Smash Unjust Laws and Landlords

The Rama rent strike concerns all tenants, not just the families under siege in the Hutt Valley. If Rama wins, property values throughout New Zealand will know they can exploit people with absolute impunity.

The problem is not just that Rama is a bad landlord, but that the law allows him and other landlords to exploit people's need for housing. The rent strike has shown just how little redress tenants have under the law. Under the 1908 Distress and Replevin Act, for example, a landlord can send privately hired bailiffs into people's homes and seize their possessions in lieu of rent. The basic demand of the tenants and the Tenants Protection Association is that all unjust property laws be repealed immediately.

For all its rhetoric during the election campaign about protecting the "little man" and guaranteeing every one the right to good housing, the Labour Government's only achievement has been to increase the number of Cabinet Ministers responsible for housing.

Mr Kirk and his colleagues talked a lot about gang and bikies during the campaign. They promised that such trouble makers would be speedily suppressed. But the Labour Party never connected its rhetoric about bikies with its rhetoric about bad housing. For it is the lack of decent housing, and the inadequacy of our middle class education system, which forces people into boring, soul destroying jobs, that produce bikies, gangs and a host of pressing social problems which the Labour Party has been unable to make political capital out of. It is not enough for the Minister of Maori Affairs to hold meetings with Rama's lawyers, and to try to buy tenants off with state houses. What is needed is the repeal of the laws that allow landlords to charge unfair rents and to exploit tenants.

One of the most encouraging features of the strike has been the amount of support the Rama tenants and the TPA have received. Students have helped protect the flats from further invasion by Rama's hired thugs, and have kept the property repossessed on Sunday under guard in the Union Building. The TPA's in Auckland and Christchurch have pledged their support, as have a number of trade unions.

The Rama rent strike has a clear message for the Government and landlords that tenants are not going to be trodden on any more. If the Government fails to take action it can expect rent strikes up and down the country.

If the Labour Party doesn't wake up, stop blathering about law and order and start paying attention to the causes of social problems, the working people of New Zealand will take direct action against the Government, as well as against landlords and the rest of the boss class.

— Peter Franks & Roger Steele
The Strike Goes On

July, 1972: Wellington Tenants Protection Association holds inaugural meeting, with several MPs signing on as members. John Prebble Chairman.

August: Organised squatting starts in Wellington to obtain vacant houses for homeless families. TPA's answering service gathers complaints from tenants, members give legal advice etc. Frequent complaints about a landlord called Rama.

September: TPA members visit all known Rama flats i.e. about 75 to collate information and complaints. George Rosenberg becomes Chairman of TPA. Packet of Rama's house at 56 Coromandel Street, Newtown.

October 8th: Meeting of Rama's tenants and TPA. Rama decides to withhold half their rent to persuade Rama to negotiate. They want fair rent; tenancy agreements fair to tenant; receipts for bonds and guarantee of their return, and an end to "administration fees".

October 12th: Rent Day — the strike begins.

October: Rama hires lawyers and gets them to send long threatening letters to tenants warning them of the consequences of their action. Chairman appointed in each block of flats to collect and hold rents.

November 5th: Demonstration at Rama's house in Newtown. Tenants hire bus to bring large contingent from the Hutt Valley. Window smashed. Demonstrators visit Rama's lawyer, Stacey.

November 25th: Labour elected with promises to 'protect the little man' and 'bring the people out of the slums'.

December: The squeeze begins to tell on Rama: the mortgage about to be foreclosed on one of his houses. At the last minute he races in with a fistful of money to avert this.

February 1973: A girl rang up about an advertised flat in the Springfield block (relatively attractive). Rama took $30 deposit from her then drove her to Lerwick Flats (slum) and left her there, saying that was all she could have. She didn't want the flat and asked for her money back. "No. You pay me money and I keep it!" Police no help.

March: Another tenant left flat, couldn't take all furniture at once. When she went back to get it, it had gone. Summonses sent to striking tenants.

April: Rama wins a few cases against tenants.

April 10th Tuesday: Unable to wait for further court action, Rama hires bailiffs, and sends them to seize tenants' possessions, while most of the most women away at work.

Bailiffs force or trick their way into flats. Take furniture and equipment whether it belongs to tenants or friends. Amanda Russell, TPA, arrested for slapping face of Rama's son, a lawyer. Chattels removed into Rama's storage.

That night, TPA members, students and others visited all raised flats to get inventories of what was taken and what was left. Tenants' houses stripped of all beds and eating utensils. No heaters, no music. Tenants bewildered. Rama has never negotiated. Tenants angry.

April 11th Wednesday: TPA lawyers proceed with writs to sue Rama for exceeding the powers of the 'Distress and Replevin 1908' Act, which authorised some of his bailiff activities. Students begin to man flats to ensure no more raids.

April 12th Thursday: Special TPA meeting to plan tactics for direct action and demands for delegation to cabinet ministers.

April 13th Friday: Delegation of tenants and TPA members see Matiu Rata, Minister of Maori Affairs (either because most tenants are Maori or because his pick Rata to buy off radicals). Rata says he will look into the matter and declare a 'freeze' over the weekend on further action by Rama or the tenants. But Rata promised nothing.

Meeting held in Student Union Building to consolidate student support. Large numbers turn up. Leaflet 'Tenants in Distress' handed out at railway station — good public response. Telegram campaign to Kirk and Finlay (Justice) started.

Saturday 14th: More information gathering in the Hutt. Halloran, founder of Auckland TPA, arrives in Wellington. Support coming in all the time, from the public and from various unions.

Sunday 15th, 2pm: Meeting at Waterloo Plunket rooms of tenants, students, other interested people. Whetu Tinkatene-Sullivan's Secretary and Trevor Young, MP for Hutt, present. Rama has broken freeze — he seized a pump chair from one flat. Fearing that Rama will sell seized goods, tenants agree in principle that they should be reclaimed.

Paul Halloran sets the tone of the meeting: "What happens here will determine what will happen to tenants all over the country ... The Government has fallen back on its statements issued before the election and has done nothing for tenants in their fight for reasonable conditions. It has come to the time when more direct action be taken and increased pressure be placed on the Government". Halloran said that support for the Rent Strike was coming from all directions and that if the Government made no stand over landlords like Rama then Rent Strikes and other actions would be taken on a nationwide basis. According to Halloran, Rata had said when the Auckland TPA was formed, that he would be prepared to squint and support the withholding of rent. "None of you are doing anything the Minister of Maori and Island Affairs said he wouldn't do, and if he goes back on that then a word for him, and as an ex-seaman he'd know what it is!" Trevor Young gave support to the tactics and objectives of the meeting and in fact encouraged pressure on the Government in the form of direct action. He said he did not think that this would not prejudice the Government's inquiry into the strike.

The meeting reiterated the tenants' demands for independent arbitration of the dispute and for negotiation of fair rents. Rama has at times refused to negotiate with tenants. They also want receipts for key money, bonds, etc., and a guarantee that they will be paid back at the end of tenancy. They want freedom from harassment by their landlord.
... And On

Sunday 5.30pm: A group of about thirty friends of the Rama Tenants organised a fleet of trucks, vans, and cars, and headed for Ferguson Drive, Upper Hutt. They gained entry to a house where some of the tenants' gear was stored, and liberated it. They headed for High Street, Lower Hutt, where more gear was stored, and carted it all away to the Student Union Building, Wellington.

Students locked up goods and kept all night guard.

Monday 16th: Lower Hutt CIB investigates "burglary" of seized goods. They find out the location of the goods when it is broadcast on the radio. Fearing confrontation they do not come onto campus. It is as well — students are armed to protect the goods.

Rama's son visits flat in Upper Hutt. He seizes a guitar, claiming that it had been repossessed from Rama's storage when other goods liberated. Refused to accept woman's explanation that she had found guitar lying outside the deserted house and threatened she would be charged with receiving.

Monday afternoon: Three Salient staff members photographing Rama's ex-storage in High Street ran into Rama. Surrounded by 5 police cars and questioned by police. Kimber, head of Lower Hutt C.I.B. told them they'd be charged with wilful trespass if they entered the property again. "You see", he said, "we have this problem. There's Rama on the one hand and you on the other, and we have to decide who is right".

Monday evening: 50 students form branch of TPA at University. Graham Soughton elected interim Chairman, Maureen Wood interim Secretary. AGM to be held next week. Main aim of branch to provide manpower for TPA and use university facilities to help organise TPA activities.

Tuesday 17th: Rata has meeting with Rama's lawyer Buddle and others (Rama lost the services of Stacey in December last year).

