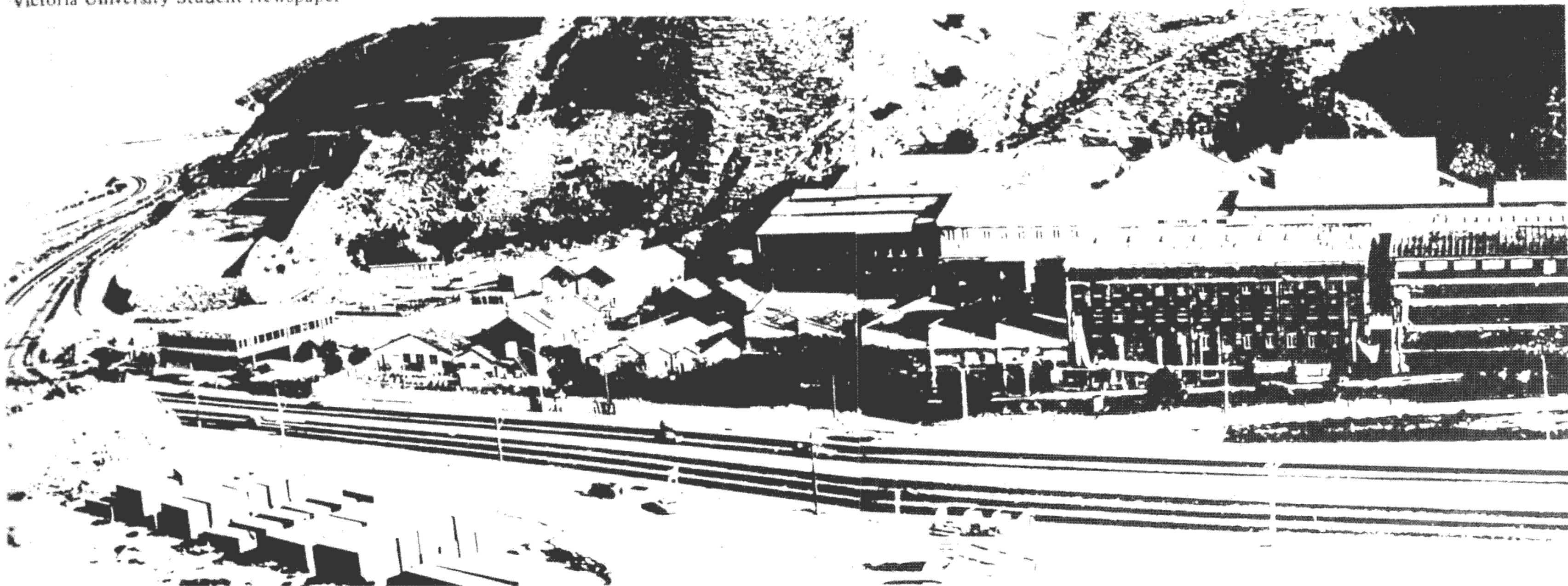


SALIENT

Victoria University Student Newspaper

Volume 36, Number 12, June 6th, 1973



NGAURANGA MUST NOT CLOSE

The Ngauranga meat works should be running as a co-operative, owned and operated by workers and farmers, in a few months time.

On May 24 Swifts New Zealand Limited, the present owners of Ngauranga, announced that the works would close at the end of the killing season because the company could not afford capital improvements needed to meet hygiene and pollution regulations.

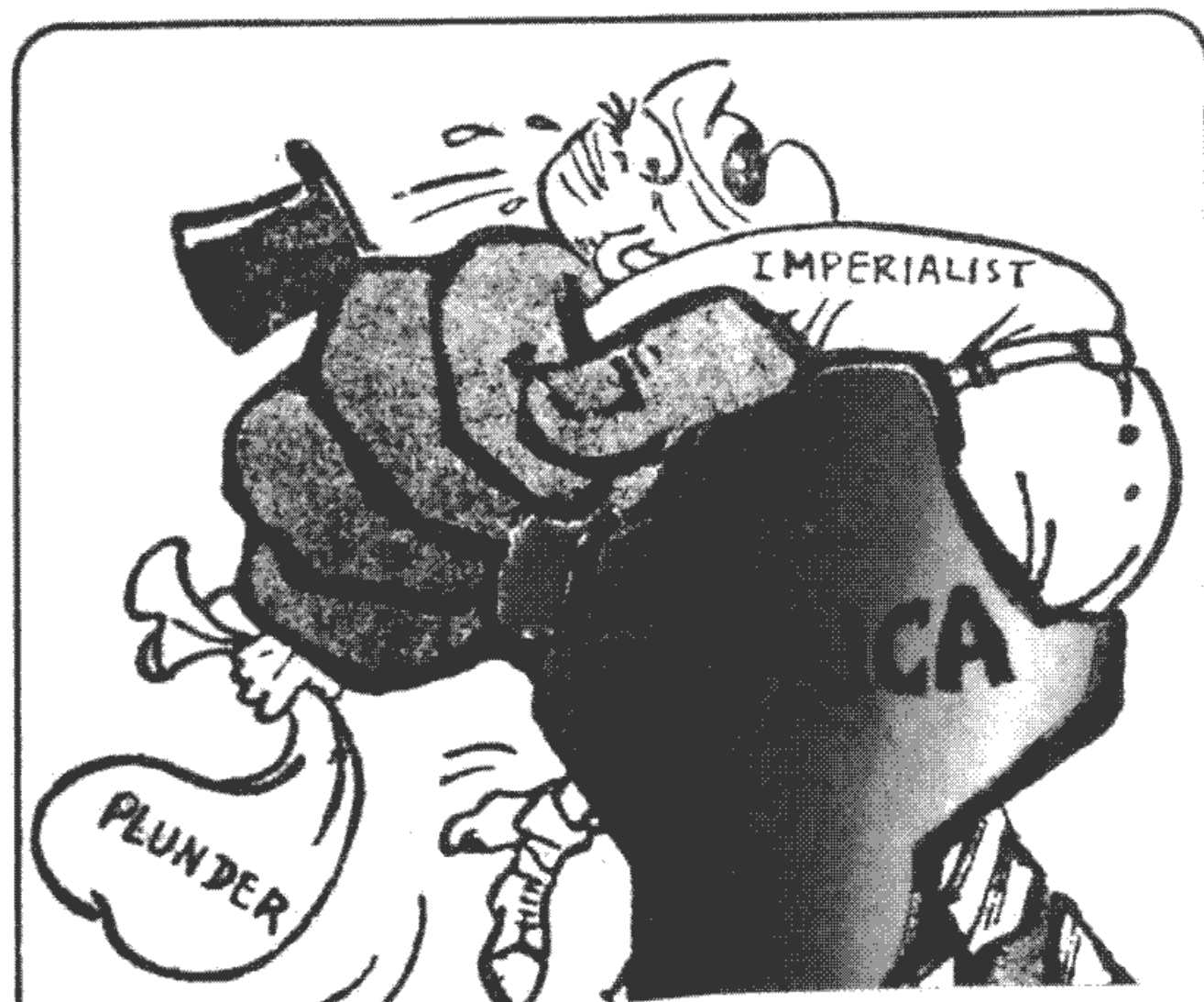
But the Ngauranga workers did not accept these reasons. They pointed out that Deltac International, the American owners of Swifts, has been withdrawing from meat processing all over the world, and that the closure of Ngauranga was simply part of this policy.

The Ngauranga workers reacted to Swifts' announcement by proposing that the works be turned into a worker-farmer co-operative. Already this proposal has received the support of the trade union movement and farming organisations. The Government is also believed to be sympathetic to the idea.

Last Friday Ken Findlay, Chairman of the Save Ngauranga Meatworks Committee, addressed a meeting of students about the workers' proposals. As a result of the meeting the Students Association has pledged its full support to the meat workers.

After the meeting Salient talked to Ken Findlay about the co-operative, and the broad political, social and economic implications of the scheme. The interview is printed on pages 6 and 7.

Below: This previously unpublished photo of Leon Trotsky (without mitre) greeting Vatican delegates to the 1938 conference which founded the international Trotskyite movement was stolen from the Trotsky archives at Harvard University. See page 3 for Salient's pertinent comments on five of his ten local followers.



In this issue:

- 2/From the courts
- 3/ We explain one or two things about the Trots.
- 4/Zimbabwe guerrillas strike out at racist regime
- 6,7/Ken Findlay talks about the future of the Ngauranga freezing works
- 8/Dirty Dick Nixon's political tricks
- 12,13/Terry McDavitt on 'The Greening of America'
- 20/Racist professor beaten up in London

Plus records, books, centre spread of comix, the usual shit stirring and lots more!



FROM THE COURTS

By Don Franks

Last Friday in the Magistrates Court Perry Tiana, 21, construction worker pleaded guilty to using obscene language in a public place and to resisting arrest. Police evidence stated that Tiana had struggled with the arresting officers so violently that he had torn their uniforms.

Mr Trapski, SM, convicted and discharged Tiana on the charge of obscene language and fined him \$75 and costs on the charge of resisting arrest.

After he had been dismissed by the court I spoke with Perry Tiana about his case. He agreed to tell me his version of the incident, an account which the overbearing and foreign formality of the courtroom effectively repressed. Perry's all too familiar predicament of being a Maori worker in a Pakeha bosses' court prevented the full facts from being presented at his trial.

"I was standing by the pie cart waiting to order a feed. Two cops drove up and walked over, I didn't know what for. I was just minding my own business. They looked at me for a while — I didn't know why. Then they asked me where I'd been all night, so I told them."

Perry said that he's had nothing to hide and answered the policemen's questions, but they had persisted in their interrogation. I asked him why he used "obscene language". "Well they kept on and so I got sick of it — I said 'why talk to me, what the fuck do you want?'"

"The cop said we've got you now anyway." Perry said that he believed the police had tried to actually provoke him into swearing as they seemed satisfied when he actually used the language complained of. "Then they grabbed me — I had two mates — they said go in the car Perry, don't make it worse for yourself. I was a couple of minutes talking to my mates when they started to pull me. That's when I resisted arrest, then I hit one down and the other got me round



the throat and pushed me up against the car. Then they took me off."

"They tore my jacket too and they swore — yeah, the same words as me." Perry said that on the way to the station one of the policemen had expressed a wish "to have the pleasure of beating you up." The policeman said that if he was able to get him in the police station in the appropriate circumstances his prisoner would "never come out alive."

Many people complain that the streets aren't safe these days. We're repeatedly told by "Birch the Bashers" and "Tax-paying Mother of Ten" that marauding hooligans molest and attack innocent people, and that something should be done about it. Perry Tiana is one such innocent person. In his case the hooligans happened to be in uniform. And in this case also — "something should be done about it."

A young Wellington worker, Leslie Allan Pickering pleaded guilty to "stealing one newspaper to the value of 6c, the property of the Dominion Company." In mitigation Pickering said that he had been in a hurry to work and had only a fifty cent coin change on him at the time.

Mr Trapski fined Pickering \$45 and \$5 costs. "Stupid, wasn't it," said Trapski as the defendant left the dock. We're still wondering whether he was referring to the offense or the fine.

On Monday, Queen's Birthday weekend, two unemployed Polynesian labourers pleaded guilty before Mr Trapski SM, on a charge of unlawfully taking a Bedford van.

Police evidence stated that the two men had chanced on the vehicle as they were returning from a party in Newtown. One defendant had got into the van and steered, while his associate had pushed it a few yards down the road. The van had then been abandoned. Neither of the defendants had given any explanation to the police.

Mr Trapski was unable to decide the punishment he considered appropriate and remanded the men until July 11. He did give an indication of the seriousness of the offence when he released the prisoners on \$450 bail. At the time of the trial seventeen people had been killed on the roads over the weekend, presumably unlawfully. It might be interesting to compare the penalties imposed on the unlawful takers with those who caused fatalities on the road.

No Mercy for Confused Defendant

by Keith de Ridder

There is often criticism that court procedure intimidates defendants and can not be understood by many people. It appears that Mr Patterson S.M. is making a thorough job of ensuring that this

oppression continues.

A Maori defendant stands before him. The magistrate hears the charges, and the request for the defendant to be remanded until a later date. He then asks the defendant, "What do you have to say to this." The defendant looks very confused and says "Beg your pardon, Sir." It is obvious that he must have heard what the magistrate said as he is quite close to him, and I am right at the back of the Courtroom and have heard Mr Patterson quite clearly. Therefore, from his question it is obvious that the defendant has absolutely no idea of what he is being asked and what he is supposed to say.

But, nevertheless, it appears that he has committed a monstrous blunder. The magistrate's head jerks up, he gapes in incredulous disbelief and then the torrent breaks:

"I'm not given to repeating questions."

"You must pay attention to this court."

"Now do you have any objections to this request. I cannot grant it without your consent."

All this delivered in thundering tones while glowering over the bench at the defendant.

The defendant looks slightly panic-stricken, but manages to stammer out "No Sir". By this time it is obvious that he is very confused and doesn't really know what he has said 'No' to. But he knows that he has avoided further raging by not daring to raise any possible objections, or asking to have something he doesn't understand clarified.

One would have thought that a magistrate of Mr Patterson's experience might have been able to realise immediately that the defendant was confused or afraid. But absolutely no effort was made to try and calm the defendant and clear his confusion. It appears that Mr Patterson, in his handing out of 'justice' will not be inconvenienced by checking to see if he has been understood. This is a case of utter lack of interest in a defendant's predicament, and of blatant intimidation.

Sydney's Black Ghetto

by Mike Law

'Big John' Buchanan folded himself into a cream mini outside the Empress Hotel around 10.15. For the last half hour he had strutted around the street like something out of *Softly Softly* accompanied by fifteen of his henchmen — eleven of them uniformed.

To the blacks of Sydney's deprived suburb of Redfern, this Saturday night was no different from any other, and Buchanan was no different from any other racist pig, except that he was the boss, the Inspector in charge of the Redfern district, the man who directed one of the most vicious police forces in Australia.

'Big John' drove off and the rest of the thugs clambered into their assembled vehicles — five in all. Two paddy wagons, a police mini and two plain minis. I overheard one say 'No arrests tonight'. 'No matter' said his mate, 'there will be plenty of other chances.'

The 'Empress' looks like a typical Sydney pub. It stands like a porcelain urinal among a number of shops. The bar is only a few feet from the street, the walls are tile and the floor plaster. A squirt with a hose and the whole show's clean. There are no chairs, the bar is the bottle store and you are tipped out dead on ten. But one thing makes the Empress unique — it's a Black Pub and while Blacks drink in other Redfern/Chippendale pubs, white are cautious before entering the Empress.

Earlier that day I had wandered around the suburb with one of the local white radicals. We didn't go into the pub then, we waited until 9.30 when we were with a Black woman and a young Jewish lawyer who was working on behalf on the locals. To the stranger there didn't seem to be any reason to worry. No one bothered us, there were a few other whites in the bar and we got touched for a couple of bob. It was four beers later at 10.00 that I noticed the difference.

Buchanan's fifteen cops had arranged themselves over the footpath. No one could walk either way without having to zig zag to miss the pigs. Their whole posture and positioning was deliberately provocative, they were out for arrests.

But Friday and Saturday nights are no longer the sole preserve of the cops. A "pub patrol" of liberals, Catholics and radicals was there to watch the place. For some time now they have been patrolling, determined to record every incident and inhibit the pigs. This night it worked. The previous night it hadn't.

Apartheid Minus the Passbooks

My first introduction to Redfern came only a few minutes after I visited a radical flat. Nine Blacks, three girls and five boys and an older black were brought in for a cup of coffee by the young lawyer. They had been picked up for trespass when they were sleeping in some backyard. None of them had anywhere to live. What few possessions they had, had either been stolen by the police or left where they were picked up. Not yet sober they had been charged, appeared before the magistrate and remanded for three days.

Several were from Queensland. They couldn't return All had been convicted there and were subject to Queens-



land's laws under which they were bound to live on reservations as directed by the Government. A situation no different from South Africa — only the Passbook was missing. The old fellow kept talking about his canvas paintings — they were missing. So was his bankbook with the record of his sixty dollars, so was his set of teeth. It was not anticipated that the police would be returning any of the missing gear.

An hour or so later the leader of the local Black development project arrived. For an hour he talked, quietly but firmly. His approach was essentially integrationist. He saw the present as offering opportunities to break through in white society. I was told that his views would represent the views of 90-95% of Blacks. Even those who were on the receiving end of his advice tended to judge success in terms of a good job and education. After an hour or so the nine blacks were told that a bed had been found and that efforts would be made to find jobs. But the warning was there. They were being assisted by a Black self-help project — if they didn't shape up then the welfare of the total community would not be sacrificed for them.

I don't think it is easy for any black leader to put it on his brothers and sisters like that. But that is the only choice they have in Redfern. In order to establish the community spirit, in order to establish a local development programme they have had to fight the South Sydney Council, the Federal Government, the local white citizens and the despair among their own people that had grown out of 150 years of being kicked by the whites.

Loving Thy Neighbour

Last year a number of blacks from the same area came to town and lived in the Catholic Presbytery. They were soon overcrowded so they started to squat in a row of squalid houses nearby. Community reaction by the whites was hostile and when a couple of Blacks started to negotiate with the developer who owned the houses the whites organised a petition. For a couple of weeks things were tense. The whites were uppity, the Council wanted the Blacks out. However the liberals moved in. The T.V. carried news. The *Nation Review* paper carried a sympathetic story and the new Labour Government arrived on the doorstep. They forked out half a million dollars and gave the deeds to the Black development group. The Council backed off and the leaders of the white protest either lost their guts or came round.

The development is now permanent. It will be used as a transit camp. All the back fences are down and the houses are being renovated, more Blacks are finding accommodation in the vicinity and are relating to the community concept which focusses on the development. For the Blacks the next steps seem fairly well defined.

EDITORIAL

Why We're Not Too Fond Of The Trotskyites

Actually, we don't hate the Trots, at least no more than we hate all revisionists. Revisionists are self-proclaimed socialists who divert people's attention from the struggle against the Number One enemy, United States Imperialism, to side issues like 'building the Soviet economy', or 'exposing the Stalinist leaders of China'. Russian leaders since Krushchev, and the world Trotskyite movement are typical modern revisionists.

In fact an excellent case could be made out that we are a pro-Trotskyite paper, God forbid. If, as the pundits say, all publicity is good publicity, then it's time we sent the Trots a bill for all the rubbishing we've given them. It should also be known that we have not printed many of the anti-Trot articles we've received.

Since Trotskyism first emerged as a political force in Russia, it has been criticised by Marxists such as Lenin and Stalin as being revisionist. While these criticisms are still valid today we have specific objections to the Socialist Action League of New Zealand and its campus crabs, the Young Socialists.

In the first place they are not socialists. Since the group's formation in 1969 the Socialist Action League has concentrated on building up single-issue protest movements, like the abortion movement. But the S.A.L. has never bothered to draw these protests together, and develop an overall socialist critique of New Zealand society.

The S.A.L. is preoccupied with universities and students, a fact that reflects the predominance of white, middle-class students in its ranks. Like other Trotskyite groups all over the world the S.A.L. has little contact with the trade union movement and the working class. The few workers ever connected with the league left at the same time the S.A.L.'s founder, Hector MacNeill, was forced out.

Internationally the S.A.L. is aligned with the most right-wing part in the world Trotskyite movement - the Socialist Workers Party of America. Trotsky's Fourth International is now divided into four squabbling factions which spend more time in anti-communist raves against the socialist states and other socialist parties than in attacking monopoly capitalism.

The greatest fault of the S.A.L. and the Y.S. is that all their blathering is divorced from the test of all theories - social practice. The Trots talk about the Indochina situation, promote marches but do nothing about medical aid. All they've ever sent the Vietnamese has been copies of their rag, *Socialist Action*. They no doubt fool themselves that the mobilisation of fifty people on a Y.S. march stopped the tour, but they gave scant support to HART pickets aimed at pointing out New Zealand's economic links with apartheid. The Trots talk about

"the brown proletariat" and other terms unfamiliar to Maori radicals, but they are ignorant of Maori problems, and uninvolved with any solutions. And they have made scarcely more than a peep about the housing situation.

All this is not to claim that we, or the radical groups we associate with are perfect. It is to claim that the S.A.L. and the Y.S. are a negligible pack of hypocrites in all the issues they talk about. The fact that they are divorced from social practice makes them worse than apathetic students who are simply ignorant of the economic forces that shape their lives. Such students' only delusion is to think that they have free will. The Trots delude themselves into believing that they are left-wing activists, and that their policies are correct. They ain't neither.

What has particularly bugged Salient this year is the number of half truths the Y.S. has propagated to hide their hypocrisy. They said we rejected their copy "because of its content". That's half the truth. They didn't quote our full statement that the content was a political advertisement rife with misleading statements.

Peter Rotherham in particular has claimed that we refused to print his letters. The only letter of Rotherham's we rejected was his courageous attack on H.T. Lee, which was circulated as soon as Lee had been forced to leave the country, and was unable to defend himself.

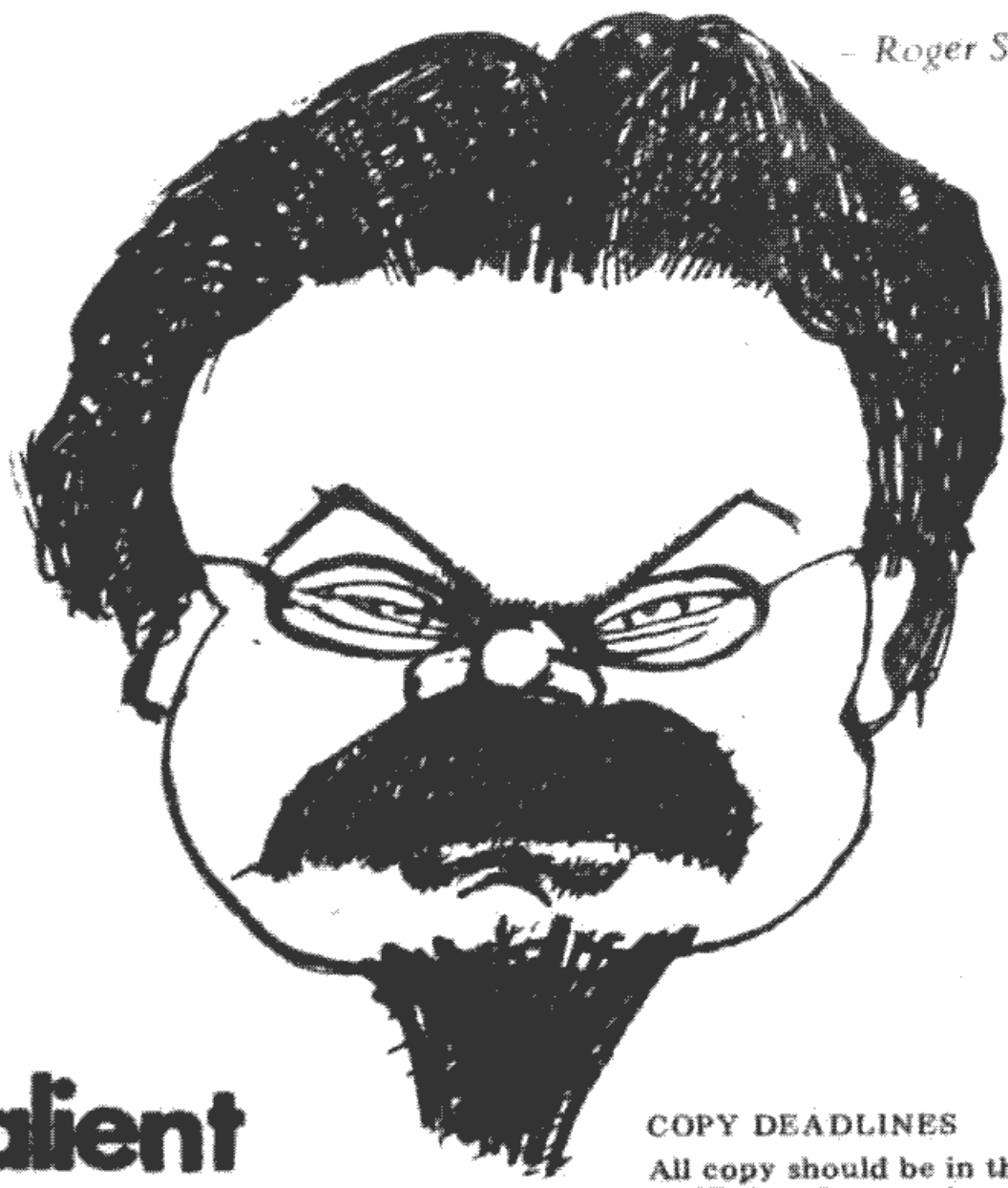
The Trots talk of the disruption of a University Feminists' A.G.M. yet justify their objections to men being at the meeting on the grounds that the A.G.M. had finished and the meeting was back in committee. Make up your minds girls. Their paper reports that they handed us a letter with 16 signatures on it protesting the disruption. We still have the letter here. We can see one signature, but have yet to spot the other 15.

