who cannot master it stands to lose out to others who may not match him academically but can communicate

and take instructions better and efficiently. Over and beyond this, there is the general feeling that Nantah graduates face prejudice and outright discrimination by employers as a whole. This adds an additional and artificial barrier to their job prospects.

Since its foundation in the colonial days, Nanyang University had faced persistent attempts by the authorities to change its Chinese character and convert it into an English-medium institution. However, much of these attempts were motivated more by political objectives than economic reasons. The Nantah students imbued with rich Chinese cultural and literary heritage were one of the spearheads of the anti-colonial movement and provided essential support to the then left-leaning Peoples' Action Party. With the subsequent change in nature of the ruling party, Nantah, as the highest centre of Chinese language and culture, was viewed on as a political threat because of the social value which it promoted. The Nanyang University Students' Union was crushed in 1965 by sheer brute force of police and army troops and eventually reconstituted into its present severely restricted form.

There is also some evidence that the drop in the status of Nanyang University's degree partly resulted from the constant refusal on the part of the authorities to give it any official credibility. The use of English as the media in our huge Civil Service also contributed to making Chinese education a handicap in job prospects.

However, the authorities are also

not slow to realise that the social values promoted by the Chinese language still provide what they view as "cultural ballast" against Western decadence. While wishing to avoid the political instability that comes with too much "social awareness", they do not wish to abandon the Asean virtues of hardwork, social discipline and thriftiness upon which Singapore's economy depends on.

Such a predicament reaches a compromise in the concept of Bilingualism currently being promoted. With this, it is hoped to cultivate the best of both worlds — through English language, Western concepts of free enterprise can be promoted, while with Chinese language, Asian virtues of social discipline can be preserved. Hence, Chinese language could not be totally wiped out but rather retained only as a mere subordinate language, with English taking the dominant position.

The Joint Campus scheme is a manifestation of this Bilingualism policy at the highest level. Although much has been done in the past to convert the media of instruction in Nantah to English, the students there were found to converse still in Chinese outside lectures. This can be explained easily because most Nantah students stay together in the hostel where a close community spirit is developed. Most seniors talk in Chinese and so the atmosphere of Chinese speaking instead of English is promoted.

The idea of "Total Immersion" is meant not just to encourage Eng-

lish but also discourage Chinese. Hence, the Joint Campus concept aims to cut off the new batches of Nantah students from their Chinese-speaking seniors in Nanyang University Jurong Campus and get them to mix with an English-speaking environment. In 1981, when Joint Campus Nantah students return to Jurong campus, they will enter an empty university devoid of seniors in three years time, the present seniors in Nanyang University would have graduated. A brand new Nantah will then be moulded, cast in the image of English-speaking University of Singapore. The old Nantah will be buried in all but name.

Birth of Joint Campus Students Association (JCSA)

All that is about the plan. But what happens to the Nanyang students while they are in the Joint Campus? One complicating factor which is now causing a headache for the Administration is the present scope for student activities in Joint Campus.

Because of the different potentials of Chinese and English educated students, the authorities' policy towards each had all along been different. Chinese-educated have been classified as politically dangerous while English-educated have all along been expected to support the status quo. This results in a double

standard towards Nantah and Sintah students. For instance, every committee of the Students' Union in Nantah requires a staff advisor and some Nanyang University societies have even faced dissolution because either they failed to get staff advisors or their staff advisors had been fired or under pressure.

The situation in Singapore University is very much different. There, a great deal more freedom is tolerated although restrictions still exist. Students, by and large, still can do a number of things independently because usually such activities do not present any threat. Control still exists in a subtle way as can be seen from the Admin's control of USSU's funds but it is nowhere near the extent seen in Nantah.

What then will happen when Chinese-educated students enter this relatively freer environment? What will happen when they taste this freedom of activity? Such a development is obviously a constant source of anxiety to the authorities.

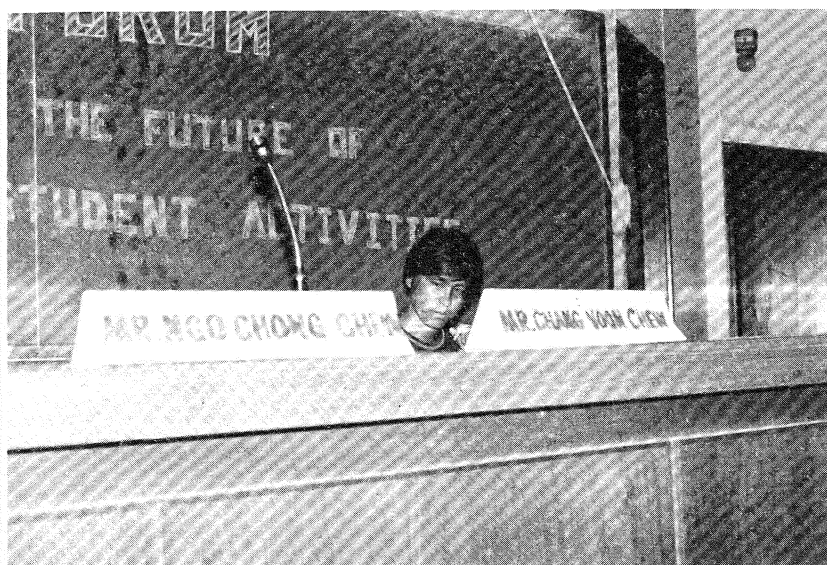
The solution that they have chosen is to destroy or cripple all the present students organisations in Singapore University. Under the pretext of preventing discrimination of Nantah students by lecturers, the Admin proposed the formation of the JCSA which is supposed to cater for all students in Joint Campus without discrimination.

But the Admin seemed in no big hurry to form the JCSA. This would be consistent with the objective of minimising student activities in Joint Campus. If JCSA was slow in forming and the Joint Campus scheme would last only 3 years, any delay would hamper the Joint Campus students from organising themselves. News even leaked out that Admin had attempted to secretly handpick the pro-tem committee of the JCSA.

Students' Response to JCSA

Though realising the way that JCSA had come about, USSU still recognises its formation as she acknowledges the importance for students in the Joint Campus to organise themselves. However USSU contends that the materialisation of JCSA must be through democratic elections by students and not manipulated in any way by the Administration. She called for the draft constitution of the JCSA to be released for the Joint Campus students to pass or amend at a general meeting.

The outcome of the JCSA elections on the 3rd October 78 demonstrated a clear rejection by the students. Out of the 12 seats allocated, only 4 nominations were received from students who are mostly from the 1st year. Second, third and honour years students when interviewed by the press opined that JCSA is a puppet of the Administration in their tussle with the USSU and declined to have anything to do with JCSA lest others adopt a low opinion of them. Some expressed disillusion with the University attitude towards student activity. A small percentage however showed a total indifference to events as they were more interested in their own future. The University Administration when interviewed on the outcome of the elections reserved comment but claimed that they will look into the matter. How sincere is their claim can only be attested with the passage of time, but meanwhile the welfare of the Joint Campus students would greatly be hampered.



FORUM ON JCSA AND FUTURE OF STUDENTS' ACTIVITIES

Tertiary Institutions Debate — Some glimpses

The debate series among the tertiary institutions in Singapore started in mid-September this year. Though it has gone into its seven rounds so far, it was however not smooth sailing for the organiser, Radio Television Singapore. Two of the debates had drawn much attention from the press and public.

The debate between Polytechnic and Ngee Ann Technical College on the motion "Preference for Engineering and Medicine amongst our top students will stymie the progress of Singapore" had caused quite a furore in the public. The participants were aggrieved by the criticisms accorded them by the judges who commented that both teams were not up to the standard and matureness for debate amongst tertiary institutions. The Polytechnic co-ordinator threatened to withdraw participation in further series out of indignation. Much coverage was given by the New Nation with commentaries by Judith Holmberg and Tan Bah Bah satirizing the whole affair (NN 17/10/78). Many letters were received from the public by the Straits Times expressing regret at the judges' comments and demanding for apology to the participants. However the judges' comments are not without base. It is a fact that the standard of English had dropped tremendously in Poly. The factor leading to such a situation is the overemphasis placed in tech-

nical subjects, totally ignoring the language and literature aspect. The inability of the students to 'conceptualise' and see things in different planes is also attributable to the same factor. Added to this, the environment in Poly is one which breeds conformity and indifference to affairs outside of their realms of study. Rarely do they question the fundamentality and underlying principle; lacking of which one can never develop to be critical and mature in thinking. With these in view, can the Polytechnic students then be blamed for their low standard and immaturity?

The other debate which had gotten much press coverage was between University B team and Nanyang University team; trying to establish the main factor for the dullness and docility of our local press. The University B team contention was that it is out of fear of offending the government while Nanyang team attributed it to the lack of journalistic skill. Though the University team had exhibited a much better eloquence and points of argument (with the best speaker from them), the verdict was unexpectedly in favour of Nanyang. The subsequent day (ST 24/10/78) after RTS telecast the debate, the Straits Times came up with quite a long article touching on the who, where, what but not the why. Though the coverage was obviously prompted by the fact that the press itself was the subject of contention, the article did not put up any stand of its own on the subject matter. Well, the dullness and docility is established beyond doubt.

Reminder!

Conclusion

The plan to make Bukit Timah Joint Campus dead of all activity did not run smoothly. However, the Admin have achieved limited success in creating a lot of physical nuisance for students who want to organise activities. But they could not control the human factor of students who valued the right to organise.

The reconstituted USSU which had apparently been tamed by the Amendment Act still appeared capable of speaking out independently although its voice is much muted by Admin's control over Union funds.

Views

expressed

in signed

articles

need not

coincide

with that

of the

Editorial

Board.

Besides the 2 debates brought out above, there are other observations of this series worth mentioning.

The many motions chosen by the organiser dwelled mostly on phenomena related to government policies. Perhaps RTS is trying to let the public hear what the tertiary students have to say about these phenomena. However, fact had proven so far that the teams on the side of the government policy are always the winners though their skill and arguments are not necessarily the better of the two. This shows that students stand no chance in out-debating the members of Parliament. So debate participants, better luck next time in the draw for sides.

Raymond Yeo
25.10.78

Stringent Moral Code for Students

Nik Abdul Rashid, deputy dean of the Law Faculty of the University of Malaya, urged the government to make it unlawful for male students in all schools and higher education institutions to keep hair that touch their collars.

Speaking at the National Education Convention at Hotel Merlin in Kuala Lumpur, he also said that university regulations should be tightened so that single female students who become pregnant could be expelled. The man responsible for the pregnancy, if he is a student, should also be expelled, he said.

Nik Rashid then went on to make the somewhat alarming remark that sex between member of the public and a female student, even with consent, should be classified as rape.

UUCA Provisions

As though not satisfied with the present Universities and University Colleges Act (UUCA) that severely restricts the organisation of students and stifles academic freedom, Nik Rashid said his suggestions should be included in the UUCA provisions.

His other suggestions included:

- ** Students should undergo a year of compulsory military training before starting their first year in university/college.
- ** Students educated abroad should undergo a year of military training and reorientation when they return after graduation, with their eligibility for jobs to be determined from attendance certificates issued at the end of the training.
- ** Students found guilty of violating rules on food, clothing or lifestyle be expelled.
- ** Orientation programmes for first years to include all members of the academic staff.

Nik Rashid said this last suggestion should be disregarded if his first suggestion is accepted.

He also suggested an amendment to the 1969 Education Act to prohibit those under 21 from playing pinball machines and the one-arm bandit.

Student Reaction

Commenting on the proposals, University of Malaya Student Union President, Baharuddin Salleh, said the ban on long hair was uncalled for as "university students are more mature than students in schools".

The Union also disagreed with expulsion of pregnant single students as such situation "should be dealt with from a humanitarian, personal and social point of view."

Adapted from FNS Vol 4 No. 16

— Popular Myth —

STUPIDITY

In many ways we have equated the 'uneducated' as stupid. Those who do not come to school or dropout are looked on as inferior, a class lower. This is so much a part of our society that we have come to accept it as "natural". Take the case of National Service. Those holding HSC are automatically selected to undergo NCO (Non Commission Officer) training — about one in five of which eventually become officers to lead the less educated.

As for university students, we would find it especially humiliating if we are told that we are stupid by someone who is from a lower educational level. "You are supposed to be university students, yet . . ." revealing the myth that university students cannot be stupid. Such is the prevailing attitude that is held not only by university students but by society as a whole. What can this be attributed to?

An educational system has definite social, economic and political functions to perform. Present policy is to gear towards "production" of personnel to man various 'posts' which are created by our economic policies. From the managers to the workers, they are all creations of the system to fit into the economic scheme. It's a system of elimination, built upon the all-important Examination employed to sieve out those 'brighter' students from the rest.

However it must be brought out that such a process is not only a process of elimination but is inherently biased against certain class of people — the class that occupies the lower economic strata. This kind of thought is not new. Our government, basing on this kind of reality, have implemented a scheme of segregation of students in primary one — the criteria of which is based on the so-called "bio-data" of the students' family background, the home environment, language attitude, kindergarten, education etc. This so-called "bio-data" is admitted as determining the child's academic success and will decide on their entering primary one whether they are to go into vocational or secondary schools later in life. Hence it is futile for an average child from a poor family to climb up the educational ladder as he will under such circumstances be streamlined into vocational schools learning some workshop training or home economics etc. In fact, as they in most cases do, instead of letting them struggle on with false hopes, the children are now streamed straight from Primary One. Thus our supposedly "free for all" education is not really so. In practice, the scales are tipped against those who are financially weaker.

The system of examination and paper qualifications is designed to decide who are to become the **workers** and who the managers, the leaders, the elites — **upon** whom we are told the future of our country **depends**

欢呼 S.B.S. 改善服务

最近 S B S 推行了一系列新措施——巴士路线大改革，裕廊巴士转车站的启用及令人侧目的票价调整。据说这是为了改善 S B S 服务，这应该值得云云搭客们欢呼。

巴士路线改革之后，从哥罗福街开行穿过市区到裕廊工业区和文礼花园的 209 和 176 (209 经过牛车水) 因另有新欢，不再移玉裕廊工业区和文礼花园，而改由 197 从芽龙一巷开行穿过市区 (经过牛车水) 到裕廊转车站。路线改革前，经过牛车水到裕廊的 183 如今已不再在牛车水出现，如此一来从牛车水上裕廊的 183 和 209 两条路线的搭客便集中起来搭 197 一辆车，因此 197 就像一名难得踏出闺门的黄花闺女那样，在牛车水等她上裕廊的搭客增加了一倍，搭客们常常只因为稍为得到她的青睐而得以从上车站着挤到下车在这种情形之下，万一发生车祸，伤亡人数也一安要无可奈何的增加一倍。这就是改善的巴士服务。

巴士路线改革之后，从林厝港尾开行穿过裕廊工业区的 206 和从沈氏坊开行穿过裕廊工业区的 198 也像抛弃其姘妇那样不再理采裕廊工业区，因此，使到从林厝港到裕廊工业区工作的工友，每天要多花几毛钱搭车，同时常常还要用比等待情人更急切的心情等车。这也是 S B S 的改善服务。

S B S 1975 年扣税前盈利一千四百多万元，1976 年因为购买新车，盈利降到五十万元，1977 年盈利是一千五百七十万元。S B S 1976 年为了购买新车，使到该公司那一来的盈利跟 1975 及 1977 年的盈利比较起来，少赚了一千四百多万元左右，这样一个庞大怕人的数目比起那些因车资调整后每月得多付出二、三十元的搭客来，二、三十元又算得了什么呢。虽然，在车资调整后 S B S 每天大约可多收五万元，此后每年盈利大约在二千八百万元间，但是在巴士路线改革之后，那许许多多以前以巴士为主要交通

接入第二十三页

But such a system must necessarily feed upon inequality to survive. So there is a need to justify and rationalise for this inequality. It must convince those who are "less equal" that it is reasonable and necessary that there is inequality. If anything it is their fault, for not being "intelligent" enough to become the "more equal", that it is only natural for some to be "privileged", to be materially well off because of superior IQ and others to work their tails off to keep a decent life, because they are stupid. The education system is meant to create an elite group with its accompanying inequality. The system of examination and paper qualifications is designed to justify this. And as if to set at peace those who "don't make it", it is officially explained that "due to weak genetic background thus producing "unintelligent" children who in turn score poor grade because of their genes..." so goes the theory.