Thornndon Branch of the Labour Party calls on the Government to force Rama and all similar landlords to sell all their flats to the government under the Public Works Act. The flats would then be converted into state houses in line with government policy of buying houses on the private market for state rental accommodation.
Directions for Feminism: Revolution in the Head Not the Street

What woman would not welcome a five minute masturbation period? For many feminists in the United States this is a reality. With a blood stroke, the fluid can be removed in a few minutes. A secondary advantage of the device can be on a nightstand. Some of the American National Organization for Women (NOW) groups have their own and women can test themselves for pregnancy and see where this device is available for abortion.

Wellington feminist, Alison Laurie, who currently returned to New Zealand revealed this and other fresh information to the Victoria University Feminist Organisation when she was guest speaker at its AGM. Alison has spent the last nine years studying feminist and gay liberation groups in Scandinavia and the United States. Denmark not so Permissive

Gay and feminist legislation in these countries is not always as liberal as it might seem, but at least it is far in advance of New Zealand and the groups have made some important innovations.

A woman applying for abortion in Denmark will be housed in a mother care center in the country and her case summered up. Unless it is proved the pregnancy will be psychologically or physically harmful to the mother to be, an abortion is not granted. But at least the state covers the cost of housing the woman for the woman throughout her term.

Marriage laws in Denmark are being reviewed with the possibility of including a marriage contract between members of the same sex and between people. In both Denmark and Germany, a couple may choose whether it wants to take the man's or the woman's surname or invent a new one.

Alimony in Denmark is rare and the support of children in a divorce is shared equally where economically possible. The notion of calling a child illegitimate just because the child's father could not be identified is ridiculous. A child is legitimate as long as it knows its mother, Alison Laurie argued, "The question of illegitimacy could only arise in a patriarchal society." In this respect Denmark is similar to New Zealand, where attitudes have been influenced by the initial settling of middle class English immigrants, with their third class roles.

Methods being used in the States to squash this role include private racketeers running both feminist and gay programmes. It includes universities running women's liberation courses which count as full majors. There is a stress on the sharing of the bread winning/household duties. Five couples, that is, ten people might share five jobs between them so that activities and responsibilities could be divided.

It is also interesting to note that in the business and wife relationship, the wife works for two weeks then the husband works for two weeks so that caring for the house and working are shared.

Feminist bookshops and centers are a feature of many cities in the States and in Denmark. These places provide room for meetings, workshops, cafes, bars, etc., where women with nowhere to go. An interesting feature of overseas feminists is the YWCA, which is totally involved in the Women's Liberation Movement and has the amenities to provide a wide range of services for women.

Exclusion of Men

Speaking about university women's liberation groups, Alison Laurie said that as long as they continued to hold their meetings in the university buildings, the house would be handicapped. At present, for example, there is one factory worker and no Maoris, Polynesian or Asians belonging to the YWCA group. This is a problem common to most women's liberation groups. The solution to this problem lies in the Women's Liberation House where women from all walks of life can meet.

Another common problem is the decision to include or exclude men at meetings. Alison is definitely against including men because she thinks many women become reticent in front of men and address their comments to the men in the room as if asking for their approval. Besides, men often become committee members and it is not desirable to have men liberating women. In Denmark, there is no women's liberation group working separately.

"Gays" and "Straights"

Alison placed emphasis on the relationship between gay liberation and women's liberation. She contended that both these groups often fail to understand their mutual concern with side issues only. For instance when the suffragettes were fighting for women's liberation, gay liberation folded, yet it was only one facet of the whole.

Friction often arises in the gay groups between the men and the women because the lesbians found themselves helping the men push the women out of the groups where women still had additional problems. Because of these many lesbians have found they are more closely allied with women's liberation than gay liberation. However, these two groups, women's liberation and gay liberation lack awareness of the opposite movements. So-called "straight" women are either afraid that lesbians will make a pass at them, or if the lesbians do not, then the women feel unattractive. Either way the lesbians are turned into sex objects.

Dishwashing or Marching?

The first thing in women's liberation is a revolution in the head, not the street. Secondly, the movement needs to relate to gay liberation, to other racial groups, and to the working class woman and housewife. Finally, Alison stressed that a woman should relate first to herself and then to her sister. A meeting of women discussing dishwashing was more important than marching for a big political goal which promised nothing. Before joining any movement which promised feminism sympathize with the cause, she would check to see the group acted out what it professed. So often they consist of a lot of positions with women supporting the men, doing things that they think are important.

An ideal society, according to Alison Laurie, is one which does not define people because of their genital organs, into roles or labels of any kind. In her ideal society women would relate with another as person, regardless of sex, colour or religion. Alison sees people living in a number and any mixture or concentration of sexes. Society should allow a person to be a human without being labelled. There should be a revolution based on what a person is. "People would not force their own trip onto others," by Daphne Brazil

The Tour: No Victory Until Apartheid Destroyed

By a Porina worker

Kirk's postponement of the tour does not mean that H.A.R.T. The Anti-Apartheid movement have had a victory. Far from it. In fact if we do not study the situation objectively we could sustain a loss. I can see two obvious reasons why the tour was halted: either Apartheid or Porina.

Firstly, the Tour has only been postponed, not cancelled. This has only been done to give the white South Africans a chance to study the films and to give time to the "multi-racial" team. Judging by past experience other sports the white South Africans will be all the more aware of the stirring coloured and African unions and issues are examples of multi-racial" South African Rugby union. The aim of the exercise would simply be to put a more acceptable face on apartheid sport.

Kirk is doing more than offer Danie Craven a spot of whistleblow.

Secondly, New Zealand has not broken all sporting contacts - bowls, surfing, football. All these sports are just as important to apartheid sport. Remember our name, H.A.R.T All Raciot Tours.

Furthermore the Government has shown strong signs of intending to crack down on people who use direct action. During the election campaign Kirk and other Labour candidates raved about the bikes and how they were a terrible threat to the community. Now they have turned to political protesters. At the moment the police are making every effort to pin the so-called "so-called anti-apartheid movement, and Kirk has given them a free hand to find a scapegoat.

Some newspapers are trying to stir up hostile public opinion against "disrupters". Take, for example, the editorial in the "Evening Post" last Thursday. This warped piece of writing began by distorting H.A.R.T.'s policy to "Threats of violent action", and presented the movement as a bunch of extremists who "will be causing trouble for a fresh peg on which to hang a fresh campaign: any peg will do so long as an emotive catch-cry can be associated with it." "Peaceful protestors" were all right because they were considered intellectual and harmless. "However when it comes to calculated disorder, damage and disruption...a very different attitude must be adopted."

The editorial concluded: "Tolerance and leniency have been interpreted as weakness. A harder attitude must be adopted. There is no alternative whatever, if those who are at present branching a jagged bottle in the face of society start whimpering when the community strikes back in appropriate fashion, let them know how they've asked for it. And it's been a long time coming.

The editorial began by talking about protestors and ended up talking about people "brandishing a jagged bottle in the face of society. Such an attempt to prove guilt by association is typical fascist reasoning. Anyone who disturbs the suburban middle class, from the bikies to the radicals, is a cancer that has to be "rooted out - painful though the operation might be."

The "Evening Post" was not expressing a minority right wing point of view. Many members of the white South African community think along the same lines and groups like H.A.R.T. are a lot harder in future to operate without police harassment. It is too easy for people to see a victory in the present circumstances. We will not have even a programme until we have caused the New Zealand Government to break all sporting contacts with South Africa.

Our most important task is to work to help the African and Asian working class of South Africa, to get South Africans of all races nearer that of the white minority. We are working hard in that country, and workers in New Zealand. Then we can go on together to smash the source of racism everywhere - international monopoly capitalism.
INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS BILL: FIGHTS FOR SCALE SYSTEM

“No doubt the workers’ fight will go on regardless, but they will find it somewhat easier with only one hand tied behind the back instead of both arms fettered”, writes Bert Roth in reply to Mike Law’s analysis of the Industrial Relations Bill in Salient, March 21st.

Law argued that if the Bill was enacted with all its penal clauses against strikes intact it would inevitably produce bitter conflict, especially in the transport and freezing industries. Roth has the feeling that the discussion on the Industrial Relations Bill should not be entirely negative. “While hoping and working for the millennium, when all our problems will find their ideal solution, we still have to make the most of the present Bill here and now.”

In the article below Roth focuses attention on the demand of many trade unions that the right to bargain directly with employers, as opposed to a system of compulsory arbitration, should be included in the Bill.

The Industrial Relations Bill constitutes the first thorough revision of our industrial labour law since the Arbitration Act was passed in 1894. For this reason alone it deserves serious consideration. Inevitably, workers confronting the employers will continue to press for the best possible deal, regardless of what is imposed from above. But this does not mean that we can be indifferent to the laws we enact. We are entitled and wish to see the worst possible laws passed because this would “inevitably produce bitter conflict.” Back in the thirties, some people on the left looked forward to the day when Hitler came to power, because after that it would be “our turn.” Unfortunately, very few survived the experience.