We could go on and on about all the petty and the huge lies the Y.S. and S.A.L. have told. Yet despite its seriousness, it's a boring topic of debate. One of the Trots more amusing perversions is their paranoia. We only had to put a pickaxe in our window and the Trots photographed it and ran an article in *Socialist Action* saying they knew it was intended to terrify them. And so is our picture of Stalin, apparently.

Certainly we've lately taken to laughing at the Trots, indulging in a joke or two. But does a so-called socialist group which seriously believes that it will conquer the commanding heights of capitalism from its "red bases" among white middle-class students, deserve any more serious attention?

We have published this statement to explain our differences with the S.A.L. and the Young Socialists. We do not claim to have a monopoly of truth. We do, however, think we're justified.

- Roger Steele & Peter Franks



Salient Notes

This week's Salient was produced by Neil Pearce, Bruce Robinson, Claire Smith, Cheryl Dimond, Grub, Gordon Clifton, Jonathan Hughes, Lloyd Weeber, Stephen Hall, and Don Franks. Photographs were taken by Keith Stewart, and the issue was edited by Roger Steele and Peter Franks. Unceasing security cover for their seditious activities was provided by Les Slater and the Wai-te-ata Expendables.

SALIENT Office: 1st Floor, University Union Building, phone 70-319 (ext. 75 & 81), P. O. Box 1347, Wellington, New Zealand.

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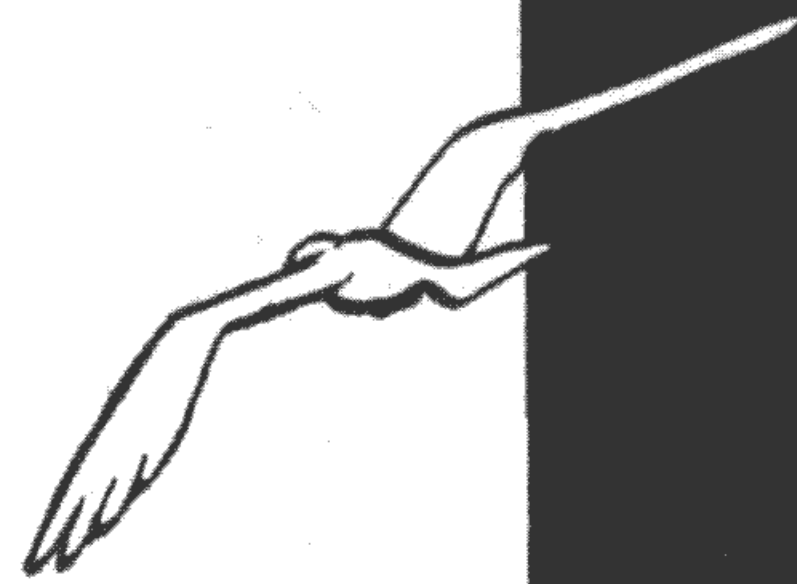
All copy should be in the hands of the Editors by Wednesday evening, although late contributions will be considered. Copy should be typed or written in legible printing, double-spaced on one side of the paper only.

ADVERTISING

is handled by Roger Green who can be contacted at Salient, phone 70-319 (ext. 75 & 81) or at home, phone 793-319. According to reliable sources he can otherwise be found in the Grand, shouting potential advertisers. So if you can drum up some advertising for Salient, the jugs are on Roger...

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The personal aspirations of a black and white seabird



UNIVERSITY BOOK CENTRE

- JONATHAN LIVINGSTON SEAGULL: A STORY -

BY RICHARD BACH & RUSSELL MUNSON

Whites Against The Wall In Zimbabwe

Reports from Rhodesia indicate that the Zimbabwe national liberation movement has launched a full-scale guerrilla attack on the Smith regime.

The armed struggle in Rhodesia began on April 28 seven years ago. For several years the fighting was limited to raids across the Zambesi river from Zambia, and more recently across the north-eastern border from Mozambique, but since December last year the joint military command of the Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU) and the Zimbabwe African Peoples Union (ZAPU) has spread throughout the country.

Simon Linney reported in the April 19 issue of the *Nation Review* that the guerrillas had attacked areas to the north-west, north, east and south of the capital Salisbury, and at least one sally right into the heart of the city.

Smith Hush Up Job

The Smith regime has been anxious to conceal the full extent of guerrilla operations. For example in February there was a bomb scare in a big department store in the heart of Salisbury. The local press tried to play down the incident but according to reliable sources, police found and defused a bomb big enough to level most of a city block. The bomb only failed to explode because of a fault in the detonator.

Linney wrote that the guerrillas had in recent months, "rudely confirmed their ability to move about inside Rhodesia with relative freedom...While the incidents themselves may be comparatively minor, it's the build-up of the impression that Rhodesia's main city is being surrounded that has tremendous psychological impact."

Furthermore the guerrillas have shown that they are able to scatter the small Rhodesian security forces all round the country.

There is also evidence that the Zimbabwe liberation fighter's strategy and tactics are better planned and co-ordinated than in the past. Writing in the *New Statesman* of May 18 Mary Holland noted that the guerrillas in the northeast had shown some discrimination in attacking white settlers. She commented that this policy showed a high degree of co-operation between the guerrillas and the local African population. "If you hit unpopular targets", she wrote, "it is because you have close links with local people and pay attention to their judgements".

A correspondent who had interviewed guerrilla fighters and leaders, reported in the *Peking Review* of May 11 that the liberation fighters placed great importance on mobilising the masses and relying on them. He quoted a junior guerrilla

fighter who said: "The enemy has burnt down our houses and taken away our land and cattle. I am joining the elders to fight the white settlers".

Informer Network

Mary Holland commented: "...every African to whom I spoke volunteered that the guerrillas now enjoy the almost total support of the people, passive in many cases at the moment, but active as soon as the need arises. In the townships, the signs are there for those who want to see. The informer network, essential for the white man to maintain a repressive regime in a country where he is outnumbered by more than 20-1, is at last in the process of disintegration."

Popular support for the guerrillas has been increased by the Smith regime's desperate attempts to smash the liberation movement. Rhodesian security forces have resorted to punishing the local population in areas where guerrilla attacks have occurred. While such collective punishments have succeeded in identifying the guerrillas in some cases, the main effect has been to produce resentment and revenge.

"No Go"

The Smith regime's latest reaction to the increasing guerrilla operations has been to create "no go" areas in the northeast of the country. Apparently these areas could cover as much as one eighth of Rhodesia.

The idea of the "no go" areas is to clear tracts of land along the border with Zambia and Mozambique of all people. Anyone caught in a declared "no go" area will be shot on sight.

Commenting on this scheme in the *Nation Review* of May 25 Simon Linney wrote: "In military terms, it probably makes sense. But in practical terms it represents another blunder by Smith. The area in question is one of the most heavily African-populated in Rhodesia. It contains some of the most prosperous tribal trust lands and the best African purchase area land - where black owner-farmers have been making great progress in running their own properties. Africans displaced from their villages and properties in these circumstances aren't going to take their uprooting lightly".

"Then without another word he ordered the police to bind the hands of those who had stood on one side, and the police began beating them. When the people saw what was happening, they began to demonstrate against the Portuguese, and the Portuguese simply ordered the police trucks to come and collect these arrested persons. So there were more demonstrations against this. At that moment the troops were still hidden, and the people went up close to the police to stop the arrested persons from being taken away. So the governor called the troops, and when they appeared he told them to open fire. They killed about 600 people."

The Mueda Massacre, which passed unnoticed in the world press, was the climax of Portugal's policy of brutally repressing peaceful resistance to its rule in Mozambique. It convinced nationalist groups that the only path was armed resistance, and within a year FRELIMO, the Mozambique Liberation Front, had been formed.

In subsequent years FRELIMO has succeeded in liberating large areas of Mozambique, including entire provinces,

Paranoid Whites in a Corner

The recent guerrilla actions have helped to push the white minority that rules Rhodesia further into a corner. The attempt at silencing the journalist Peter Niesewand was directly related to the guerrilla campaign because Niesewand's 'offence' was to publish a story of an attack on a railway line in Mozambique, which had been leaked from military sources within hours after the attack.

Details of Niesewand's secret trial, which were published by John Borrell in the *Nation Review* of April 19, revealed the paranoia and stupidity of the Smith regime.

"When the Rhodesian Secretary for Law and Order, Mr Andrew Fleming, was called to give evidence, Niesewand's lawyer asked him whether the story Niesewand had filed contained classified information and was in fact a danger to the state.

"'Yes, yes,' Fleming flustered. 'Highly secret information which could endanger the security of our country if it got into the wrong hands'.

"'Well', said Niesewand's lawyer, 'what about this story?' He read a 300-400 word piece.

"'Yes, that's top secret too', replied Fleming.

where a rudimentary new social structure has been set up. FRELIMO, however, faces powerful enemies. Portugal would never be able to stand up to the resistance forces were it not for foreign assistance. Arms for the war come from her NATO allies, especially the United States, West Germany and Britain, and money comes also from large war taxes from international companies which have a vested interest in the maintenance of Portuguese rule in Mozambique, Angola and Guinea-Bissau. Portugal's southern neighbour in Mozambique, South Africa, also supplies arms and soldiers, and possesses large interest in the country which it is not willing to give up. Mozambique's large common border with South Africa and Rhodesia adds further to the strategic significance of the war. The Cabora Bassa dam, being constructed with foreign capital in the Tete province of Mozambique, is a visible symbol of the growing economic integration of the three white supremacist powers in Southern Africa. It will provide power and irrigation for all three countries. It is one of FRELIMO's declared targets.

-Joris de Bres

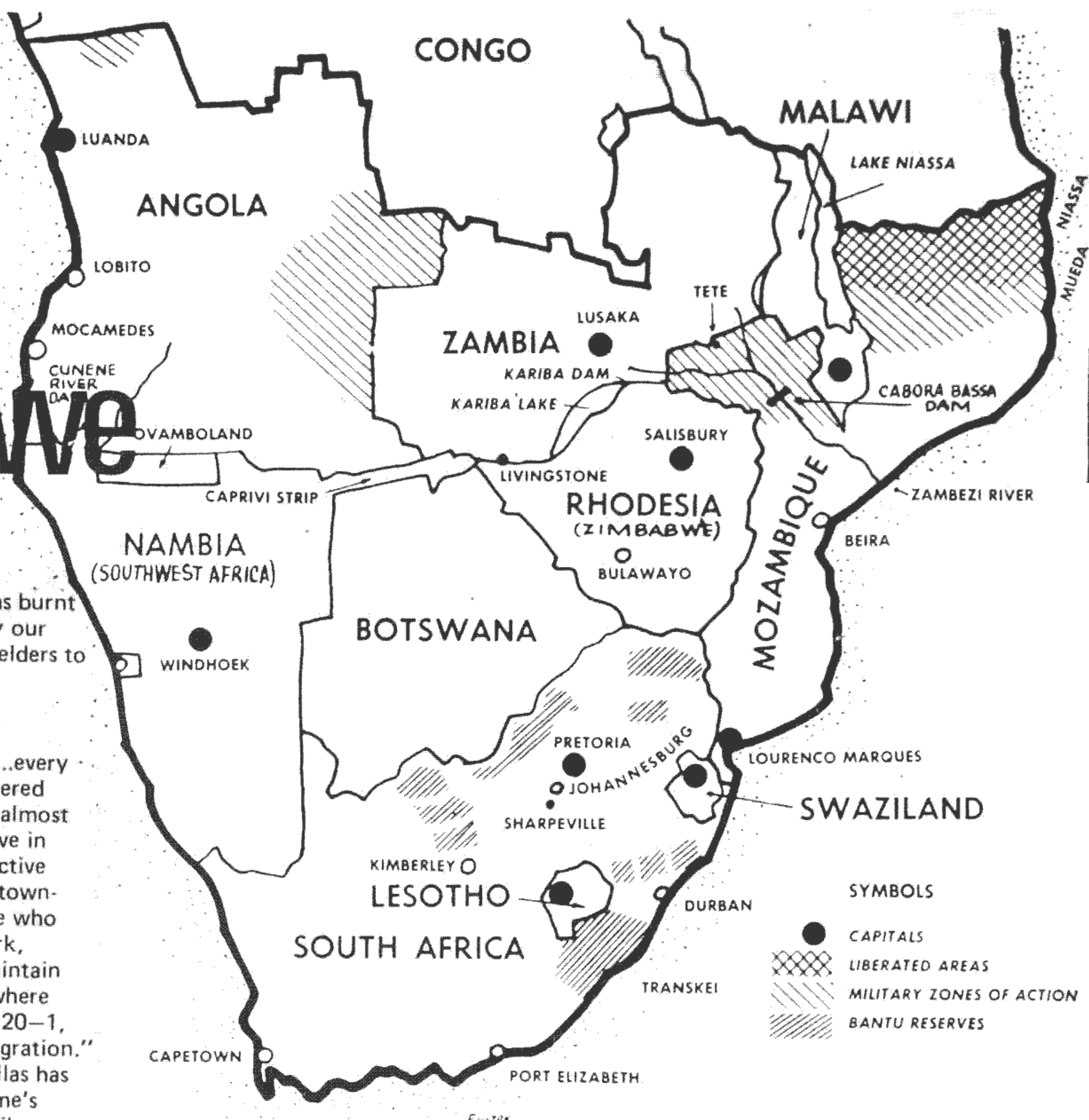
"'That's strange Mr Fleming', said the lawyer. 'What I've just read was an extract from a speech made recently by the Prime Minister'".

The guerrilla operations are also hitting the Smith regime economically by scaring off tourists. Tourism is not only important for earning foreign exchange, but is also vital for maintaining contact with the outside world. Tourists see only Rhodesia's best face, go away again as (often unwittingly) promoters of the country. This has undeniably been a help to Smith over the years.

Vietnam Over Again

As the guerrilla war grows in Rhodesia parallels with the Vietnam war become more apparent every day. With every act of repression the Smith regime is recruiting support for the Zimbabwe liberation movement. As one guerrilla leader put it, "The revolutionary

war is a war of the masses. Without the masses the guerrillas would be helpless, like fish out of water. No matter how arduous our struggle may be, so long as we rely on the broad masses and persist in chimurenga (war of liberation), we will win independence and liberate the motherland for certain. Final victory is certainly ours".



The Mueda Massacre

From the NZUSA International Research office

Thirteen years ago this month, the Portuguese committed an outrage in Mozambique which makes Sharpeville look like a minor incident. On June 14, 1960, Portuguese soldiers opened fire after provoking a demonstration in the town of Mueda in Northern Mozambique. Between 500 and 600 people were killed, in what has since become known as the Mueda Massacre.

An eye-witness, Alberto-Joaquim Chikande, later described the scene as follows:

"How did it happen? Well, some of these men had made contact with the authorities and asked for more liberty and more pay...After a while, when people were giving support to these leaders, the Portuguese sent police through the villages inviting people to a meeting at Mueda. Several thousand people came to hear what the Portuguese would say.

"Then the governor invited our leaders into the administrator's office. When they came outside, the governor asked the crowd who wanted to speak, and the governor told them all to stand to one side.

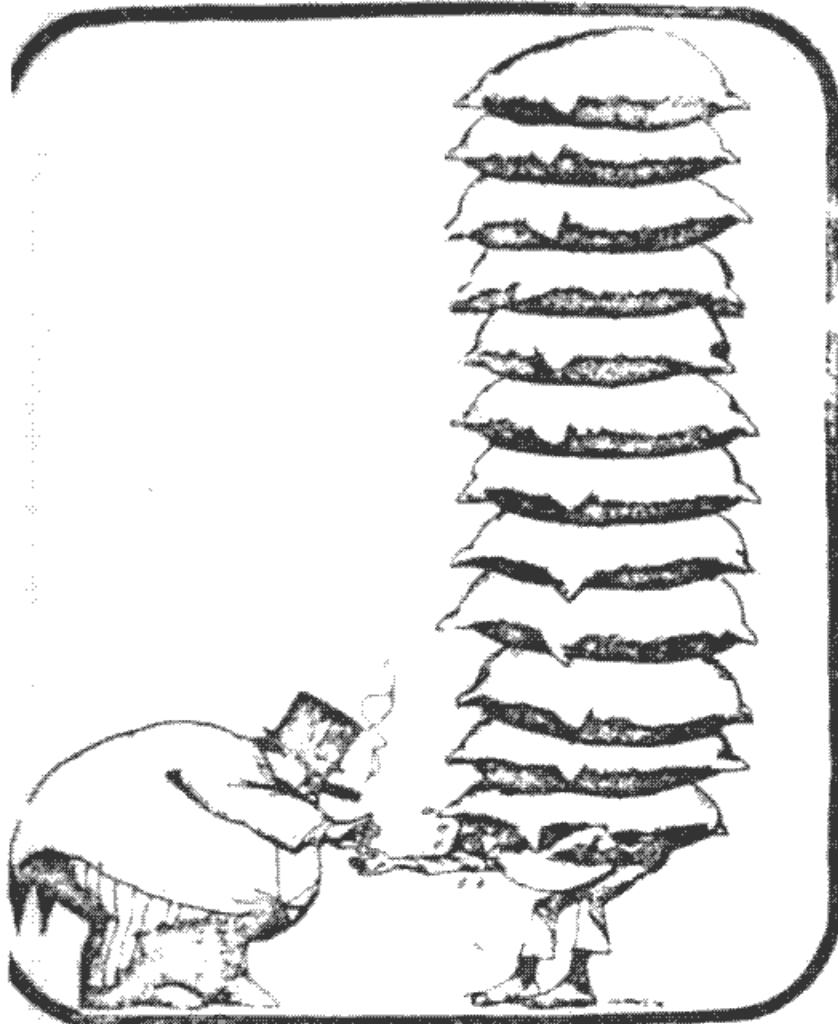


Portuguese colonists spend a large portion of the national budget on the maintenance of colonial troops, seeking vainly to stifle the national liberation movements in Guinea (Bissau), Mozambique and Angola.

Students Expose Wage Slavery

"I fear these elements who are propagating communism in a disguised form. They advocate a reallocation of assets which amounts to a form of socialism". These words were those of South African Prime Minister, John Vorster, complaining in Parliament in late April about widespread demands for improved wage scales for the nation's black workers. The shocking conditions in which the "non-whites" live and work recently came to light as the result of an intensive investigation by the Wages Commission of the Students Representative Council (SRC) of the University of Natal, Durban.

When the British daily, *The Guardian*, took up the cause, stressing the responsibility of British-owned firms whose workers — Bantu (African), Coloured, Asian — were forced to live below the Poverty Datum Line (PDL), the news shocked British public opinion. In some cases unskilled workers were being paid three pounds a week, although the PDL is 10 or 11 pounds for a family of four. Cases of severe malnutrition and even starvation were reported.



To the credit of at least one of the companies, a spokesman admitted he was "horrified" to learn that conditions were so bad. Within weeks of the *Guardian* story, wages were raised 100% and a nine-point reform program was introduced at the Natal Tanning Extract plant near Pietermaritzburg. Reforms included free milk to all workers' children, free working clothes, new housing, 12 new schools, new medical clinics on 39 farms, free monthly check-ups for children, and a series of workers' consultative committees to hear grievances and seek solutions.

The reaction of the Natal University students who had first pointed to the "subhuman" conditions that the black workers suffered was one of mingled astonishment and delight. Mark Dubois, the student who wrote the final version of the SRC Wages Commission report, called the raises and reforms "fantastic". The firm had given "a magnificent lead which other companies in this industry should now follow. Indeed, if British companies are doing this, so must South African". Students at Witwatersrand University took up the challenge and invaded the offices of a cement company where they insisted that their questionnaire on working conditions be filled out in detail. The demonstration received international press coverage, thus further upsetting the forces of apartheid.

But at least the most flagrant cases of below-subsistence wages may soon be corrected. The Government's forestry department announced wage increases of up to 60% for unskilled timber workers. The authorities have also promised a full-scale inquiry. Once again it was the Natal University students who must be credited with publicising the long-concealed squalor, poverty and disease. The SRC Wages Commission carried out a careful survey of five of the Government's timber estates. British-owned estates have also come under fire. Investigators noted that in one

Education for blacks receives low priority from employers in South Africa. "We use Coloured people for semi-skilled

and Bantu for semi-skilled and unskilled work", explained Lord Stokes, Executive Chairman of the auto manufacturers, British Leyland, in his appearance on May

The Continuing Story

by Brendan Smith

Not how, but why this university is a failure was the base for this meeting held on Tuesday, June 5. Margie-Jean Malcolm placed this emphasis when she began the discussion. The meeting, she said, must begin to strive for the answers, to seek ways of producing results. We have had enough. We want change.

Professor Munz, one of the several staff members present, carried this theme on. Rather than discussing whether history students should have nine essays or ten, he said, we must look at the "total absurdity" of the university as it is.

People were asking questions about the objectives of the university. How can these objectives be translated into new methods? Deep examination must be given to questions such as, what is this course about? Why am I studying this subject? What will I permanently gain from my study here?

These were the questions that arose. The answers began to flow. Obviously people are thinking less superficially about university education. They were not prepared to let the status quo remain.

It was suggested that the whole university be moved elsewhere. The lack of interaction between students, staff and society at large could be caused by the physical environment which is not conducive to anything other than a businessman's 9 to 5 day in these office like blocks. But the alternative view was put that it is attitudes rather than the environment that is destroying the enjoyment and satisfaction of education.