Through the process of "indoctrination" of all kinds, university students are made to feel that they are superior, and the others to accept that university students are the cream of the country.

The creation of an elite group is important for they become the natural ally of the system upon which they materially benefit. They are modelled to demonstrate to the discontented that they can be successful

as long as they try hard, seize the opportunity and prove themselves. The invention of this "false hope" is to cope with the natural discontentment and rebellion of those who have no chance to succeed. Though there are some from the poorer classes who, against all odds, have succeeded they form a small percentage.

It is inherent in the nature of elitism that there is a need to mystify and monopolise facts and knowledge. For if this was not so then the pedestal upon which they stood so tall would be swept from under their feet. Elitism and inequality cannot exist without one another.

The ideology of Elitism and "Superiority of the Educated" is much more than just a feature of our educational system. Through the centuries, it has actually been found necessary on Inequality. The uneducated poor must be made to feel that they are indeed "stupid" and inferior, so that they will accept the inferior position which is imposed upon them. They will thus have to work hard and get low pay while others need not.

(Extracted from CACS Bulletin
of University of Singapore.)

SBS

SHARES

— A NEW TACTIC

● Translated by Menlon ●

In a recent move by the Singapore Bus Service Pte. Ltd. to make available its shares to public, some concerned parties were worried of poor response. The Central Provident Funds Board came out in support of the move by issuing the public with guides on how to use CPF reserves to buy shares. It seems that the Board was intent on making the public buy the new SBS shares. Out of the 2 million \$1 shares issued, 600 000 were set aside especially for bus workers. The Secretary General of SILO, Phey Yew Kok said: "This move (to set aside shares for bus workers) will enable them to become joint shareholders of the new bus company and a stronger and bigger say on matters related to their working conditions." As a result, some bus workers were coaxed into buying shares. Much of the uninformed and unwary public were also tempted to become shareholders. However, do the bus workers really have a bigger say after buying the shares? Will their working conditions improve? Will the participation of the commuters in buying up shares bring about a better bus service? Does everybody gain from the buying and selling of shares? To attain a better and clearer understanding of the above questions, we must probe into the "mystic" of shares.

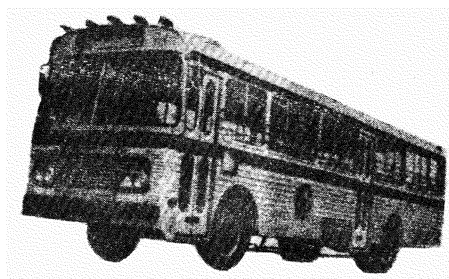
Firstly, we must know what is a 'shares'.

A share is used to represent a person's (shareholder) capital in a capitalist shares company and hence entitled to its profits. It is freely available on a stock exchange market.

The shares company is a by product of the capitalist economy as it calls for more and more capital intensive enterprises. Due to that most individual capitalist cannot meet this demand, the idea of starting shares company, to issue and let out a large number of shares as a means to accumulate huge capital in a short time, was developed.

Let's examine into how the shareholders earn and share the dividends and profits and exert control over the company decision making policy.

The dividend is the interest due to the shareholder by virtue of its capital (shares) in the company. As the shares company is also based on the capitalist system of control over the means of production, its profits are still derived from the exploitation of the surplus value of the workers' labour. Hence, the dividends enjoyed by the shareholders are in essence the surplus value created by the workers. The higher the shares owned, the greater the dividends. Therefore it is still the 'big shareholders' who benefit most. The representation and decision making power of the shareholders is according to the number of shares one owns. Anyone holding considerable amount would be able to control the shares company. Understandably, the directorship and shareholders plenum would thus be manipulated by a minority of 'big shareholders' with the 'small shareholders' no power in influencing decisions.



What happen when a shares company goes bankrupt?

If a shares company is a private limited, any debts incurred leading to bankruptcy would only be liable to the company's assets and does not affect the shareholders' personal properties. As is usual in a bankrupt case, the 'big shareholders' would employ various tactics to sell off his shares before proclaiming bankruptcy, whereas the 'small shareholders' would only know the worthlessness of their shares after the proclamation; hence the loser is still the 'small shareholders'.

After understanding the various aspects of 'shares', let us again probe into the SBS's tactic of issuing shares.

The SBS Private Ltd. had issued altogether 2 000 000 \$1 shares (SBS has a total of 3 100 000 shares) aimed primarily at the general public and not other compatriot capitalists. The highest for any one bidder was 150 000 shares which is only 7.5% of 2 million and incidently, not everyone can afford to buy. The CPF then came promptly to the rescue by amending the regulations to allow for the use of CPF funds to purchase SBS shares. The limit was however restricted to 5 000 shares. Even if an average member of public can afford to buy 5 000 shares, it is merely 0.025% of

新花招一是工人亦是“股东”

谈巴士公司的公开发售股票

—— 文 锋 ——

最近新加坡巴士有限公司公开发售之举，有关方面似乎担心反应不够热烈，还由中央公积金局出面支持，发表一篇指导如何动用公积金去购买股票的原则，像是「硬要你买」之意。这次总共公开发售二千万股每股一元的股票，其中六百万股还是「优先」保留给巴士工友的。而且新加坡工业职工联合会秘书长彭由国还说：「这项措施，将使工友成为新公司的共同股东，因此工友对于和他们服务条件有关的事情将能有强有力的发言权。」于是乎有些巴士工友也购买起股票来。一般公众人士对股票不甚了解

也申请购买股票，好像大家都是股东了。但实际上，是否巴士工友买了股票就有发言权了呢？是否就能改善工作条件呢？是否巴士服务会因为人们“投资”买了股票就会改善？是否人们可以从买卖股票赚到钱呢？为了更清楚，更正确的认识以上的问题，我们是有必要先了解股票的「秘密」的！

首先，要知道什么是「股票」：

股票，是证明其持有者（即股东）在资本主义股份公司投有资本並有权从该公司分享利润的一种凭证。这种凭证可以在市场

上自由买卖。

而股份公司的产生是由於资本主义生产发展的需要，越来越要求为举办大企业所必需的巨额资本，但大多数个别资本家难以达到在短期内把众多的个别资本联合为一个巨额资本。

那么，股东是如何赚取股息分享利润及如何拥有公司的表决权呢？

股息是股东（即股票持有者）凭股票从入股的公司分得的利润。由于股份公司仍然是以生产资料为资本家所拥有为基础，因此股份公司的利润收入，是通过剥削工人的剩余价值。所以股东

the total available 2 million shares. For bus workers, excepting using CPF funds to buy shares, their resources are limited. With possession of merely 7.5% and 0.025% of the shares, how much influence can they assert on decision making in the shareholders' plenum?

Without decision making power, the possibility of any successful effort in improving the services can be easily discounted. Similarly, it is dubious that bus workers can exercise their rights to improve working conditions as so-called 'shareholders' of the company.

A look at the result of the buying of the shares, gives revealing facts. The Straits Times on the 14th of May, reported that of those bidding for 5 000 shares, 195 out of a total of 2683 buyers obtained their shares (i.e. 7.26%); buying 1 000 to 4 000 shares in cash, 173 out of 2 079 obtained theirs (8.32%); using CPF funds to buy 2 000 to 4 000 shares, 1 073 out of 5 364 (20%); using CPF funds to buy 1 000 shares, 8 937 out of 17 874 (50%). From the above figures, it is obvious that those buying the least shares constitute a higher percentage. According to S.B.S., such policies aim at a more equitable distribution of shares to those who are

less capable of buying shares. In fact, if we understand the mechanism of share business, such moves will only leads to the accumulation of investment capitals of the 'big shareholders' at the expense of the 'small shareholders'. Stripped of its rhetorics, it is actually wooing bus workers to contribute their hard earned money for the company to exploit them.

The recent move of the S.B.S. to open its shares to the public and the subsequent outcry of trade unions to encourage bus workers in buying shares seems to reflect what the Prime Minister had spoken in his May Day Message.

"Another facet of social mobility (in Singapore) is the absence of strong class divisions There are no conflicts between those who feel, or are made to feel, that they are exploited; and those who are, or are made out to be, on the side of the exploiters"

Well, in time to come, the truth will embroil the dissatisfaction of the workers.

以股息形式所取得的收入，其来源仍然是工人生产劳动所创造的剩余价值。而股东的股息收入，是以拥有股票愈多的则股息收入愈多。因此最大的得益者仍然是几个大股东而已。

至于公司的表决权方面，股东是按他持有多少的股票而相应的拥有多少表决权，权有越多的股票就有越多的表决权，反之则少，因此掌握了一定数额的股票股东就能控制股份公司。当然，大股东是拥有占绝对优势的股票数量，因此，股份公司的股东大会或董事会，都掌握在一小撮握有大量股票的大股东手中。而这些少数大股东实际上就控制着股份公司，因而拥有少量股票的小股东是没有什么发言权的。

股份公司如果破产又是怎样的情况呢？

如果股份公司是有限公司的话，当公司因负债过多而破产时，只限以公司本身的资产偿还，与股东的其他财产无关。而且大股东往往是在公司宣布破产之前，用巧妙的手段把股票抛售出去，小股东则等到公司宣布破产时才知道手上的股票已不值钱了。因此到头来还是大股东赚钱，小股东损失。

从以上我们对有关「股票」各方面的认识，我们再看看新加坡巴士有限公司发售股票的措施是怎么一回事！

新加坡巴士有限公司这次总共公开发售二千万每股一元的股票，其主要的对象是一般的公众人士而并不是真正具有资本的其他资本家，它并且规定了最高额是一百五十万股，这只不过是二千万股的7.5%，而且并不是每

个人都买得起股票的，於是中央公积金局出面了，它提出了可以动用公积金来购买巴士股票，使到一些人有条件去买巴士公司的股票。但是动用公积金来购买股票被限制不可超过五千元，即是一般公众人士能以公积金购买的股票不超过五千股，而且这只占二千万股的0.025%，巴士工友除了以公积金来购买股票以外，是买不起更多的股票的。像以上的拥有7.5%及0.025%的股票，在巴士公司的股东大会或董事会上是有多少的发言权及决定权呢？既然没有什么发言权和表决权能够提出改善巴士服务措施的意见吗？巴士工友在这种条件下成为所谓的“股东”能否对改善本身工作环境提出意见并付诸实行呢？这是很令人怀疑的。

我们来看看人们申请购买股票的结果吧！根据“海峡时报”在五月十四日的发表，在2,683人申请购买五千股中的成功者是195人（约下26%），在以现金购买一千至四千股的2,079人中只有173人获得（约8.32%），在以公积金购买二千至四千

股的5,364人中有1,073人获得（20%），而以公积金购买一千股的17,874人中却有8,937人获得（约50%）。由以上的事实可以看出购买股票数量较少的人获得巴仙率最高。巴士公司方面的说法是：这样是为了更公平的让那些购买股票能力差的一般人更有机会获得股票。但事实上，如果我们明白了前面所述的有关股票的一些知识，都可以看出：这只不过是把钱给巴士公司的几个大股东做为资本去赚钱罢了。至於巴士工友购买股票则不过是自己辛苦做工的收入供给巴士公司去投资来剥削自己。

新加坡巴士有限公司这次的公开发售股票，及工会方面呼吁工友购买股票的行动，似乎就是总理先生在五一劳动节献词上所说：「新加坡目前的劳资关系并不敌对，也没有强烈的阶级区分」的“证据”。但人们在事实的教育下，终会认清事物的本质的。



接自第二十章

工具的搭客们不是每天都可以跟着巴士到许多角落转圈子，多观光美丽的新加坡的每个角落吗，同时这样的一个绕圈子观光也能够让工友们上下班前后，有一段时间松懈一下紧张的精神和忘掉在工厂里所受的一些乌气，以便更好地投入生产及带着轻松愉快的心情，挂着满嘴的笑脸回到家里面对太太和孩子，使家里的气氛题得一片欢乐，而所花的代价也只不过区区三几毛钱而已，这比起租一辆旅游巴士到各处观光来，实在便宜得多，好处也多。这就是所改善的服务，这就是为民服务！

这样的一种改善服务，这样的一种为民服务，实在叫人忍不住要高呼三声，改善服务万岁SBS万万岁！！

◇南马浪子◇

20.7.78 寄

Hong Kong Federation of Student

BY LILY ANG

HKFS (a national student body) representing about 20 000 post secondary school students in Hong Kong is one of the most active student organisation in our Asian region. Comprising of 9 member students' unions HKFS was formed in 1958 and has for the past few years adopted a direction of "keep the world in mind, understand our motherland, be concerned with society, fight for the rights of fellow students."

KEEP THE WORLD IN MIND

The development of HKFS has been much affected by the changes in the surrounding places — the struggle for independence in Indo-china, Korea, South East Asia. The interests of HK students were further aroused especially when HK is a strategic place for contention between the 2 superpowers. The HKFS has increasingly organised activities aimed at arousing awareness in the students and to be concerned for the struggle of people in Indo-china. These activities include slideshows and exhibitions to help students understand the people and situation better. Fund raising campaign was also included to aid the reconstruction of Vietnam and received good response from the students. In 1974, an Asian student seminar on Higher Education was organised enabling students all over Asia to be gathered and to understand the Asian situation better through sharing of experiences and exchange of views.

UNDERSTAND OUR MOTHERLAND

Hong Kong, a British colony for quite sometime has no identity of its own as her population are mainly Chinese but are 'British subjects'. However in the early seventies, students in the universities began intensively to identify themselves with China. In 1971 when China regained her seat in the United Nations and with the visit of American President Nixon's, more interest in China was aroused resulting in the formation of several 'Chinese Affairs Society' in many colleges. Also in 1971 the incident of Senkaku Island stirred up the national feelings among the students and several demonstrations were held to prevent the Senkaku islands from being under the Japanese control.

Activities to get to know China were initiated and participated enthusiastically by both public and students. Recognising that HK is an integral part of China, a China Week was first launched in '73 and is now annually organised in which an overwhelming part of the population attended. The programmes include visits to

China mainland, exhibition, slide show and forums to learn and understand more about their motherland, China. Incidences that happened in China were keenly followed by the students in 1976 when Teng was severely criticised and the downfall of the gang of four raised hot discussions in the various colleges during which big character posters were pasted up nearly everyday even during the exam period. Hence we can clearly see the keen desire of the HK students to understand China so as to prepare for the unification with the motherland.



A FORUM ORGANISED BY HKFS

BE CONCERNED WITH SOCIETY

The HK students launched their first massive activity in 1970 which received wide support from the public, whilst trying to get Chinese to be recognised as the official language in HK. Following were more activities in which students were involved in relief work for victims in landslides and floods. In the midst of economic crisis resulting in mass unemployment, the HKFS had also organised activities to raise more consciousness in the students of the conditions of the working masses. Some of these include 'Visits to the poor', exhibitions and forums. An anti-inflation campaign was also organised in '74. Through these processes students realised the need to come out of the ivory tower to integrate with the people — understanding more about their problems by going to the workers' place and visiting their homes. It is through these activities that students became more convicted of their role to serve the working masses better.