It was to counter radical-sounding but essentially defeatist arguments of this nature that George Dimitrov, in his speech to the seventh world congress of the Communist International in 1935, reminded his audience that “the millions of workers living under capitalism are faced with the necessity of taking a definite stand on these forms in which the rule of the bourgeoisie is clad in the various countries. We are not anarchists and it is not at all a matter of indifference to us what kind of political regime exists in any given country. Whether a bourgeois dictatorship in the form of bourgeois democracy, even with democratic rights and liberties greatly curtailed, or bourgeois dictatorship in its open, fascist form.”

Struggle for Collective Bargaining

Dimitrov referred to the great sacrifices made by the British working class before it secured the right to strike, a legal status for its trade unions, the right of assembly and freedom of the press, exemption of the franchise, and other rights, and he quoted Lenin to the effect that the proletariat will be unable to prepare for victory over the bourgeoisie unless it wages a many-sided consistent and revolutionary struggle for democracy.”

What does “struggle for democracy” mean in the context of the Industrial Relations Bill? Let me take the key issue in the provisions relating to direct, collective bargaining or, more correctly, in the provisions which seek to restrict such bargaining and replace it with one of compulsory conciliation and arbitration.

Throughout the present century at least, the Arbitration Act has acted as a brake (as “Labour’s leg-iron”), in the words of Harry Holland, on active, militant unions, which could have gained better wages and conditions in direct confrontation with the employers. Whenever these unions tried to get out from under, as they did in 1921 during the “Red Fed” offensive of 1920-13, they were forced back into the arbitration system, by the bankers of “Masses’ Comsacs” as much as by new laws such as the Labour Disputes Investigation Act. During the depression of the thirties, however, it was the employers who found the arbitration machinery irksome because it did not allow them to cut wages fast enough, and this time a compliant Government, in 1932, abolished compulsory arbitration.

Labour Government Support for Arbitration

It is one of the myths of New Zealand labour history that the unions clamoured for the return of the compulsory powers of the Arbitration Court, and that the new Labour Government, in 1936, acceded to these demands. In reality, this was the last of the militant unions which have taken a moderate line. That was in May 1970, but the wage composition continued and unions were able to gain increases of at least 15% in the calendar year 1970, well in excess of the cost of living.

In a desperate attempt to halt the spread of direct bargaining, the National Government introduced the Stabilisation of Remuneration Act and set up a new Remuneration Authority over and above the accredited Arbitration Court. This was a holding operation pending the introduction of a new Industrial Relations Bill which would be the old compulsory arbitration set up in a refurbished form and under a different name.

Direct Bargaining Forgotten

Speaking to a seminar in Dunedin in March of last year, Mr. G.H. Andersen, the Secretary of the Northern Duntroon Branch of the Union, stressed that “direct bargaining had provided the basis for improved conditions and had strengthened the unions.” Once the new Bill was introduced, with its various penalties for political strikes, this point was lost sight of. Unions concentrated their attack on the penalty provisions, but while it is almost certain that these clauses will be dropped from the Labour Government draft, it is equally clear that the new draft will restore the old compulsory system, and will seriously curtail the opportunities for direct bargaining. The new Minister of Labour spelled this out when he told the Accountants’ Society early last month that “direct bargaining between employers and unions would almost certainly be discouraged.”

In a recent analysis of the “new Industrial Relations Bill” because “we have got to get back to a system of conciliation first and arbitration later.”

When presenting evidence to the Parliamentary Labour Bills Committee, Mr. W.J. Anton, of the Federated Labourers’ Association, stressed that the Bill be redrafted to allow free collective bargaining with a minimum of restriction, but with a right of the parties to agree to arbitration. Mr. Skinner, who gave evidence on behalf of the Federation of Labour, was more cautious, but he too stressed that “workers are entitled to bargain and use all the strength at their command in the making of agreements with employers concerning wages and conditions”. More recently still, in their wage dispute the striking workers successfully resisted all attempts by the employers to force them into arbitration.

There are of course some weak and small unions, with little economic power, which will wish to rely on the proposed new Industrial Commission for their wages and conditions, but the overwhelming support of the Alliance of Labour in 1936 still holds good, that direct negotiation between unions and employers is the best method of settling disputes, and that if unions wish to use this method they must be able to do so by law. If the Government succeeds in imposing compulsory arbitration on everybody, this can only work to the detriment of wage and salary earners, for it will force the sellers of labour power to accept a poorer price for it than they could obtain on an open market.

501 Waterfront Lockout: Police struggle with waterwadders outside Auckland Town Hall on March 16. Mr. Thorburn, a waterwad, was arrested. Next door to the hall was the site of the famous Waterfront Lockout which was the bitter conflict between militant unions like the waterwadders who opposed any form of arbitration, and the moderation led by the Employers’ Federation.
ECOCIDE IN INDOCHINA

AMERICA WINS WAR ON NATURE

The war in Indochina will be best remembered for the failure of the world's greatest military power to defeat the people of a poor peasant country.

In their attempt to subdue the Vietnamese, the Americans launched an all-out war against the environment. Technology was misused as it had previously, as a means of conflict, upsetting man's traditional harmony with nature.

In this article, which is abridged from a feature in the Far Eastern Economic Review of March 5th, Thomas Brindley describes the ecological effects of the Indochina war.

The American bombing has left countless craters in the rice paddies and along canals, often rendering the land unfit for farming. Large areas such as Northern Quang Tri Province have been devastated. Farmers, once secure, have moved to cities, towns and refugee camps.

Nearly all the villages in Eastern Cambodia, eastern Laos and many parts of both North and South Vietnam have been destroyed. Large areas have been depopulated and, in many sections, "free-fire zones" where anybody can be shot on sight have precluded any normal activity by civilians.

While estimates of deaths run into millions, the corresponding environmental impact is a hastened process of urbanization and the depletion of jungle and rural tracts. Saigon, for example exploded within ten years from a peaceful peasant city of 350,000 to a modern urban area largely slums of 3.5 million.

Indiscriminate bombings over large areas of forests, especially by B-52s, were excused by the US military and the State Department as the land was considered uninhabited and therefore "expansible." But it had been considered a homeland by many.

Existing Eco-systems Destroyed

The major forms of devastation caused by military action, especially American airpower, are: the removal of the vegetation; the destruction and depopulation by displacement and alteration of the land itself; pollution and poisoning; and the destruction of flora and fauna.

The combined effect has been to destroy the existing ecosystems in widespread and extensive areas of South Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos. Even regions that may not have been touched directly and are relatively few since Cambodia was included as a target will undoubtedly show effects.

For instance, the extensive erosion of waterways combined with the pollution of the land and air may lead to serious water-related consequences in future water use, or in the very stability of the waterways themselves.

The most war devastation in Indochina has been caused by the Americans. While the N.F.L. and the North Vietnamese have progressively been fighting with more sophisticated weapons, such as tanks and artillery, the general scope and level of their fighting has been "close to the ground." The liberation forces have not used herbicides, nor have they engaged in carpet bombing. The Americans have not only used airpower to the fullest extent in heavy bombing; they have even dropped enormous 15,000 lb. bombs, euphemistically called the "Daisy Cutters," which obliterated everything in a three to five-mile radius of a forest area and killed all animal forms within a range of three-fifths of a mile by the concussion shock wave.

350,000 Acres of Forest Stripped

It has been estimated that by last year the number of bomb craters in Indochina exceeded 26 million. In one relatively small area alone - south eastern Laos along the Ho Chi Minh Trail - from 1963 to 1973, 750,000 tons of bombs were dropped, 15,000 to 750 pounds liberators released from B-52s or F-4s. A 500 pound bomb will make a crater 300 feet deep, and 250 feet deep and will impact the soil as hard as concrete. Thus within an area about the size of the state of Maryland, American bombs have blasted nearly 4 million craters, turning the area into a moonscape.

Furthermore, the land in 1972 was already covered with vegetation when the bomb clock began. All explosion and a shallow topsoil and subsoil, shallow forested areas of more than 350,000 acres in all - have been stripped. One of the most insidious and pernicious weapons, the defoliant, has been used extensively. The effect of these herbicides has been to kill the tropical vegetation. The larger trees of both the upper and secondary layers of the jungle are often poisoned with one spraying. Even the third canopy and the topnotch have been affected in areas of heavy spraying.

From late 1969 to 1970 some 7,500 square miles of forest land in South Vietnam alone was sprayed once or more with herbicides. Areas in Laos and Cambodia have also been sprayed, but the Defense Department will not release details.