15 before the Commons subcommittee looking into South African wages. In testimony before the subcommittee, a British manager described the vicious circle that has made social progress virtually impossible under the apartheid system. "The difficulty for the Bantu outside his (segregated) homelands", the witness said, "is that he is probably limited by educational standards in obtaining an apprenticeship, and also he is not allowed to join a trade union, and by definition, the skilled workers are members of trade unions".



The most promising outcome of this group discussion was the agreement that the University does not meet the needs of our society. Today the total person must be developed, not just professional abilities. As Professor Munz put it "The University is still aimed at the education of priests, statesmen and lawyers", which is utterly anachronistic.

The university in our society must be a co-operative, community effort. University education is only secondarily professional training. Primarily the University has to be the centre of a common, united search for understanding and solving society's problems.

With this total view of university education the continuing student bugbears of assessment, decision making, student-staff relationships and having a say in appointments, were given their proper perspective. Each of these are important factors in making or breaking the university as a co-operative effort.

Tuesday's meeting did not deal with technicalities. A united voice was raised for drastic change. And this demand will continue to be heard.

Universities To Be Fined

Political freedom at South African and Rhodesian universities will be further restricted as the result of recent moves by the racist governments of the two countries.

According to a report in *The Australian* of May 29 the South African Government plans to fine universities whose students are arrested "in the course of public political agitation", regardless of whether they are later charged with an offence or convicted.

The suggested penalty for each student is understood to be about \$1000, while universities would also be fined an amount equal to the salary of any member of staff arrested during a protest.

The scheme appears to be aimed directly at English-speaking universities where students have become increasingly vocal in their protests against the apartheid system since June last year.

Both Cape Town and Witwatersrand Universities, the main centres of student action, are short of funds and would be unable to afford the proposed fines.

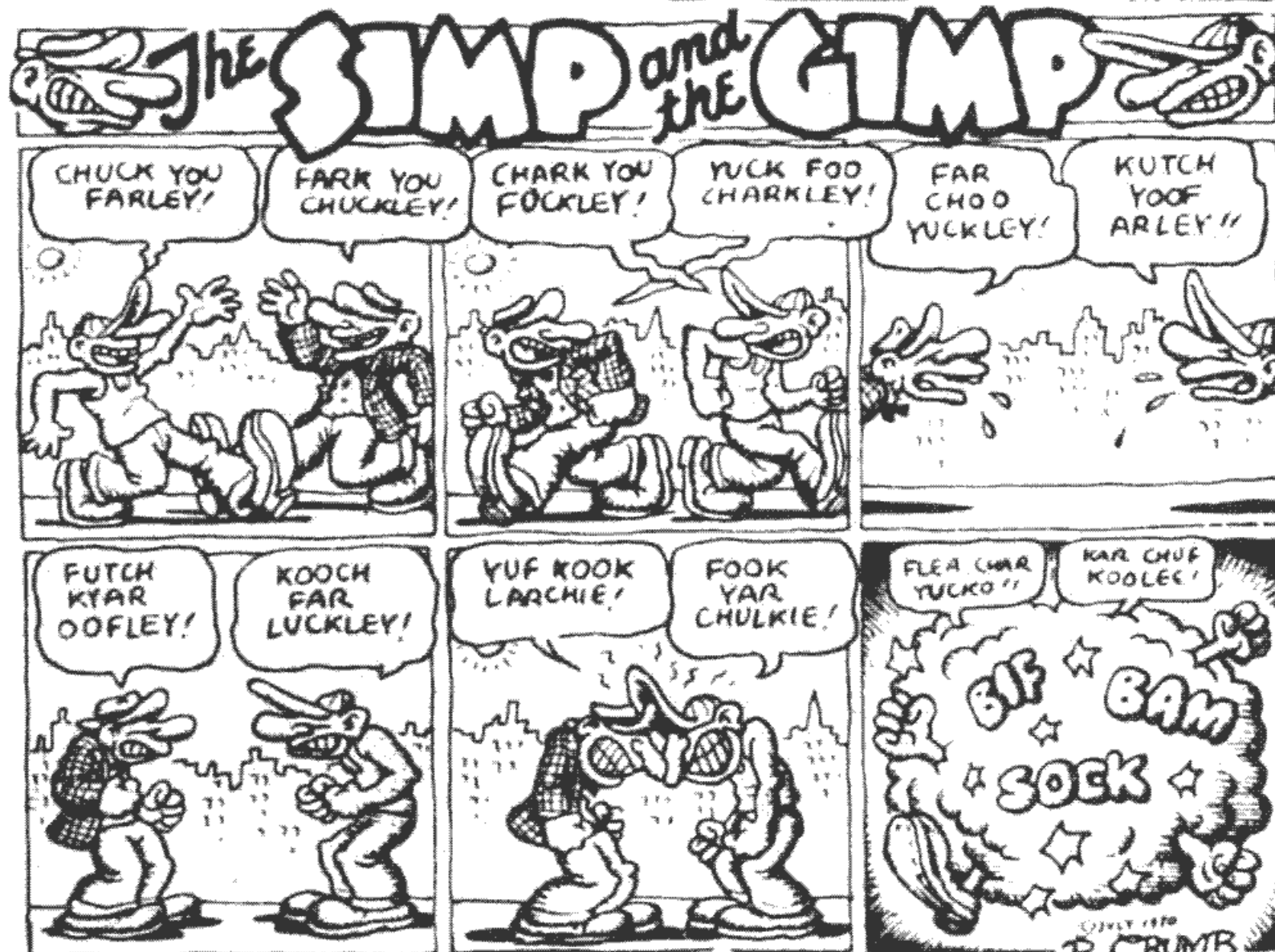
Student leaders estimate that last summer's protest in Johannesburg alone would have cost Witwatersrand University \$260,000.

In the past three weeks police have arrested scores of students who were protesting against a new bill which would prohibit demonstrations in a wide area around Parliament Buildings.

The students fail to see how their protests can be illegal before the bill has been enacted, but the basis for the arrests has not been explained.

In Rhodesia the government is also cracking down on student agitation. In the *New Statesman* of May 18 Mary Holland reported that African students at the University of Rhodesia now receive their grants retrospectively, at the end of each term, on production of a certificate of good behaviour.

This measure was introduced when Africans protested last year against the fact that black graduates who take up teaching are now paid considerably less than their white colleagues.



STUDENT RENT STRIKE

UK STUDENTS SAY NEW GRANT INCREASES STILL "NOT ENOUGH"

Measured in terms of participation, the rent strike launched by university students in Britain demanding higher study grants is an impressive success. More than 40 local student unions on campuses around the country joined the boycott campaign led by the National Union of Students of the United Kingdom (NUSUK) and refused to pay halls of residence fees until the grants were increased. On May 7, NUSUK promised "stronger action" if the Department of Education and Science did not reply to its demands within two weeks.

On May 15, the Government's Department of Education and Science announced that student grants would be increased by 20 pounds (about 50 US dollars). Grants for married women were to be raised for the first time in eight years. The Depart-

ment also allowed a 22 per cent increase in cost limits on school, polytechnic and university construction. NZUSUK promptly labelled the Government's offers "totally inadequate". In a joint statement issued by outgoing NUSUK President Digby Jacks and president-elect John Randall, the grant increase, which they broke down to an average 50 pence per week, was described as going "nowhere near compensating for the enormous costs students are suffering."

"Another issue that has caused trouble in the past, and seems likely to do so again, is the financial contributions that parents are expected to make to their children's higher education. To help poorer families, the point at which they are expected to contribute financially to their children's higher education has been raised from a basic income level of 1,100 pounds to one of 1,500 pounds. This means that, for ex-

English Students Unite!

Communication between students and staff in the English Department is virtually nil. At a time when change is occurring gradually, students have no representation in the department, and teachers seem to receive little feedback from students.

A meeting relating to these issues and the courses, their relevance, and possible change will be held on Thursday. If you feel that the courses should be changed or discussed, come to the Lounge and Smoking Room at 1 o'clock on Thursday.

English Students Meeting: Lounge: Thursday 7th June: 1 p.m.



ample, a family with a "residual income" (meaning what's left after essentials) of 1,500 pounds will pay 30 pounds instead of 70 pounds at present. Below that level they pay nothing. An estimated one fourth of the parents of Britain's 350,000 higher education students will benefit from the new ruling.

To have some idea of the discrepancy between the Government's offers and the students' demands it should be noted that the announced grant changes will cost some 10 million pounds while the changes asked by the students would have amounted to some 65 million. The immediate effect of the decisions made by the Secretary for Education Margaret Thatcher will be to leave the next step up to the universities. Many academicians have supported the students' demands, even though disapproving of the rent strikes. The university authorities had been waiting for the Government announcement before taking disciplinary measures against the non-paying students. In the weeks to come, clashes between the academic authorities and any militant students continuing the strike seem inevitable.



Ngauranga Workers Confront Monopoly's Power

Do the workers at Ngauranga support the idea of a worker-farmer co-operative? How would such a co-operative operate in practice? Would it reduce disruption of production in the meat processing industry? Do workers and farmers have sufficient common interests to be able to run a co-operative together? Is there any prospect of a broader alliance between workers and farmers? What are the implications of the co-operative proposal for socialists?

Ken Findlay, who was the Freezing Workers' Union's research officer and is now a rank and file worker at Ngauranga, discusses these questions in the following interview.

SALIENT: Why are Swifts and their parent company, Deltac International, withdrawing from the meat processing industry, and trying to close down the Ngauranga Works in particular?

FINDLAY: The short answer is that I do not know the precise reasons why Deltac International is withdrawing from the meat packaging industry but what I do know is that they have made this decision and there's evidence all over the world that it's been made and is being implemented, especially in the Argentine where their investments are worth \$40 million.

Swifts have claimed that they are closing the works because they would have to spend too much money on capital improvements. Do you accept their estimates of these costs?

The Chairman of Swifts New Zealand Ltd., Sir Clifford Plimmer, stated that between \$5 to \$7 million would be required to bring the works up to the new E.E.C. hygiene regulations, and also for pollution control. We've seen the breakdown of these figures, and we're satisfied that they're inflated. What the company has done is to lump every conceivable item that has to be rebuilt or renewed over the next five to ten years, dishonestly claimed that it all has to be done immediately, and then they added a further 25% onto that to build it into a figure that looks something frightening to the average shareholder and the New Zealand public.

What exactly are the freezing workers' proposals for the future of Ngauranga?

Broadly speaking we want it run as a worker-farmer co-operative. There have been discussions about this idea for half a century, but in particular there was a great deal of detailed investigation into this question two years ago when a proposed new freezing works was to be built in the King Country. The work was done primarily between the Auckland Freezing Workers Union, the King Country Federated Farmers and Farmers Action Committees in the King Country. The present Ministers of Agriculture, Colin Moyle, was involved in these discussions and personally committed to the idea.

The scheme was very close to getting off the ground, but finally crashed because the then Minister of Finance, R.D. Muldoon, decided not to put up the \$2 million necessary, for broad political reasons. There have also been discussions about such a co-operative as regards the proposed freezing works at Omakau in Central Otago, and also as part of the West Coast regional development.

The farmers' main interest is in seeing that their produce is killed at the correct time. A lamb is a highly perishable product, and its only in peak condition for killing for two or three weeks. Ever since there's been a freezing industry there's been a conflict of interest between farmers and processors. Farmers have screamed that they can't get their lambs killed at the right time, while the processors have replied that they can't afford to put up that much killing capacity when their works are only running for five months a year.

The day to day operations at the works could be run by the workers themselves and everybody from the manager down would be a member of the union. The farmers would be

consulted regularly on a three monthly or six monthly basis if important decisions on investments or capital expenditure had to be made.

The marketing side would be handled by the Meat Board. Last year the board went into trading for the first time and did very well indeed.

How much support is there for your proposals among workers at Ngauranga, workers at other freezing works, and the trade union movement as a whole?

A tremendous amount of support. Obviously, as you might expect, the rank and file workers at Ngauranga are most enthusiastic because if the scheme doesn't get off the ground they stand to lose a great deal. Freezing works are a way of life for men who have been there about forty years. The workers stand to lose materially, and their incomes will drop up to 50% in some cases because their skills will be useless elsewhere.

One thing I've found very surprising is that our proposals are supported by managerial and technical staff at the works, people who have been hostile to unions for years.

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There is support among meat workers throughout the country, certainly among the higher echelons of the union and the Federation of Labour. At this level people can see the social implications of our proposals, as a model, not only for the freezing industry but for industry as a whole.

What have been the reactions of Swifts and other overseas companies in the freezing industry to your proposals?

The little evidence we have available is that they're very concerned and frightened because of the long term political implications, especially Borthwicks who have put quite a lot of work into trying to soften up our guys.

If the co-operative gets off the ground do you think it will encourage other freezing workers to turn their work into co-operatives?

Yes I think there's a very real chance of this happening and I would welcome it. If you accept the proposition that the Labour Government is likely to be in power for a few years, and that it is broadly sympathetic to this idea, then a move towards co-operatives would strengthen their hand immensely in dealing with powerful overseas companies and governments.

How many Polynesian workers are there at Ngauranga?

There would be roughly one third Cook Island Maoris, one third New Zealand Maoris, and the other third Pacific Islanders from Western Samoa, Nuie, the Tokelaus, Fiji and Tonga, and also a few first generation East European immigrants. About 50% of the workers at Ngauranga are immigrants.

Immigrants from the Pacific Islands are often used as a source of cheap labour which can easily be exploited. Do you think that working for a co-operative will raise the level of consciousness of the workers, and have a political effect on other immigrants?

There's not the slightest doubt about the exploitation question. About the turn of the century Upton Sinclair wrote a famous novel, *The Jungle*, about the exploitation of East European immigrants in a Chicago freezing works. Exploitation of immigrants is a world-wide problem. In the E.E.C. countries immigrant workers from Spain, Italy, Greece and other East European countries are being ruthlessly exploited.

As far as the Pacific is concerned the ex-

ploitation of labour used to be called black birding. Today it carries on just the same under other euphemisms. For example there are the Fijian scrub cutters who are brought out to work in New Zealand.

I think the development of co-operatives run by workers would have political effects in lowering exploitation of this class of labour, and have wider implications. There's a broad analogy with the women's liberation movement which will have an effect on the female labour force which is at present a reserve force of docile, low-paid labour.

The Co-operative Wholesale Society at Longburn is more interested in selling top quality beefsteaks to American supermarkets than in providing cheap meat for their own shops in Britain.

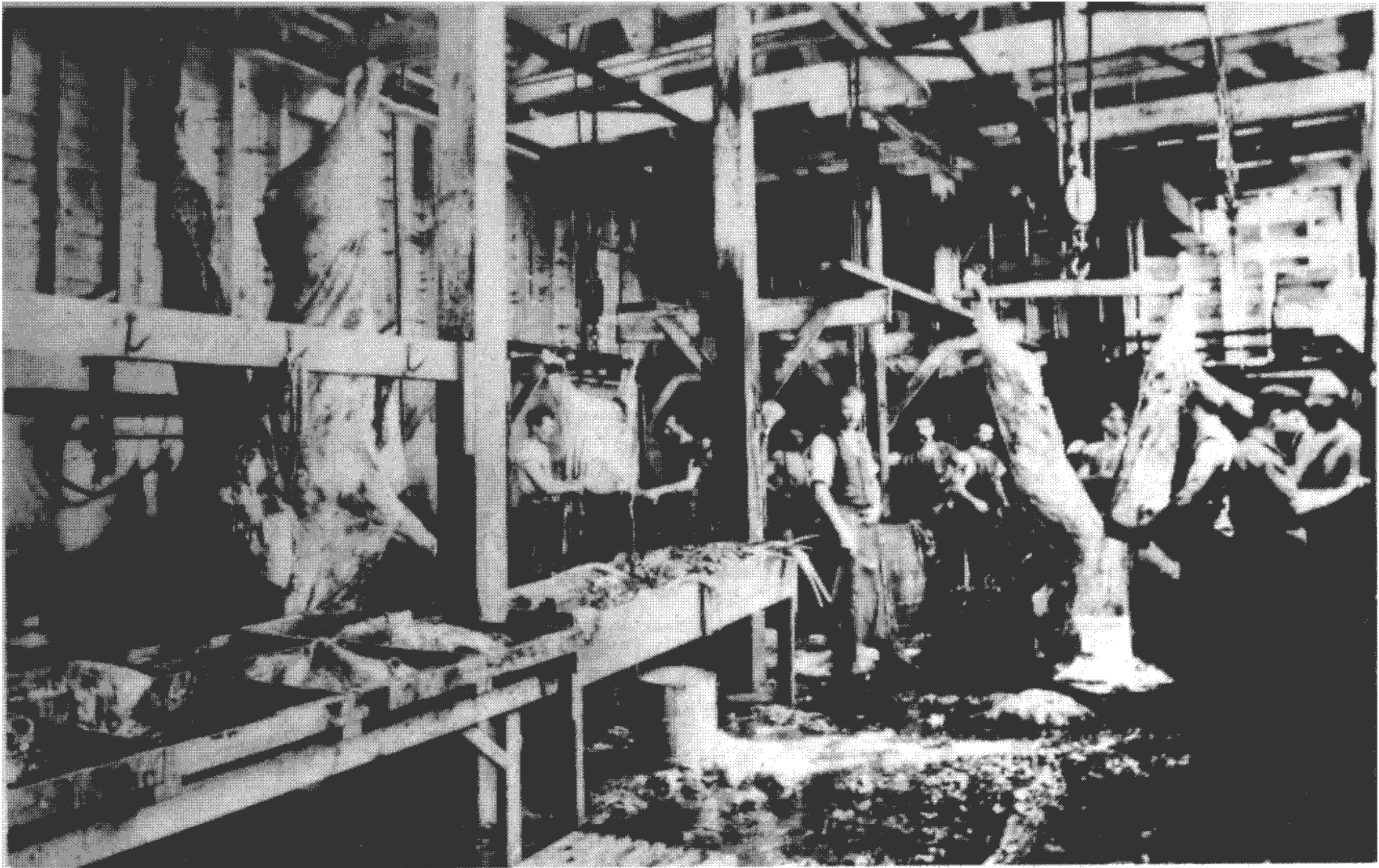
Could you comment on the co-operative which runs the Longburn freezing works, to contrast your proposals with past attempts at co-operative developments?

The freezing works at Longburn, and at Ocean Beach in Southland, are owned by the Co-operative Wholesale Society. The largest shareholder in C.W.S. is the Trades Union Congress of Great Britain.

The Co-operative Wholesale Society goes right back to the early days of the co-operative movement in the United Kingdom, which developed at the same time as the trade union movement in the nineteenth century. The Society's original idea was to buy shops to provide workers with cheap food, much the same as the Food Co-operatives around Wellington and Auckland, and to cut out the middlemen. The idea worked and grew bigger and the Society moved from the retail side to buying the raw materials. They bought freezing works in New Zealand to provide cheap meat, cocoa farms in West Africa, and God knows what they didn't get into.

After the second World War the Society's





Conditions have improved in New Zealand freezing works since this photo was taken in 1900, but foreign domination of ownership hasn't changed at all. The meat processing industry in this country is still in the grip of overseas companies: Borthwicks, Vestey's, C.W.S. and Swifts.

policies changed gradually and the people running it forgot about the original purpose, and simply behaved the same as any other large profitmaking organisation. For example the Co-operative Wholesale Society at Longburn is much more interested in selling top quality beef stakes to the American supermarkets than in providing cheap meat for their own shops in Britain, because there's more profit in it.

As employers the Co-operative Wholesale Society at Longburn and Ocean Beach is one of the worst employers of freezing workers in the country. In Britain, where they employ large numbers of shop assistants and storemen in their retail shops, they also have the reputation of being very bad employers. I've

of industrial workers or white collar workers. A lot of work has gone in the last four or five years to build such an alliance.

The freezing industry is the pivot, it still controls the New Zealand economy, particularly in the field of foreign exchange. Despite the growth of the manufacturing industry and the theories of Dr Sutch, the freezing industry is likely to remain the pivot of our economy for at least our lifetime.

You see an alliance with farmers as being a precondition for any fundamental social transformation in New Zealand. As someone who has taken initiatives in building an alliance with farmers, are you proposing an alliance with farmers in general, or do you see schisms in farming ranks? What about farm labourers for example?

As far as the proposal for a co-operative is concerned, and in the short term, we're dealing with farmers as a whole. So far there has been support of varying extents from all farmers and from farming organisations.

The question of farm labourers is really a separate one because their conditions of labour are bloody near feudal. For example I went to a farm in the King Country about two years ago. The reason I was taken there was to try and convince me that the farmer was a worthwhile bloke and an efficient farmer who was in grave danger of being driven off the land.

We went into the farm house and met the farmer, who was a man of about 30, his wife and four or five children. In the kitchen there

family farm is doomed in theory, as well as in practice.

At the moment there is a class of very wealthy farmers who have a disproportionate amount of influence in farming organisations, simply because they have the education and the leisure to play around with farming politics. These people will never be allies in any sort of social change, but they can be and they are becoming isolated. The middle area of farmers, the working farmers, are the people I'm interested in.

This is an important point because there are people who in the past have been bulwarks of the status quo, being forced by the economic movement of society into the opposite position. That's right. There's another factor I haven't mentioned, and that's the long term effects of the terms of trade. Meat and wool prices may

farm is not economic anymore, even though the wealthy class of farmers refuse to face the facts.

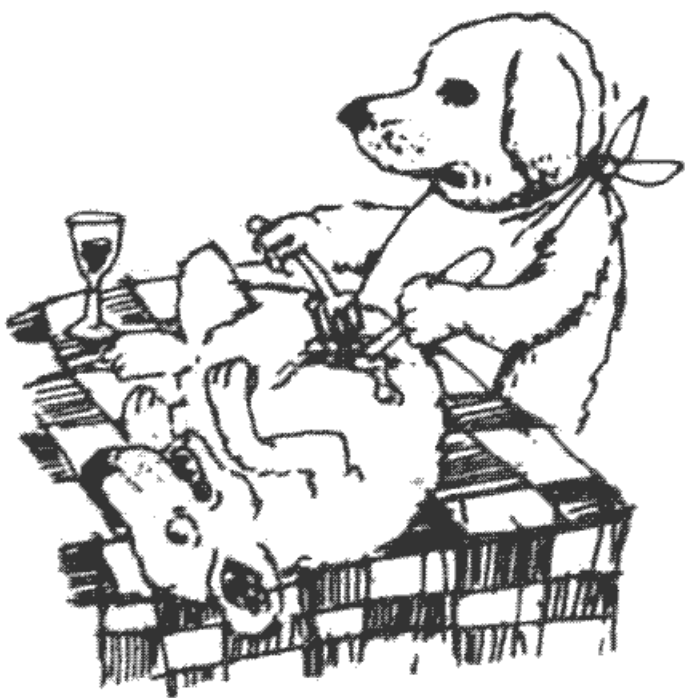
The importance of building an alliance with farmers is one thing that this co-operative proposal has highlighted. But I want to emphasise that the value in the proposal for socialists is that running their own job in a co-operative will build up the confidence among workers that they are capable of controlling their own affairs. To my mind this is an absolute prerequisite for socialism. One of the things to be learned from Soviet experience is that if workers don't control their own affairs there are grave dangers of degeneration into bureaucracy.