求。代表专上院校学生的学联，为了唤起更多同学的觉悟性和了解周围局势的情况和发展，特地举办许多时事活动。例如学联举办的关于印支人民争取国家自主独立运动的展览会和幻灯片。学联还发动了一次为“援助越南重建”的筹募运动，都获得广大同学的热烈反应和文持。

认识祖国

香港（原是中国领土）岛上居民主要是华人，但长期以来在英殖民主义者的统治下，使香港人民与中国大陆分离，沦为英属殖民地居民。然而，在七十年代初，强烈的民族意识和祖国观念在大专学生中逐渐增长，和谈论。有关认识祖国大陆的活动纷纷展开，得到成千上万的学生和居民的热烈反应和参办。这些活动使许多学生和民众认识到香港是中国神圣领土的一部份，是不能被分割的。

另外，由学联举办一年一度的中国周，更获得无以计数的香港人民前往参加。中国周的节目除了展览，幻灯片和讲座等，还有组团前往中国大陆访问。

争取同学权益

香港的教育制度是学联十分关注的问题。香港在近几年的经济危机冲击量，许多院校纷纷发生学业，出路，地位和生活等问题，使学生的切身利益深受损害。再加上港教育当局许多不合理的教育政策，更引起学生的不满和反对，各院校学生会纷纷动员广大同学起来争取自身权益，得到不少成绩。

学运不仅是在大专内蓬勃发展，它也扩展到学，近三年，越来越多的中学生也逐渐觉醒，开始加入关心社会和认识祖国的运动中。

关心社会

在西方经济危机造成香港大批工人失业的时期，学联积极发动同学去关心，了解工人受裁员失业的问题。他们探访了许多贫苦失业的工人兄弟姐妹，并通过展览和讲座的形式把当时香港工人在裁员下的生活情况揭露出来，学生们开始走出了象牙塔，深入人民中去了解他们的生活和困难。学生们在这次的事件中认识到学运是社会运动的一部份。社会运动是广大群众的事业。学运只有在团结广大同学并与社会各阶层人士汇成一道，连结社会和国家的前途，才有出路，才有作为。

学联的其他活动

学联每年都有组织学习团前往其他国家访问和学习。学联学习团最近一次访问的地区是东南亚国家，并曾于八月在星进行了一个星期的访问和考察。

其他的活动还有学联旅游服务部，这服务极受同学欢迎和支持。

学联也是亚协（ASA）会员之一，（ASA）秘书处现设在香港）。一路来她对亚协的活动是最积极，最支持和协助。

目前学联正在紧密地进行筹备亚洲学生协会代表大会。预料出席的有二十多个来自亚洲国家的学生团体和组织。

无可否认，在人民的支持下，学联将会是为亚洲人民争取一个更理想社会的一股强劲。



SPORTS SCENE IN POLY

— IRENE SOH

The start of the session usually sees the launching of a series of activities, especially sporting activities, as it is indeed the golden era of the session.

The Singapore Polytechnic Sports Council, SPSC, (sports wing of the Students' Union), despite several problems posed by the institution administration, had managed to organise some sporting activities with the main objective of fostering a college spirit amongst students. The popular trend of mass participation had always been stressed with the motto of 'Friendship First, Competition Second'.

Inter-class netball (September 9th)

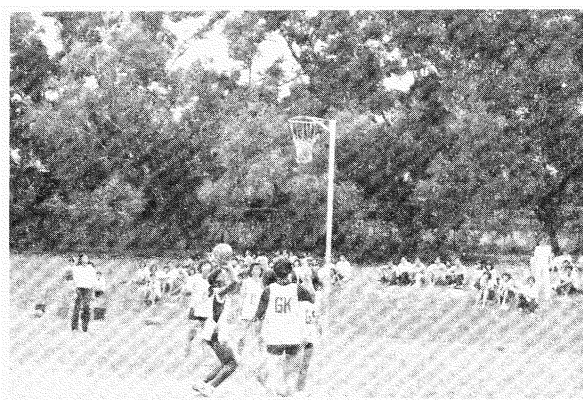
The ladies in our institution seemed to be neglected in sporting activities as many rugged games are more male-orientated. To enable the participation from the ladies, the netball tourney was organised whereby we saw many of the ladies went into action. What was most amusing was that games like this one which tends to be competitive turned out to be a friendly match (especially the final) when the spectators began to chant 'friendship first, competition second' which helped the players to be conscious of it. As one player put it, "It is really embarrassing when we realise that what we had in mind was only winning." To all participants, keep it up!



One of the SFD games.

Society Friendship Day (September 23rd)

This relatively new event had become an annual affair since the past councils. Its participants are the members of the students' union eleven affiliated socie-

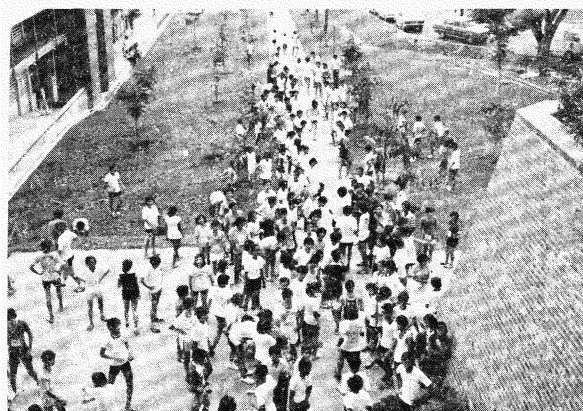


ties in which interaction amongst the students of the different societies and courses of study is encouraged, during the games of basketball, volleyball, football and table-tennis. A tea party followed by mass dance at the end of the games enhanced this interaction.

Poly 50 (November 2nd)

Another annual affair of the sports council, this event annually drew in as many as 1000 participants. It is a 50 laps relay around the Poly campus which must comprise 10 members, of which 3 must be girls. However the Poly 50 this session was marred by the blatant act of the admin arm, the ECA branch, headed by Lee Kwok Kiong. After the Poly 50 application was opened, the ECA announced a "Poly Mass Relay", an identical race to the Poly 50 in terms of nature, rules and regulations, and the relay was fixed to fall 6 days before Poly 50. As a result, it caused much confusion in the student body (as the admin had a circular to all lecturers to form teams in the respective classes) but in the eyes of many students, it is an outright attempt of the admin to repress student autonomy in organising the activities. (The ECA branch had been duplicating all the efforts of the Sports Council in other activities — netball, soccer, table-tennis you name it, they have it.)

To add fuel to fire, the Principal, Mr. Khoo Kay Chai, refused to grant a half day for this annual event (which was annually given a half day). This heavily burdened the organisers as preparation work for the race became more difficult due to lack of time and



Scene of Poly 50.

工院运动之貌

方平译



Table tennis tournament organised by SPSC.

manpower, and also it meant the race would end in the dark. Despite reasoning by the organisers, the principal ignored the appeal and did not honour his words of wishing the Sports Council in the race.

Although the admin attempted to diminish the status of the student representative, SPSC, in the sporting aspect, the Mass Relay must not be given undue credit (as the students were attracted to the race by the glory of winning the prizes, which were more expensive compared to Poly 50). Officials of the Poly Mass Relay were students attached to the ECA branch (ie sportsmen and sportswomen of Poly) and also staff and lecturers called on duty. Many rules and regulations were not enforced and students cheated by having more than 10 runners in the team, by taking short cuts, by having males to run the ladies lap (10th, 20th, 30th, 40th and 50th laps). First aid was insufficient, if any, as we saw victims of cramps being left alone.

Thus on the Poly 50 day, the side effects of the Poly Mass Relay took its toll. Although Poly 50 was better organised, many of the cheating tactics could not be detected easily though short cuts were not allowed. Besides, the exhaust from Poly Mass Relay brought about more cramps and injuries to the Poly 50. Even with officials on the alert for cramps and injuries, this year was a record breaker. (in the past, Poly 50 was relatively smooth race, free of serious and injurious cramps.) Another factor that contributed to this was that the students had no time to warm up before the race this year as there was no half day. From this event, we can clearly see that students are capable of organising their own activities and difficulties created would only enable people to realise the ugly nature of the admin thus tempering our will to work even harder. ECA branch, your efforts failed!

每年所举办的体育运动通常都在学年的年头开始。虽遭受学院当局多方的阻碍，新加坡工院体育理事会（学生会属下的体育组）仍然主办了多项体育活动来联系学生。「友谊第一，比赛第二！」这一标语都时常在群众参与的活动下被发扬。以下简单报导一些在第二学期举办的活动。

女子英式篮球比赛（九月九日）

由於 SPORTS COUNCIL 所主办的体育活动大多数都不适合女同学参加，所以女同学似乎被忽视了。为了纠正这一缺点，体育理事会举办了一项「女子英式篮球赛」，让女同学有参加体育活动的机会。值得一提的是，这项比赛里，同学们都有着合作与友谊的精神。环赛就在充满了友谊的气氛下顺利地进行。在场的同学时而通过歌颂来提醒在比赛中的队员要有友谊第一，比赛第二的精神。正如一位队员所说：“想起以前我们那种为胜利、为奖品而比赛的态度和现在所接触到的应有态度，我们便觉得难为情”。各位参与的同学，你们干得好！

学生协会友谊（九月廿三日）

这每年一度的「友谊日」是近几年才主办的一项节目。参加的协会是学生会属下的十一个协会（AFFILIATED SOCIETIES）。通过篮球、排球、足球与乒乓球赛，会员们能够有一个机会互相学习及联络感情。比赛过后还有一个小茶会和集体舞蹈以结束了当天的节目。

POLY 50（十一月二日）

这也是另一项常年运动，它的反应可热烈，报名人数将近1000个（其中包括了学生、讲师、校工等）参加的队员（每队共七男三女）必须环绕校园跑五十圈。

但是，今年的POLY 50却遭受到校方喧骚的手段——在POLY 50的申请表格发出后不久，由李国强（Lee Kwok Kiong）“领导”的 ECA Branch 升出另一个相式 Poly mass relay。并且定在POLY 50的前6天举行，因此使到学生们都很混乱（讲师也同时收到指令，在

接入第三十九页

My Patient

— FATIJAH —



When I reached the eye treatment department Judy was busy writing her report.

"Good morning, Judy."

"Good morning, Fatijah," she replied.

She scribbled through the rest of her report and brought me around to check on the patients; giving me the latest reports. When we reached bed No. 40, she lowered her voice and spoke in a serious tone, "This case was brought in by the police yesterday, his eye bone was broken and the eye ball was hurt. The case is serious and the patient is not allowed to stand up."

"Must be involved in some gang fight, I suppose," said I.

"The police said that he rioted and caused trouble in the Prison. He fell and hurt himself," Judy explained.

I casually picked up his record card and it reads: Ahmed Nordin, 32, single, Political detainee. When the word political detainee appeared before my eyes, I could feel my heartbeat quickened. In my impression, political detainees are dangerous people, they are trouble makers who respect no law.

Judy seemed to know what's on my mind and said, "You need not to be scared, the police will be guarding him and his hands are handcuffed to the iron bar on the side of the bed."

"What? He is handcuffed." I was rather surprised as the patient was covered with a blanket.

"Yes, in the beginning he refused to be handcuffed, but the police forcefully put them on. They told us that he is a trouble maker and we must not talk to him."

"Trouble maker, criminal," were my first impression of Ahmed Nordin and I decided to keep a good distance from him.

Morning, 8.00 am.

Dr. Nathan examined him and immediately ordered that he be sent into the operation room. To increase the rate of recovery, most eye-operation were carried out without any kind of tranquillizer. The patient would groan or even scream when the operation is being carried out. I was expecting that the no-good trouble maker of a political detainee would surely create a scene out of the operation.

However, I was wrong. Totally wrong. During the 30 minutes or so of operation, he exhibited full co-operation and tremendous power of restraint. His hands clutched tightly to the side of the bed like a pair of pincers, his body shaking uncontrollably, he endured the pain without even making so much as a sound. When I took off the blue piece of cloth covering his face, I saw pebble-sized drop of sweat all over his forehead and his whole body was wet with sweat. "What a courageous man," I admired involuntarily.

I pushed him carefully from the operation room because patient who have undergone serious eye-operation must not be physically disturbed (especially the head). However, at the corridor, a policeman wanted to handcuff him and Ahmed refused, holding his hands tightly together. The policeman noticing the angry stares around him, withdrew and went to telephone for instruction. About 15 minutes later, a police (ISD) officer arrived with the hospital's director.

Ahmed protested angrily: "I have just finished an operation. I need some rest. How can I rest properly when my hands are handcuffed to the side of the bed?"

"But for security reason we had to handcuff you. What if you escaped?" the police officer answered.

"I can't even stand up so how can I escape? Furthermore what do you think the guard and the gun in his hand are for? If you insist to inflict more pain onto me by handcuffing me I would prefer not to be treated but you would have to bear all the responsibilities," Ahmed retorted.

"Good, if you don't want treatment I can sent you back to Prison" the police officer answered in a couldn't care less manner. "Director, would you make arrangement for him to leave!"

The hospital director did unwillingly as he was told — to put in black and white that Ahmed refused treatment and wanted to leave. However, Ahmed would not sign the statement unless the reasons for his departure from the hospital is clearly stated.

Due to the seriousness of Ahmed's case, the hospital's director dared not to decide on the matter. He wanted the police officer to sign on Ahmed's out-patient card but the police officer too dared not to

bear the responsibility. After arguing and blaming each other for some time, the police officer was forced to give way. He approached Ahmed and announced, "This time I give face to the director, I wouldn't handcuff you but if you try to escape" he turned to the guard outside the room, "if he tries to be funny, shoot to kill!" He turned and strode out of the room as if trying to win back the face that he had just lost.

After the police officer had left, everyone in the hospital talked about the incident. Many sympathised with Ahmed and felt the oppression on Ahmed intolerable.

"Ahmed is really somebody, even the police officer cannot push him around," I thought.

Patient who had undergone treatment needed very long rest. Ahmed's was a serious case and had to stay in hospital for six weeks. Many strange things that happened during this period made me understand Ahmed even more.

Ahmed was not allowed to communicate with anyone except the nurses. However, it seemed that he has an unending chain of visitors, mostly poor peasants and workers, simple folks. Their concern for Ahmed was clear; they would wave at him from the glass windows in his room; or even enter the room when the guard was not around to say a few words to him or just to shake his hands. I just couldn't understand; what is the relationship between them and Ahmed? Why wouldn't the police allow these simple folks to visit him?

On the ward, he had little complaint and created no trouble at all for us. He is willing to help others; to get drinking water, to get food, washing plates etc. As long as it is within his capabilities, he will gladly do it. When the police tried to stop him from helping others, he would ask the police to help and the police would not know what to do. Due to over heavy workload, we appreciated his help and slowly, he became loved and respected by the patients in the hospital

I was performing night duty during Ahmed's last week stay in the hospital. Night shift is a bit more tiring but I can talk to the patients more freely.

On the 1st night of my night duty, an unforgettable incident happened.

10.00 pm., a chinese coconut farm worker was brought to the hospital. His left eye was hit by a falling coconut and was seriously injured. He was accompanied by his wife who probably having no one else at home, brought along a kid.

After having registered the patient, I brought him to his bed. His wife wanted to accompany him but I told her that she must get the doctor's permission to do that. At this juncture, Ahmed, who was present at the scene, pleaded for her.

"Fatijah, now's so late and she cannot go anywhere. Any way there are empty beds upstairs, why don't you just let them stay for the night?" he said.

"Not that I don't want to help but I can't break

the hospital's regulation!" I retorted without much thinking.

"But she cannot get a bus now, can we just try to think of a way to help her?" he persuaded.

"What if the hospital authority takes disciplinary action against me? Who is there to help me?" I raised my voice angrily.