The total effect of military action on the soils will not be determined for many years. But judging by what is known about the land's soils and vegetation structure involved and discovering the extent of their destruction, soil geologists such as Dr. Clyde W. Jelinek of the University of California at Berkeley, expect to see serious long-term consequences that may be irreparable.

Toxic Poison will pollute water

The gross amounts of toxic pesticides and herbicides that have been released in Vietnam will eventually find their way as broken compounds into the water. Poisons such as DDT, cacodylic acid, CS and 2,4-5T - may have raised the toxicity levels in streams and soils to the extent of setting the stage for the population's future sickness and ill health whenever people live. The poisonous substances will tend to accumulate on the growth of algae and bacteria, depleting the oxygen.

The overriding effect of the water damage has been the destruction of mature, rich and highly diverse biological formations. These climax ecosystems, as they are called, have existed for many years in specific states of balance. The bomb craters, the clearings, ploughing and hillside erosion have so significantly altered the land forms in many areas that quite different species of plants and animals will be permitted to grow.

Thus, nature must begin all over again and the early stages of regrowth will feature a very simple ecosystem which will have animal and plant species that are reduced in variety, quality - and often, in number. As biologists have shown, simpler an environment the more dangerous becomes the maintenance of such a fragile community.

The extensive destruction caused by defoliation, bulldozing, and bomb destruction will certainly leave far greater and longer lasting effects on the land than earlier primitive forms of clearing the jungles.

The evidence that has already come to light, despite many classified military documents that have been withheld from the scientific community, is unmistakable: the US, unwittingly or errantly engaged in a policy to destroy the lands and waters of Indochina.
Vietnamese Socialists
To Visit New Zealand

A delegation from the Democratic Repub-
lic of Vietnam and the Provisional
Revolutionary Government of South
Vietnam will arrive in New Zealand on
the 15th of May at the invitation of the Wellington
Committee on Vietnam.

The committee extended at its Annual
General Meeting last week to bring the six
man delegation here after its visit to Aus-
tralia. On Wednesday morning, the trip
will be part of a campaign to press
the Labour Government to recognise both
the D.R.P.W. and the T.N.V. in

At present New Zealand has adopted a
very partisan stand towards Vietnam by
recognising the puppet regime in
Saigon, the Government of the Republic
of Vietnam. The C.O.V. decided that the
best way to end this position was to press
for the recognition of the P.R.G. and the
D.R.P.W. in the T.N.V. The meeting rejected a
proposal by the Labour front organisation
Party to also call for the Government to
break relations with Thieu. The majority
of people felt that New Zealand should re-
spect the Paris Peace Agreement which
recognises two governments in Vietnam,
the P.R.G. and Thieu's regime.

Reconstruction Aid

The meeting received a report from the
Vietnam Aid Appeal, a subcommittee of the
C.O.V. Last year the appeal raised $10,000 in
New Zealand which was sent to the British
Medical Aid Committee in London. Med-
ical supplies were purchased with the
money and shipped to the Thieu regime in
Saigon, the P.R.G. areas of South Vietnam,
and the areas controlled by the liber-
tion forces in the North of Vietnam.

This year the Appeal will join with the
long-established New Zealand Medical
Aid Committee in Australia to launch a
nationwide campaign for medical and
reconstruction aid to Vietnam. This aid
will go to the same areas as last year.

World Vision Fraud

The meeting decided to support this
campaign and will use the World Vision
appeal for aid to Cambodia and Vietnam.
World Vision is a pseudo Christian 'aid'
organisation which was set up in Korea in
1950. It makes no secret of the fact that
it's liberation organisation is dominated by
the Thieu regime in South Vietnam and
Lon Nol regime in Cambodia.

World Vision has boasted in a leaflet
distributed throughout the country that
it was the first private agency to aid re-
fugees to Cambodia, a charge that was
disproved by the Lon Nol regime seized power. Lon Nol has asked
World Vision to build a 'Christian hospi-
tal' in Cambodia. World Vision's last
report resorted to its latest appeal.

Mr. John Calder, the Managing Director of South Pacific
Construction Ltd, is to give his time vol-
untarily to help finalise planning of the
hospital and to supervise construction. One wonders whose company will get the
contract for the building?

A major resettlement programme in
South Vietnam is the other major area of
World Vision's plans. The aim of this pro-
gramme is to place refugees who have been
bombed out of the countryside in model
housing projects around Saigon.

The government has kept in areas near
Thieu's control and prevented from re-
turning to their homes in rural areas con-
trolled by the P.R.G. or the N.Z.
Medical Aid Committee areas control-
lised by the liberation forces in Indochina
is also politically motivated.

Indochina. The Vietnamese have been
given medical supplies that they requested
in Saigon. The government, in the
war-torn areas of South Vietnam, the
Cambodia and Laos will be given cash so
they can spend it as they wish.

Thieu not so Beautiful

While World Vision is planning to "do
something beautiful" for the local fascists
in Indochina, the Thieu regime is still
holding about 300,000 political prisoners
in its jails. The C.O.V. participated in a recent
delegation to the Associate Mini-
ster of Foreign Affairs, Joe Walding, about
5 leaders of the Young Christian Workers
Movement who have been kept in prison
after being found not guilty by a Military
Court.

Although Walding agreed to take up
the case of the Y.C.W. leaders with the
New Zealand Embassy in Saigon and the
Thieu Embassy in Wellington, the Govern-
ment has shown little concern about all
the other prisoners. It still insists that the
Saigon regime is holding only 21,000 polit-
icians, even though respectable organisa-
tions like American Friends Service
Committee and the International Commiss-
on of Conciliation have estimated the number of prisoners at 15 times this figure.

When he was in New Zealand Wilfred
Burchett reported that Vietnamese exiles
in Paris have discovered evidence that
Black Lists of political prisoners marked
down for execution by the Thieu regime.
According to the Parisians, the polit-
ical prisoners have to be released by the
effect of April 1974. The government has
really more have been released by Thieu.

The Struggle Continues

Although the C.O.V. recognised that the
Ceasefire Peace Agreement was a first
step towards a movement, as well as the
Vietnamese people, they also believed
that the Committee's work was far from ended. In Cambodia the U.S. Airforce continues
to bomb the country. The U.S. military
pacified the area in a desperate effort to save the Lon Nol regime in Phnom Penh. In Vietnam Thieu continues to isolate the ceasefire by at-
tacking P.R.G. positions and more recently
invading Cambodia. In New Zealand the
Labour Government has shown that it
supports the Thieu and Lon Nol regimes
just as much as its Tory predecessor.

Notes

by R.W. Strelle

The Americans are going ahead with their
plans to knock down Thordson houses to
build a new embassy. Despite protests by
the Tenants Protection Association and other
leaders in Victoria, the Yanks will make no
provision for the housing shortage and only a
patchy con-

No, you want to make us Americans look like fools. I guess it isn't too difficult. It's been
particularly hard; I suppose I can't stop you doing it again".

The Administrative officer's general line was to abide by 'orders', to be courteous but
not to sympathise with the other person, to
say that morning he had been ringing the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (which administers emba-
consulates) and the Embassy itself. He had
been told to pass on country's attitude to
help is, they hadn't been able to help him.

Only for the last few days, when he had
replied, a T.P.A. telegram requesting a govern-
ment response from the situation, that T.P.A.
directs its demands to the embassies.

Mr. Romano spent most of the sessions with his
brother-in-law, bringing the American pop-
ularity, but he only succeeded in making
it a matter to despair them more. He
couldn't even consider our order requests. No, the loca-
tion for the new embassy couldn't be changed
after all, the place had been drawn for the
Thordson site, and soil samples had been taken.

And while it was true that the new embassy
was displacing no vacant houses but also a
block of flats currently housing embassy guards;
they would put ten other houses for their
sprinkling staff of sixty or seventy. Build staff
cartels rather than high-rise staff for their
flats; No, they didn't want to do anything as constructive as that. The embassy situation
came first, the knights could always go live in
Beaudesert.