My analysis of the state of the political climate in New Zealand for the last twenty years has been that the political establishment is morally bankrupt. Whenever I'm among people I consider part of the establishment, politicians or wealthy businessmen, in a social situation, I always ask them one question: What do you think the future of capitalism is? I've never had one person tell me they think there's any future in capitalism, they only hope it will last their lifetime.

It is very heartening to see that the ruling class doesn't know how to rule any more, and hasn't got any confidence in its own system. This is why the situation is ripe for change. What is lacking is the will on the part of the rest of us to take over the reins of power.

So the important thing is not electing governments of the right colour but getting people to take control of their own affairs like co-operative ownership of freezing works and the recent rent strike in the Hutt Valley. That's right.

"IT'S A DOG-EAT-DOG WORLD"



talked to people from Britain and I believe this reputation is soundly based. What has happened in the United Kingdom is that the unions in the Society's shops are just company unions with no real independence.

You said in your speech that the sort of co-operative you are proposing is not the "royal road to socialism". But what lessons are there in what you're doing for the socialists in New Zealand?

I think the position of farmers in New Zealand society is crucial for all socialists, and I think farmers have been neglected for too long. Socialist thinkers like Lenin, Mao Tse-Tung and Ho Chi Minh were all very concerned with people working on the land, whether they called them peasants or farmers. But socialist thinkers in New Zealand have written the farmer off because of his historical behaviour as a strong supporter of conservatism. New Zealand is still an agricultural country, and until an alliance is built between farmers and workers there will never be socialism in New Zealand, to my way of thinking. I believe that the problems of working farmers are no different in Marxist terms from the problems

Until an alliance is built between farmers and workers there will never be socialism in New Zealand. I believe the problems of working farmers are no different in Marxist terms from the problems of white collar and industrial workers.

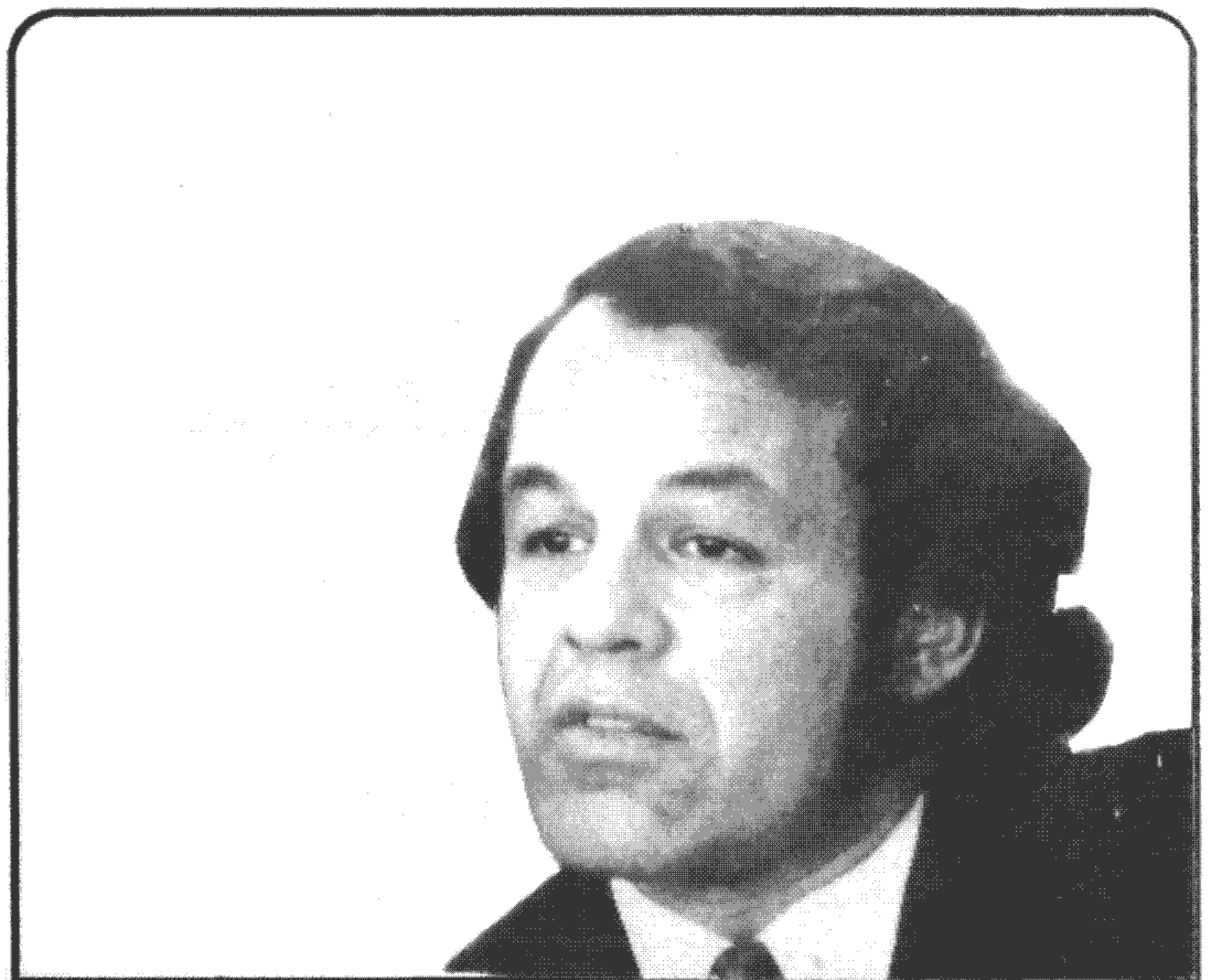
was a young Maori girl of about 16 or 18. I was introduced to the whole family, the dog and the cat, but not to the girl. I took her to one side and asked where she fitted into the outfit, because she was treated as though she was just part of the farm equipment. She said they gave her a dollar once in a while to go to the pictures. She was an unmarried mother and virtually a slave!

Admittedly that was an extreme case, but farm labourers' conditions are very bad. I know farm labourers who have been sacked because they receive the Labour Party newspaper, and the farmer was not going to have that sort of communist stuff coming onto his farm. On the broad political question I don't think we've got any worries about where farm labourers' sympathies lie.

What is happening in the farm industry, and to a much greater extent that people realise, is that the National Party image of the family farm is a thing of the past. In the Wairarapa for example industrial companies are buying up large tracts of land and amalgamating them, simply to diversify their investments and to take advantage of the special taxation exemptions farmers have got. The

Running their own job as a co-operative will build up the confidence among workers that they are capable of controlling their own affairs. One of the things to be learned from Soviet experience is that if they don't do so there are grave dangers of degeneration into bureaucracy.

be booming now, but since the Second World War the industrial nations have been squeezing all primary producers, and this movement in the terms of trade is having its effects on New Zealand farming. In other words the family



DIRTY DICK NIXON

A review of a pamphlet produced by a Melbourne group, which exposes the dirty politics, past and present, of Richard Milhous Nixon, the Number One Public Enemy of the world's people. The review is reprinted from 'Lots Wife'.

There's no doubt about the current President of the USA — when he wants something, he gets it no matter how long it takes. In 1939 he applied to join the FBI but was turned down; in 1971 J. Edgar Hoover (who refused the original application) made Nixon a "special agent".

This is just one (admittedly less important) fact that Roberts and Davidson have dug up in their pamphlet on the Tricky One. It's an excellent little publication providing the basis for a demystification of Nixon's role as world statesman, problem solver etc. etc.

Admittedly the demystification process appears to be well advanced, since visitors to Madame Tussaud's wax museums in both London and Holland recently voted Tricky's effigy the "most hated and feared personality", topping Hitler and Satan.

The pamphlet deals with: — the '72 elections (at which only 54% of the American people bothered to vote) the ensuing 'Watergate' scandal and revelations over Nixon's illicit 'slush' funds; — Nixon and organized crime; — Nixon and U.S. Big Business.

All in all Richard Milhous Nixon must be one of the most corrupt and reactionary Presidents ever seen. Not only has he chopped the Social Welfare programmes but he has put Chicago economist Charles Schutz in charge of the administration's fiscal and financial matters. The Chicago economists don't even pay lip service to the need for

welfare programmes and J.K. Galbraith recently remarked of the appointment that it was like putting "a catholic at the head of an abortion clinic".

Dick also has some rather dubious friends. Earlier this year he placed none other than Roy

Of course Dick is a law and order man from way back — in fact a former associate of that great American Senator Joe McCarthy. And recently Richard stressed that the way to effectively attack crime is "without pity".

The only problem is that he doesn't seem to see this edict applying to his, or his associates' behaviour. In June 1972, five men were caught attempting to bug the headquarters of the Democratic National Committee in Miami. Among those arrested

implicated, but one leading administration figure has been shown to have lied to the FBI in its investigation of the affair. He was John Dean, Nixon's legal counsel, and the information was revealed by Tricky's former FBI directorship candidate Patrick ("I serve at the pleasure of the President ... I do accept the orders and have to carry them out") Gray.

Gray also admitted that he had sent FBI interview reports on the Watergate case to Dean, although he knew Dean had recommended one of the Watergate suspects for a job on Nixon's re-election committee.

The shit really hit the fan when ex-CIA operative and one of the Watergate 'buggers', Charles McCord, claimed those charged were being set-up to remove any blame from Nixon and his associates. As one administration aide noted: "Here's Gray saying Dean lied and here's McCord saying the trial is rigged. God Almighty, that's about as bad as you can get it — it says the FBI, the US Attorney and the President's counsel were all playing footsie. Where the hell's our credibility if we don't clean this up?"

Where indeed, one might ask, especially since Roberts and Davidson reveal it was one of Nixon's aides who recruited nine Cubans to beat up Daniel Ellsberg and start a riot at one of his rallies last year.

In 1962, Dick, thrashed by Pat Brown in the election for Governor of California, screamed at reporters, "You won't have Nixon to kick around any more," and later underwent psychiatric treatment. (Tom Eagleton where are you?) Then he

managed to con a position as lawyer for Pepsico (Pepsi Cola) and between 1963-68 travelled the world as such.

An astute businessman, he has pulled off some pretty good deals. For example, the largest heroin factory in South East Asia is located in an AID-funded Pepsi factory which Dick helped set up. It does have a slight problem though — it has never produced one bottle of soft drink.

Again, in 1964 he visited Taiwan on behalf of Pepsi. Chiang Kai-shek, a (then) close friend and former contributor to the Nixon election campaigns "lavished" Dick with hospitality. Not long afterward, the Generalissimo opened up Taiwan to Pepsi Cola.

And while Dick might have later forgotten his old friend in Taipei, he didn't do the same to Pepsi, for in 1972 he returned from his summit, with Brezhnev, holding the exclusive USSR-wide marketing franchise for that very company. There's no doubt about the boy — at all times business as usual.

Buy the pamphlet — available from International Development Action, 21 Alfred Crescent, North Fitzroy. It's worth every miserable cent, not only for the information, but also for the Golden Boy's quotes. There's one that seems to sum up the whole Nixon nightmare and place a great deal of the pamphlet in perspective: "I believe in the American Dream because I have seen it come true in my own life." Yecch!

Peter Banning.



Ash as head of the Office of Management and Budget, making him one of Nixon's three or four 'super bureaucrats'. Roy was responsible for constructing the multi-national conglomerate corporation Litton Industries which in January was charged by the U.S. Navy with having misled them over military contract payment. Litton has a long history of fraud on government contracts.

ted in connection with this incident was G. Gordon Libby, a former FBI agent who at that time was second in charge of Nixon's re-election campaign.

The subsequent trial and scandal (now simply known as the "Watergate affair") has discredited the entire Nixon administration.

Not only has Nixon himself (along with former Attorney General, John Mitchell) been



1948. HOUSE UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE.

WHO IS THE DICK TRACEY LOOK ALIKE ON THE RIGHT?



What kind of Man reads Salient?

Members of the Vietnamese peace delegation from the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam photographed reading 'Salient' by our Sydney correspondent Huai Tian Lee.

Four years ago this week the Provisional Revolutionary Government was established by the Congress of Peoples Representatives of South Vietnam. The P.R.G. is internationally recognised by 38 countries, and is made up of the National Liberation Front, the Alliance of National, Democratic and Peace Forces, political parties, national minorities, Catholics and Buddhists. It is dedicated to uniting all the people of South Vietnam against the American invaders and their local puppets.

The Values Party and the Class Struggle

Anthony Ward, a VUW student and a member of the Values Party, reports on its Wellington Regional Conference.

One telling criticism of the Values Party that has often been made points to the party's failure to see society in terms of a class struggle. While the Values Party may never be able to do this, the Wellington Regional Conference certainly made a start towards it last Thursday. Despite some vocal dissent, the conference passed two motions proposed by Terry McDavitt. They read:

1) That this region of the Values Party believing that all aspects of economic activity should be subservient to the needs of social justice, asserts that the organisation of New Zealand economic structures towards a fairer distribution of wealth is necessary. This is despite the fact that there will be a generally lower material standard of living."

2) "That this region of the Values Party deplores the Labour Government's apparent belief that a policy of increased productivity without a simultaneous redistribution of wealth can solve New Zealand's social problems."

LESSEN THE RIPOFF

While the second motion explains itself, it is necessary to explain the meaning of the words "redistribution of wealth" and "fairer distribution of wealth". They may conjure up in some minds visions of heavily increased taxation and greater Government handouts at the lower end of the social scale. While such transfers are clearly necessary, Values Party policy stresses the decentralisation of Government. In the line with this Terry pointed out that redistribution tends to mean greatly increased total worker control over particular means of production,

UDC SEMINAR

The problems associated with the environment in the underdeveloped countries came to the fore at the 1972 Stockholm conference on the environment. Debate was probably more heated on the relationship of environmental problems to economic development in underdeveloped countries (UDC's) than on any other topic, indeed it was an issue which threatened to break the conference up.

The need for growth and industrialisation in the UDC's cannot be questioned. When a country is faced by a high degree of illiteracy and malnutrition then the value of further development is quite simply a necessity.

The general attitude of many of the UDC's was that the pollution of the wealthy countries seemed quite bearable to the populations concerned, and indeed seemed a necessary part of the past and present economic growth of those countries. Thus the suggestion for world wide restrictions on pollution levels, to which the wealthy countries would be given time to adjust, but which the UDC's would not be allowed to exceed, were viewed by the UDC's with deep suspicion, as a backdoor plot to ensure their continued poverty, and hence their continued economic dependence on the wealthier countries.

Such a fear does have foundation, as can be seen by the attitude of many of the twin questions of population and resources. It is generally agreed that population control is necessary, and the wealthy countries have not been slow to praise its virtues to the UDC's, but the latter note that in the past, rising populations have been an accompanying factor of (and they would argue a necessary factor in) economic growth. The UDC's also note, for example, that the USA while it has only 6% of the world's population, **uses up over 40% of the annual production of physical resources, and this latter figure is rising.** They point out that this figure is just as important as absolute levels of population, but receives somewhat less in the way of positive action. At

the conference itself the whole question was largely glossed over by the assumption that environmental concern and economic growth, including a marked degree of industrialisation, were quite compatible. To quote part four of the declaration on the human environment, which arose from the conference: "The developing countries must direct their efforts to development, bearing in mind their priorities and the need to safeguard and improve the environment." The question of how remained unanswered. It is clear, however, that unless this question is answered there cannot be a world-wide, and therefore effective, combating of environmental problems.

A seminar on the environment in underdeveloped countries has been arranged jointly by Ecology Action and the Overseas Development Committee, and will be held on Saturday, June 16 between 2-8pm in the lounge and smoking rooms of the student union building, VUW.

Two speakers have been arranged, Simon Reeves, an Auckland lawyer, who will discuss the economic and financial issues involved with development, and examine the environmental implications of such issues. Guy Salmon will discuss the problems of population growth, resource use and distribution and pollution control, in the less developed countries. It is intended that more time be spent on informal discussion than on formal speeches. The whole question of resource allocation has been in the headlines with the increasing ability of the Arab countries to determine the price of oil, and the very strained relations between Britain and Iceland over exploitation of Iceland's fishing grounds. This aspect of the problem will be amply discussed. The cost of the seminar is \$3, and this includes a buffet dinner. Anyone interested in attending should send their name, address and registration fee to Mrs J. Gale, 15 Glenbervie Tce, Thorndon, Wellington 1, (phone 46184) before June 12.

B. Symondson, Studass Environmental Officer.

diminishing the importance of the rip-off capitalist.

To the hard liners of the left wing, such notions may appear as liberal or token socialism. But it is a lot more than token - Values is to a large extent still working out its specific goal and policies and from this basis can debate many policies it now has, and use it as a guide for future developments. As one delegate said "This is basic to the philosophy of the party".

Other delegates were not so impressed with the motions. Two proposed that the matter was ill-thought out and should be

referred to the newly formed regional council, which was established after an hours debate, ten minutes of which was spent on arguing the merits of alternative names - forum, council, or executive?

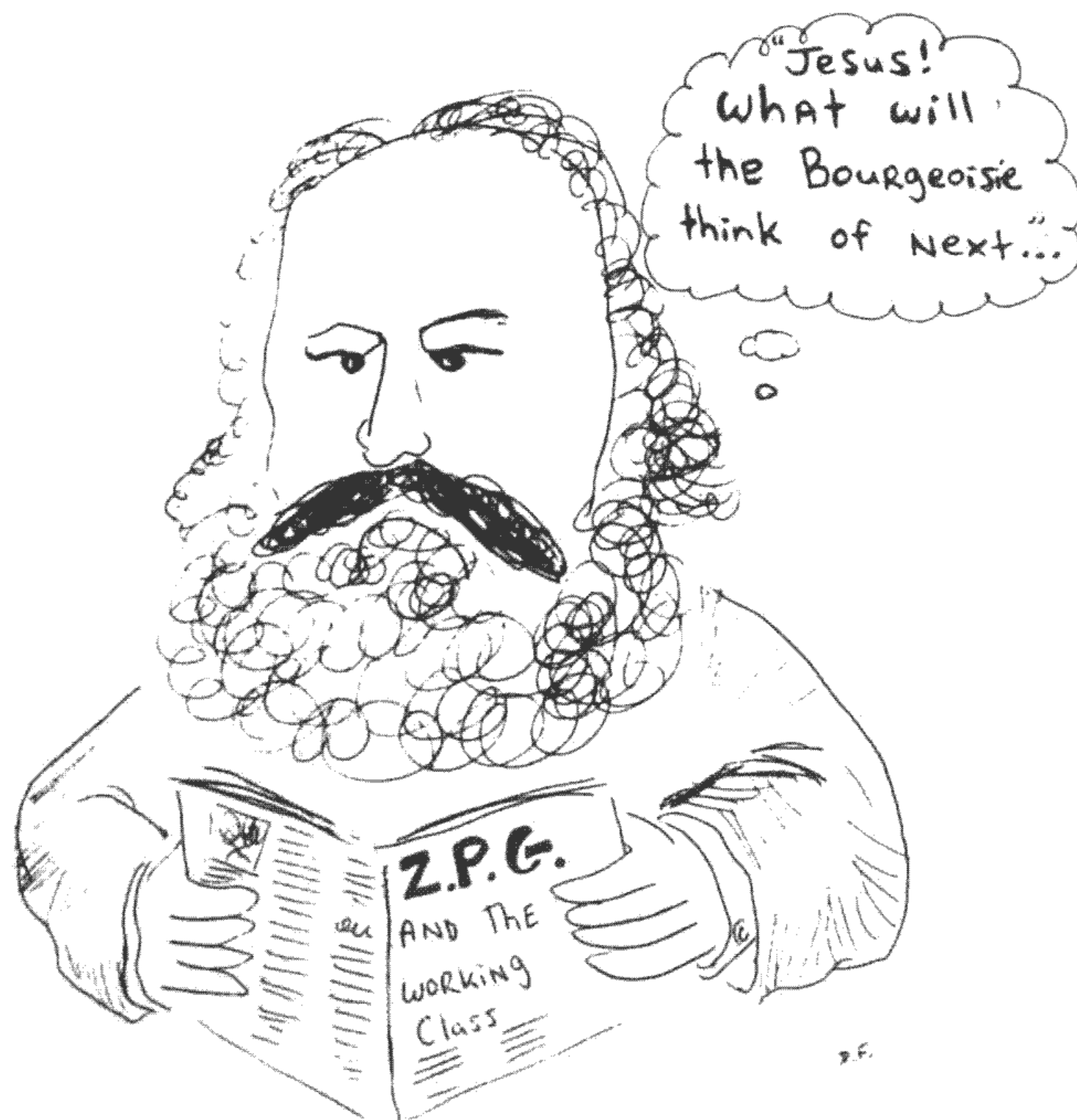
SMOTHER ATTEMPT

The idea that motions be referred to the council was an obvious move to have the concept smothered in paper work. It is vital that the rank and file of the Values Party maintain a careful watch on the machinations of power in the council, to ensure that similar initiatives are not stifled. Earlier on in the meeting the Education Policy group was criticised for issuing a press statement critical of the Minister of Education's pronouncement on school leaving age, drawing attention particularly to the potentially repressive nature of the 'maturity' requirement. The critic felt that the statement should have been vetted by the Regional Co-ordinator to which position Tony Brunt was elected, (much to general surprise) presumably to make it less radical. This is another tendency that must be watched carefully. There is room for informed co-ordination between similar groups and there should be no 'redrawing' of press statements by the Regional Co-ordinator or anyone else, save with the agreement of the policy group.

SUPPORT WANING?

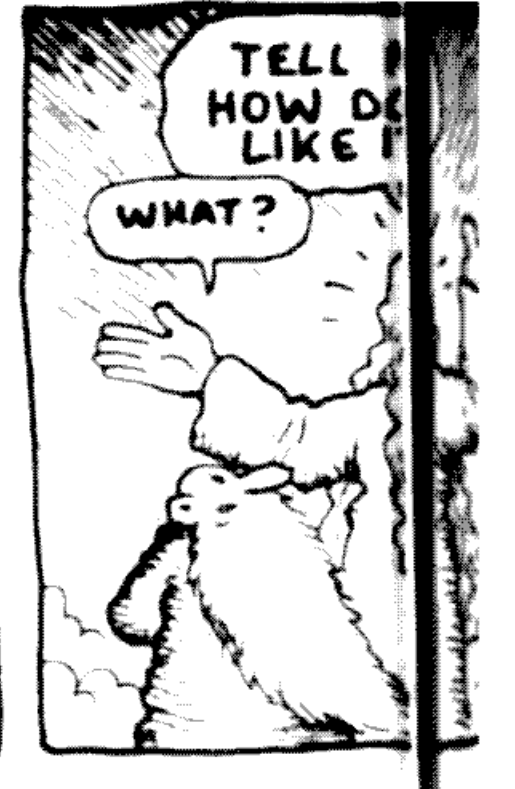
Vague reports were heard from many of the policy groups, all of whom were experiencing difficulty maintaining interest and involvement in the group's activities. The anti-high rise development group however showed great progress in its movement towards stopping such monstrosities as the Williams Holdings and the BNZ 31 storey buildings.

To return to the major part of the evening however - it must be stressed that this is only a beginning - the Values Party is only in its early stages. To continue its growth into what it hopes to be - a movement towards a better quality of life, as well as a political party, much depends on the quality of the membership joining within the next few months.