Ahmed thought for a while and said, "Alright, give them blanket and pillow and let them sleep at the corridor. Is this O.K.?"

"I have no authority to give them blanket and pillow. And if they want to sleep at the corridor that is their own business; and don't said that I have given them permission, I am not willing to hold any responsibility."

Apparently, Ahmed was disturbed by my selfishness. He seriously said, "This is a hospital and you are a nurse, why is it that you don't even have this little bit of human spirit? A person shouldn't always think of his own interest. What if you are in her shoes and that baby is your baby, what will you do? Why can't you think for her?" I was angry and at the same time ashamed. His words pierced into me like a chain of arrows. I wanted to answer back but was tongue tight.

He then walked to his bed and took his pillow and sarong to the corridor for the woman and her child. He brought them biscuits and drink to ease their hunger. The mother and child was settled down at last.

The weather became very cold in the night. I could still feel the chill even with my sweater on.

"What about the mother and child sleeping at the corridor! They must be freezing" I thought. At the same time, Ahmed's words rang in my ears, "This is a hospital and you are a nurse, why is it that you don't even have a little" The more I thought the more ashamed I became. I even tried answering back just now when I was so clearly in the wrong. My conscience told me that I should bring them blankets but I hesitated at the thought of the hospital's regulation.

The crying of the baby could be heard from the direction of the corridor. The child must have been awakened by the cold and might be injured by the coldness.

"Isn't I responsible? Can I call myself a nurse?"

Finally I went to the store, brought out two sheets of blanket and went to the corridor. Surprisingly, I saw that they already have a blanket but the child was still cold. Must be Ahmed's, I thought. After covering them with another blanket I went to Ahmed's bed and found him coiled up like a prawn. I stood there for minutes, touched. Very lightly, I covered him with the blanket.

This is the first time since I became a nurse that I broke the hospital's regulation intentionally. However, there was no regret and in fact, I was glad that I broke the regulation.

The next morning Ahmed came to me with a suspicious look. Seeing my shy expression he said, "It's you who did it. Thank you, Fatijah."

"Please don't mention it, that is my responsibility. I hope that you can forgive for being selfish" I replied sincerely.

"My attitude was bad yesterday, please forgive me. I should not put all the blame to you. It's actually the unreasonable regulation that we must combat with."

The following night.

I felt bored from the monotonous task of cutting the cotton wool into small pieces but I dared not invite Ahmed to chat with me because I was still afraid of being 'influenced' by him. "After all, he is a political detainee" I told myself.

Ahmed seemed to understand from my expression what I was thinking and came over to my table, "You must be bored. Shall we talk to pass the time?"

"Yes, please sit down!" I was afraid that he would talk politics and I declared "I am not interested in politics, I don't even read political news when reading the paper!"

"Don't worry we don't talk politics then." he smiled. "There are many more things besides politics to talk about, isn't it?"

"Wah! You are very good at psychology" I teased him.

"No, I don't know what psychology is? I believe you nurses must have studied it during your training."

"We must understand a little patient's psychology, but all those theories that I've learnt during training were all given back to the lecturers."

"Let's say, how do you make your patients happy?" he asked.

I was unable to answer. Frankly I wasn't quite concerned about patients' problem — I am more concerned about my own interest. For examples, how to reduce my work load, how to deal with my superiors, wages, holidays, promotion, etc. As for the patients, as long as they don't give me any trouble, I am satisfied. The idea of making them happy have never come across my mind.

"I am so busy that I have no time to think about such things" I thought.

"I know that your workload is heavy, but to care about patients' feelings is also related to our attitude towards the work., isn't it?" he said without waiting for my reply.

"What do you mean?"

"For example, if a patient did something wrong out of ignorance, you can either shout at him or explain things nicely to him. We should always try our best to bring happiness to them and our every action will either make them very happy or frustrated. They can feel it."

Although I agreed with him in my heart but I argued; "What's the use of showing them kindness? Do you think they will thank me?"

"This is an interesting question. Normally, people would not hospitalise for too many times in their life and it should be considered an important thing. If during this time, when they are in great pain and

sorrow, some people come to them and treat them warmly, do you think that they cannot feel it? Furthermore as for us, making them happy would be a most meaningful obligation."

Ahmed is right. My experience tells me so. Patients whom I treated slightly nicer were so reluctant to part with me.

Ahmed is very capable at analysing problems. He was able to explain many daily phenomena in a easy to understand manner. This little chat with him left a deeper impression in my mind and I began to feel that there is nothing really wrong with him.

In the next successive nights I talked with Ahmed whenever I am free. We talked about everything; small incidents that have happened in the hospital, recreation, making friends, traditions and customs, unemployment, drugs, squatters' problems, etc. Sometimes we argued. However, he was always calm and explained things systematically using vivid examples to substantiate. He was also very willing to accept his own mistakes. From our discussion I found that he has a wide range of knowledge. His attitude towards things is optimistic, with a strong sense of justice. Secretly I asked myself, "Why did they jail such a kind and understanding person like Ahmed? Will he really be a threat to security? What crime did he commit?"

The more I thought the more curious I became — But when I remembered that these are 'political' questions, I swallowed them back.

It was till the last night of my night duty and I could no longer suppress my growing curiosity and urge for the truth. I decided to disregard the notion of 'no-politics' just for once, I thought.

When I brought this out to Ahmed, he replied jokingly, "No, these are political questions. I cannot answer them for I have promised you not to talk about politics."

"But it's different now. Let's say that I want to hold a free debate tonight. The only thing is that we'd better keep our volume low so that the policeman outside will not notice." Seeing that I was sincere he stopped laughing and said, "In actual fact, politics is not something that we should be afraid of. Living under certain political system, whether we like it or not, we become related to those in authority. How can we afford to keep away from political matter? It is only a minority of those with ulterior motives who on one hand suppressed us with an evil system and on the other hand tell us not to meddle with politics. We should not be fooled."

"Actually, why do they want to detain you?"

"Because I fought against them for my survival!"

"You mean that they would not let you survive? I don't understand."

"In our country, poor peasants like us were robbed off the rights to survive. We had no land, all our land belongs to a minority. We worked on waste land and forest to open up padi fields but each time all that we have built were destroyed or robbed away because

we are "illegal". For the sake of our survival, what else can we do besides moving to another place and starting it all over again. However each time we build they destroy. In the end, a few of us who are leading were arrested. We were said to a 'threat to security' and what we have done is considered 'subversive activity'. They even call us 'antinationals! All these are damned lies'.

"Why didn't you employ a lawyer to fight for your case?" I asked naively.

"A lawyer is useless. We are detained under the Internal Security Act which disallow any trial."

"What? You are not trialed. Then how long is your sentence?"

"It's indefinite. We would be detained as long as we do not submit to the authority. They use all kinds of torture on us to force us to betray our political ideals and stand. Many people were killed or have gone crazy. We were not allowed to sing, or to read books freely and sometimes not allowed to eat and they frequently send their so-called riot squad to use violence on us. That's how my eyes got injured."

"But I thought it was injured when you fell down during a riot."

"Who told you that?"

"The policeman."

"It's a damn lie. We went on hunger strike in order to fight for a better treatment of detainees. There wasn't any riot at all before the 'riot squad' came in and started clubing us. Of course they did not allow the news to leak out".

"No wonder they did not allow your friends and relatives to visit you. They even told me that you are a trouble maker and warned me not to talk to you."

"They are afraid because we are the bearer of the truth"

Our discussion stretched deep into the night. I wrote to Ahmad when he was back at the concentration camp but recieved no reply. Somehow, my letters ended up in my father's hand. He demanded me to stop 'flirting' around with that 'subversive element'. When I argued, he even slapped me across my face and warned me that he will tie me up if I disobeyed him.

At first I cried but then, when I remembered how Ahmed braved through all those difficulties, I stopped crying, 'How can I be so weak and feeble?' I must be able to stand up against greater difficulties because I, too want to become a bearer of the truth!



POEM —

SPYROS DISASTER

"We will investigate and punish the culprit"
shouted the trade union leaders.

*"We will enforce a stricter regulation on safety
and punish those who neglected it."*
warned the Labour Ministry.

*"Every healthy man and woman should donate their blood
to save the victims and filled up the blood bank"*
pleaded the Ministry of Health.

*"I plea with everyone of you to donate generously
towards the labour foundation, spyros victim funds and
. . etc." are the words of the MPs.*

*"I feel very sorry towards the victims.
We will try our best to help them. We will provide free
education to the victims' children. We will"*
said the Jurong Shipyard Big Boss.

Yes,
*All of you seem to be very concern of the victims' plight
through all that you said.*

But,
*None of you are willing to tell us
the cause of the explosion.
None of you dare to assure us
that disaster will not occur again.*

*Weeks have already passed,
and you have yet to tell us
the outcome of the investigation.*

*Why is it only after this disaster
that you decided to take stricter measure on safety?
Haven't the past accidents shown you
that there is a lack of safety measure?*

*I agree in donating blood to save the victims,
but I am disgusted at the way
you made use of the disaster
to publicise the blood bank.*

*My dear MPs,
asking for donation is all that you can do?
I plea to you
to stand up as a true representative of the people.
To speak up for the victims and the truth.*

*You are the culprit
and now try to cover up your crime by doing something good.
But,*

*don't you have any conscience?
Don't you know
an accident like this meant
the losing of limbs, sights and even lives?
Can't you see that those living victims can't even work,
talk, move or even eat properly?
Don't you know that they are suffering?
What that you have done will not be able to compensate
the suffering and sorrows of the victims.
Why can't you stop acting and confess?
Why can't you help them sincerely?*

POEMS CORNER

BUKIT TIMAH SINGAPORE

*This highway I know,
the way into the city
where the muddy canal goes
These are the sides of coarse grasses
where the schoolboys stumble in early morning,
wet-staining their white shoes.*

*This is the way the city is fed
men, machines
flushed out of their short dreams and suburban holes
to churn down this waiting gullet;
they flow endlessly this way
from dawn, before sky opens,
to the narrow glare of noon
and evening slow closing.*

*Under the steaming morning
ambition flashes by in a new car;
the reluctant salesman faced
with another day of selling his pride
hunches over the lambretta, swerving
from old farmer with fruit-heavy basket.*

*The woman back from market
remark that this monsoon will be bad
for the price of vegetables;
their loitering children, too small for school,
learn the value of five and ten-cents
from hunger and these market days.*

*All morning the tired buses whine
their monotonous route, drag
from stop to stop,
disgorge schoolchildren, pale-faced clerks,
long-suffering civil servants,
pretty office-girls, to feed
the megalopolitan appetite.*

*This highway I know,
the only way out of the city;
the same highway under the moon,
the same people under the sea-green
of lamps newly turned on at evening.*

*One day there will be tall buildings
here, where the green trees reach
for the narrow canal.
The holes where the restless sleepers are
will be neat, boxed up on ten-storeys.
Life will be orderly, comfortable,
exciting, occasionally, at the new nightclubs.*

*I wonder what that old farmer would say
if he lived to come this way.*



Lee Tzu Pheng
Extracted from DND.

OH! MY HEART ON THE FLY

written by: Hamita Rahim
October 1977

*Oh! my heart on the fly
Fly aloft the sky
Fly to busy cities
Fly to rustic villages
Fly to every corner of my loving motherland*

*Oh! my heart on the fly
Fly to the paddy fields of Kedah
To listen to the hard-working farmers
Narrating their sad stories
Their stories of tears*

*Oh! my heart on the fly
Fly to the factories at Jurong
To see how the workers toil
Selling cheap their labour
Selling cheap their lives*

*Oh! my heart on the fly
Fly to the beautiful beaches of Trengganu
To ask the diligent fishermen
Why they eat only unwanted fish heads
When they haul back a boatful of fat fishes?*

*Oh! my heart on the fly
Fly to the construction sites on island Singapore
To listen to the delineation of the workers
About the accidents that happen everyday*

*Oh! my heart on the fly
Fly to the great Gunong Tahan
To look at the sea of greenery at the foothills
From this greenery of rubber and oil palm estates
Come the outcries of hunger in its staid accent*

*Oh! my heart on the fly
Fly to the tin mines at Kinta Valley
To ask the workers
How many of their workmates have been buried alive
In yesterday's landslide ?*

*Oh! my heart on the fly
Fly aloft the sky
Fly to busy cities
Fly to rustic villages
Fly to every corner of my loving motherland*

continue on page 35

— Our Brother —

Ethnic minorities and aboriginals are groups which receive least attention in development planning. The orang asli, the original people of West Malaysia, are a case in point. This poem is by a Malaysian who has come to a new awareness of their plight.



*Brother,
you have walked with us three days
and we have stopped
two nights together.*

*In those hours,
long and trying,
you took the threads of our lives
into your hands ----*

*Up the high hills, and
down the steeping slopes,
across gigantic tree trunks, and
through the swift winding streams ----*

*You led us onto the
many secrets of another world
that few have dared
or cared to enter.*

*From three sticks and a cloth
you fashioned shelter from
the night-long rain,
Three stumps and a few twigs
became a fire under you ----
And when the flying bees attacked in droves,
you led us on a headlong run
to crouch and watch them sail us by ----*

*No move or step of yours
was ever too few or many ----
Neither once did we see you falter ----
Footprints light and soft,
treading the barest step on earth,
stopping only here and there
to slice off the stem of trees ----
marking the trail
where we had come ----*

*In those days
you spoke only little of yourself ----
your three children, small and schoolless
for whom you stalk the forest ----
your wife, who died giving birth
two years ago,
your village of twenty,
huddled together in the four shacks
which we passed, late in the day.*

*You said you did not mind the jungle ----
though its hardship had taken toll
on your wife and parents,
its many dangers your sons will
have to face,
You talked of its wildness,
its breadth,
and its freedom,
comparing it to the heat and
pressures of the outside world ----
No power, you said, could move you
to leave this place ----*

*Following your gaze, as far
as the hills ----
Sensing your silence,
deep as the jungle ----
Brother, we understood ----*

*The only bitterness that we heard you speak
was of the strangers, who came,
one after another,
to save you from your destiny ----*

*The foreign experts,
the orang puteh,
who never ceased being 'fascinated',
treating you as some precious ornament
of an ancient life,
to be preserved at all costs
in a bottle jar of 'jungle reserve' ----*

*The impatient pioneers of progress
who see you through the eyes
of their master PLAN:
a stubborn obstacle who refused to leave
the 'unproductive forest'
for the tame soil of their chosen town ----*

*In their books they labelled you:
"Of low intelligence" - "Resistant to Change" -*

*To the national leaders,
more and more worries about
'keeping the peace',
you have been classified 'Of Unknown
Allegiance', an 'objective threat to the*

*national security' ----
placed among those whose hearts and minds
must be won soon - or 'lost forever' ----*

*You listened to all of them,
in your silent, patient way,
And they smiled, and nodded,
and left, satisfied,
But schooled in the perils of
the jungle,
you saw the scheming
on the sugared tongues.
In your heart you knew,
and did not forget.*

*Yesterday,
our British masters,
who love nature and animals,
created a Park ----*

*Today,
our local administrators
are maintaining the airstrip ----
Tomorrow,
in service of defence and development,
half the jungle world will be
blown under water
to make way for the Dam.*

*Brother,
your trees and your animals,
your home and your people
will be pushed yet further back
the decreasing jungle ----*

*This morning,
down the river for the last time,
we are travelling on,
back to where the roads are
hot and wide ----*

*Leaving you
to break yet newer trails on
virgin ground ----*

*For only a few days, we
followed in your steps,
Yet now, how clear the miles become,*

*With the many lessons you taught us,
the most important
secret of all ----*

That this jungle ----

and our land ----

*belongs truly
to the real people,*

Like:

*Don't give it up,
our
Brother!*



O. Kopi

continue from pg 33

*Oh! my heart on the fly
Fly to every corner of my loving motherland
To tell all my fellow countrymen
To awake and unite
For the hard life won't last long
When the sun breaks through the dark clouds
We shall be living a happy life*

*Oh! my heart on the fly
Fly aloft the sky!*

*He is dead
like the others
Not seen and not heard
Nobody knows how or when,
but he is dead
And death has no return.*

*They wept,
cried their heart out
And endured sleepless nights.
No words can pacify their sorrows
they want to know why
Must it be their love ones.*

*Some people said
its mere fate
But is that true?*

*All those money saved on safety devices
All those time scrapped from safety precautions
and preparations
All those round the clock work
to ensure fast delivery
And the faulty sub-contractor system*

*Can you
still call it fate
THEY ARE ALL IRON EVIDENCE*

*Yet, they blarred,
but what have they done?
They are just out for the limelight
While the guilty ones
Sneak quietly into the dark
not wanting their name
to be tainted with this unforgiveable crime.*

*We know
those criminals
under their cloak of sympathy and rage*

*We will
unmask them
and make them pay for what they have done!*

The Spyros Criminal

⚡ BENSON HO ⚡

简介

联合校园计划终于在78/79年度的新学期实行了。这计划是要使多数受华文教育的南大生「浸在」一个讲英语的学习环境。目前新大和南大的文科、社会科学系、理学院及商学院的一年级学生，已在前星大武吉知马校园（现称联合校园 JC）一起上课。

联合校园计划只是一个暂时的计划，大约会持续三年左右。计划中的首批南大生，将在 JC 内攻读三年，也就是全部的大学生活。第二、第三批将各别在 JC 逗留二年和一年；然后转回南大。

联合校园计划的理论根据，就是所谓的「全面浸入」概念。由统计数字显字，南大毕业生的职业出路机会，一向都比新大低。这是由于南大主要教学媒介是华语。因此南大生在掌握英语方面就比较差些。当碰上要求能讲流畅英语的工作时，往往就处于不利的地位。尤其现在的政府部门和许多商业机构，均以英语为媒介语。即使这些南大生比那些能讲流畅英语的人更具有高深学识，多数的雇主还是只愿录取那些能讲英语和执行指示的英校生。再加上许多雇主对南大生抱有偏见与歧视，使南大生的出路更加深一层障碍。

南洋大学自殖民地时期建立以来，便遭受当局多次企图把它的华文教育特性改以英文为主的大专学府。然而这些企图的动机其政治目的多过经济原因。当时的南大学生是反殖运动的前锋，也是主要支持左倾进步的人民行动党之生力军。随着执政的人民行动党变质，这代表华人文化、语文、教育最高中心的南大，因它发扬的华文教育与执政党的英文至上政策不合，被视为一项政治威胁。因此南大学生会在1965年被当局通过军警武力镇压，改组成象今天那种严厉受控制的学生会。

事实证明，南大学生地位的下降是由于当局一直不肯对它正式承认。加上政府部门全采用英文为媒介语，南大生的工作出路就更狭窄了。

然而当局也认识到华文所具有的文化与社会价值观念是能够压制西方颓废文化的影响。不过他们一方面又担心这会产生太多的社会党悟性而造成政治不稳定；一方面又不希望失去亚洲人民具有的刻苦耐劳、勤俭和有纪律的美德。这些美德是建立新加坡经济的必须条件。

在这种为难的情况下，当局搬出了「两种语文政策」的解决方案。望想通过这政策，培养出具有

联合校园 学生协会

J.C.S.A.

东西方两个世界文化精华的新加坡人——既通过英文增进西方自由企业的观念，华文则可保留勤俭、刻苦耐劳及有纪律的美德。

联合校园就是「两种语文政策」实施的最高表现。当局虽然过去曾经把南大的教学媒介改为英语，但南大生在课外仍旧以华语交谈。原因很简单，南大学多数住在大学宿舍，二、三年级的旧生大都以华语交谈，讲华语的习惯便很自然地产生。

所谓「全面浸入」，并非只是「鼓励英文」那么简单，主要还是想阻止华文的发展。因此联合校园的出笼就是要将南大新生同云南园里讲华语的旧生隔离，「浸在」一个讲英语的环境的新大。到一九八一年时，这批联合校园的南大生回到云南园，南大已经没有讲华语的学生了。一个新型讲英语的「新南大」终于造出来了。从前的南大早已埋葬在人们的心忆中。

联合校园协会的产生

上面所谈的是有关 JC 的计划。那些现今在 JC 的南大生情况又怎样呢？目前最使联合校园当局感到头痛的是有关 JC 内学生活动的内容范围。因为 JC 的学生是由两种不同语文源流的新大与南大生所组成。

一路来，受华文教育和英文教育者都得到当局的不同政策对待。华文教育者被列为具有政治性的威胁——即反政府的思想。英文教育者则被一般认为亲政府。结果便产生了两套不同标准来对付新大和南大生。例如在南大学生会，章程规定所有的委员会必需要有一名大学职员，教授作顾问。否少南大会因没法找到顾问或顾问被警告或受压制而被迫解散。

在星大那里的情况就不同。当局还能容忍，让学生有些自由。多多少少学生还能有一点自主权独立搞活动。因为通常这些活动对当局是毫无威胁的。限制当然还是有的。比如对新大学生会财政的

控制，但这怎么也比不上当局对南大学生会的严密控制和监视。

现在南大生来到了这比较自由、参加活动方面也不象在南大那样严厉受控制的环境，会不会有什么事情发生呢？这问题正是当局所极为挂虑的！

结果他们唯有出此下策，禁止目前星大所有的学生组织在联合校园活动。借着这个机会，声称“为了阻止教授对南大生的歧视”，抬出了「联合校园学生协会」。并且说的蛮好听，什么 JCSA 是不分彼此，没有歧视，为全体 JC 学生而成立的。

但是，当局似乎不急于组成 JCSA。这同当局欲减少 JC 学生活动的意图是有关系的。如 JCSA 成立的慢，而联合校园的计划只是三年，则联合校园的学生是无法把自己组织起来。当局来说正是合其心意。甚至有消息传出校方曾想私下挑选人员来凑成暂时的 JCSA 委员会。

学生对 JCSA 的反应。

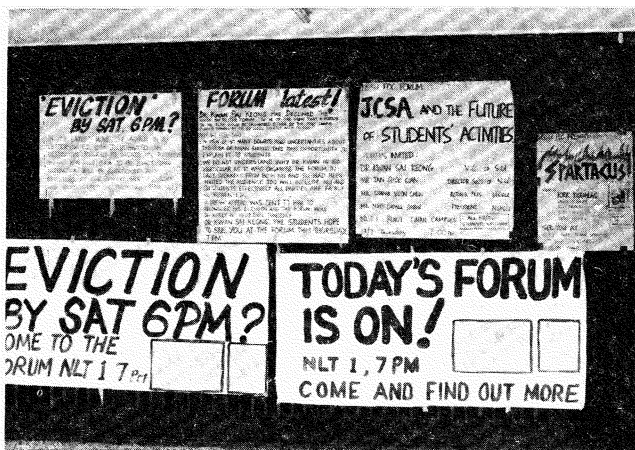
星大学生会 (ussu) 虽然了解 JCSA 的产生起过程，但她认为把 JC 的学生组织起来是有必要的。在这大前提下，星大学生会接受 JCSA 的设立。不

过，学生会坚决认为成立 JCSA，应通过学生的民主投票方式表决，不应任由校方摆布。并且呼吁校方公布建议中的 JCSA 章程，让联合校园的同学召开大会加以讨论，修正通过。

十月三日的 JCSA 选举更说明了他不受学生的欢迎。12 个席位中只有 4 名大多数来自一年级的学生提名竞选。第二、第三年级的旧生在接受报章访问时指出：JCSA 是校方的傀儡，用来和星大学生会对抗；一些则不满校方对待学生活动的态度；有一小部分则表示他们所感兴趣的是自己的前途。当校方被报章要求发表有关 JCSA 选举事宜的意见，则表示不愿评论，只说他们将会关注此事。是否如此诚心去关注，我们只有拭目以待了。

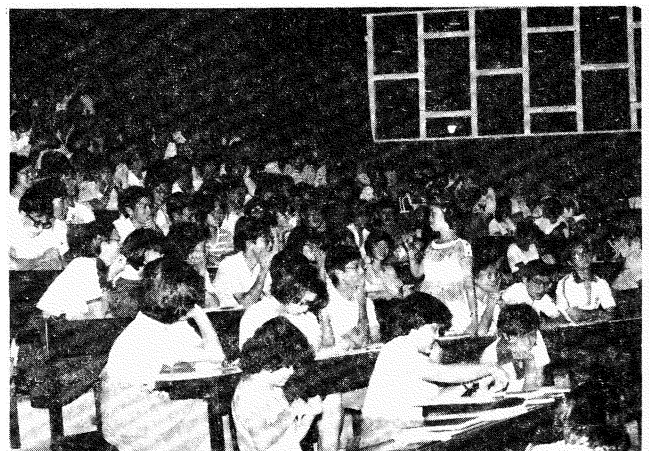
结论：

通过 JCSA 的事件，可以显明地看到当局想禁止学生在校园进行活动的动机。虽然目前他们成功地制造了 JCSA 事件来阻挠学生组织活动，但她们是怎么也控制不了学生们应有的组织权力。最好的证明就是已被改组的星大学生会，财政虽然被控制，最近还是能独立地站起来为同学们讲话，事取权益。



Posters on the issue

Forum organised on 'JCSA and the future of student activities'



独立大学

事件的反映

杜林译

最近独立事件已演变成大马一宗主要的政治问题。事件至今发展到独大公司和执政当局公开对抗。广泛受合阶层华人（主要是华人同业公会和社团）所支持的独立大学公司，在今年一月卅日向马最高元首呈上了一份由4,238个机关华团所盖章签印支持之请求恩准创办独立大学的请原书。当教育部长拿督姆沙希旦宣布马政府拒绝独大创办时，整个事件顿时陷入混乱。（根据一九七五年的大学及大学学院法的创校准令，首先是必须得到最高元首赐准，其次是国会的同意。）独立大学公司已准备通过法律途径，控告马政府违反国家宪法的精神，忽视了全马华人的权利。

十月十九日，当局禁止独立大学公司理事会召开全国华人注册社团代表大会。接着，当地许多显要人物纷纷出来，警告独大事件将会引起两大种族之间的冲突。这么一来，独大原有的创办精神，旨在协助国家解人民缺乏受高等教育的机会，已被转移和添上了种族主义的色彩。

独大事件

马来西亚现今主要的教育问题是人民得到高等教育的机会很小。目前所有的八间大学、学院根本容纳不下那庞大急欲求学的学生数目的事实，是全国所共知的。

1977/78年，申请入学者高达25,988名。但只有5,953名被录取，其余的均被拒于大学门外，不能继续深造。一些大学对其他非马来籍种族的学额分配不平均，进一步使不满情绪加深。还有新生的录取是分土著和非土著两份名单进行，土著均被优先录取。在这严重不均衡的教育情况下，大批非土著学生唯有纷纷出国求学。出国人数甚至和国内大学求学的学生人数几乎相同。独大的创办目的也正是为了照顾那些无法在国内大学就读的非马来籍学生，而不需跑到老远的外国去。

谁受害？

然而受教育的问题，影响最大主要还是占人口大多数的穷人（84.4%的人民每月家庭收入只有399元）。那些富有的，出国是不成问题的。穷人子弟呢，他们的前途只有加入廉价劳工

的队伍，去给本地和外国资本家做工。

一般迷信思想说穷人生来愚蠢。这种只从表面现象来看。而没有找出根源所在就下定论的说法，是错误的。从许多专业研究者的报告显示，“社会和经济”仍是影响学生学业表现的主要因素。对穷人子弟来说，一般都得分担家庭的经济担子，那来多余的时间做功课。除此之外，复杂的社会环境不断引诱孩子们，使他们对学习失去兴趣。

总的来说，大马教育出现的问题（或可说是多数第三世界国家均面对的问题）是很难指望解决；除非是加在穷人身上不合理的社会因素去掉。大量学童辍学的现象，就是很好的证明。目前年龄十五岁还能就读的学生有90%是来自富裕的家庭。由此可见，贫富之间受教育的问题是多么的不公平。

马来人“懒惰”和“落后”的论调，更是当局长期以来用以掩饰所谓能解决马来人困境的“给予优先”政策。无可否认，马来人是落后，但这不能说其他种族是富裕的。明显的，大马各族人民的贫困问题是被掩盖了。（从统计显示，马来人平均每月家庭收入是卅四元，华人六十八元印人五十七元），全都比最低\$200元贫穷线还低。还有那些全无入息的失业者呢？若这和国内那些买办阶级以及外国资本家所拥有的财产相比，那是有天渊之别。

当局的恐惧

关于独大的创办，当局是有许多顾虑的。就马大副校长曾警

告刚入学的新生，要他们严格遵守大学条例与规则，否则就“收拾包袱回家”！他的这番话反映了当局急欲压制学生的活动和觉醒，以防止1974—1975年学生事件重演。1975年大学法令（修正）法案的通过，更多压制学生活动的政节便在大学里实施；法令中有一条还规定学生或学生团体均不准参加或连系任何社团、政党、工会或其他组织，即便是合法注册的。虽然大学法令是通过了，合法了，但并不等于改变了当局对学生敢讲敢言的恐惧。因此，对私人创办的大学，

当局更不能肯定这些人是否会严正执行大学法令，用来对付和压制学生，以防止他们“闹事”。从这一点，我们是不难想像到当局为什么不允许独立大学的成立。

结 论

马独立大学事件是种族主义者所造成的必然产物。他们所推行的“土著主义”(BUMIPUTRALISM)（注：土著优先政策）严重地加深了各族间紧张的种族问题。其实这些种族政策的主要保护者都是那些有权有势、富裕的马来贵

族，他们利用所谓的“马来人特权”为所欲为。而广大马来农民、渔民和工人生活还是那么贫困、受尽剥削。什么好处也得不到，更谈不上什么生意、投资。

在这些少数马来贵族阶级的支配下、毕竟受苦的还是广大的穷人。从1957年至1970年占人口最贫穷的40%（大部份是马来人）已愈加贫困。40%中的20%，收入减少了14%，其余的减少了3%（资料来源：马来西亚财政部73/74年经济报告）。

“团结”，巫统的口号现在看来已有点不实在了。

接自第二十八页

各班组织队伍）。不过这些却骗不了学生们，大家都看得出这是校方另一个手段来压制学生自织的活动，（ECA branch把Sports Council的每项活动都复印了。）

我们的进行工作受到更大的挫折就是院长拒绝给我们半天假日来举行这项目，这使到赛跑会在黑暗中闭幕，以及各队无时间准备热身运动等等。但多次的谈判，都落空（按：每年都得到半天）。

虽然校方多次要减少Sports Council的地位（全体学生的运动代表）但是这Mass relay也不应给予信赖（学生被更贵更好的奖品吸引了）Mass relay当天负责秩序工作人员包括学生（因为他们是工院的运动男女员），讲师，以及工院的职员等；所有的纪律都没有实施，学生们都以欺骗的手段完成赛跑——（每队里多过十个学生，跑短路，以男代取女的去项（10th, 20th, 30th, 40th, 50th）。救伤人员也是不足使到伤者留在一旁。

这些现象都在Poly 50当天出现；同学都以玩臭的心理来参与。抽筋很常见因为在短短的六天里伤势还没复元。

从这项活动，学生是有能力自织活动；各项的挫折只能使我们认清院方的本质以动使我们更加努力。

ECA，你败了！



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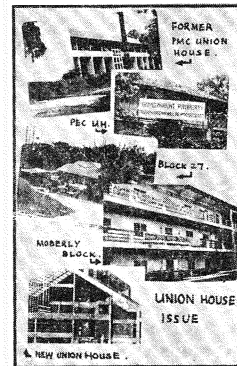
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SINGAPORE TECHNOCRAT

DENGAN KEAJAIBAN
Supplement
BERKUALITI

DIAGNOSIS OF UNION HOUSE ISSUE



Editorial

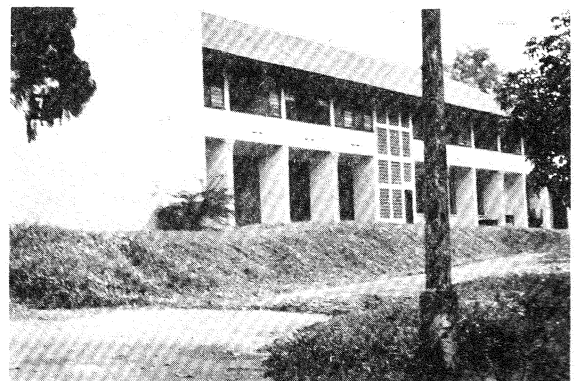
Time and again, events had happened to the Union; without our knowledge. Much of it are schemed by the Administration in attempts to undermine the socially-orientated SPSU. The Union fees issue, the orientation experiences (both in 77/78 and 78/79), the victimisation. When union leaders distributed open letters and staged rallies to clarify the what and why of events, though sometimes in emotional tone, students began to dub the Union 'anti-Admin.' without giving due analyses to what were been brought out.