When he wasn't revelling his discontents, the
administrative officer seemed to regard us as
the ultimate test of his diplomatic skills.
After 'we're shining well' his expression
his arranged telephone call came through..."No...and Romano said
to the "well, everything okay in here, no trouble at all">

Actually it was nice to have him with us in bed
— otherwise we could have tripped on the plaster eagles and star spangled banners that perched on the walls and perched in every corner of the embassy. At the end of the interview, Mr. Romano offered to conduct us around the embassy and we walked in to speak to his operation. On the eleventh floor, he glided into an office decorated with large brown
doors and into the sanctuary where the
Ambassador's suite, with its gold and silver mementos, was placed in a niche. "I've come
to the Embassy to plan their building..." This discussion was not confined limited to
primarily chieftain but the planned concrete monstrosity is
unnecessarily going to have an eerie and the rest of the ambassador's picture in connection.
It was at that point that the political
militancy of the Embassy's plans began to
solidify. The idea of small windows, and I
led you not, to present as small a target as pos-

you want to make us Americans look like fools. I guess it isn't too difficult. It's been
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led you not, to present as small a target as pos-
We are indebted to General Westmoreland, General Abrams and many other distinguished and distinguished personnel of the United States Armed Forces and the New Zealand Armed Forces for the information contained in this feature. Understanding, as we do, that many useful and peaceful applications of technology have been developed, and sometimes originate by the armed forces, we present this information to students as part of their general educational experience. It is, of course, neither practical nor sensible that one should have any more than an esoteric and purely theoretical understanding of these aspects of military science. It is supposed that some reading in the martial arts will broaden the students' understanding of the duties, responsibilities and difficulties that the military experience as almost uniquely their own problem. Hopefully students may perhaps then be a little more tolerant of the armed forces and understand the reasons for their existence, even if remaining reluctant to concede them a status better than a "necessary evil".

**DEMOlITIONS**

**PLANNING CONSIDERATIONS**

When planning and preparing for demolitions, it is important to take into account the specific characteristics of the target. The primary consideration here is the preparation of targets. Special forces combat engineers specialize in this area. They plan and prepare targets, and then prepare the demolition charges. The primary consideration here is the preparation of targets. Special forces combat engineers specialize in this area. They plan and prepare targets, and then prepare the demolition charges.

**DESTRUCTIVE TECHNIQUES**

Generally, the destructive techniques discussed here are applicable to conventional warfare. In conventional warfare, the destruction of targets is usually achieved by direct application of explosives. In unconventional warfare, the destruction of targets is achieved by indirect application of explosives. In unconventional warfare, the destruction of targets is achieved by indirect application of explosives.

**ADVANCED CHARGES**

These charges are designed to be used in conjunction with the demolition of larger structures or to clear areas of debris. They are designed to be used in conjunction with the demolition of larger structures or to clear areas of debris.

**SABOTAGE**

The saboteur is a master of tactics and strategy. He is able to plan and execute his missions with great precision. He is able to plan and execute his missions with great precision.

**PREPARATION**

The preparation of a target is a crucial step in the demolition process. The target must be properly prepared before the demolition charges can be applied. The target must be properly prepared before the demolition charges can be applied.

**EXPOSURE CHARGES**

The exposure charge is an important element in the destruction process. It is designed to create a controlled explosion that will expose the target to the effects of the demolition charge. It is designed to create a controlled explosion that will expose the target to the effects of the demolition charge.
FURTHER INSTALLMENTS OF THIS FEATURE WILL BE PROVIDED OVER THE NEXT FEW ISSUES. THANKS TO THOSE WONDERFUL PEOPLE WHO BROUGHT YOU VIETNAM, CAMBODIA, LAOS, THAILAND...
The Mayday Society has decided not to celebrate Capping this year. The Association feels that Capping is an anachronistic activity. It degrades student—student—the "successful" who "passes" the magic number of units to get a degree is humiliated while the rest grind on in the oppressve University Machine.

In the future Capping the celebration will May Day, the day on which international working class solidarity is proudly remembered. The main celebration will be a function on May 1st, organised by the May Day committee of the Wellington Trades Council. Students will join with rank and file workers and delegations to the Federation of Labour Conference in an evening devoted to "Solidarity with the South African Workers." The May Day celebration will be addressed by the Rev. Bob Scott and anti-apartheid films will be shown.

The activities organised for May Day Week are:

- Monday April 30th: Anti-sexist evening, Union Hall, 8pm. Organised by the University Feminists.
- Tuesday May 1st: May Day Celebration. Films, speakers, supper and refreshments. Union Hall 8pm. £1 per person.
- Thursday May 3rd: Celebration Rock Concert, Union Hall, 8pm.
- Friday May 4th: Nga Tamatoa Social/Dance/Hang, Union Hall, 8pm. £3.50 single, £6.00 double.

In the No.2 Court last Friday Mr. Wicks S.M. sentenced Brian Warwick Baker to 18 months imprisonment for homosexual offences, involving three charges of indecent assault.

Counsel for Baker submitted that a psychiatrist who had indicated that alcohol was the main problem underlying his client's offences. He stated that little harm was done to the community and that the offences differed in character to previous convictions of the accused. Mr. Wicks was able to continue in his employ- ment and the programme of periodic detention for the probation report would be a positive attempt at reforming him.

Passing sentence Mr. Wicks stated that he had heard the probation officer's report and that everything possible had been said.

"You speak on three charges of indecency with people who have been 'friended' you," said Mr. Wicks. "These acts are not in keeping with the respect you held while working at the efforts of the homosexual Law Reform Society". Mr. Wicks went on to add that Baker's previous convictions and stated that in his opinion the possible sentence he was suggested by the probation officer would not stop Baker drinking.

"The public interest requires that you should be locked up for a while, then you won't be able to drink," Mr. Wicks concluded.

Mr. Wicks remarks is a favourite of many magazine readers. The prison system and the way in which the occupants are dealt with are full of people such as Baker. "Locked up in the public interest", Baker had only received a released after a period of several months imprisonment for a similar offence. Will the same thing happen again? (At the sentencing of Baker, if it is even possible (the public) when Baker is released from his current term in prison?

The public interest might be served better if a greater effort were to be made to deal with the problem rather than merely to punish it.

The practice of imposing terms of imprisonment on homosexuals and alcoholics for the "safety of the community" and the "benefit of society" very often seems an admission that our society is unable or unwilling to cope with such problems in a more constructive manner.

In this country one man in twenty is a homosexual. Such a large portion of the population deserves more attention focused on its problem as a minority than our present laws and their daily practice are prepared to expend.

By Tom Frankly

Nzusa Student Travel Bureau
Get to Australia cheaply this May with STB.

Group departs Christchurch for Sydney 8 May, returns 22 May. Return fare £166.00.

Also group going to Fiji in May departing Auckland 9 May returning 22 May. Return fare £136.00.

See Jane Mutryan, STB's Travel Advisor at Victoria, for information and bookings.

- Editorial

Guest Editorial

A philosopher produces ideas, a poet produces, a clergymen produce, a professor composes and so on. A criminal produces crimes. If we look a little closer at the connection between this latter branch of production and society as a whole, we shall rid ourselves of many prejudices. The criminal produces not only crimes but also criminal law, and with this the also the professor who lectures on criminal law, and in addition to the inevitable compendium in which this same professor throws his lectures onto the general market as "compendium." This brings with it augmentation of national wealth, quite apart from the personal enjoyment which . . . the manuscript of the compendium brings to its originator himself.

The criminal moreover produces the whole of the police and of criminal justice, constables, judges, hangmen, juries etc., and all these different lines of business, which form equally many categories of the social division of labour, develop different capacities of the human spirit, create new needs and new ways of satisfying them. Torture alone has given rise to the most ingenious mechanical inventions, and employed many honourable craftsmen in the fabrication of its instruments.

The criminal produces an impression, partly moral and partly tragic, as the case may be, and in this way renders a "service" by crossing the moral and aesthetic feelings of the public. He produces not only compendia on Criminal Law, not only penal codes and along with them legislators in this field, but also art, belles lettres, novels, and even tragedy, and in a sense crime to criminal law and its security of bourgeois life. In this way he keeps it from stagnation, and gives rise to that uneasy tension and agility without which the spur of competition would get blunted. Thus he gives a stimulus to the productive forces. While crime takes a part of the superfluous population of the labour market and thus reduces competition among the labourers—up to a certain point prevents wars from falling below the minimum—the struggle against crime absorbs another part of this production. Thus the criminal comes in one of those natural "counterweights" which bring about a correct balance and open up a whole perspective of "useful" occupations.

The effects of the criminal on the development of productive power can be shown in detail. Would laws ever have reached their present degree of excellence had there been no thieves? Would the making of bank-notes has reached its present perfection had there been no forgers? Would the microscope have found its way into the sphere of ordinary commerce but for fraud in money? Chemistry over just as much to augmentation of commodities and the efforts to show it up as to honest zeal for production? Crime, through its constantly new methods of attack on property, constantly calls into being new methods of defence, and so as productive as strikes for the invention of machines. And if one leaves the sphere of private crime—would the world-market ever have come into being for national crime? Indeed, would the nations have arisen? And has'the Tree of Sin been at the same time the Tree of Knowledge ever since the time of Adam?