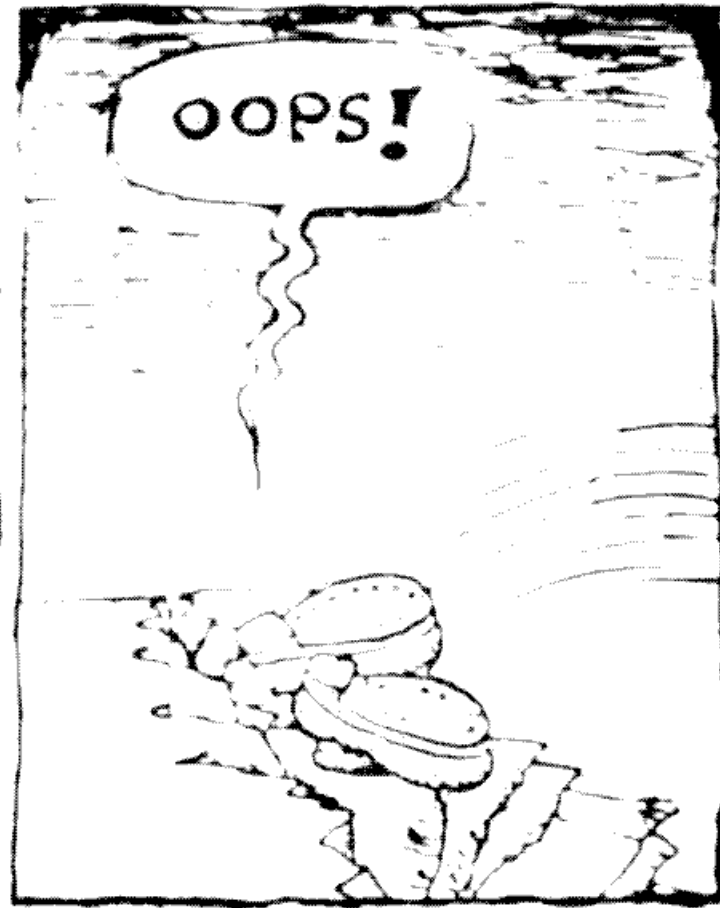




Mr. Natural



Mr. Natural gets the bum's rush



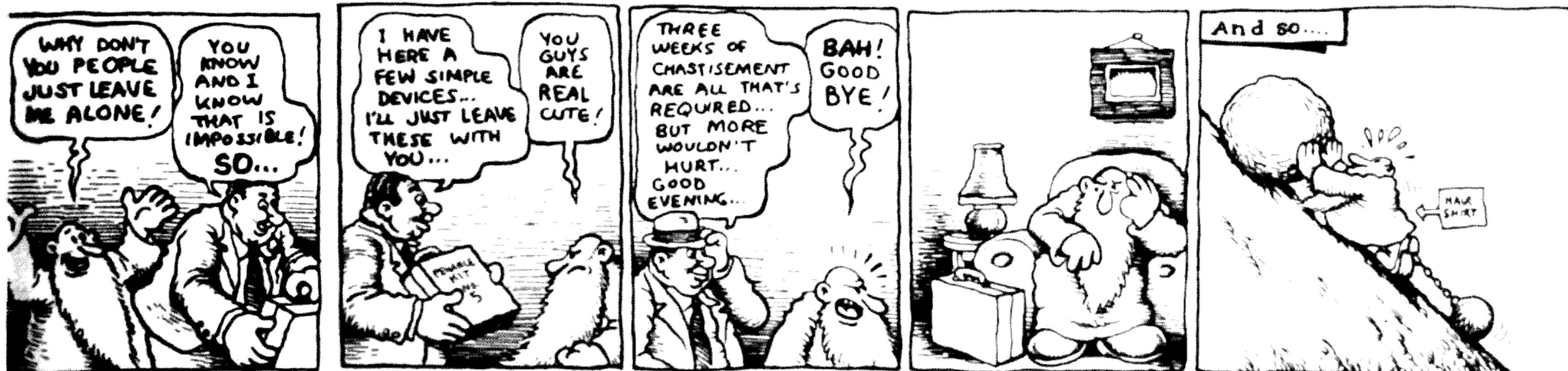
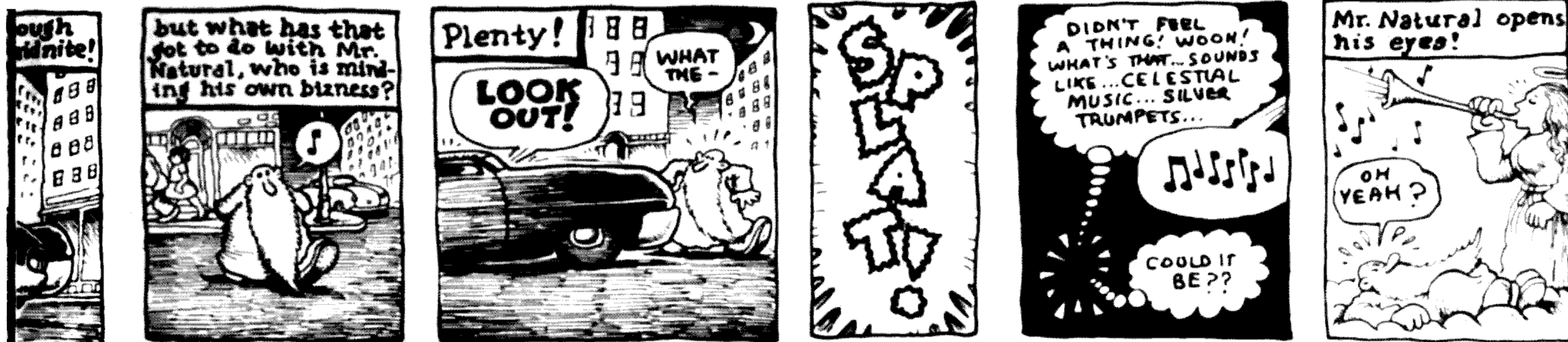
MR. NATURAL REPENTS

The hot-headed old sage learns that he can't mess around with the man upstairs without paying his dues!



al meets God

ANOTHER
R. CRUMB
LAF RIGT!



BOOKS

False Prophets

This is the second of two articles on contemporary false prophets by Terry McDavitt. They have been edited by the author from a much longer pamphlet for the requirements of Salient.

CHARLES REICH
& JUVENOLATRY

A constant theme in the discussion about the relationship between society and its youth has been the sort of theory raised to pop seller status in Charles Reich's *The Greening of America*. Its outline goes like this: there's a new revolution a-coming; it can't be resisted by violence or politics for it's a cultural rather than a political revolution; it possesses the "higher, transcendent reason" we need to control technology and seize the utopia it promises. It is the Consciousness III revolution and its agents are modern youth whose culture, music, clothes, drugs, way of thinking and liberated lifestyles, whose 'campus demonstrations and beads and Woodstock festivals' make up a consistent philosophy which will inevitably include all America and which is the best thing we've known in all history. It is this theory which I will call Reichism, its implications and oversimplifications, that I want to concentrate upon here.

Reich starts from powerlessness, and says that only 'understanding' can lead to mature autonomy, an idea not exactly new. Such an understanding he calls 'consciousness'; it is a world-view that enables the individual to act in value-directed ways. People's world-views are amazingly self-consistent and are invariably affected by their age, social background (the sociologist's euphemism for class), and the life-role (job). Consciousness is more than the sum of the parts, "it is the whole man, his head, his way of life." As a mass phenomenon it is both formed by socio-economics and creates socio-economics, but there can be consciousness 'lag', when socio-economics progress faster than consciousness. There are three types of consciousness, dubbed I, II, and III according to the order in which they historically evolved. I is the good old American pioneering view and tends to be conservative in today's political spectrum, Sir James Wattie, born of the grocery shelves, is a local example; II evolved later, it is dedicated to progress and advancement, and Martyn Finlay is a reasonably close example. III is the consciousness of Modern Youth — it doesn't need any examples, it includes whoever Reichists agree with at the moment.

A Jumble of Philosophies

Freud and Marx wrote chapters and books defining their meaning of consciousness, Reich writes a page or two and assures us he is consistent with both into the bargain. This I fail to see, just as I fail to see how anyone can possibly be consistent with both of these and with Blake and Leary as well. The kernel of Marxism is there in the socio-economics but it is most unMarxist to assert, as Reich does later, that there is any individual who doesn't exhibit his consciousness, that there can be consciousness 'lag' or that

age has more to do with consciousness than class. Reich's view presumes that an individual is conscious of his consciousness and that this Super Dooper Ego is the most reliable and fundamental insight into a person — a point I think Freud would want clarified. It attempts to relate values, behaviour and autonomy but I am certain Blake would rise in wrath at the description of all this as 'head' and with the idea that there are consciousness-types. And how can anyone possibly be consistent with the practically-minded Marx and Blake and at the same time with the mystically-minded Leary is beyond me. In attempting to appeal to as many persuasions as possible Reich can only have excluded them all, or perhaps persuaded them to something more 'transcendent'.

There is an element of self-consistency in world-views that makes it easier for us to predict what certain groups of people will say about certain things, but just from my experience with pupils and parents of diverse social backgrounds I would dispute that either 'self-consistent world-views' or socio-economics are such reliable indicators as to what a person thinks of the Springbok tour or Women's Lib. We are in the realms of stereotypes and prejudices, and Reich is anxious to push us there — these are not merely factors they are determinants, insists Reich's theory of consciousness. They are not, I insist; these are people.

Adolescentism — a White, Middle-class Fad

Much of what Reich says is Consciousness III is really adolescentism, behaviour that functions both to define the group involved as separate from the rest of society and to provide a means of negotiating the obstacle-course to adulthood for the individual. It is not at all 'transcendent' — it is by definition and function exclusive. It is not necessarily embracing or warm either — there is deliberate alienation of everyone else implicit in such behaviour and its energy can be a nervous and undirected energy arising from the stresses that go with being an adolescent — stresses which idealised theories like Reichism tend to ignore. What's more, adolescentism is most marked as a phenomenon in white, affluent, advanced countries, the ones who can afford it. Not only does adolescentism exclude children and adults it also excludes those who don't happen to live in the blessed countries. Reichism is not merely false in its claims about Consciousness III in America, nor merely false in its picture of adolescent life, but more importantly, dangerously unrealistic on the global scale.

I wonder too just what Reich's concept of consciousness 'lag' does to his stated view that there are three types of consciousness. I suggest this it leads immediately to the existence of six types of

consciousness — the up-to-date and the laggards from each of the three. And if age, class, role (and sex) and geography, and schooling (and religion?) each operate to form different types of consciousness the implication is that we'd better forget all this easy waffle about there being just three types. If this is true there must be scores of different types of consciousnesses, and most pertinently, a working-class youth just can't have the same type as a middle-class youth. And if it isn't true, Reich's theory of consciousness is in limbo.

The Top Twenty of Empty Rhetoric

What is of concern in Reichism as well as this is that the rhetoric acts as a bait for unwary innocents. Reich swings along to the Top Twenty tunes of empty rhetoric. Rhetoric is not necessarily a bad thing — the full rhetoric of a Shakespeare or a Blake, or at odd times of a Mill or a Marx, are profoundly entertaining experiences. But empty rhetoric has as much value as a balloonful of hot air and deserves to be sat upon.

I choose one example from the host of them because it raises significant questions about Reichism that I don't think Reich has answered. Reich is trying to show how Consciousness III people exemplify the 'transcendent reason' we need. In a typical section he tells us that a high-fashioned woman in a matador suit is



ONE GENERATION HAS NO
A MUCH MORE STIMULATED BY DUCKING
THEN OUR CLODES
WERE MUCH MORE MATURE THEN THEM
WHEN THEY WERE OUR AGE.



avoiding her true self but a young person dressed up is expressing himself. Military dress, peasants' shawls, gangster suits, phantom cloaks, boots of all kinds — these don't mask the real person, "they show a state of mind and add to the gaiety and humour of the world."

Tedious Existentialism

"Costumes raise existential questions," Reich goes on, "they confront a person with questions never posed in our society — questions of identity and self." I don't know where Reich has been the last century or so, but I would have thought that such existential questions were posed so often and so widely in our society that yet another verges on the tedious. It may be that the questions aren't answered or that implications of the answers aren't realised, but such question-marks stalk us from bookshelves of pop or text psychology, track us down in the columns of Sunday newspapers and hound us from the TV set. Existential questions, like consciousness, are a fad.

Let's grant Reich's premise that costumes raise existential questions for the person wearing them without delving too deeply into the individual's predisposition to answering such questions. How is it that the matador-suited Consciousness II person invariably avoids these questions and the gangster-suited Consciousness III person invariably confronts them? The implication is that it must be the Consciousness itself — in which case we must accept that what we are concerned with is not the costume but the way it's worn. But where in Reich's book is this distinction made clear? Whereas his theory leads to the not very original conclusion that some goodies may wear matador suits and those in gangster suits need not be goodies — all depending on the Consciousness of the person — his rhetoric leads to the implication that matador suits equals baddy and gangster suit equals goody. Even if this is true for the reasons Reich give, just what 'transcendent reason' is 'revealed' by wearing 'gangster suits, military dress, phantom cloaks, and boots of all kinds'?

Capitalist Conformity

The sad part is that Reich continues such reasoning in his examination of anything youth have ever got faddish about. Beads, drugs, music, hitch-hiking, long hair — all demonstrate Consciousness III but not much else. The poster fad hadn't caught on when Reich was writing but no doubt he would have included that too — nothing quite like posters for posing existential question (over and over again).

Isn't Reich avoiding something very basic here? Costumes, for example, are at the mercy of one of the most dictatorial of all capitalist industries, fashion. The fortunes that have been made out of clothes, or for that matter pop music, posters, drugs and gurdum, have been made in stunning Consciousness III enterprise. The consumerism that all these depend upon, the advertising idiocy that sustains them (listen to the ZM's and try to unravel the 'transcendent reason' Reich promises), and the slavish conformity to the with-it myth they demand, hardly herald universal liberation. Reich's analysis of Consciousness III not only falls straight into the trap he should have set out to avoid — confusing the bark of with-itness for the root, sap and leaf of a Consciousness — it also sets a trap for those naive enough to believe it acquiescing in the pleasant slavery of affluent consumerism as the means to the revolution. The revolutionary potential of the jet set is an intriguing but scarcely convincing notion.

The Pied Piper of Amerika

The Reichist is courting all the despair and nihilism implicit in Blake's idea of innocence confronted by experience. The vision Reich's most famous and most rhetorical sections create is that of an innocence not merely touchingly child-like but tragically childish. His peroration present us with motorways transformed

into highways to the millenium by a decorative arrangement of hitch-hikers, street people growing like flowers on the pavements, official buildings having their steps warmed up by rock groups, every barrier falling. The Corporate State will apparently cower away and quietly disintegrate in a dark corner. But perhaps it will invent traffic officers and policemen to move the decorations and flowers along; perhaps the hearts of the officials inside the buildings won't be warmed, perhaps stronger barriers will be erected. Just perhaps the truth is that no revolution ever comes about without more pain

WERE MUCH MORE
SEXUALLY, SOCIALLY AND
POLITICALLY ENLIGHTENED
THAN OUR PARENTS



and self-conscious effort than that involved in letting your hair grow long. The ending of the book has the same high sinister note of the Pied Piper instinct that leads happy-children to the Dreamland over the mountains and far, far away.

Reichism claims to represent the true revolution that will liberate the individual and society finally and eternally from the dictates of slaveries of various kinds, and lead to a wholly human way of life. But because it does not exclude those who are actually fashion-slaves and because its practice can be, and most often is, blindly irresponsible to the wider concerns of humanity, these claims are at the least suspect. To shoot the latest dope, turn on to the latest rock group with the latest stereo equipment, tour the latest Jerusalems, groove on the latest commune and spout the latest jargon of the latest guru I take to be fashion-slavery, especially if these are im-

posed by the dictates of the latest revolutionary consciousness. To do your own thing in your own time (as informed by the mass media all the time) without regard to the needs and plights of others, to suck the material benefits of an affluent economy without regard to the workings of that economy and its consequences for the rest of the population of your own country and that small fraction of mankind not in your own country, I take to be blindly irresponsible. And these are truer pictures of Reichism than its visionary perorations.

Worse, what is it but repression when the bald are induced to be guilty about their baldness, the Schubert-fanciers are mocked for their fancies, and old age has become a disease suitable only for an asylum? What is it but Fascism when 'proper taste' is that prescribed by a certain group in society and those with other tastes are socially crucified? Reichism does not embrace or liberate mankind at all, it reveals an aristocratic arrogance over those who don't measure up to the standards set by whizz-kids, and an undeserved contempt proceeding from an abject ignorance of the balance of mankind.

WERE THE
BEAUTIFUL
PEOPLE....



Dehumanising Idolatry

All these implications and oversimplifications arise in Reichism, I think, because of a basic fault in its definitions — it is another instance of the dehumanising heresy of idolatry. Juvenolatri, the idolising of the trappings of what is assumed to be a different consciousness in Modern Youth as the one, true Way; that's what Reichism is about. Psychedelic glasses can be great fun, but they're not very useful

"*Harlem Renaissance*" by Nathan Irvin Huggins. Reviewed by A.P. Carson. Published by Oxford University Press. (N.Y.) 1971. \$2.95.

The "Harlem Renaissance" according to Huggins occurred in "the opening decades of the twentieth century, down into the first years of the Great Depression", and is called such because the black intellectuals in Harlem were convinced, that they were evoking their people's renaissance in art, and American life in general. Huggins' interest in this period in Black American history is as a means to illuminate the essence of American life, by a detailed study of this particular instance, as it affects racial identity crises. To achieve this stated aim he examines the various Negro artists and artistic forms that either existed or were founded during this period.

Consequently the success of this enterprise is determined by the proficiency with which the author, a professor of History at Columbia University, handles such diverse art forms as poetry, fiction, sculpture and drama. To me he leaves much to be desired as an art critic as his criticisms are usually little more than expositions of the work under scrutiny and what attempted criticism there is, is usually shallow and naive. In keeping with the aim he has set himself, everything is pointed towards the crisis in identity that provoked these works.

His continuous theme throughout the book is that each individual negro artist was conscious of himself and also of the burden of his race. Although this dilemma is undoubtedly true, in Huggins' hands it becomes the universally applicable excuse for the failure of these artists to achieve lasting greatness within their particular discipline. This is despite the acknowledged achievement of Langston Hughes and W.E.B. Dubois. As a sop to current feeling about negroes he says for example, "Some black writers and artists have since that time become less provincial, more masterful of craft..."

This is the overriding feeling I got as I read the book — one of condescension and white paternalism. Although in the 1910s and 20s the negro intellectual and artist was largely dependent on white

patronage for the promotion and success of his art, I don't think that it is necessary that any historian should be so overwhelmed by the fact as to allow it to dominate his thinking. It is almost an, "if it weren't for us whites you niggers would be nothing", attitude. It particularly colours his introduction to each facet of negro art he is dealing with.

After his introduction Huggins deals sketchily with the question of why Harlem and not Chicago or some other place was the capital of this phenomenon. His conclusion is the times and circumstances of its creation made it seem as the place of the coming age of the Negro. This leads him to discuss the leading negro intellectuals who were based there — W.E.B. Dubois, James Weldon Johnson — and the politics of the situation, particularly the success of Marcus A. Garvey. Included in this is a good account of the politics of the NAACP.

This all paves the way for his perusal of the Negro artists of the period. Firstly he deals with the major poets Langston Hughes and Countee Cullen, because it is in them he sees the most obvious attempts to define black identity. In his discussion of a few 'representative' poems of his theme, he introduces the dichotomy that occurred for all Negro artists of pure art versus the promotion of the race. It is his contention that this dilemma was not resolved by any of the artists and this caused them not to succeed in their attempts at enduring art.

Huggins then passes on to early novels of the Renaissance. Apart from discussing Claude McKay he devotes the majority of his argument to the white "negro" Carl Van Vechten. It is intended to show the difference between belonging to a discernible tradition (Van Vechten) and having to create under the aegis of white promotion and patronage, (McKay and Hurston.)

Possibly because his subject was beginning to get out of hand, Huggins' next section is a general discussion of Negro art in the period. He recapitulates his discussion of Negro poetry (both ethnic and otherwise), and the novel, and directs them more clearly towards the identity theme. From this he is led onto

in getting a clear picture of what goes on in the world; enslaving the rest of mankind to the whims of a blinded age-elite is not even fun. Both are idolatrous.

I do however find a great deal of Reich's analysis of the situation attractive. I too feel forces in modern life that disfranchise, demand and delude, I too despair in general but find some hope in evolving — not yet evolved — 'consciousness' if you want to call it that. The welling community movement is a healthy sore spot in the individualistic insanity; the tentatively bold emphases on human values are a slap in the face of the false myths of science and economics, the Refoundland of the Imagination an effective judo throw to swaggering Empiricism and the growing honesty in interracial and international affairs a boot in the arse of ostrich-delicacy. But let's not delude ourselves that these are the prerogatives of today's youth and the preserve of the professional bohemian, nor that they form The Way, The Truth and The Life.

Instead I urge that the grounds of juvenolatri be mined with some reason in the name of common sense; that you quietly tell the next Yippie you can't communicate with to 'piss off, daughter-fucker'; that you give the fingers to advertising campaigns that demand you be 'with-it' by going without-it; that you turn up to communes in suits and to jet-set parties in leather jackets with 'Mongrel' scawled on the back; and finally, that instead of taking off to Katmandu by jet to imbibe a little Eastern wisdom, you hitch a tramp steamer to Calcutta to give the money you've just saved to the beggars dying in the streets.

WERE THE
MASTER RACE!



the influence of the Africa as the basis of a tradition on which blacks could build art. Its obvious manifestation in the sculpture of Aaron Douglas and Richmond Barthe allow him to discuss the search for identity in sculpture and painting. He concludes that the "primitivism" inherent in African art was too far from the reality of the Negro situation to be a viable basis for a search for identity.

Finally there is a lengthy discussion of attempts at Black Drama. Over half of this discussion is taken up with the influence of minstrelsy on American art and Americans, and its inhibiting effect on the development of the Negro theatre. Most of the remainder of this section is an analysis of Eugene O'Neill's plays featuring negroes. The failure of attempts at negro theatre is attributed to the mould into which the blacks were forced by the tradition of "nigger minstrels", and the significance such shows had for national consciousness as well as a separate black identity.

The book is then rounded off with a very quick resume of the causes of the failure of Negro art in general, and also the significance the "Renaissance" has had on subsequent Negro art. Huggins does not however get back to the significance American life has for racial identity crises, but tends to leave the reader to draw a conclusion from the arguments he has presented.

Despite all my criticism over the failure of Huggins to keep to his stated purpose, and his persistent paternalism, this book is a very useful introduction into the extent and character of Negro art of the period around World War One. He gives a good explanation of the general perspective necessary for any investigation into Negro history and the pitfall inherent in any attempt at criticism of Negro art. Also of great importance is highlighting of the significant factors of White American-Negro relations, and in particular the importance of each of these races for the other in establishing identity.

This book is an excellent introduction into this productive period in Negro arts provided the shallowness of the criticism and the continual apology for the arts described is kept in mind.