The editor recognises such a phenomenon as unhealthy and attempts to set out and rectify it. The Union House issue is perhaps the longest and most pressing as the completion of the new Union House building draws near. This special issue traces development in the past, in brief, and elaborates on the need for a Union House in the control of students. It also draws lesson from similar issue of fraternal organisation and hopes to put facts to students in the correct perspective. Photographs are included whenever available to clearly illustrate the picture. As the saying goes, a picture speaks a hundred words!

The Case of Princess Mary Campus Union House

On 15th Oct '76, the Union was informed by the Admin that the PMC UH has to be vacated by 31st Dec '76, to make way for the development of the new campus.

Numerous letters and reminders were sent to the Admin requesting for a temporary place, but no reply was received. After much pressure and publicity through the press and our publications, hinting to take up further actions, a miserable small space in block 27 (ie former PMC building which is demolished) was offered.



PMC UNION HOUSE

However, the place was so small that placing a table tennis table within practically left it with only walking space; so how could the Union function? Hence the Union rejected the place and asked for alternatives.

To explain the situation to the students, posters were put up at the canteens. The Admin subsequently engaged the police into the campus to take down the content of the posters, creating tension in the campus. When Union officials confronted them, they denied being called in by the Admin.

During the vacation, the PMC UH was raided by the Admin. All the locks were forced open and properties chucked into a small room in block 27. The Admin even put up the sign 'SPSU HOUSE' everywhere around the vicinity of block 27, trying to force the Union to

accept the place and mislead the students into believing so.

Therefore, the Council resolved to take up further action. A banner was put up at Prince Edward Campus UH. In the early hour the next day, at about 4.30 am, a mysterious man came and tore it down and sped away in an awaiting car.

When the 77/78 session started, the Union had to take the initiative to muscle into a plot of empty open space within the aeronautical workshop block (W107 which was then not ready for use as a W/S). At present, the Union is sited at W601, running a 'SPSU Games Centre', providing all sorts of games facilities.

The case of Prince Edward Campus Union House

Some years back, the PEC UH was given to the Poly Admin to convert it into a Students' Union House, by some Port's Workers Organisation.

However due to the negligence of the Students' Council then, the maintenance was left to the Admin. The Union House was usually frequented by some students who came and played billiards or table soccer. A security guard was employed to chase all students away every night by 10 pm and the house left idle until 8 am the next morning.

But positive changes occurred during the 16th Council. The Council in realising her role in catering for students' welfare and safe-guarding students' right, organised activities for the students and the Union House was utilised to the fullest. Since then, the UH was always packed with students every day and even weekends, till late at night.

However, the PEC UH was forcefully broken into by the Admin on the 17th Oct '78 and the place converted into a government property. All this was done



*PEC UNION HOUSE –
UNILATERALLY CONVERTED INTO
GOVERNMENT PROPERTY*

when the Union was still negotiating over more place for effective functioning and storage.

Analysis of the

Union House Issue

— Dane

The case of PMC and PEC UH should be seen as an overall plan to undermine the Union, crippling her not only financially, victimising students' leaders but also to deny the Union a decent place in the campus for organising activities, reaching out to all Poly students.

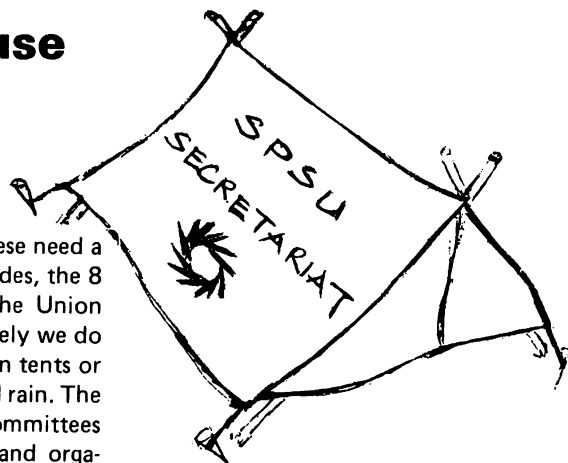
By sending police into the campus, it is indeed an intimidation of students and violation of campus autonomy. From the very act of the Admin, attempting in all ways to get rid of an organisation which is the sole representative of all Poly students, can they be for stu-

Importance of Union House

— in Students' Control !

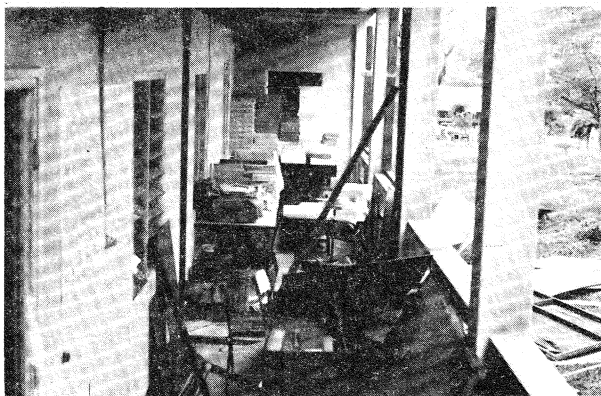
The need for a place in campus for students to gather and organise themselves has been unfailingly stressed by the Union over and over again. The Union is providing photostating service, cyclostyling service, sales of stationeries, loaning of games facilities, camping and welfare

equipment, etc; and all these need a place to house them. Besides, the 8 standing committees of the Union need a place to work. Surely we do not expect them to work in tents or under the seasonal tropical rain. The functioning of all these committees in providing the services and orga-

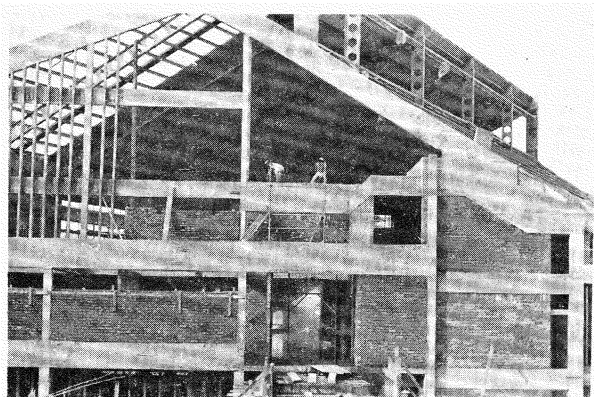


dents' interests?

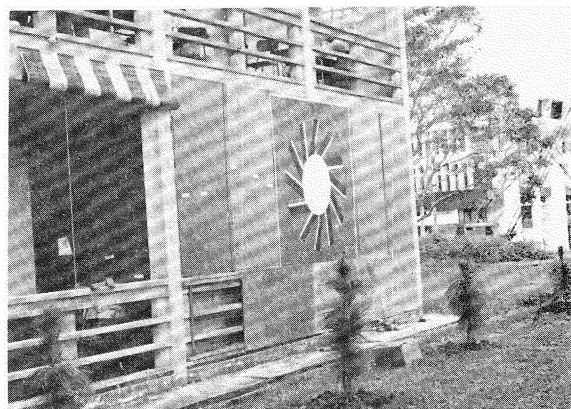
In the demolition of the erection at Moberly Block, the involvement of the Building Control authorities is seen as a tactic of the Admin in diverting the logger-heads to between SPSU and the government body. In the first place, the Admin was the one who left the Union no choice but to erect the partition; and the first disapproval was from them as they claimed the partition 'unsightly'. Subsequently they capitalised on the ignorance of SPSU of the building regulation and exploited the 'illegality' of the erection to instrument its demolition ultimately.



Demolished pub-room extension



Soon to be completed Union House



UNSIGHTLY PARTITION

As a recognised body both internally and external-ly, it is essential and basically a right of the Union to have a place in the campus (one that is under student control).

It is already widely speculated that the new Union House building will be ready before and end of the year. The Admin, understanding its present attitude towards the Union, had deliberately change the name to 'Students Facilities Centre and Canteen' instead of Union House. (The motive is discussed in the article Importance of a Union House in students' control.) It would not be hard to conclude that the Admin will definitely not allow the Union to have control over the new Union House.

The fate of the Union House now depends on the students to decide. To remain indifferent to the issue would mean surrendering our basic right to the 'bully' in campus. The Union might not have completely satisfied our expectation in catering for our welfare (but do examine whose fault it lies in), however, now is not the time to squabble over internal discrepancies, but to unite and face the challenge from without. Our stay in Poly is only a mere 3 years, so while we are here, let's contribute our part to add a leaf to history.

nising activities premises the importance of the Union in catering for the well-being of the students. Up to this point, the writer believes the reasoning is established beyond doubt.

However the point that needs to be expounded is not just the want of a Union House but the importance of having it under the control of students.

The USSU union house, before USSU's reconstitution, was opened 24 hours a day for use by students and this gave much convenience to students who need to stay overnight to study or carry out society or Union work. The control of the Union house was then in the students and things were very much easier done. But nothing is ever the same now as the Admin took over control of the union house; which incidently they call Yusof Ishak House. (The idea is to play down the importance of the word Students' Union. Well, the Polytechnic Admin is fast learning from their counterparts in Singapore University as they imitatively begin calling the soon-to-be-completed Union House building a 'Students Facilities Centre and Canteen'. Monkey sees, monkey does!) The situation is really pathetic in USSU now as the Admin blatantly exercises totalitarian control over the premises. USSU's ex-cos, clubs and societies members wanting to enter their own rooms have to get the keys from a 'estate manager' who holds all the keys. Surprise aren't you? But wait till you hear of the attempt by the Poly Admin to impose similar tactic to stifle SPSU activities.

Coming back to Poly, much inconvenience is caused to the Union by the Admin with the imposition of the 10.00 pm. regulation which stipulates students to leave the union house after the specified hours. The rule was only seriously enforced recently with the stationing of security guards and Unidentified Fishy Officers (UFO) who patrolled late into the wee hours of 3 to 4 am. before retiring to rest.

On one occasion, before the enforcement of the ruling, Teh Yap Cheng, Assistant Registrar, Lee Kwok Kiong, SLO, and other UFOs busted into the Union Secretariat at Moberly Block at around 1 to 2 am. and mercilessly chased out all the students (including societies' officials) from the premises. No consideration was given as to how the students were to go home at that hour of the night. The regulation causes publication work (which sometimes has to be done overnight in a rush) and other committee work (in time of big project) to be hampered resulting in delays and stoppages. Such a thing would never have happened has the Union House being

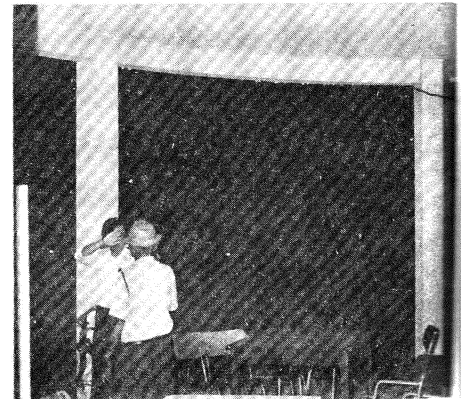
in the control of students.

Another factor which must be taken into consideration is the red-tape and bureaucracy encountered in booking facilities and rooms from the Admin. Often bookings of rooms for cultural performances, slide-shows, filmshows, talks, etc, met with demands from the Admin for censorship number, name of speakers and participants, previews of slides and items put up in performances, and so on, which smack of censorship and intimidation of students' right to organise activities in campus. Worst, with the slightest excuse, the Union was often denied access to the facilities. Such repressive environment is indiscriminately detrimental to the growth of student activism in campus.

Fellow students, the importance of having the Union House under students' control is starkly dissected for us to perceive. It remains now for us to act and prevent such a calamity from being carried too far. Spread the words to others and let us unite to assert our full rights to organise activities!



Crowded secretariat at moberly block.



'U F O' - a reality in Poly ?

EVICITION

A LESSON FROM USSU

Danny Sim

Introduction

USSU, even after its reconstitution in 1975 into a boneless structure, has never been totally squashed as we see former active students taking up responsibilities in the new born clubs and societies to carry on their ideals of organising activities for students. This had dealt the Admin a considerable blow in their ill-motivated schemes to cut down student activism. In retaliation, the Admin tighten their grip on the union funds (which the Amendment Act empowered them to) and recently, they cooked up the plot of forming the Joint Campus Students Association in a move to displace USSU from organising any activity for their members in JC. The article here is not to dwell into the formation of the JCSA, but the effect it had on USSU.

USSU to move!

To facilitate the formation of the yet uncertain JCSA, the Admin issued USSU with an ultimatum to vacate the Union House by 6 pm., Saturday, 15th July; after preliminary discussion had failed to reach any agreement on conditions for eviction. In the preliminaries, USSU had, after much internal squabbling, come up with 5 resolutions, one of which read "USSU will not move over to Kent Ridge Students' Centre unless the places of students' use are under the control and administration of the Students' Union". Because of this point and other resolutions by USSU to continue organising activities for the time being pending the materialisation of JCSA, it had stalled any agreement between the 2 parties and led to Admin unilaterally issuing the ultimatum without any consensus.

Agreement reached.

On the day of the dateline, an agreement was reached between USSU and the Admin after the Admin had met with conditions proposed in the Extra-ordinary Council Meeting the day before. In it, USSU reiterated that they will only move on the sole condition that Union House and all its facilities be kept open for use by all student clubs and societies. The verbal (and later written) agreement reached with the PRO assured USSU that only the General Office will be shifted and Union House will remain open and facilities made available and USSU on receiving written assurance agree to shift out its secretariat.

Admin violated agreement.

However on the next morning, Admin with a huge resource of manpower from the Estate Office, insisted on moving out not only the General Office, but also the societies Room, the Printing Room, the Committee Room and the Publication Room. This move was a clear violation of the agreement reached the previous day. It deprived all students and their organisations of the printing facilities, meeting rooms and filing cabinets hitherto used by them, in Union House.

The PRO reasoned that Union House would be open to students "but not societies and clubs". There would be facilities for rest and recreation etc. but no facility for societies and clubs (like meeting rooms, cabinets, printing and typing and telephones). After 20 minutes of futile debate, students gave way and the disputed rooms were totally evacuated, cabinets and all.