From the Courts

In the Magistrates court last Monday a 22 year old forklift driver pleaded guilty to receiving 2 cameras, cigarette lighters and binoculars. The police constable told the court that the accused's home had been searched after the robbery of a Wellington Chemist's shop. The accused had stated that a friend had temporarily left the property in his keeping and that he knew the property to be stolen.

Counsel for the defendant stated that his only crime had been ill in bed under heavy medication for the week leading up to his arrest, and just got up before receiving the property. The friend had called late at night and asked permission to leave the property temporarily. The defendant had nothing to gain from the act and had co-operated fully with the police, despite his weakened condition. Counsel for the defendant submitted that the receiving was of a technical nature and should be dealt with, accordingly.

Mr. Trapski S.M. was of a different opinion. "I'm concerned, and I think that the defendant in Wellington is concerned at thefts from chemist shops", he said. "This has overtones which we're all aware of. He faced the defendant $450 court costs $5. Mr. Trapski added that in case any people got ideas from any advertisement of the case the defendant's name was to be suppressed.

The fact that the cameras, watches and binoculars were stolen from a chemist's shop appeared particularly significant to Mr. Trapski. So significant that he made cryptic remarks about "obtaining overtones" of "steam shop thefts" a pretty obvious reference to narcotics. But the defendant had not stolen or received any narcotics. He had not even stood to gain from the crime he had actually committed.

$450 is a heavy fine for such an offence and a large sum for a young married worker to find. In this case at least it may be more accurate to think of certain overtones of which we're all aware in relationship to the trial rather than the offence.

Karl Marx, "Theories of Surplus Value"
New Zealand is part of the Pacific, and as such must work with the other Pacific nations. It is hard to know how this should be done. Up until now all that we have done has been to provide "aid" which is a one way thing and brings many New Zealanders to adopt a patronizing and superior attitude towards the "helping" nations. We don’t think that present "aid" is necessarily the right form of involvement.

Volunteer Service is only a small part of this total "aid". Aid in a wider sense is feasible only at a government level; VSA is a small way of doing things but is set up to cater for just one small section of 'aid'. VSA does not claim to be a total aid programme; this could not be possible. This must be done at an inter-governmental level through such organizations as WHO, UNESCO etc.

VSA has taken just a small section and specialized in it. It has been successful in its volunteer programme as larger similar organizations such as Peace Corps (U.S.A), the BRCA, and A.I. Australia. Success is as measured in terms of the droop rate of volunteers and the utility of the individual volunteers in their work. Because VSA is a small, low budget organization it has decided to concentrate on providing short term aid and doing it thoroughly.

It is responsible for providing volunteer specialists for projects until the host country has sufficient qualified people. Volunteers are asked for by the people they are going to be working with. Pacific Works, Department of Health, hospitals, schools, etc. No volunteer is sent to a job that is not specifically requested of VSA. The posting is checked by a VSA field officer after the request for volunteers to ensure that the pressure is really necessary.

The total number of volunteers in the field has doubled steadily over the last three years. The number of school leaver volunteers has doubled from the highest point of 45 in 1970 to 22 this year and probably fewer next year. The number of adult volunteers has risen correspondingly as the need for successful qualified assistance has increased.

This drop in school leaver numbers follows VSA’s policy of flexibility and sensitivity to changing situations in the host countries. As an example school leaver volunteers are sponsored for training where they were teaching in Western Samoa because sufficiently qualified teachers are not available.

Western Samoa now has no school leavers and in the last five years has had a total of only two to three of all those employed by the same private church school. In Western Samoa at present there are eighteen fully qualified adult volunteers and two teacher trainees.

The Pacific is a big place; the people, culture, and needs differ. Individual volunteers with various personalities and skills are carefully selected to fill the positions that VSA requests or that the host country requests. VSA responds for specific jobs and for many years it has not been able to fill the requests in the order they were placed into a situation where he will be of no use to the host. However if there is no job suited to his skills he stays at home.

VSA is particularly careful about selection. Although there is a need for more people, only about 20% of the school leavers and 65% of the adult applicants are accepted for service. This is because selection panels seek to find people who will not adopt a colonial missionary type of attitude. This is very important because VSA is looking for people who are able to do their own work while being welcome. However, VSA is an organization of human beings which means it is not infallible. New Zealand is now following the model of creating a reciprocal volunteer programme, so that Pacific volunteers can come here and fill assignments where they are needed, eg. teachers of Pacific studies in schools. Reciprocal volunteering is one way of overcoming the unidirectional nature of aid. Volunteering aims to be a "two way street". As Keen Clark, VSA’s former Selection and Training Officer, said in an article in "New Zealand Volunteer" March 1973. "I’m loving leaving Tonga and the simple things like going to stay with Loe at the farm... being part of the takaalaka celebrations with my school children. I felt as I was given a great privilege instead of my teaching them we were teaching me, very proudly, letting me be a part of their culture.

"Volunteering has a reputation for changing people, bringing maturity, setting them - and so it should. Living with the truths of the ordinary life, and directly responsible for oneself in a way that rarely happens when one is protected by a familiar home environment. Many volunteers learn what the substance of their life may be.

Poverty has something to do with it; food, friendship, shelter, work are shared with others, and given to the volunteer in return for his energy and commitment. A balanced sharing of essentials with communities which we (the Europeans) traditionally believe have nothing to give but must take all.

"Volunteering is only a small part of aid/aid initiatives. VSA is only a small part but much publicized, part of New Zealand’s involvement in the Pacific. Critics leveled at VSA are often made because people expect VSA to be a total aid organization; or because they expect something different and comprehensive than ‘tradi tional aid’. These points should be directed to the ministries of development involved - it is only at an inter-governmental level that really meaningful, long term aid can be worked out.

As we said earlier, VSA specializes in short term aid - it does not pretend to do anything else. Prevent aid is not the answer, New Zealand ought to look at more realistic ways of becoming involved in the Pacific at its part of this. Takes time. Short term, stop-gap measures are needed; if they realize that they will not have their success.


Butterflies are Frees is a better film than its title suggests, and is more honest in its sentiments. Transposed by Milon Karvomad into a Chinese way of looking at the screen for no other reason than that they have a back to look at, it has a kind of better than the buck’s well deserved. For, although the erotics remain, the spirit of the original is translated, it’s apparent success, its real failure, and its debus sion complete. In the words of the reviewer, that’s moving in a way it’s not. Well, there is more: it’s main theme, which is a repetition which is grimm, which when one realizes that Donne no longer needs a mothers help to sell his Eggs in 1918. Yeah well Jill, she’s a frivolous doll with an emotionalipvacy, gap that few women, or me for that matter.

Let’s talk about the elements here. She’s a bit too much for lead. She’s a bit too much for this. She’s a bit too much for the film. She’s a bit too much for the audience.

I like said, not a story to write home about, but it may be too late to be dropping in a string of tightly scripted and expected blood drips now. Don’t get me wrong. She’s a bit too much of a character, a bit too much of a person. She’s a bit too much of a daffodil, on the one hand, and a bit too much of a careful human being. Her more important role was conversational gambits at a colonial gathering in which she spoke of her work. We may take some comfort in watching quick, quick, quick, quick, quick, quick and then the same quick. That’s something moving in a way that’s moving in a way that’s moving in a way that’s not. This is very common to feelings of "A Patch of Blue" and Edward Albee, you know, you have that bit of a mass of people, and an excep tion to the excellence of the acting. Edward Albee is an acting piece of work, but the way it’s not a success. She’s a bit too much of a daffodil, but a bit too too much of a person. The two wear the list of Drs by her station - admittance in the early and the last place, but it this is the very thing that shows against. However it is. Everton Harrison, who does the work of taking a very excellent in Kaye’s old fashioned movie, she’s a bit too much of a person. She’s a bit too much of a person.

She’s a bit too much of a person, so much of a person, so much of a person, so much of a person, so much of a person, so much of a person, so much of a person, so much of a person, so much of a person.

Coming films at the memorial theatre:
April 19 The French Connection
April 21 The Wild Geese
April 23 Two Fists
May 1 Le Mans
May 3 Monkey & Sugar
May 22 Z
May 24 Women in Love - all 2pm.

Blundell & Brown Ltd
45 Farish Street, Wellington.
15% Reduction off all items.
Special Student Concession on all other items.

ENVIRONMENTAL OFFICER APPOINTED.

At the last Student’s Representative Council I was elected Students Association Environmental Officer. I am not a job as a generally educative one while specifically trying to remove those environmental issues which affect the ordinary student, with particular reference to the campus environment itself.