'Not Tonight, Josephine'

"Napoleon Bisexual Emperor:
by Frank Richardson. Published by
William Kimber, London. \$9.55.
Reviewed by David Hedge.

General Richardson is a dedicated but unpersuasive proponent of the Freudian theory of history where every public figure suffer memories of an unhappy childhood, filled with Oedipus complexes and domineering schoolmasters. Thus Napoleon is defined as a phallic-narcissistic personality, (which is a type associated with great energy but also with passive tendencies, and an unconscious desire for revenge against the opposite sex), and we are told that such a character may become a creative genius or a large-scale criminal depending upon the social atmosphere in which he is brought up. Having given his basic premise, Richardson proceeds to hunt for information to support it. Bonaparte was the second child in a family ruled by a domineering mother, a situation claimed to produce domineering personalities and homosexuals in that order, he was educated at an all girls school for several years and then whisked off to a military academy where he enjoyed only the company of men, he was a Corsican surrounded by Frenchmen and so on.

The most obvious source of inferiority feelings on reaching adulthood was his shortness, compensation for this supposedly being the chief spur to his ambition. But more first hand reports reveal that his smallness in stature was surpassed by the smallness of his balls which by all accounts were miniscule according to Adler, the possession of inferior organs of any sort leads to a deeply felt sense of inferiority, and in the case of a boy, to the development of feminine traits and impotence. The author then hunts with some success for evidence of Napoleon's impotence. Several children, including one by his second wife Marie-Louise, are attributed to him but all are suspect with equal odds going to visiting Counts and ambitious valets as the case may be. He had distinctly no success with his first wife, Josephine, who he fucked on and off for about six years with no result, though she had children both before and after her marriage to him. In fact she is said to have commented that, "He's no use at all — its just like so much piss".

Napoleon's feminine traits are best described in a remark that he made to Antomarchi: "See, doctor, what lovely arms, what smooth white skin without a single hair! Breast plump and rounded — any beauty would be proud of a bosom like mine. And my hand — how many amongst the fairer sex would be jealous of it." Or as De Segur, a companion of

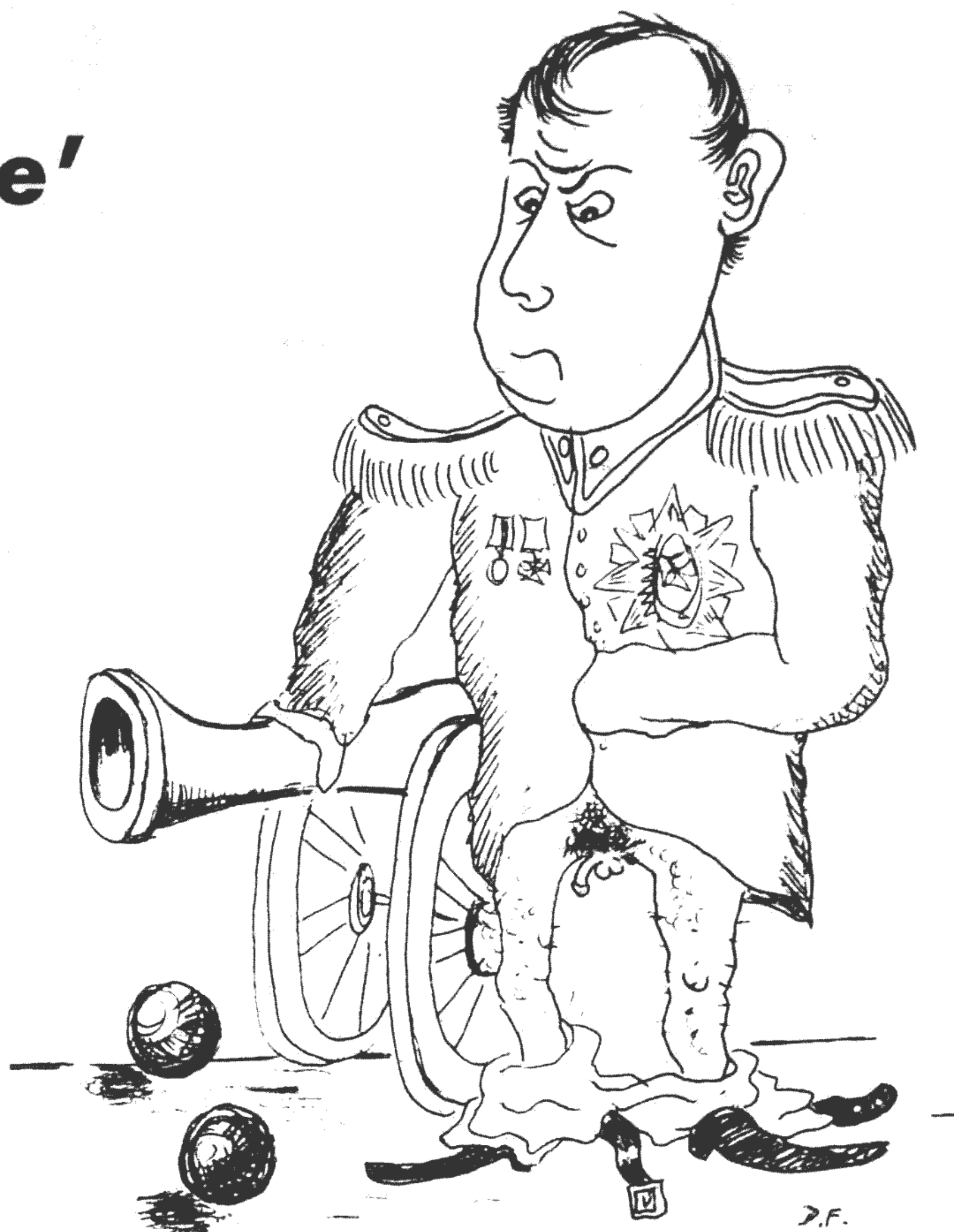
the Russian campaign put it: "When he wanted to seduce his manner was one of ineffable charm, a kind of magnetic power. The person he wished to attract seems to become beside himself. In these moments of sublime power he no longer commands like a man but seduces like a woman."

His first marriage was to Josephine, an experienced prostitute, and the mistress of a superior officer who rewarded him with the command of the Army of Italy for taking her off his hands. The marriage ended in divorce after she had still not had a child in six years. He did not approach his second marriage in the same way. He was giving up his chosen partner and all he wanted was a womb, he said, women should be treated as machines for making children. Finally he chose Marie-Louise, the daughter of the Emperor of Austria, the marriage being described as the sacrifice of a virgin to the minotaur. She had been brought up in an incredibly sheltered environment, where even her pets had to be females, and was grudgingly forced into the marriage by her father for political reasons. As the bride approached her new kingdom, Napoleon surprised her by stopping her coach in the rain and diverting her to a nearby town, where he swiftly got on with the job in hand. Marie promptly changed her mind about the whole affair and wrote to her father, praising his judgement.

One of his more famous mistresses was Marie Walewska who only succumbed to him when he threatened to crush her native Poland graphically grinding his watch with his heel as he spoke. She fainted at the sight and Napoleon, seizing the opportunity, fucked her on the spot. From thenceforth her heart was won.

Richardson also attempts to go into Napoleon's relationship with men, the most documented of which was his infatuation with Alexander 1st of Russia. The two Emperors gave one another the greatest marks of affection. They passed many hours together in the charm of perfect intimacy, and the most familiar relations of private life. During a play, when an actor declaimed, "The friendship of a great man is a blessing of the Gods," Alexander rose suddenly and kissed Napoleon.

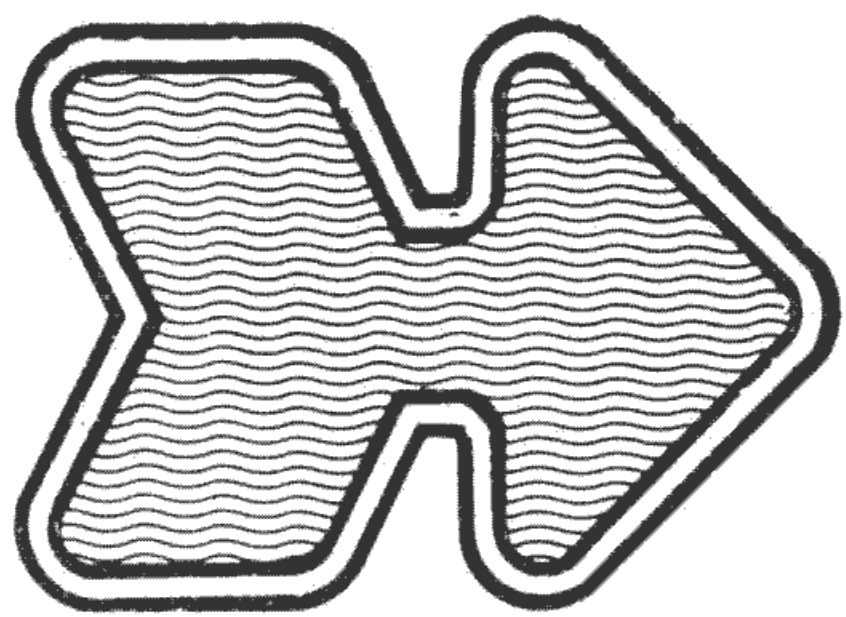
He also possessed a fetish for pulling hair and the ears of his men till they bled, which came to be regarded quite an honour to the victim. We are also told that Napoleon masturbated to relieve tension before important



battles and that when he had trouble pissing (or passing water as the author calls it), which was frequently he would stand for long periods with his forehead pressed against a wall or the breach of a gun.

Thus the book rambles on in a tone reminiscent of Ripley's *Believe it or not* with little to commend it except as a study of the author's character — apart from his obvious distaste for homosexuals he regards Napoleon's campaigns with a militaristic glee and discusses the "fascinating pages of history" that would

supposedly have been lost if Napoleon had had a perfectly normal male body. The saving grace of the book would have been a large dose of pornography but all the Emperor's exploits are presented in a euphemistic fashion. Napoleon takes a maidenhead here, and become intimate with a visiting statesman there but there is little detail and the one point of the book is lost. Most of the information is culled from other similar books and Richardson's own opinions are decidedly vague.



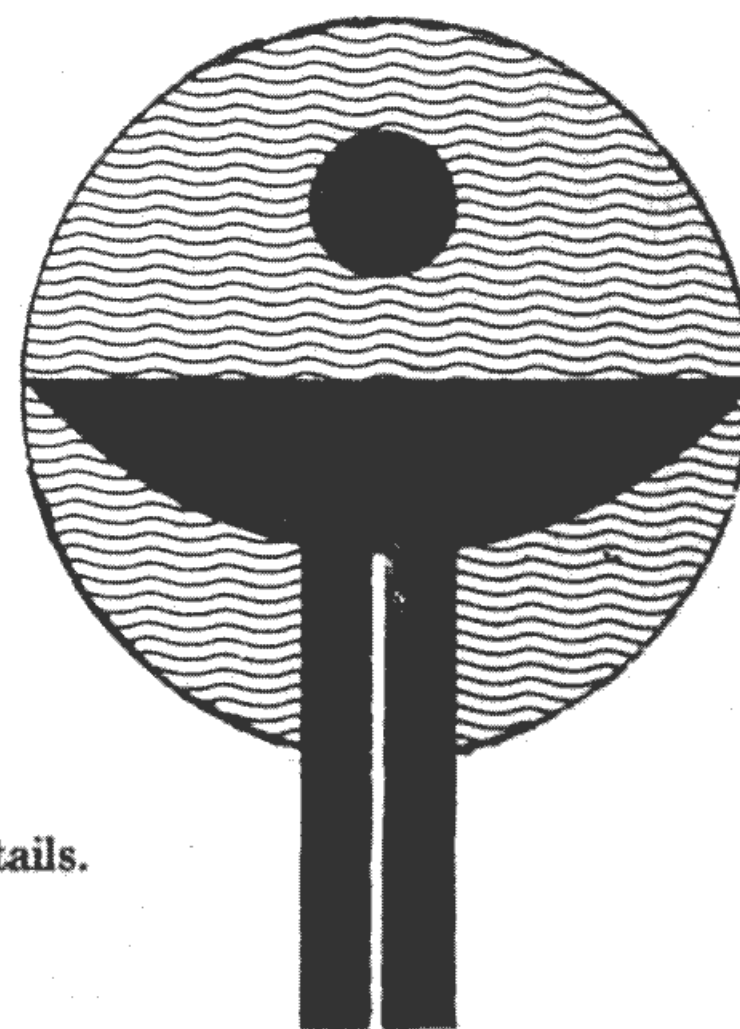
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So see your STB Travel Advisor on campus for information and details.

NZUSA STUDENT TRAVEL BUREAU



Pablo Picasso

1881-1973

What is an artist?

Picasso joined the French Communist Party in 1944. As he received his party card, he said: "Now I have found my true country."

Picasso's loyalty to his political commitment has been a bone in the throat of the bourgeoisie for years. Every attempt has been made to belittle his act from claims that his joining the Communist Party in 1944 was a "caprice" to later claims that he lost interest in politics and even nursed a secret hostility to his former comrades and friends.

Although it would have been a full-time job for Picasso to answer all his detractors, there were occasions, however, when he took pains to make his position unmistakably clear - as when he appeared publicly at the Sports Palace in Paris during a celebration of his 90th birthday and publicly embraced French Communist leader Jacques Duclos.

Or when he made this statement, published in *Les Lettres Francaises*:

"What do you think an artist is? An imbecile

who has only his eyes if he is a painter, or his ears if a musician, or a lyre at every level of his heart if he is a poet, or, if he is merely a boxer, only his muscles?

"On the contrary, he is at the same time a political being, constantly alert to the heart-rending, burning, or happy events in the world, moulding himself in their likeness.

"How could it be possible to feel no interest in other people and, because of an ivory-tower indifference, detach yourself from the life they bring with such open hands?

"No painting is not made to decorate apartments. It is an instrument of war, for attack and defence against the enemy."

When the fascists attacked Spain, he made his herculean efforts to bridge the gap between the assumptions of "modernism," which he found finally severely limited, to the demand of life upon the artist to intervene directly in life.

"Guernica" was the result. At the same time that this remarkable work is a denunciation of fascism in Spain it rehearses the whole history of the intellectual struggle of Picasso.

When the U.S. took over France's "dirty war" in Vietnam, Picasso denounced that intervention



as late as 1970.

When a Nazi officer visited his studio in Paris during World War 2 and saw, for the first time, his "Guernica," he asked: "Did you do that?"

"No," Picasso answered, "you did."

And "Guernica" today, which Picasso sent to America in 1939 to raise money for refugees from Franco's tortures, ended up "on loan" at New York's Museum of Modern Art, where it is supposed to stay until "Spain is free."

From the New Zealand Tribune



What is MGM doing in South Africa or Who's really getting the shaft?

"Without the American money poured into South Africa in the form of investments..... the brutal South African white dictatorship could not stand up for long."

William J. Pomeroy
Apartheid Axis-U.S. and South Africa
"I'm against censorship in any form."

James T. Aubrey Jr.
President and chief executive of MGM

MGM recently announced the formation of a new company as the result of a merger between MGM's South African theatre operations and Film Trust Pty. Ltd. of Johannesburg. It has been developed to operate existing leaseholds and to expand to 26 or more new first-run theatres in South Africa. MGM immediately added two new houses in Cape Town and Durban - two cities in which Non-Whites are not allowed after dark, and are required to carry identification passes at all times or risk being fined or jailed.

Another seven theatre houses were opened by the end of 1972 - theatres that will be segregated by race, maintaining the policy of

apartheid, which in the short period of four years has led to the banning of 130 films because they showed aspects of racial equality and desegregation. For example in the interest of white supremacy the white censors deleted pictures of Yul Brunner embracing Deborah Kerr in promotional pictures for the King and I, with the hope of suppressing the idea of desegregation from the Asian population in South Africa.

This move by MGM is an insult to all black and third world peoples and can only be seen as a support of Apartheid and racism. MGM can only help stabilise the Vorster pro-Apartheid regime by bringing large amounts of American dollars into White South Africa, helping its development through government taxes on percentages on income and profit, and - if MGM does nothing to alter the situation - thus supporting the policies of segregation.

MGM is among many American entertainment corporations (Warner Bros., 20th Century Fox, United Artists, etc) which had bases in South Africa and which has the power to take a strong stand against racism. Will MGM have the same "liberal" attitude they pride themselves with for having produced *Shaft* with Gordon Parks and Isaac Hayes when it comes to showing it in their South African theatres? Will Jim Aubrey hold to his statement that he made against censorship and demand that *Shaft* and other black films be shown? Or will he just let the MGM lion sleep tonight?

from Cineaste, originally Hollywood Media Corps.

Wellington Tenants Protection Association Incorporated

Wellington Tenants Protection Association

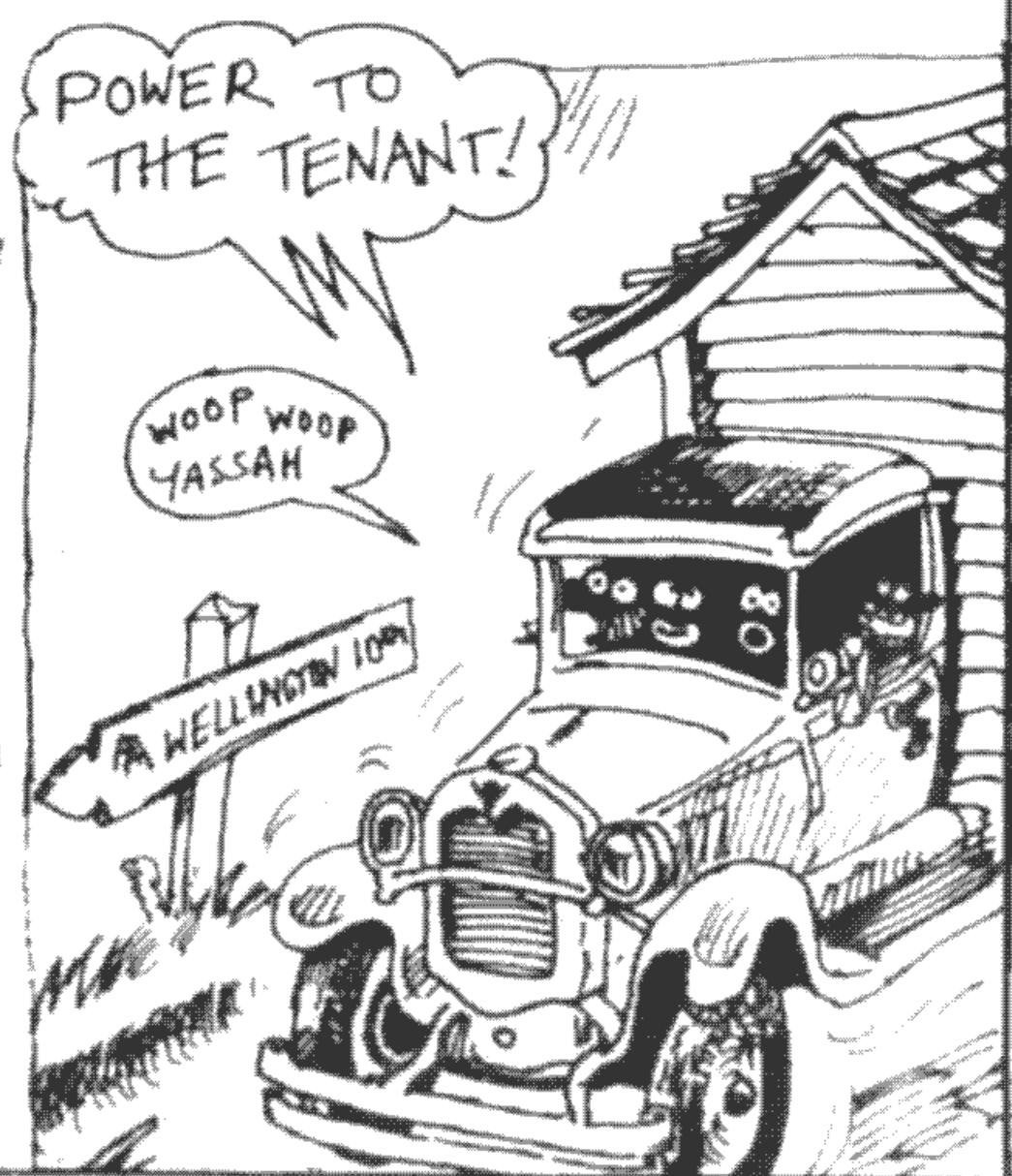
Attention all members and friends!

An important meeting is to be held at 8 p.m. Thursday 7th June
Venue: Lounge/Smoking Room,
Student Union Building, Victoria University.

All interested potential members are welcome to attend. Reorganisation and future activities will be discussed.

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Any inquiries phone Pauline Firth, Secretary, 557-308 (evenings).





RECORDS

Back in '72: Bob Seger Reprise RS 2126
Reviewed by P.F. O'Dea

Bob Seger is a heavy metal maniac out of Detroit, the same grimy Michigan city that spawned the Tamla Motown stable and the shoddiest automobiles in the world. In the past, the prolific Tamla output has tended to obscure the very real, if not exactly musical, contribution made to the American rock scene by such high energy white groups as the MC5 and the Stooges. Seger sounds like he's going to change all that.

"Back in '72" is his second New Zealand release within a matter of weeks, the other being a rather lacklustre album entitled "Smoking O'Ps". To supply the backing on "Back in '72" he has made use of his own band, the legendary Muscle Shoals sessionmen and some of Leon Russell's friends, including J.J. Cale. Despite the diversity of the musicians and the studios used, the album is remarkably unified. Not only that, there's not a wasted track on the album.

Seger's not into Iggy Stooges' self-mutilation-with-broken-bottle trip, not the MC5's naive political rhetoric. He doesn't need such hysterical antics — instead he stands back and rocks as if his life depended on it. His voice grates less than other noted white r'n'b exponents, but it does provide the perfect vehicle for his deeply-felt, if somewhat crudely expressed, sentiments. Behind the lyrics his guitar, while not exactly in the Clapton class, underscores the vocals simply and extremely effectively.

The album kicks off with Seger's rendition of Gregg Allman's "Midnight Rider", one of the three non-Seger compositions on the album, the others being Free's "Stealer" and Van Morrison's "I've been working". The first two work, the Van Morrison tune doesn't. "Stealer" particularly, blends a swirling organ and an edgy guitar with an appropriately hoarse vocal above a driving percussion line, and eventually runs out as a much better version than the original.

"Turn the page", the album's best cut, is an honest and graphic depiction of the life of a small-time rock 'n' roll star, and has Seger forcefully intoning the paranoid lyric over chunky piano chords and chilling, haunting sax fills: "Well, you walk into a restaurant all strung out from the road/ and you feel the eyes upon you as you're shaking off the cold/ you pretend it doesn't bother you but you just want to explode/ most times you can't hear them talk, sometimes you can/ all the same old cliches, is it woman, is it man? / and you always seem outnumbered so you don't dare make a stand".

The runner-up track is Rosalie, a fast-tempo rocker introduced by a jangling guitar, which crackles and sizzles for over three minutes with an incredible amount of energy. The other three up-tempo numbers, the title track, "Midnight Rider" and "Neon Sky", also come close to a satisfying standard. The whole album's like that — satisfying.