On top of this, the evicted room were locked up with new locks fixed by the Admin on the very morning shifting took place. In the afternoon, CISCO guards appeared in the Union House car park on instruction from the Admin. Asked about the reason for their presence, one guard replied that they came to prevent such occurrences as Union House being 'burnt down' (?).



USSU's General Office being removed!

Lesson drawn.

1. Students in most institutions recognise the importance that the Union House should be in the control of students.

2. In the whole tussle with USSU, the University Admin had cunningly exploited the use of words to mislead students of their intention. Therefore in our negotiation with Poly Admin, we should be careful of their phraseology of words.
3. When reason failed, the University Admin resorted to 'muscle power' and CISCO guards to intimidate students. However, USSU officials had all along stressed reason over force and kept their cool in highly explosive situation. We should learn from them to always negotiate things with reason.
4. It had been proven in this case that the University

Admin can be very irrational in their blatant attempts to repress student activities. The Poly Admin is by no means more angelic than their University counterparts. They had acted unreasonably in tearing down the extension in Moberly Block and banging their ways into the old PEC and PMC UH without consensus from both sides. Therefore we, as students, should not be hoodwinked into believing that Admin is always right.

Well, fellow collegians, learn your lessons from others' experience and apply it in our own situation.

APPENDICES

1. LETTER FROM EX-CO TO THE PRINCIPAL

The Principal,
S'pore Polytechnic

17 October 1978

Dear Sir,

We would like to inform you that the notice for the Polytechnic's possession of PEC Union House reached us on the morning of 16th October '78 and on that very afternoon, policemen had already guarded the place even before we could move out. In fact the evacuation of the Union House has been delayed mainly because of the lack of sufficient place in DRC and of the many fruitless negotiations between the Administration and Union officials due to the insincere attitudes held by the Polytechnic Administration during the meeting. (Please refer to the letters to you dated 3rd and 11th Oct.) But the raid of the PEC Union House, believed to be masterminded by Lee Kwok Kiong, was carried out as early as 4.30 a.m. this morning in spite of the fact that both parties have not come to a common agreement. Now all our assets were being transferred to Block 6 and we were not given the keys to

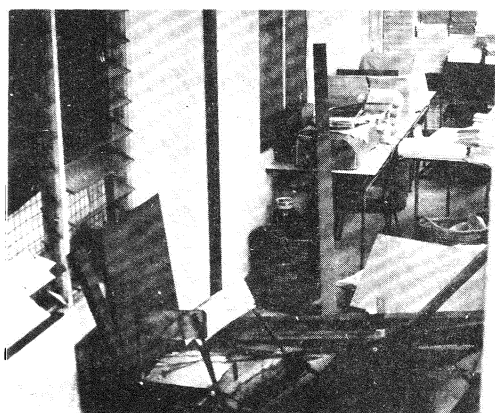


Union properties being unloaded at Block 6.

these rooms. Isn't it ridiculous that the owner do not hold the keys but have to ask them from the Administration whenever we need to enter these rooms? Also we would like to seek an explanation for the above act and for the relevant authority whom we can refer to for damages done to our properties during this raid.

It is also exactly this problem of insufficient place in the Moberly Block and with no other alternatives that the Union builds a partition to facilitate more working space. Instead of giving us more rooms, it is regrettable that the Administration view that adequate temporary functional and operational areas have been given and Lee Kwok Kiong chose to send in a demolition squad to demolish this 'unsightly' (as Lee Kwok Kiong put it) partition. We should clarify that Union Officials did show the in-charge of the demolition squad the letter, that was intended to be sent on this same day, of our intention to apply for a permit for the erection of the partition as we are at first ignorant of such a Building Control Act.

It was in a matter of minutes that the partition was torn down brutally and our property (also the 7 000 students' property) are exposed to rain and shine and damaged by the falling timber. We hope that you can advise us to whom we can claim the damages done



A beam landing on the scanning machine.

and see for yourself the irrational actions done.

We viewed the above acts as another attempt to hinder the Students' Union from catering for the students effectively and we DEMAND immediate space to be given to us to facilitate the Union a sufficient working place.

In view of the urgent need of space, we urge you to reply as soon as possible.

Thank you.

Yours-In-Student's Solidarity,

*19th students'
Ex-co*



Publication room at Moberly Block.

2 OPEN LETTER TO ALL POLY STUDENTS FROM THE 19TH STUDENTS' COUNCIL

18/10/78.

Recent events in campus had indeed been too intolerable and we are prompted to issue this open letter to all Poly students. The events in question concerned specifically the Union House issue and other related matters.

THE INCIDENTS

1. PEC Union House (UH) properties removed!

In the early morning of Tuesday (17/10/78), as early as 4.30 a.m., lorry load of hired hands, under the instruction of Mr. Lee Kwok Kiong, broke into the PEC Union House and bundled up all the properties of SPSU onto the lorry. The whole operation lasted till around 8.30 a.m. Police were stationed in the UH supervising the operation and preventing Union officials from entering the premises. It was later learnt that all the Union properties were removed from the UH and stockpiled in 4 rooms within the old Block 6 in DRC.

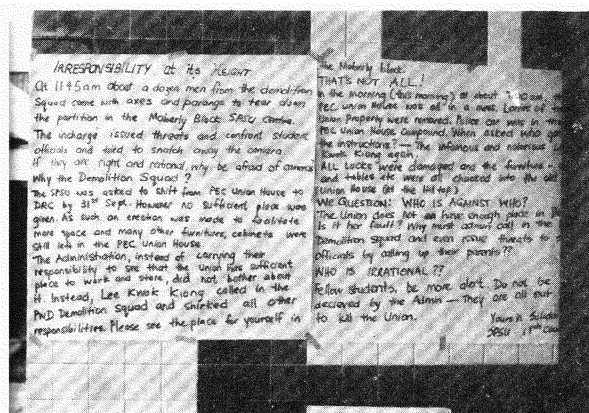
2. Axe-wielding demolition squad tore down Union's extension room!

At around 11.45 a.m. the same morning, a dozen member strong demolition squad arrived at the Moberly Block, armed with parangs and axes. The officer-in-charge 'flashed' out a card and claimed himself to be from the PWD, under instruction from the Ministry to tear down the extension. Despite the Union General Secretary showing the officer a letter stating our application of a permit for the extension, order was given to the workmen to start the demolition work which lasted a mere few minutes. No time was given to allow the students to remove the properties within the room. Union officials taking photographs of the demolition work were threatened by fierce looking workmen. One even wielded his axe wildly at the Union official. They left after completely demolishing the extension room, damaging the building materials and leaving it strewn all over the place.

What leads to all these incidents

In early July, the Admin., under prodding from the Union, had written to inform the Union of their decision to let the Union use the Moberly Block (Rooms M3 and M4) and at the same time announced their intention to take back W601 and the PEC UH. The Union was then given until 30th Sept. '78 to move out of PEC Union House.

However, the 2 rooms allocated at Moberly Block were very insufficient to hold all the assets of the Union, not to say organise activities. Subsequently, the Union had to erect an extension to facilitate the carrying out of publication work and also made a request for additional spaces in the Moberly Block to be given to the Union to store the other assets still in PEC UH. Much negotiation and correspondence transpired on the matter which is still in a deadlock. Before things



Posters explaining the incidents.

编者的话

一次又一次的，在我们不知不觉中学生会又发生了许多事件。大部份是因院方蓄意降低这个有着集体倾向的学生会在一般学生中的地位所造成的。例如院方不肯帮助学生会鸠收会员费，间接上影响到学生会的经济，学生会在迎新方面（在77 78和78 79两届）所经历过重重的困难和迫害学生领袖等事件。当学生领袖分发公开信和召开群众大会向学生们表明事件及起因时（难免有时会比较冲动）学生便以为学生会是反院方的，却没有把学生会领袖所带出来的问题加以思考。

编者也了解到这种现象是不健康的并将尝试去纠正。随着学生楼的即将完成，我们将面对许多困难。在这份特别刊里，我们将简要的叙述以往有关学生楼事件发展的情况，并谈及有关学生楼的控制权的问题。除此之外，我们也将谈到星大学生会所发生过的事件，藉此希望把一些真相带出来，使大家有个明确的看法。我们也尽量以照片来充实我们的立场。

PMC 和 PEC 学生楼被侵入！

—— 小草译 ——

PMC 学生楼的情形

在七六年十月十五日，学生会接获院方的一项通知，指定 PMC 学生楼必须在七六年十二月卅一日以前搬迁以方便发展新校舍。

学生会曾寄了许多公函向院方索取一个暂时的地点，可是都没有答覆，直至学生会通过刊物作公和宣传的压力并暗示将采取进一步行动时，院方才答应发给在 Blk 27（已经拆除的）PMC 建筑物内的一小块地方，然而，地方太小小得除了置放一张乒乓球桌之外，仅存的就只是窄窄的通道，在这样的情况下，学生会怎能进行工作呢？於是，学生会拒绝这地方另外再要求过。

为了向同学们报导学生会的处境，学生会就在餐厅贴上大字报。厚是，院方竟召警察进入校园抄

录大字报的内容，企图在校园制造百色恐怖，当学生会负责同学上前去找他们理论时，他们竟否认是由院方召他们进来的。

在假期中，校方竟然来个突击，把所有的销头弄毁，把里面的财物全搬到 BLK 27 的小房的周围贴满了「SPSU HOUSE」的字样，目的是要学生会强硬接受这一「事实」并使到一般同学误以为学生会接受了这地点。

基於上述，学生理事决定采取进一步行动，在 PEC 学生楼张挂写着标语的布条。岂料在第二天凌晨四时卅分左右，一个「神秘」人物将布条撕毁，过后还匆忙的窜进一辆正在等候着的车子里飞奔而去。

could be resolved satisfactorily, the Admin., with the student-liaison-officer spearheading the whole action, arbitrarily ordered and machinated the above 2 incidents.

UNION'S STAND

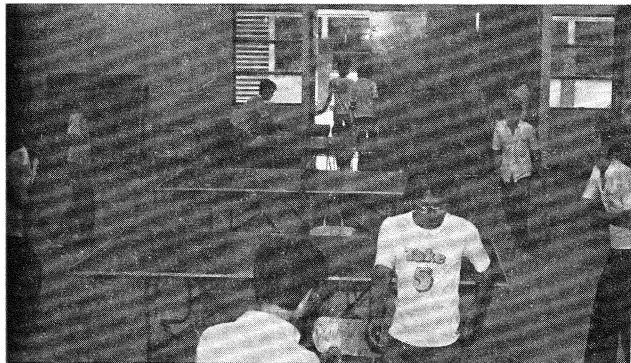
The Union strongly condemns such arbitrariness and high-handedness on the Admin's way of handling matters. We urge the Admin to see reason and not to act rashly. The Union is indeed in need of more places

for storage and carrying out services and urge the Admin to reconsider the decision on the allocation of more places to the Union.

We call upon all students to be concerned of events happening to the Union and support her moves for a more decent working place in the campus.

19 Students' Council
S.P.S.U.

当 77/78 学年开始时，学生会只好主动的将财物搬到 aeronautical 实习工场空旷的地方（当时尚未被用来做为工场的 W197），目前，学生会的“学生会娱乐中心”座落在 W601，提供多种的娱乐设备。



W601. - used as a games centre.

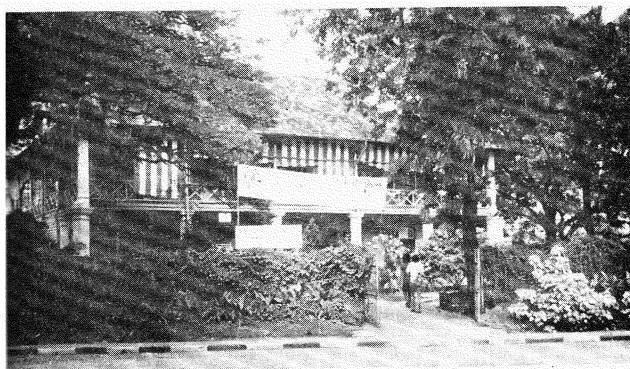
PEC 学生楼的情况

几年前，一些码头工人的团体将 PEC 学生楼的所在地转交给工院行政当局以便转换为学生楼。

可是，由于当时学生会的疏忽，学生楼的保养与管理权落到院方手上，许多在学生楼去的同学主要都是为了玩桌球和 table soccer 而已。院方还雇用了保安人员将同学们在十时之前赶走，整个学生楼就一直空着无人直到第二天早上八时。

到了第十六届学生理事会时，整个情况就起了很大的改变。学生理事开始认识到要为同学们谋福利和捍卫学生的权利，就举办了多项活动，学生楼随着也受到充份的利用。自那时起，好多同学就经常到学生楼去直到深夜，周末也不例外。

然而，今年十月十七日凌晨，PEC 学生楼被院方无理的强行归入（见附录）而整个地点被转换我政府公物，这些行动都是正当学生会进行着要求得到更有效的工作地点和贮物室的谈判的同时进行的。



PEC Union House.

学生楼事件的分析

由 PMC 与 PEC 学生楼的事件中我们可以了解到院方是有计划来打击学生会的。首先，他们打击学生会的经济逮捕学生领袖，然后又拒绝提供地点让学生会进行活动，因而使学生失去与同学们联络的机会。

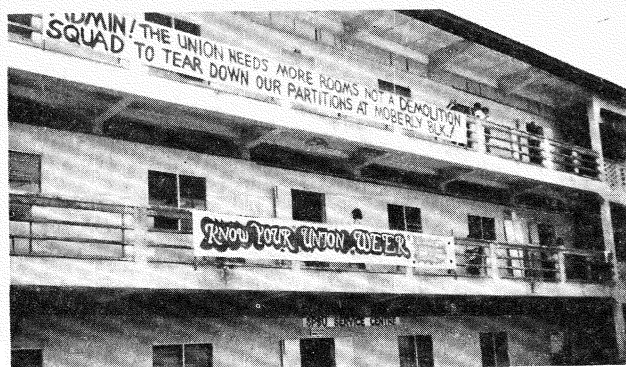
派警察在校园内，明显的是院方蓄意恐吓学生及违反校园内百主的权力。从院方因各种手段来摧残一个工院学生的唯一代表——学生会的行动来看，他们是会照顾同学的利益的吗？

在拆除暂时的学生中心所增建的房间的事件中，明显可看出院方希望利用建屋条例来促使学生会直接与政府官员发生冲突。其实，首先是院方迫使学生会无法不增建新房间，而也是他们先以「不雅观」的理由不准许学生会增建那房间的。

身为一个对内及对外都受承认的组织，在校园内拥有一个地点是我们基本的权力（并且在学生的控制之下）。

新的学生楼将在年底竣工，院方已将它改名「为「学法设备中心和餐厅」。我们不难可以总结的出院方肯定不让学生会控制学生楼。

学生楼的命运将由同学们去决定了。继续不闻不问将意味着向校园的「霸主」投降。虽然学生会可能无法完全满足同学们所希望受到照顾的福利（不过这是谁造成的呢？），但是，现在不是内部事论不足的时候了，而应团结起来面对外来的挑战。我们留在工院的时间不长，故此为何不在学生会的生命中贡献出一份力量，写下光辉的一页呢？

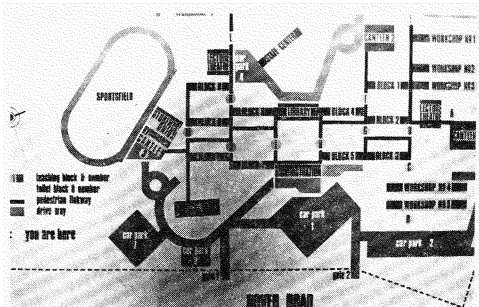


Moberly block - SPSU occupies 2 rooms at the groundfloor.