In this regard an immediate problem is that of parking. The idea that the problem could be solved by cutting away at the areas of grass and trees should be resisted. The damage done would be permanent and such an action cannot have more than a marginal effect on car park space and may even hide the need for bolder thinking. The plans for the Corin Building should be investigated. Most comments I have heard about the new faculty blocks are highly critical. They are not only unattractive to work in but look awful. It may still be possible to avoid repetition of such errors on a yet broader scale, or at least to do something of the present.

The last possible support should be given to those working for the creation of an Environmental Student Council. Uniting clearly Wellington City environment as a whole is a concern to students. In this regard I would like to see what pressure the Students Association can bring to stop BNZ’s plans for a new office block in Central Wellington, where any block of that size would be disastrous.

Anyone who has any other ideas as to what I should look into should contact me, by leaving a message at the Students Association office.

Bruce Sym. idion. 555-814.

We wish to discuss to the tremendous variety and cultural achievement of the Chinese. We will have films, guest speakers and discussions, all of which is done with a cultural understanding of the Chinese people. In this way we can contact you personally about our activities.

BLUNDELL & BROWN LTD
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15% REDUCTION OFF ALL TRAVELLERS SPECIAL STUDENT CONCESSION ON ALL OTHER ITEMS.
Raw Velvet – Bobby Whitlock

RAW VELVET – Bobby Whitlock

Bobby Whitlock has every right to milk proudly in his gilded halo of mirrors (see backcover), this is one of the best rock'n'roll records I've heard for a long time. Raw, primal, raunching too, with a distinctly southern feel a plenty, Whitlock's tough, gravelly voice screams its way through every track making gently groovin' tracks like "Rainy Morning," "You Only Love Me When I'm Lonely," "The Ballad of Big Joe Turner," "You're Never Gonna Get Away," "I Want to Tell You," "I Need You," and "Don't Keep Me Hangin' On".

Recommended by: Freda Simms

In the last issue of RECORDS (Records 4/2009), I wrote about Raw Velvet and how much I loved the record. I was thrilled to see that the band had made a follow-up album, Second Time Around, which has received critical acclaim for its bluesy sound and an array of guest musicians. Here are my thoughts on the new album:

1. "I'm Movin' On" - A strong opener, with a driving beat and a catchy chorus. The lyrics talk about moving on from a past relationship and starting anew.
2. "The Blues Are My Lady" - This track features a soulful, bluesy feel with a powerful guitar solo. The lyrics discuss the allure of the blues and the power it holds over the listener.
3. "Don't Let the Blues Get You Down" - A soulful ballad with a simple melody and driving rhythm. The lyrics encourage listeners not to let the blues get them down and to keep moving forward.
4. "Ain't Nothin' Gonna Change My Mind" - An upbeat, soulful track with a strong rhythm section. The lyrics speak about being determined and not letting anything change your mind.

Overall, Second Time Around is a great follow-up to Raw Velvet's self-titled debut. The band's signature bluesy sound is still present, but with some new twists and turns. The guest musicians add to the album's diversity, but still retain the band's bluesy essence. I highly recommend this album to anyone who loves bluesy, soulful music.

Write a review for Raw Velvet's "Second Time Around" and share your thoughts on the album in the comments below.
Woop hit Lor–d — Flashing on a little stormy weather?

All the Adams Holden crew drove up on cops–dog with a bastard trainer and got him dressed up in black johndys (sic) and put on coats.

Saw him screaming at the cops.

Why, oh why?

I'm gonna go.Poorer some stuff from across the neighbor kid?

Raising a sight of continuity? Not so sure.

Ooh! I got a black bobber ring on a rubber band.

On a rubber band.

But it's just a ring.

It's just a rubber band. I was in the car.

Isn't that correct? It's just a rubber band.

HE WAS IN THE CAR!

And:

Jaaawllrrr... Jaaawllrrr...

Godless animal!

Screwed up to the teeth. Dangere.

And:

Put our heroes are made of grove chief.

FANTASIA!

EAT LEAFY STAY ANNOYEDGROW.

ALRIGHT HIPPIES. DROP THE GUNS... YOU ARE SURROUNDED.

ON SECOND THO. WEE GOODBYE!

KAMERAD!

CHEESE... I'M SORRY CHEF. FORGIVE. BUT ONE DOG HAVE ANY REAL PLEASANT ON EAT. EXCEPT THE PEANUTS. BUT IT'S ONLY A INN BALE.
**The Money After But Not Regularly**

Dear Sir,

It’s never too late to correct a mistake! And I would like to correct a printing error towards the end of the article in *Salient* April 11th Pg.9 on “The Money After But Regularly.” It is pretty effective as an emergency method only but it should never be thought of as a once-smooth method, at least in its present form.

Yours sincerely,
Margaret Stanton

We agree that this mistake escaped our notice. The article should have read:

**WHY SHOULDN’T IT BE USED AS A ONCE-A-MONTH METHOD?** Because there are better and safer methods available which have less side effects.

**What Do You Mean Safer? Does It Always Work?** It’s pretty effective. In the medical literature there are now over 3,500 cases and virtually no pregnancies as long as treatment has been given early enough and in high enough dosage.

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**Abolish the Student**

Dear Sir,

Your editorial hinted at the real fault with this university—the students. Indeed it is they who are the university’s weakness. For the past few so-called students are merely apprentices for exams. If they were genuine students they just would not put up with this sort of thing. A frank discussion of academic purity and the mixing of learning with competition for social status.

How can we rectify this? The obvious answer is to abolish the student (in its current form). This could be done by not awarding more degrees. Enrolments next year would be down about ninety per cent. All that would remain would be a few people who just want to know, sitting at the feet of a small group of philosophers. (Which is exactly what we need and haven’t got now.) I for one, want to know. When I say such things of some of my fellow students say “Yeah, but I’ve got as many ways to write I never have to read anything.” Others just laugh sick.

With respect, it would be better if this great institution did not exist. I abstained so much chemical energy. Without it new things could grow.

P.R.L. Jackman.

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**Crew Cut Singaporean Hits Back**

Dear Sir,

I would like to congratulate Mr. Lim Chiat Cheong’s statement outrageous, biased and aimed at stirring up unpleasant sentiments amongst Singaporeans and Malayans.

As the majority in the university Malayan obviously have a better representation in the M.S.A.A. and probably dominate it, as Singaporeans and Malayans are students in the country shouldn’t they forget their political differences and have an association where attitudes and views could be exchanged and activities. Being of very similar cultural and ethnic background, the two universities representing them can only result in unpleasant rivalries and duplications of activities which is definitely wasteful. Perhaps I should remind Mr. Lim that Singaporeans have been making their affairs excellently well since their separation from Malaya, and so his claim that Singaporeans are paupers is utterly baseless.

As to Mr. Lim’s statement that we are dividing Malayan students into two associations I can only say that the continued struggle between the two associations is due to the conflict between these leaders. Both are equally ambitious and unwilling to compromise for fear of losing their posts, and it is unfortunate that Singaporeans should be made the scapegoat. Furthermore Mr. Lim’s phrase about our crew cuts illus- trates the mentality of people of his type. Mr. Chong does not have to wear a crew cut, it might go as long way towards explaining that sort of childish mentality if he would care to read a bit of his dead cells.

S.H. Lee

‘Crew cut Singaporeans’

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**Open Letter to the “Gutsless Malay- an Student”**

Dear Sir,

In your letter to *Salient* dated 14 March 1973 (Vol. 36 No.3), there were many accusations and false attributions on my part. I may take this opportunity to reply to your accusations and my errors, failings, fallacies, and contradic- tions in your letter.

Your first fault is that you put too much trust in your mate, Director of the University’s Open Letter. Perhaps you are a TAB fan and would not encourage beyond the premises of Hutt Park to find out for yourself, the many mistakes your colleagues and wackmen in Ros- tholm’s open letter.

I admit I did grab and push Rotherham. But I did not beat my son with a stick, for to do so would have required all the per- sonal qualities I do not possess. Peter Rotherham is merely twice my size. If he is afraid of the whites he has enlisted, instead of playing ‘Penguin’.

In the open letter Penguin Rotherham stated there were no demonstrations on Sharpieville Day, implying there were no acti- ves to be planned at all. How misleading! On Sharpieville Day, the activities organized by the National Anti-Apartheid Coordinating Com- mittee were successful, whereas Rotherham’s ‘no demonstration’ campaign did not compel his point of view ‘that dowing the streets’ needed a waste of time.

Rotherham also claimed the mass demon- strations were organized by many ‘Trade Unionised, Labour leaders, and student leaders’. However he conveniently forgot to mention how he deceived them into endorsing the demonstra- tion. When the cat was out of the bag again, most of the people who initially endorsed the demonstration withdrew their support and were the result of failing and misleading no people is new to Penguin Rotherham and his friends.