"Transformer": Lou Reed RCA LSP-4807
Reviewed by Richard Best

Lou Reed got married the other day — and a few gay hearts may have cried a few tears. See, Lou married this woman. And we all thought Lou was homosexual. Like in bumfucking and Vaseline.

Now, a long time ago, music was simple. Dicki Do and the Don'ts made a record called "Click, Clack" — and no one knew where Dick and company lay in bed. Fabian was heterosexual 'cos he wore Vaseline where other men wore it.

But now it's different. You all thought Lou smacked of Decadence (praise the New Journalism) and you loved it. Maybe you even thought Lou was Decadence.

Sadly, folks, you played the fairy this time around — Lou sucked you off and you spent six bucks on a record that rings of greasy hot-dog stands in a hick-town circus.

Course there's no disputing the music's nice. A friend tells me it's the "transcendentalism of normality" and Lou's "Perfect Day" (you made me forget myself/ I thought I was someone else/someone good) is something special. There's also a cutting three minutes of "Vicious"ness which craps over any of Alice's shams at sexual aberrations. And, yeah, the rest of the tunes are rather gay. Not like that paranoid bi-guy Bowie but just queer.

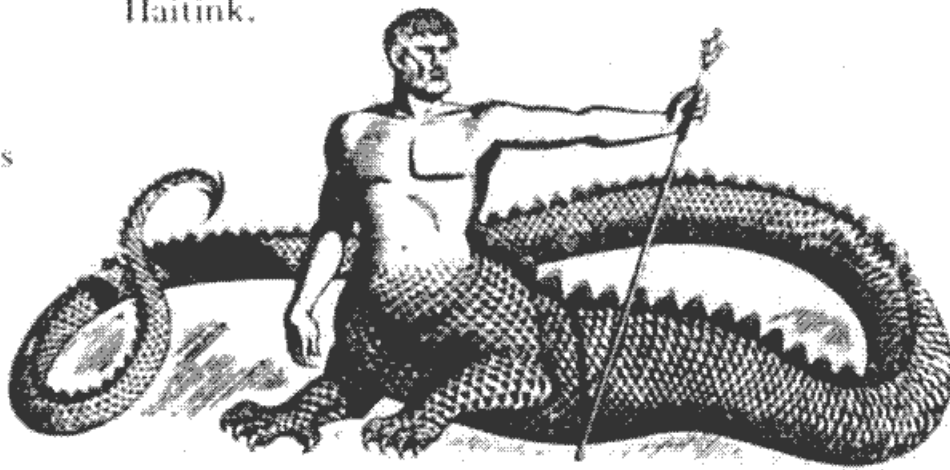
So what do you get for six bucks: eleven tunes, 33 minutes, a New York telephone conversation, David Bowie and his Spiders helping out.

You thought it was some gay slut's diary..... and then Lou got married. Fooled again.

J.S. BACH: Concerto for clavier, flute and violin. Concerto for 3 violins.
Gewandhaus Bach Orchestra, Leipzig, cond. Gerhard Bosse.
BEETHOVEN: Piano Concerto No. 4 in G, op. 58. Claudio Arrau, piano.
Concertgebouw Orchestra, cond. B. Haitink (Philips). Reviewed by Felix Manskeld.

What immediately seems so obvious is the fact that these two Bach concertos have been superbly recorded! The strings sound so life-like and the delicate mechanism of the harpsichord is reproduced with such effective subtlety that the listening evidently gains from this technical accomplishment. The flute's presence however tends to be rather subdued, partly because it is overshadowed by the other instruments and therefore inclines to be cast in a minor role. Both concertos have undergone various changes in instrumentation since Bach composed them in the 1730's for the organ and these versions were reconstructed for the Gewandhaus Bach Orchestra by its leader and first violinist, Gerhard Bosse and Hannes Kastner, who plays harpsichord. Wasn't it Edward McDowell who once said that Bach "accomplished his mission, not by means of the contrapuntal fashion of his age, but in spite of it... Neither pure tonal beauty, so-called 'form', nor what is termed the intellectual side of music — counterpoint, canon, fugue — constitutes a really vital factor in music"?

Along with the Beethoven Concerto, these two recordings belong to the "Universo Series", a selective collection of composers and the world built around their music. The Concerto No. 4 was written in 1804 when Napoleon was crowned Emperor and many liberals, including Beethoven, predicted the Corsican would end up by being a tyrant. By the time the Concerto was first performed, Napoleon was master of Europe. As a work, it stands out as a rather pleasant setting of disjointed moods, but one rarely discovers the great Beethoven. Only here and there are the occasional flashes from the Master. But it remains "concert hall" music and the atmosphere is adeptly provided by Claudio Arrau and the Concertgebouw Orchestra under Haitink.



"Anthology": Duane Allman
Reviewed by Redmer Yska

This Anthology tries to put Duane Allman's career into perspective by assembling a wider range of performances encompassing four years of music. Most of the material consists of his work in earlier years as a session guitarist backing many different artists and the remainder features Duane playing with his own band, The Allman Brothers, with whom he was still performing at the time he crashed his motor-cycle into a truck late in 1971.

Back in 1968 Duane was playing with his brother Gregg in a group called 'Hourglass' which sounds like one more of the dozens of white 'Blues' bands around at that time. Predictably their contribution on this first side is a "B.B. King Medley" and although its the same old 12-bar routine, Duane's gritty playing style is distinguishable even at this early stage.

Wilson Pickett covered 'Hey Jude' and his 'soul' version was a great improvement on the original. Duane's restrained accompaniment shows up his value as a session man and is among his best performances on the record.

The rest of these first two sides feature more session work with Clarence Carter, King Curtis, Aretha Franklin and others. All of the music is historically interesting but the quality of some of it, especially the earliest recordings is questionable. Duane is always good but only occasionally does he get a chance to show off and it is obvious that most of this was merely work to keep him alive.

"Loan me a Dime" is the winner on the second side. Bozz Scaggs was Steve Miller's second in command back in the days when he still had a strong band. This track comes from Scagg's first solo album and he plays rhythm guitar and sings, but it is Duane who really leads the way. The song is a long blues which lends up to a genuinely exciting climax with all concerned really pouring it on and its probably the best of all this session material.

Delaney and Bonny's good-time mediocrity seems to dull Allman's playing on the third side; but his contribution on the song "Cow-boy" is another highlight. Here he strums some beautiful acoustic dobro for this group which sounds like a forerunner to the Eagles.

All this session work must have been gaining the man quite a reputation. By the end of 1969 his band, the Allman Brothers, was achieving a lot of popularity and he was playing sets with Eric Clapton in a fine but short-lived band named Derek and the Dominoes.

They say it was musical 'love at first sight' for Clapton and Duane. Here, a world premiere of the two of them playing 'Mean old world' seems pretty average fare.

The song "Layla" appears as an obvious choice and after its recent hit-parade exposure, surely it would have been better to pick something else from this Derek and the Dominoes album, like: "I looked away".

Finally on side four we get to Duane playing with the Allman Brothers Band and it all starts to make sense. "Statesboro Blues" a track from the Fillmore East record is a real rocker and a good example of the Allman Brother's feeling for the blues which is especially apparent on that album. Musically, Duane was still fierce; rising above the band and whipping them on. "Live at the Fillmore" was the most hectic and energetic record.

"Don't keep me wondering" is a previously unreleased recording of what is probably the best track on the studio album "Idlewild South".

"Stand Back" comes from the full Allman's last and best effort "Eat a Peach". It is one of the better songs and shows clearly how well Duane worked with the Band. Indeed, it seems impossible to seem him as separate from the band. In the last year the live six hour jams where the music seemed to flow on effortlessly, the product of a solidarity and an empathy that few other groups ever manage to achieve.

"Dreams" is a fabulous song which Buddy Miles covered on "Them Changes". The Allman Brothers version of their own song is especially noteworthy in that, although recorded in 1970, it demonstrates the best elements of Duane's style that he was taking so far towards the end. There are snatches of it which closely resemble the 40 minute 'Mountain Jam' on 'Eat a Peach' with Duane working on Donovan's simple ditty playing the clearest, most sensitive guitar he ever played.

A quiet acoustic piece "Little Martha" fittingly ends this fourth side, showing Duane's prowess at the guitar whether electric or acoustic.

The Anthology will please those people who are familiar with Duane Allman and the Allman Brothers, but for those who are unacquainted with any of his music I think a better beginning would be the 'Eat a Peach' record which I would not hesitate to call the best record of last year.

"Who Came First": Pete Townshend
Polydor 2480 144

Reviewed by Tony Maritime

This disc shows that Townshend needs the Who more than he, or anyone else, ever realised. For while side one could pass as the demo for a great Who LP, the other side, which he dedicates more directly to Meher Baba, is a total disaster. And when you think that Roger Daltrey's solo LP is outselling this about ten to one you realise who's been confining you in the Who.

As Townshend (only half jokingly says), this is "one gynomous ego trip" on which "I do everything except make the tea." Ronnie Lane does turn up to do his evolution song from the first Faces LP, but otherwise it is all Townshend's show. Despite all the overdubbing the record sounds nowhere as contrived as "Who's Next", unlike the Stevie Wonder LPs the machines haven't killed the spontaneity. But what is wrong with the record is the material. Songs like "Pure and Easy" and "Let's See Action" are as good as anything he's ever done with the Who, but on side two, my God, can you imagine how bad Townshend is at country and western? He sings a Jim Reeves number simply because it was Baba's second favourite song, (next to, spare us, Begin the Beguine"). You'd think he'd have second thoughts about a guru who grooved on Jim Reeves but worse follows. On "Content" he sets to music an inspirational poem by a dear old lady called Maud Kennedy that goes: I am strong/ (pom pom pom) I have nothing to fear/ I am brave/ (da da da dum) God supports me, and on the final track we have the words of Baba himself: you always were/ always are/ always will be omnipotent, omnipresent knower of past, present future door of the mind/ key to the locks etc. etc., sung in quavery Townshend tenor. It sounds like Paul McCartney with a case of the Barry McGuire's. But now that Townshend has got this off his chest he can maybe get back to making some music. If the Who will have him back, that is.

TCHAIKOVSKY: Piano Concerto No. 2.
Werner Hass, pianist. National Opera Orchestra of Monte-Carlo, cond. Eliahu Inbal (Philips). Reviewed by Felix Manskeld.

The Piano Concerto No. 2 was completed in 1880 and dedicated to Nicholas Rubinstein, a friend and a performer, who once criticised one of Tchaikovsky's previous works by claiming it was unplayable — a statement he later retracted. It is not a highly evocative work and one senses that the drama and poetry have been included with special consideration for the piano technique. If there is sentiment in this Concerto, there is certainly no melancholy or brooding, a concept which has too often been associated with the composer. On the contrary, at times, it is vigorous and self-assured with the familiar cliches of flourishing arpeggios and cadenzas, lending themselves to a brilliant display of virtuosity and temperament. Unfortunately, the composition immediately brings to mind similar musical developments by the same composer and in this light, unequivocally loses some of its power and appeal. The performance however, is well balanced and this is due to the excellent cooperation between soloist and orchestra.



Baroque Trumpet Anthology: Don Smithers, Michael Laird, trumpets. The Academy of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, cond. Neville Marriner (Philips).

The "clarino" or Baroque trumpet is limited to seldom more than 12 different notes. Yet these limitations have not really hindered the creation of some pleasing and durable 17th and 18th century music for the trumpet. This has mainly been achieved by the imaginative and combined skills of composer and performer. Although the trumpet is basically a functional instrument, one cannot but admire the use to which it has often been assigned in developing the trend for earlier concerto writing. Even within his circumscribed range, tonality and endurance, the trumpet player in many of the musical principalities of the Holy Roman Empire had increased the harmonic structure of these compositions by organising them into figures, equations and scales until a new concerto style had evolved during the second half of the 17th century. The composers chosen in this anthology are mainly from the Bologna school such as Torelli, Iacchini, Bononcini and probably Grossi — while Schmelzer and Vejvanovsky are Czechs, Telemann, a German and Purcell, an Englishman. The orchestra that accompanies Don Smithers and Michael Laird is a string group founded in 1959 to provide music at midday concerts in the famous London church of that name. Because of the combined experience of both soloists and orchestra in the repertory of Baroque, they are eminently suited for a task which is as unique as it is outstanding.

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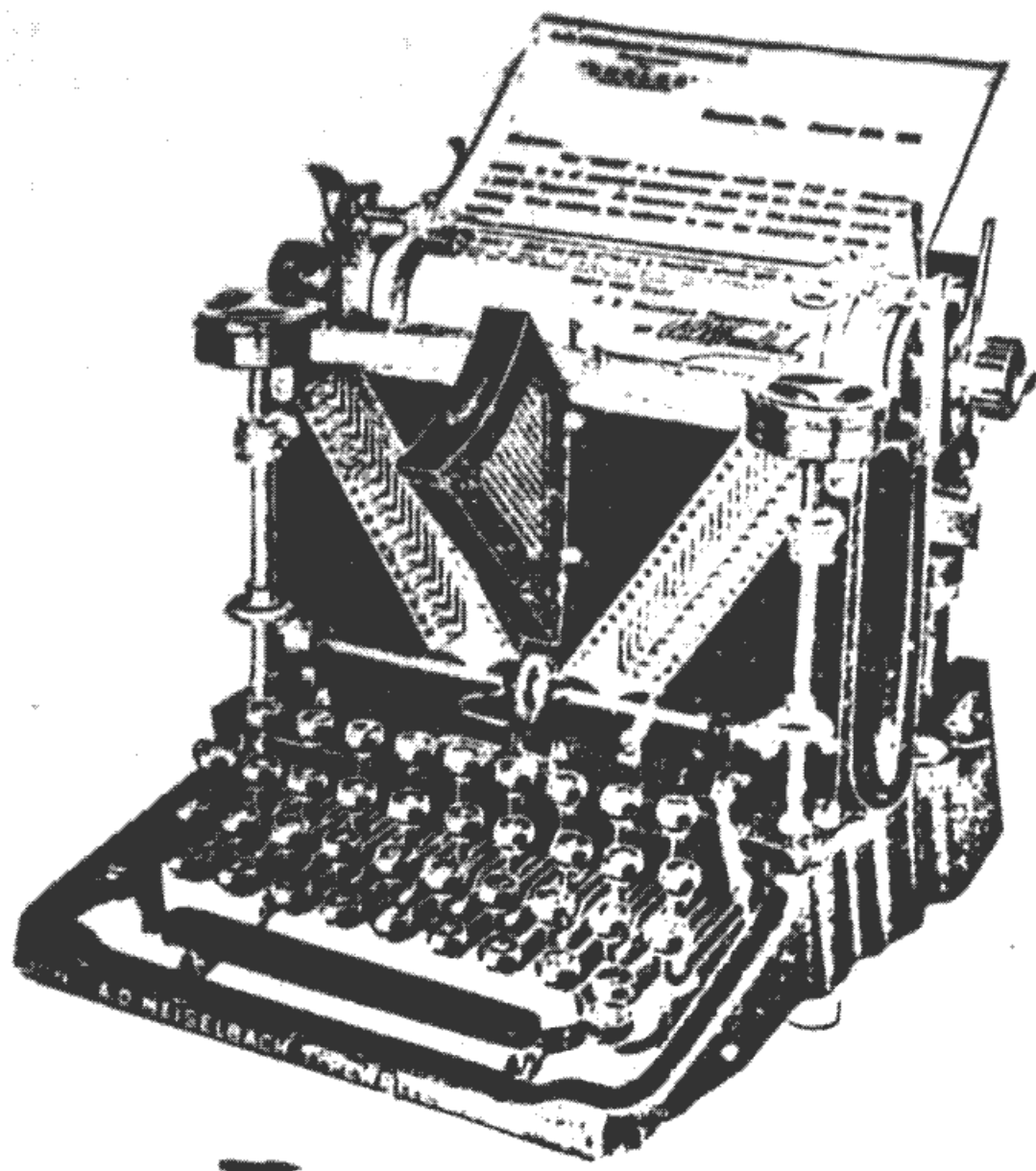
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Letters

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

should be given to one of the Editors, left in the box outside the office or posted to Box 1347. If you can't type it or write it in legible printing, double spaced on one side of the paper only, in the space of 300 words come and see us.

"Anthropological Mumbo Jumbo"

Dear Sirs,

Cathy Wylie, in her criticism of Evelyn Reed's talk, accused Reed of manufacturing myths to suit her own purposes. In the process, Wylie manages to make just as many unfounded assumptions as she attributes to Reed. She takes for granted that present day anthropologists are completely unbiased and has obviously swallowed all the distortions they have felt it necessary to dish out. She asserts, as they do, that primitive societies were male dominated and dismisses the discoveries of pioneer anthropologists such as Morgan and Taylor as unsubstantiated myths. Jeff Wilson (*Salient* May 20) was right when he called this viewpoint "anthropological mumbo jumbo".

Levi-Strauss and other well-known anthropologists attempts to conceal or discredit the findings of their predecessors in the interests of maintaining the status quo. These eminent "experts", instead of trying to make out a pattern in human history, reduce it to a chaotic muddle. However, according to them, we can be sure of at least one thing, that the oppression of women and the institution of the family are eternal and ineradicable. This is intended to bring a clear message to women: "Don't fight it".

Unfortunately for the "experts" many women, unlike Cathy Wylie, have begun to reject this theory, and are looking to the long-suppressed discoveries of the pioneer scholars to find clues to the cause of their oppression. Feminists like Evelyn Reed are attempting to shed light on a subject which has been muddled and concealed by reactionary anthropologists. By investigating history they are endeavouring to do as Cathy Wylie suggests, to find the "cause of unrest" in the hope of overcoming it.

Gillian Goodger.

Smear of the Year

Sirs,

For some time now it has been evident that many 'radicals' on campus have been fishing around for something to which they can anchor their anti-Trotskyism. And guess what some of them have finally dredged up? That 'Great Patriotic Leader', 'Father of all the Peoples', dear old Joe Stalin himself. Or, should I say, that mastermind at frame-up trials, that expert at re-writing history, that counter-revolutionary giant whose policies were responsible for the miscarriage of revolutions all over the world...that imminent Grave-digger of Revolutions!

Just three or four years ago Stalin and Stalinism were anathema to virtually all those people who had radicalised during the 1960's. And justifiably so. Few would dare to 'justify' the invasion of Czechoslovakia 1968, their repression against dissidents in the USSR, and the right-wing role of the Staliniest French Communist Party in the revolt of May 1968.

It appears, however, that a tiny group of Wellington radicals are beginning to re-think their position towards Stalin. Exhibit one: The reply written by Donald and Peter Franks to George Fyson's article "Why the Vietnamese had to make Concessions" in the May 30. issue of *Salient* (here they protest at Fyson's 'smearing' Stalin and defend the French CP's role in relation to Indochina - 1947-48.) Exhibit two: Peter Wilson's statement to me a couple of weeks ago that Trotsky 'underestimated' or 'ignored' the peasantry in his theoretical writings, and that he was 'wrong on every major question' - two classic Stalinist positions. Exhibit three: The picture of Stalin in the *Salient* window (in place of the infamous 'ice-pick'.) Exhibit four: The way some radicals who are influenced by Maoism defend China's role during the struggle in Bangla Desh; and Nixon's trip to China at a time when he was escalating the Indochina

war to new heights.

While I would draw back at this time from claiming that these discernible trends represent a full-blown flight into the Stalinist camp, I would nevertheless like to draw readers' attention to the signs. They point to what could prove to be a 'major' turn on the part of some of the radicals on this campus. And if that is the case, 'comrades', you are going from bad to worse. You are setting out on a truly treacherous path.

P.C. Rotherham,
Co-ordinator,
Wellington Young Socialists.

Roger's Review Rubbished

Dear Editors,

I was amused by Roger Steele's emasculation in *Salient* of May 30 of Colin James' and Jim Eagles' book, "The making of a New Zealand Prime Minister," which recently hit the waiting world. It appears that Mr Steele is more concerned to identify himself with the trendy, anti-establishment club than to provide *Salient* readers with a thoughtful and objective review of this work.

My disappointment stems from the fact that running through the entire article is the theme that the authors were "too busy piddling in Norm Kirk's pocket" (to borrow a quote Peter Wilson uses in an article in the same *Salient*) and apparently are too terrified of Norm to reveal to a breathless public the true, sordid facts of the 1972 election and the dirty political background (in contrast to the supposed "clean" facts in the book) to this now famous election.

If anything does not stand up to analysis, then it's Roger Steele's article. Perhaps he has actually read the book, judging by the odd quote he throws in. However, he does not seem to fully understand it. I hope the following points elaborate my criticisms.

1) Steele is so desperate to pad out his article that he is forced to argue that "perhaps the book's greatest failing is that it does not even fulfil its title." Surely Steele's imagination encompasses sufficient journalistic licence to realise that James and Eagles explain Kirk's elevation to Prime Minister by looking at it in the widest sense. This is why it does not just focus in on Kirk, but scrutinises the complete political environment from 1957, the year that Kirk was elected to Parliament. Steele surely does not expect the book to provide "a (realistic) portrait of Kirk" unless he is seen as part of the whole political picture. Roger's argument rivals the logic of opponents to the now deceased publication "Free Press", which attempted to precipitate the revolution in our secondary schools in the late 1960s, who claimed that this publication was hardly "free", as it cost 2c.

2) Roger Steele criticises the lack of analysis in the book. While I admit it lacks the detailed, statistical analysis that Richard Rose crams into his British "Election" series, surely James and Eagles provide enough analysis for mere mortals. Roger must have his tongue caught in his cheek if he thinks that insufficient food for thought is provided to explain the accident that befell Gentleman Jack. The example Steele quotes do reveal a lack of deep thought (e.g. voting behaviour in Wellington) but are the exception, not the rule.

3) Roger Steele seems intent to stress the point that the book does not reveal the whole truth (due to some mysterious Norm Kirk operated clobbering machine.) This is a ridiculous accusation. This book is the most refreshingly frank, no punches pulled book ever written about NZ politics. I think Steele reveals where his thinking

lies when he says: "We ought to be able to expect.....and not the least important, some scandal." The book dips out, in Steele's opinion because it does not satisfy his craving for scandal. I can only refer him to NZ "Truth".

4) Steele constantly complains that the book does not indulge much "far-sighted thinking". Honestly Roger, how can you expect any? The book's purpose is to explain Kirk's personal development as a M.P. and Labour leader, his and the Labour Party's inter-action with the political environment and how they finally achieved fame. If the book was meant to probe the future then it might have been called "The future of N.Z. politics," or some such title and your criticism would be completely justified.

Not wishing to ignore one of the sole sensible points Steele makes and thus lay myself wide open to a charge of bias, I join him in strongly condemning the ineffective proof-reading. This is most prevalent in NZ printed books and more care should be taken to eradicate it.

In conclusion, I think Roger Steele has rushed in and attempted to hack this book to pieces because he feels that he might be subject to ridicule if he dares to praise any aspect of a book written on NZ politics. It takes less courage to cut loose with accusations of sycophancy blinding objectivity and lack of analysis. NZ is sadly deprived of any decent political reporting in its news media. It certainly suits certain people to deprive the masses of objective and searching analysis of the actions of our politicians, but this does not augur well for our so-called "democratic" society. I don't claim that James and Eagles have knocked down the walls, but they have certainly established a refreshingly and bold precedent. Let us not knock this effort without proper cause, but hope that it will give others the courage and impetus to tread the same path and go even further. I hope that people will not be put off by Roger Steele's rather silly article but that they will read this book and form their own opinion.