学生楼的重要性——在学生的控制下！

程 顺 译

学生会已一而再，再而三的强调学生需要在校内有一个地方集合在一起组织一些活动的权力。学生会现在正提供复印，油印服务，贩卖便宜文具，借出娱乐设备，露营和福利器具等，这都须要一个地点以便存放。此外，学生会的每个 standing committees 也需要一个地点工作。肯定的她们不能在营帐内或暴露在阳光下工作的。这些股所提供的服务和所组织的活动阐明了学生会照顾同学的重要性。笔者相信以上所提的已有充份的理由而不应再有任何疑问了。



UNION HOUSE, GYMNASIUM, CANTEEN, AS
APPEARED IN EARLIER CAMPUS MAPS.

可是，须要说明的不只是学生楼的需要，更重要的是她的控制权必须在学生手中。

在星大学生会改组之前，新大学生楼是24小时开放给同学使用的。这方便了那些需要留下来讨论功课和进行学会工作的同学，当时学生楼的控制权是在学生手中致使工作进行得很顺利。可是，目前由于校方控制了学生楼（他们称之为尤索夫，依萨楼——目的在于降低学生会的重要性。可以见到工院院方的确是一学就会，立即将即将竣工的学生楼改名为「学生设备中心及餐厅」），情况已一去不返，由于校方对这地点的控制，ussu的现状很困难。ussn的执委或俱乐部，学会的会员要想进入他们的房间必须通过 'estate manager' 索取锁匙。奇怪吧！但你们将发觉到工院院方也将要这一花招。

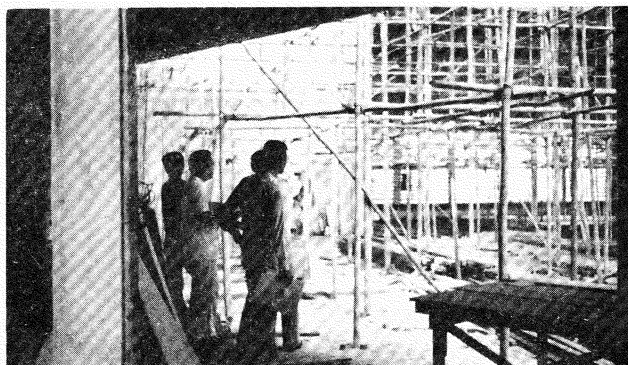
谈回工院，由于院方规定每个学生必须在晚上10点前离开学生楼。这些条规都在一些不明生份

的人物站岗巡逻而变得更强硬起来。这些傢伙一直呆到凌晨3，4点才休息回家。

曾经有一次，在条规实施之前，助理注册主任，Teh Yap Cheng，学生辅导处主任（SLO）Lee Kwok Kiong，以及其他不明人物在凌晨1，2点突然闯入学生会秘书处，强硬赶走全部的学生（包括学会负责同学）。他们根本没有考虑到同学们在那时候如何能回家。这条例促成出版工作（有时须工作直到深夜以便赶印出来）及其他股的工作（有时一些大型活动等）必须停顿而结果是拖迟甚至被迫取消，若学生楼是由学生控制这些事情就会发生了。

另一点值得提的是，当学生会向院方借用课室和设备以便举办一些文娱活动，幻灯欣赏，影片招待，座谈会时，都受到院方的多方阻挠，如要索取准证号码，演讲者，准参予该项活动，还要先看过那些幻灯，影片和文娱表演的节目等。诸如此类的手续，不胜枚举，明显的是要恐吓同学们。更糟的是，有时还借一些小事故而否认，不答应借出设备，这种高压的手段将大大的妨碍了学生们在校园内的活跃性。

同学们，学生控制学生楼的重要性已赤裸裸的摆在眼前让我们去接受，现在只剩我们如何去对待它及阻止灾难的继续蔓延，让我们把它的情形传给更多的同学知道。让我们团结在一起保护我们主办活动的应有权力！



In the forefront is Lee Kwok Kiong.

迫迁！从新大学生会的事件中所得到的教训

方明译

序

虽然经过1975年的改组后，新大学生会也设有完全被校方所控制。以前一些较积极的学生仍在一些新成立的学会俱乐部中担任起一些重要的职位继续为同学们组织各种活动。这在一定程度上打击了校方要阻挠学生们活跃的企图。校方为了进行「报复」，进而控制了学生会的经济（在大学修正法令中校方是有这个「权力」的）。最近，他们又组成了联合校园学生会（JCSA），目的也是在于取代新大学生会在联合校园内。为她的会员举办活动的地位。本文将不会触及JCSA的成立原因但尝试分析她对新大学生会所起的影响。

新大学生会被迫搬迁

以便供给（来头尚未清楚的）JCSA一些设备，校方便写信通知USSU必须在15/7/78下午六时之前离开学生楼。由于与校方进行的初步会议过后，在搬迁条件的问题上仍没有达到一致的协议，USSU在经过一番的内部事吵后，终于达到了五条议决案。其中一项是：「除非其控制权和行政权是落在学生手中，不然学生会将不会搬移到Rent Ridge学生中心」。由于USSU这一议安及其他声明将在JCSA仍未被肯定前继续为同学们组织活动，双方无法达致协议并促成校方片面的发出最后通牒。

达致协议

在限期当天，由于校方答应了前一天例外理事会议中所提出的条件致使双方达成协议。在这项条件中，USSU重申除非学生楼及其设备将开放给所有俱乐部及学会使用她将不搬迁。由于公共关系部主任（PRO）保证只有秘书处将被搬迁而学生楼将继续开放提供设备而双方达致口头上（及迟些时候的白纸黑字）的协议。当USSU接到书面保证后就同意将秘书处搬出。

校方违背诺言

可是，隔天早晨，校方却派了一大批人手坚持不只要搬移秘书处，其他如学生会会所，印刷室，出版室，等都要迁出。这明显的证明了校方蓄意违

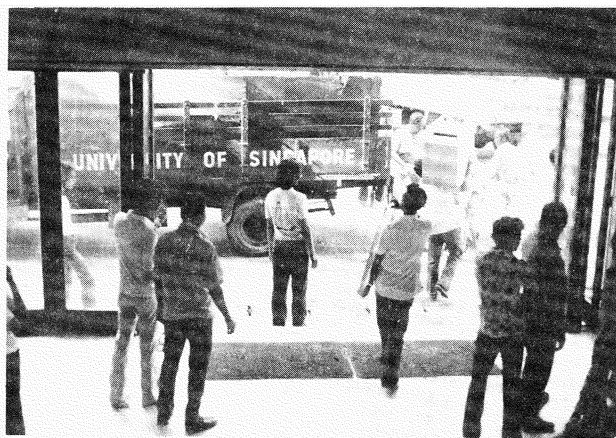
背诺言，这剥夺了同学们使用当时仍在使用的设备的权力。

PRO声明当学生楼将只开放于学生而非学会与俱乐部。那里将提供娱乐及休息的设备但没有提供于学会与俱乐部的（如：会议室、文件箱、电话等）。经过20分钟的辩论后，学生们被迫让步，而全部房间被搬空。此外，全部房间还被锁住，中午，警员被校方派到学生楼停车场看守，当问及他们的目的时，其中一个警员答说：「我们只不过被派来防止有人烧毁(?)学生楼罢了。」

从这事件中所得到的教训

1. 多数的大专学生都承认学生楼的控制权必须落在学生手中的重要性。
2. 在与USSU争论的过程中，校方很狡猾的运用一些词句来模糊学生们，因此，当我们和院方争论时，必须注意这点。
3. 一但理不过，校方就会以暴力来恐吓学生USSU的负责同志却能够用冷静的态度来应付这些场面，这是值得我们学习的。
4. 从这事件可看出，校方可以非常无理的压制学生。从工院院方蛮横无理的拆除房间及归入PMC及PEC学生楼的事件中看来，他们并不比星大校方逊色。因此，身为学生的我们，不应再被蒙蔽的相信院方永远是对的。

同学们，让我们总结他人的经验，配合我们的条件而加以运用吧！



第十九届学生理事会致全体工院同学的公开信



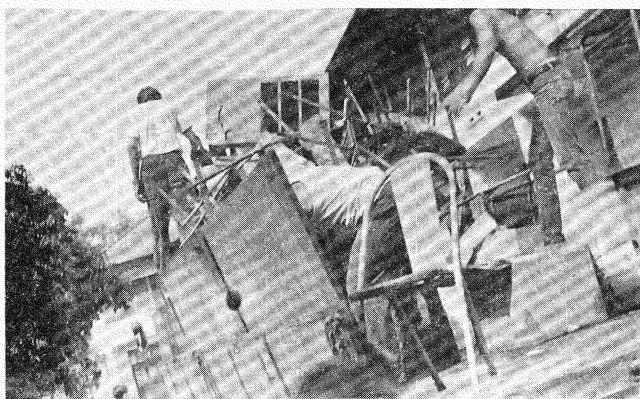
最近在校园内一连串令人气愤的有关学生楼及类似的事件使我们不得不发出公开信致给全体工院同学。

(一) PEC 学生楼的财物遭人移走

十月十七日凌晨四时卅分,在LEE KWOK KIONG (学生辅导处主任)的指使下,一辆满载着雇来的劳工的罗哩进入学生楼並捆起学生会的全部财物装上车。整个“抢劫”持续至早上八时卅分,其间警察奉命守在学生楼监督並阻止学生会理事进入学生楼。所有学生会财物,就这样被搬出学生楼並存放在 DRC 旧的 BLK 6 里的四个房间。

(二) 挥舞着斧头的拆屋打手破坏临时学生楼的增建的房间

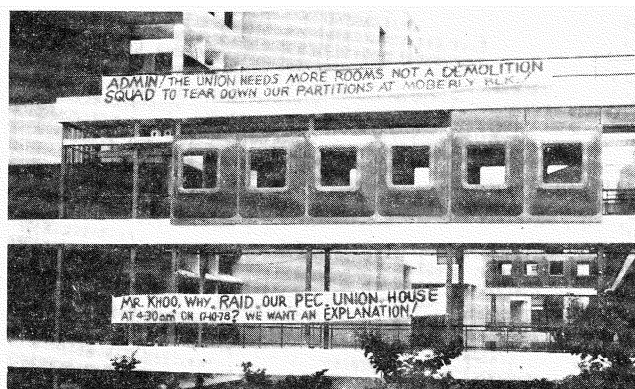
十月十七日早上十一时四十五分,十二个带着巴冷刀和斧头的拆屋打手到 DRC 临时学生楼。带头的闪现出一张名片与声称他是来自公共工程局,奉命来捣毁我们增建的房间。虽然学生会总秘书拿出一封申请搭起新房的准证的书信,这带头的还是命令那帮打手开始拆屋。历时前后仅几分钟,根本没有时间让学生会理事把房里的财物搬出来。学生会同学把这帮人拆屋的经过拍了照片却被打手们严词恐吓,其中一个甚至挥舞着斧头向学生会同学区砍。他们把整个新房完全破坏,所有被破坏的财物被撒满地上后才离去。



Union properties loaded on a lorry.

为什么会发生这一连串事件

早在今年七月上旬,行政当局在学生会的不断要求下,回信说校方答应让学生会暂时搬到 moberly block 並同时声称他们要回 PEC 学生楼和 wbol。这一切都须在九月卅日以前办妥。



可是, moberly block 的两个房间根本无法装完学生会的财物,更不用说展开活动。因此,学生会在这两间房间旁搭起一间新房以方便出版工作的进行,与向校方要求更多地方让学生会能把还存放在 PEC 学生楼的财物搬到 moberly block 来。谈判不断展开,但有关的问题还处于死结情况下。因此,在事情可以圆满解决以前,院方当局並以学生辅导处主任带头,竟无理地指使上述两个事件。

学生会的立场

学生会强烈谴责校方在解决学生会的问题上,采取高压和无理的行为。学生会呼吁校方能摆事实,讲道理而不要太轻率。学生会实在是需要更多地方来储存物品和展开活动,呼吁校方能重新考虑,有关给予学生会更多地方的决定。

学生会希望全体同学关心学生会所发生的事件,并支持学生会争取在校园内有适当的工作地点的行动。

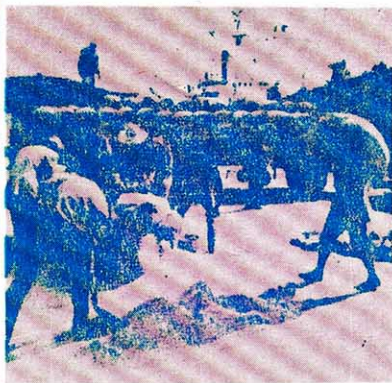
第十九届新加坡工艺学院
学生理事会 启

Trade

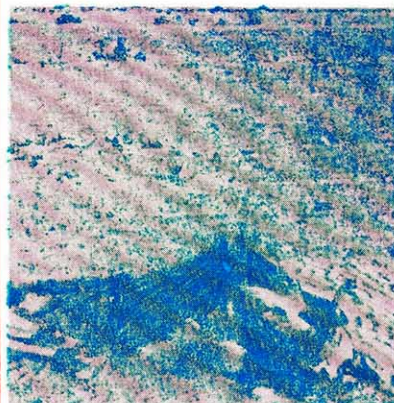
why
the present terms
of world trade
are becoming
increasingly
unjust for the poor
countries



1. Trade is vital. Very few countries produce all the goods they need for their own development. Export earnings also provide the much needed finance for development programmes.



2. 80% of all the poor world's exports are raw materials like coffee, tea, copra, jute, etc., — known as commodities. Many of these poor Third World countries are almost totally dependent on just one or two of these commodities for their export earnings.



3. Supply of such agricultural commodities can fluctuate widely. Bad weather can wipe out a season's work in the field. Good weather everywhere can produce a sudden glut which brings world prices tumbling down so that you produce more and earn less. The nett result is wild fluctuations in commodity prices and supply.



4. In Brazil, for example, frost destroyed the 1975 coffee crop with the result that the price of coffee is now rising sharply and Brazil's export earnings are dropping sharply. In Australia, falling wool prices have produced a recession in the industry, the loss of markets for beef has affected that industry and the fall in price of copper has resulted in miners being sacked. Australia, however has other strings to its export bow and so is not crippled economically by commodity fluctuations.

How many tractors will 25 tons of rubber buy?

1960	୧୦ ୧୦ ୧୦ ୧୦ ୧୦ ୧୦
1965	୧୦ ୧୦ ୧୦ ୧୦
1975	୧୦ ୧୦

5. The position of Third World countries is aggravated, in some cases, by a continual fall in the prices they obtain from their commodities in relation to the prices they have to pay for manufactured goods from rich countries. In the case of Sri Lanka, for example between 1962 and 1974 the real price of tea and rubber (relative to imports) fell by 71% and 58%.



6. Demand for some Third World products is actually falling because the rich world spends over \$1,000 million a year on research into man-made substitutes for national products produced by the Third World.

In addition, the rich world subsidises its own agricultural products and imposes taxes and limits on imports of raw materials from the Third World. Australia has many such tariff barriers to products from poor countries.

7. The overall lack of export income security for developing countries means that at any time, development plans — new road systems, new school, new hospitals or new irrigation schemes — may have to be cut back or stopped because money is no longer available. The insecurity of the commodity markets has a destructive influence on the development planning on Third World countries.



8. Third World countries are also disadvantaged by their lack of ownership of shipping companies. The high and increasing costs of transportation which they must pay to the shipping lines of the western world severely cuts into their export earnings.



9. Nothing short of a new, more just international trade system will begin to overcome the problems faced by Third World countries. The initiatives of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development offer the hope of such a new system.