It had happened many times before and would happen again. So much for your Hutt Park hero.

In your letter, you accused me of being ‘avuncular’ and ‘the man on campus’. And your kind of student, the fascist and racist on campus; too his Administration your men, called democratic men in Kalko Lampil, and all the starry-eyed mates of yours Lee. I am certainly not a man in the pocket of the powerful elements, the left, and those students who put their time, energy and effort into the Student’s Association and other progressive organisations.

I am a liability rather than as asset to the cause of H.A.R.T., you claim? I have a sense of time and energy I put into the cause of H.A.R.T. and the amount of time and effort I have swallowed. Perhaps if you had cared to venture out of the walls of your ivory tower and the perimeter of Hutt Park, you might have noticed some of the lines and might not have accused me of being in a pain in the neck, the stamps and a liability to the cause of H.A.R.T.

Finally, your accusation that we do not ‘understand the basic principle of democratic rights of our people’ is the most important, shows the true colours of your hypocrisy. If you sincerely believe in the principle of ‘democratic rights of others’, you should be willing to be consistent enough to posit the democratic rights of your own fellow countrymen. Your countrymen who happen to hold different views from the fascist dominated Malay government and are now rousing in prison camps dotted all over the country, or say fellow women Malay students whom upon arrest, had their passports snatched, their freedom quashed and murdered, been forced to sign documents and movements restricted, because they were not in the stamps and constituted a threat to the gardeners of the Malaysian elite, is enough reason you not only permit but choose to don a ‘white mask’ over your gen- tlemanly features, your keen eye, your roaring packs and other countrymen who have the courage of their conviction to stand up against the oppression of the Malaysian government.

People like your kind not only give me a pain in my neck, but also a pain in my guts as well.

R.J.E. Lee

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**Money... when you haven’t got much of it how you handle it counts**

Maybe John Macfarlane of the B.N.Z. can help you to solve this problem.

John understands the sort of mind-splitting financial problems students face. He can explain B.N.Z. services like cheque-books, accounts, transfers, cheques and so on, as well as specific B.N.Z. services a lot of students have found useful.

1. **B.N.Z. Student Loans**

Short term to tide you over for several years. These loans are personally tailored to fit your needs.

2. **B.N.Z. Travel Service**

Free, helpful, financial advice from people who understand money and it’s work.

Call at the Student Financial Office and fix up a time for a chat with John Macfarlane or phone him direct at B.N.Z. Wellington branch, Or. Lambton Quay, Customhouse Quay, Phone 44-070 Ex. 823.

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**Bank of New Zealand**

The only trading bank wholly owned by the people of New Zealand.

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**Baby-in-a-Bucket**

Dear Sirs,

It seems that the abortion issue can be reduced to a basic conflict concerning the rights of the foetus. The pro-abortionists claim that the foetus has no rights or at least fewer than those of the woman who bears it, and their claim to legal abortion for those who de- sire it is therefore justifiable. The anti-abortion- ists, claiming that the foetus has rights as a human being, are at best inconsistent in granting those rights in a manner which denies the woman her rights. (Which I assume you respect), so it would seem that the anti-abortionists are in the shit, not knowing who deserves what. How then, can we possibly conceive of a situation in which the laws are changed by pushing world-wide anti-conception.

For the anti-abortionists, whether a woman has an abortion or not should make little dif- ference since either way one party gets a free ride. The abortionist does not even consider the woman’s problem and give the new law in force or not, we always legal and accessible and work towards providing an alter- native to life support only head.

Here it is folks, you brake the goddamn law, you straight into a bucket to get left there for the remainder of months, then what, do you, don’t spank it and air fright it if direct to an adoptor morally relaxed, ex-1973’s, a bucket containing a back to love and care and attention, 2. Child abandoned in the street, want a child, adopt it every one, every woman is re- cording all about this Back to the fourth floor and 723 sweeties to please through dirty windows ‘ruff stuff’.

Peter Halbertich.

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**Parking Policy**

Dear Editors,

No complaints, it may seem a dumb-one but has with exams and all that shit anyway, complaining and ramming on is my safety valve.

Now, let’s get down to it! Who’s the shock- wed great-grandmother of the ‘holy law’? Who’s the ‘Re Mona’ EU berthed outside the Hunter Building? Why do I get throns, show and wam- mings when I park my car in front of Hunter?

Those fucking pricks scrawl about a lack of parking, and then next thing you know, nothing way for me! God, OK, so maybe be better to get permission to berth his boat here. Fine, pass the bloody deed. So she locked-up no-what gave her permission?

You bastards! Get off your fat arse and make a move for one complaint that I’ve got a solution for. PAPA ROE MOANA

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**The Agony of Queuing for Garage**

Dear Sir,

Recently I was told by ‘the man from down the road’ that the ‘no required’ number one complaint that I’ve got a solution for. PAPA ROE MOANA

Parking Editor,

No complaints, it may seem a dumb-one but has with exams and all that shit anyway, complaining and ramming on is my safety valve.

Now, let’s get down to it! Who’s the shock-wed great-grandmother of the ‘holy law’? Who’s the ‘Re Mona’ EU berthed outside the Hunter Building? Why do I get throns, show and wam- mings when I park my car in front of Hunter?

Those fucking pricks scrawl about a lack of parking, and then next thing you know, nothing way for me! God, OK, so maybe be better to get permission to berth his boat here. Fine, pass the bloody deed. So she locked-up no-what gave her permission?

You bastards! Get off your fat arse and make a move for one complaint that I’ve got a solution for. PAPA ROE MOANA

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**Camping Gear, Pars, and**

Dear Sir,

I have to report to you the results of a complaint I have received from a student...
Trotsky's Treachery

Dear Sirs,

In his recent letter concerning Graham Grundy's article on Trotsky completely fails to mention several points. Mr. MacNeill speaks of Malinov's 'anxieties against Jews'. Yet Malinov frequently expressed his opposition to any form of national discrimination. Malinov himself states: 'Defend the Revolution! Long Live Malinov! Down with Malinov's opponents! They are the true enemies of the Revolution!' This fact alone shows the treachery of Malinov's allies, the Jewish revolutionaries, who were the friends and comrades of the peasants.

Mr. MacNeill further distorts the truth when he speaks of the lack of support of workers and peasants for Malinov. Malinov's mass commissars were chosen by direct election of peasants and two urban workers (Voinov's figures). It was Lenin who made the speech in which he laid the foundations of the Soviet state, "...the peasants are infected with anarchism," and continued to say that the "masses are not yet ready to understand what is necessary for a socialist society."

In my opinion, Malinov's whole course was an attempt to build the new Soviet state on a completely new basis. In his attempt to build a new state, he was the true revolutionary. Malinov did not differ from other revolutionaries in his basic principles.

As for Trotsky, he was indeed responsible as Minister of War, for the repression of the nobles and peasants in Kronstadt and the Ukraine. True, he made peace with them for a while, yet this was due to his recognition of their capabilities as powerful fighters and great bastions of the old order. Once they had victory, they turned on him like a tiger, to impose the communist state and all its authoritarianism upon the people. On March 4, 1921 there appeared an official statement tagged Lenin's name, but declaring Kronstadt guilty of murder, and offering amnesty to all those who had revolted. Trotsky issued an ultimatum, and on March 5, Kronstadt issued an ultimatum. And on March 6, Lenin wrote the famous letter to the Third Congress of Soviets denouncing Trotsky.

Your,

Geoff Adlam

Official Reply

Dear Sirs,

In reply to the letter concerning the Council of Workers' and Peasants' Committees (the Soviet's local government)

I have several comments to make. These are not to be taken as a reply to the Council, since there are no representatives of the council receiving official comments. In my opinion, they are not a real council, but simply a name made up by the government to cover up their real intentions.

I would like to stress one thing that is often overlooked by those who criticize the Soviet government. They are often prone to criticize the government for not doing enough. Yet we must remember that the Soviet government is not a democracy. It is a dictatorial government. The people do not have the right to vote for their representatives. They are not allowed to make decisions for themselves. The government makes all the decisions for them. This is why the people are not satisfied with the government. They feel that they are being ruled by a dictatorial government that does not represent their interests.

The government has been in power for many years, and it has been able to make some progress. However, the people are still not satisfied. They want more democracy. They want to be able to make decisions for themselves. They want to be able to vote for their representatives. They want to be able to have a say in their government.

I hope that the government will listen to the people and make some changes. The people want more democracy. They want to be able to have a say in their government. They want to be able to vote for their representatives. They want to be able to make decisions for themselves. The government must listen to the people and make some changes.

Yours sincerely,

John Smith