Barry Suppree.

Right Hand Column up the Pole

Dear Peter and Roger,

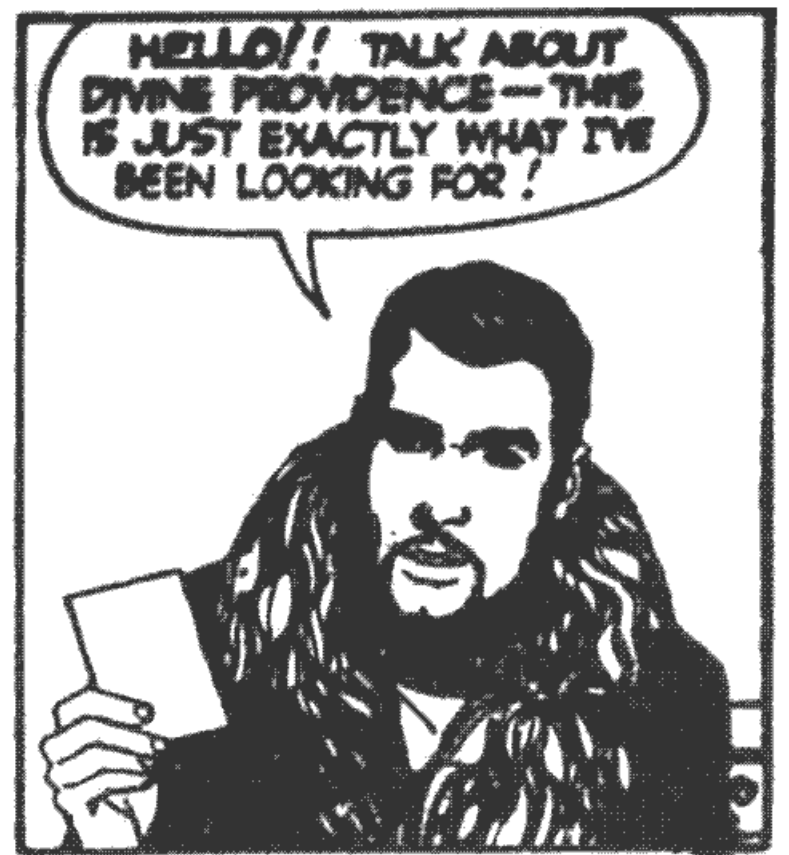
Before too many innocent readers of last week's *Salient* take the suggestion in the "Right Hand Column" that cohorts of Sydney police were waiting at the airport to turn back any "Vic Stirrers" who tried to wreck this year's PBEC conference seriously, they might be glad to know that the very weekend of that conference these same much-feared Vic stirrers were notably absent from a party in their own student union: the official celebration of the 25th anniversary of the Zionist settler-state, Israel. A university which boasts a radical student press and an executive with a radical posture - regardless of its actual composition - can hardly be proud to have sat silently by while the dignitaries from two governments, led as they are by parties of the second international, gloated over the settler-state's "rugged history" in international politics.

Last year's PBEC conference actions, (as notable for those which were not taken as far as those which were) should have been enough to warn the union management committee against renting its facilities to an inter-governmental orgy such as this, especially since that committee has a (paper) majority of students. The fact that they chose to permit the function to be held indicates that they hold the "radical" posture of the executive in quite justifiable contempt. Their "gamble" was a notable success. Surely students are able to assert their right to determine what functions shall or shall not be permitted in their own building after all these years. And if the PBEC action wasn't precedent enough, at least this should put a hasty end to the belief of some union management functionaries that the buildings are theirs, if the Vic stirrers will only assert themselves.

Which brings me to another item in the same "Right Hand Column", which implied that the decision of the local PSA not to support opposition to the tour was a slap in the face for student pensioner Mike Law and his HART cronies. The implication is too senseless and esoteric in itself to warrant serious comment, especially since I am loath to find myself defending Law. But in fairness to your readers, and there must be some other Scorpions among them with an eye for truth, let me set the record straight as far as the PSA is concerned. The local PSA has long held a reputation as the most reactionary section in NZ, which it has gone out of its way to defend. When the Wellington section decides to disassociate itself from the strong opposition to the Springbok tour by the National Executive, on the seemingly democratic grounds that individual sections were not consulted on the decision, they are declaring themselves in favour of the tour. When they suggest a postal ballot of all PSA members before any move to affiliate with the FOL, you can detect the same hollow-sounding ring of democracy, barely concealing an almost pathological fear of any strengthening of the labour movement in either its political or industrial wings.

And finally let me congratulate you on perpetuating the tradition of inserting large blank spaces in your articles. Wanganui Chronicle's Garry Mead at least has the sense to recognise whose side he is on, and equally important, whose side you are on, and act in accordance with his class interests, if I can use that word these days. If your Right Hand Columnist was endowed with equal cognitive powers there would be no need for me to write this letter.

Roger Cruickshank



"I don't believe the Vietnamese said it."

Dear Sirs,

The Franks brothers' reply printed next to my article in the last *Salient* contains so many errors that it would be impossible to answer them all in one letter. However, you readers can be assured that a full, rounded analysis will appear in a special four page feature on Indochina in the next issue of *Socialist Action* which will be on sale from June 15 onwards.

But there is one central point which I must take up here:

The Franks' position boils down to the repetitive bleating of the refrain: "All we demand is what the Vietnamese themselves are asking". I dispute their claim to faithfully represent the Vietnamese' views on the slogans and demands of the international antiwar movement. In particular I refuse to believe that the Vietnamese insist, or even suggest, that the antiwar movement abandon its long-held demand that no support whatsoever be given to the Thieu puppet regime. I will offer two proofs of this:

(i) If the Vietnamese do in fact insist that "two administrations" be recognised internationally, why do they not request their "allies" in Moscow and Peking to give diplomatic recognition to both the PRG and the Saigon regime? Is not the Vietnamese position rather that at the minimum, states such as New Zealand should recognise both administrations, but that preferably they should recognise only the Provisional Revolutionary Government?

(ii) In relation to the most important component of the international antiwar movement (that in the United States), the Vietnamese have never sided with any of the differing tendencies within that movement.

From the beginning, the antiwar movement in the U.S.A. has been split into two principal camps. One of these, now represented by the National Peace Action Coalition (NPAC) has consistently had as its central demand "All U.S. troops out of South East Asia Now". NPAC takes the view that the United States has no right to negotiate anything at all in Indochina, and that everything connected with U.S. presence there - including the puppet regimes in Saigon, Phnom Penh etc - should be pulled out. This is the "Out Now" strategy. NPAC has been behind all the key mass antiwar mobilisations in Washington and other U.S. cities in recent years.

The other wing of the U.S. antiwar movement, which has supported some of the mass mobilisations, is currently represented by the People's Coalition for Peace and Justice (PCPJ), in which the thoroughly conservative, pro-Moscow U.S. Communist Party participates. These latter forces have hopped from one line to another through the years. In 1965 they called for "Stop the Bombing; Negotiate" as opposed to "Out Now". And in fact when President Johnson stopped the bombing and started to negotiate, they were completely disoriented and demobilised for a whole period.

Then in 1971 the PCPJ took up the call to support the "Support the 7 Points" as opposed to "Out Now". (The 7 Point Programme was at that time the negotiating position of the Vietnamese.) The difference between "Out Now" and the "7 Points" has been aptly summarised as the difference between "Out Now" and "Out Later".

Later, in 1972, PCPJ called for "Sign the Peace Agreement Now" as opposed to "Out Now". Now they call for "Respect the Cease Fire Agreement" as opposed to "Out Now". Of course the PCPJ has adopted all these positions under the cover of "doing what the Vietnamese ask".

But the Vietnamese always give enthusiastic support to whatever antiwar activities are organised. Here, for example is the telegram from Nguyen Vy Minh (a Hanoi representative) to NPAC's "Out Now" demonstrations of November 18 last year. This message was sent at the same time as the Vietnamese were presenting their new peace proposals, which essentially became the final accords signed in January this year:

"Firmly believe your activities will contribute important part to mobilisation of American opinion demanding Nixon Administration end immediately Vietnam war and support to Thieu puppet administration. Withdraw U.S. troops from South Vietnam. Let the South Vietnamese people settle their own affairs without foreign interference. Wish you every success."

They did not ask "demand Nixon sign the Agreement now" or that Nixon "recognise two Administrations" in the South, though this was what they were offering at that time at the conference table. Any claim that the Vietnamese want the antiwar movement to water down its demands to such provisions of the peace accords is hogwash.

Sincerely,
George Fyson

Nationwide Slops

Dear Editors,

Some people sitting next to me are commenting on the fact that you can no longer get lousy food all of the time, only part of the time. The food is lousy, the prices are too high and the service is terrible. Once upon a time not so long ago kiddies, you could get good food at a reasonable cost from a clean and tidy cafeteria. But now, Nationwide Foods have moved in, and all that has gone.

It is about time the big-wigs around this place took a long, hard look at the catering service. Better still, they should try and get something to eat at 6pm without queuing for half an hour and ending up with five minutes to eat the shit they end up with.

How long are we going to have to put up with the filth and the food? When will something be done to lower the prices, produce decent meals and clean up the foul mess? I hope there is someone who can give me a simple answer, as I'm rapidly getting pissed off with everything, and one day might throw a plate of three day old curry and rice at the head! cook.

Yours,
Plate of Week Old Soup.

The Old Boys Aren't Quite Dead

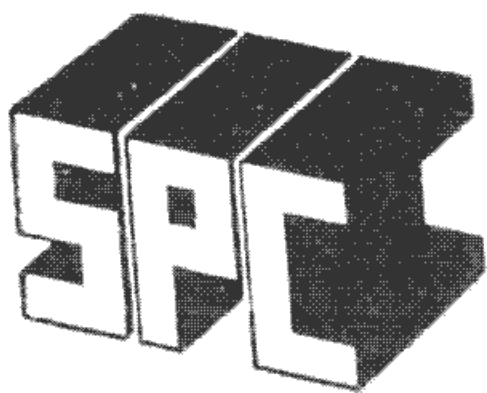
Dear Peter and Roger,

In last week's "Right Hand Column" you mocked Mike Law because "his" Wellington section of the P.S.A. had dissociated itself from the national body's support of HART. It should be noted, however, that MGL is an employee of the P.S.A. and so has no voting or speaking rights at section committee meetings.

Nevertheless, certain other former student stirrers now on the Wellington Section Committee of the P.S.A. were outvoted on the HART issue. Included in these were Errol Miller (President OUSA 1970, Administrative Officer NZUSA 1971-1972), Roger Cruickshank (1971 Editor of Salient) and yours truly,

Tim Sheppard.

[The Right Hand Column is editorially independent of the rest of 'Salient', Eds.]



South Pacific Construction Ltd.
Norrie Avenue, P.O. Box 52000, Auckland 3

Dear Sir,

Our attention has been drawn to the May issue of the "Salient" in which this firm's name appeared associated with a heading "Fraud" which is a rather extravagant claim. May we correct the statements regarding this firm with the following facts.

- 1) Mr J. Calder is not the Manager of South Pacific Construction Ltd. and has no financial interest in the firm.
- 2) South Pacific Construction Ltd. has no contact, or likely to have any involvement, in any hospital in Cambodia.

Yours faithfully,
K.R. Longson
MANAGER

A Poem from the Library

Revolution 72

We have listened to the people
tread softly for too long
toes a mile wide
and twice as long
from every hole appear
Waited in this night
for some flare to show
the start
But nothing's come
and iron wills
rust with time
and men's words are empty now.



Revolution - Or How Salient Sold Out To The Labour Party

The time has come for something to happen—enough of this liberal ranting — it is time for action.

The Salient magazine as the spokesman for the university radicals must now decide exactly what their ideological position is. The magazine's editors preach socialism but they continually miss perhaps the most burning question involved in all discussions about the subject. Firstly it must be established how desirable this state of existence is and secondly to what ends are people prepared to go to achieve socialism. Thirdly, on the basis of previous findings, what tactics should be used to achieve the drastic change desirable and indeed necessary. It is my observation that what is happening at the present time is that small groups of Marxists are created by the University system and then because of a lack of any real action these people become disillusioned and either become student politicians (e.g. Peter Wilson) or worse start writing for Landfall (e.g. Chris Wainwright).

Even worse because they become frustrated by inactivity and the totally destructive bickering goes on between radical groups — e.g. the constant attacks on the Young Socialists who perhaps more than anyone have helped to raise the consciousness of various young people both on and off campus.

This is not a defence of the Socialist Action League but an attack on those pseudo-revolutionaries who when questioned display a total lack of comprehension about even the most basic doctrines and issues involved.

Thus the revolutionary movement has been led astray by band wagon jumpers who want to be in on the cool scene.

Perhaps even more destructive is the movements alignment with the Labour movement. For God's sake, it has been pointed out countless times that Trade Unionists can only achieve Trade Unionist's consciousness and this is a polite way of saying they remain the most conservative reactionary group in the entire society, at least most bourgeoisie have some notions of freedom and equality.

Thus the movement hacks at its own members, of the Young Socialists, Socialist Action League etc etc and tries to strike an impossible friendship with the unions and the Labour Party.

It is interesting to note from what 'source' the Salient newspaper is now getting much of its material (usually) unacknowledged — although I suppose this stems mainly from shame that deceit — yes you guessed it the great liberal weekly the New Statesman, e.g. the article on the death penalty in the USA.

This unfortunate paper now under editorship of R. Grosman (a liberal newspaper if there ever was one) has attempted to align itself to the British Labour Party and yet remain true to the principles on which the paper was provided by the Webbs among others. The result has been a constant trade on non-action writing sacrificing any real discussion for sermons on the morality of the Conservative Government. Of course they are immoral — all Government in Western nations are.

Again and again the road to socialism has been led astray by Labour Governments. There will never be any real change if we continue to rely on the leadership of professional Labour Politicians and trade union leaders.

Let me summarise what I think has happened — in the present set up our education systems are producing enough misfits who have the independence of mind to believe that the present social system is corrupted beyond reform and only total destruction and replacement of it by a Marxist state can solve the problem. On the other hand you have a large group of liberals and conservatives all equally unconvinced, unseeing and for the sake of revolutionary change — unimportant.

No amount of articles are going to persuade the unconvinced that they are wrong so why bother? In fact the very fact of compromising to these people is dangerous. You now have the means of production in your control, that is the means of producing a newspaper, if you can't use this to revolutionary ends why should you be able to use industry when we finally attain control for the same ends?

No newspaper must be produced for those people who agree with our aims. The democratic right of people to read what they want is the 'right' of a defunct and rotten society — after all the liberals have 'Time' magazine and the Conservatives have the daily papers.

We have been so corrupted by liberal western Christian ideology that the revolutionary movement has become afraid of the use of the very words revolution; violence, assassination, means justifying ends. The whole concept of blowing up railways and government buildings has become a rather amusing thought. And yet this is the way, probably the only way revolutions are won, we must be prepared to use violence. There are quite simply enough people who disagree with us, that it is inconceivable that they will give into our demands without a struggle.

An example of liberal reaction to you paper was to be experienced when I witnessed people laughing at your article on the use of explosives, as if it was some sort of substitute for the Freak Brothers.

Franks, Steele, Wilson, etc. you are self appointed leaders of the Revolution, are you going to cop out when it comes to action. They have time on their hands, time to wait and let us become disillusioned and embittered rather than optimistic and determined. Other countries have had change violent and swift — it is possible.

We must 1) Unify. 2) Exclude those hangers on who will never be prepared to go all the way 3) Decide tactics. 4) Carry these out.

The time has come
The time has come
to speak of many things
of revolution and change
of violence and guns.

The Walrus

P.S. Revolution is not achieved by waiting even if we wait forever.

[If the writer of this barely legible piece had looked beyond the cartoon in the New Statesman and the Salient article he mentions, he would have discovered that there was no further similarity. Our article on Politics and the Death Penalty was written by a member of the VUW Law Faculty. His claim that we get much of our material from the New Statesman is entirely without foundation.—Eds]

Missing Person

Dear Sir,

Last week you published a letter from my old mate L.D. Bronstein. Can you tell me where he is? I should like to get in touch with him urgently.

Yours faithfully
V.J. Ulianoff.

A Radical's Breakfast

Dear Editors,

Muesli is the cereal but as I'm eating it I find cornflakes on the plate. The cornflakes are lacking in goodness limited and overprocessed but they are not even worth eating. The Trots are these cornflakes and we should not bother with the crap. They are just not worth the energy currently being absorbed in the sport of Trot baiting. Even if it is a change from the easy to see Christians there are much more important things to do.

Yours etc.
Richard Thompson
P.S. Hopefully you can figure out priorities other than breaking ice cubes by picking differences.

Gratitude

Dear Sir,

I was speechless with horror when I read Neil Wright's review of my "Kitset of 26 Poems" (in Salient for May 23) — it's the most OBSCENE piece of writing I've ever come across—why didn't your printer have the grace to censor it?

Neil Wright rang me up the other day and said his review had been published in Salient. So what? said I. Shall I send you a copy? he asked. Could you spare two? I said — One for me and one for the Amphedema Press. Two? he said — I've got two hundred!

What can you do against egomania on that scale? It consoles me though that Salient took eight months to publish the review — the nausea can't put anyone off buying the book, because all the copies have been sold.

This letter is to publicly wash my hands of the review and all personal remarks contained therein. (I hereby wash my left hand and my right.)

The missing link in Neil Wright is that he has never realised that poetry is about emotion and he wouldn't know emotion if it licked him in the face.

Yours,
Dennis List.

Religion is Hogwash, But.....

Dear Sirs,

This letter is to be read in bed. (It is aimed at the sleepy members of society.)

I agree with Noel Blake when he says there is no proof for God, or Christ's existence, but to tell me to give up Christianity because there is no proof of it, is beyond my comprehension. All right, religion is irrational, but what isn't? Life to me is less irrational (not more rational) with religion than without it.

The church as you say is stuffed, but I wouldn't say that about what Jesus taught (it seems relevant to me, but then you aren't a Christian are you?)

I'm sorry if us Bible bashers bug you man, but you did ask us why we didn't up and leave people in peace. With that last comment I will let you get back to your, 'disturbed peace', good night!

Love and Peace

Peter Ryan

[Christianity has brought precious little love and far less peace to the world. —Ed]



Henry Jennings Unmasked

Sirs,

I write to express my concern at the sudden downturn in your usually impeccable tastes that allowed you to print Henry Jennings' review of "Vietnamese Phrasebook", in the May 23 Salient.

The man is quite patently an academic fraud and I wonder that you did not spot this as soon as his babblings crossed your desk. The sort of man who can spend his time grubbing among the refuse of the American involvement in Vietnam, completely ignoring the on-going struggle in that country, is quite clearly not the sort of aware writer your paper generally encourages.

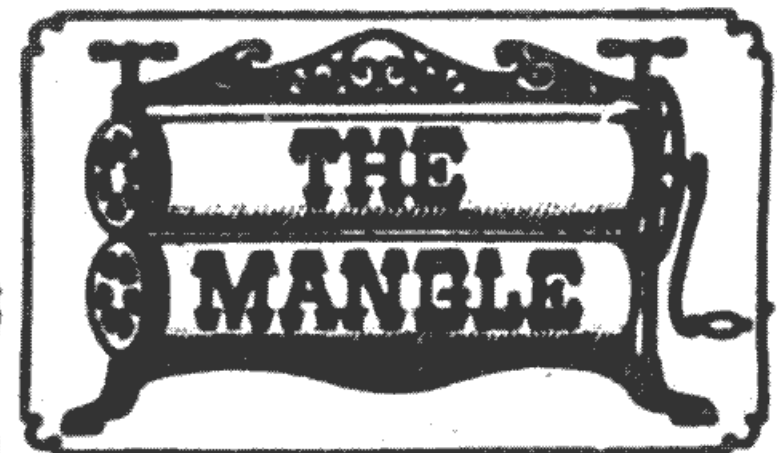
His bourgeois academic origins are further betrayed by his predilection for tautological phrases and his obvious urge to indulge his need for juvenile voyeurism.

An example of Jennings' abuse of the English language is the pompous sentence "A major shortcoming of the book is the lack of referents given for the frequent consequences of such casual (i.e. sexual) relationships." Why couldn't he say simply "The book gives no words for pox"?

It is noticeable that Jennings attempts to hide his own prurient interest in sex by beginning one paragraph with "The more salacious among us...." Who's kidding whom?

The only explanations for your editorial lapse in printing this rubbish are that you suffered a temporary mental derangement or received a backhander from Jennings. Neither explanation confers much credit on you. Kindly mend your ways and I shall continue to be your ever-delighted reader.

Ted Sheehan



Drive-in Coin Operated Laundrette.

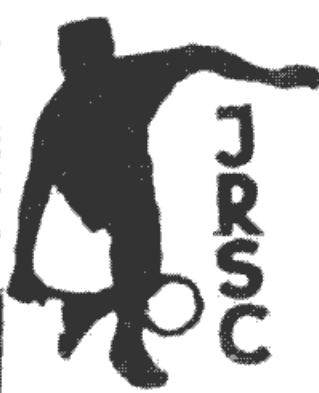
Dentice Dry Cleaning Depot.

295-299 Willis Street, Wellington. Opposite Dental School) Hours:- 7 a.m. to 10.30 p.m., 8 days a week.

Special Student concession - A booklet of 5 tickets worth 50c each for \$2.00. 20% discount. Tickets from Manageress.

T.V., Music, cards, chess, etc. Vending machines for Cigarettes, Pantyhose and chocolate.

15lbs of washing, do-it-yourself basis, 75c Includes soap powder, 25 minute wash and 10 minutes tumbled dry by natural gas. (Or let us do it for \$1.00). (BE A MANGLER)



JOHN REIDS
SQUASH
CENTRE

STUDENTS CONCESSIONS

SQUASH : 35c per half hour

(normally 65c)

Rackets half normal hire.

GOLF : 30c and 40c

Bucket of balls

(normally 40c and 60c)

CONCESSION HOURS

9 — 12 and 2 — 5

Weekdays

Pioneer
coffee
lounge

above Wardells Willis St.

Specialising in
morning and afternoon teas
Try our hot lunch
and tea meals.

Relax Minder Our Old World Decor!
Open 9 am - 6.30 pm Friday 9 pm.

Religion Not Hogwash

Sirs,
In reply to Noel Blake's letter in Salient 30/5/73, I would like to say God is real! Noel's letter was headed "Religion is Hogwash" — well, his religion might be, mine isn't.

He started off by criticising Christians because they attacked certain Marxist and radical views. He said that Christians thought they were "superior creatures". Firstly, there is nothing wrong with criticising Marxist or radical views. Christians have just as much right as those who aren't Christians to criticise. Besides, some Christians hold radical views anyway. Secondly, few Christians consider themselves superior. We are just as bad as everyone else — but we have Jesus Christ living in us — that's the difference — and we consider that He's so wonderful that others should know about Him.

Noel says that there is no proof for God's existence. Again this is not true. There are a number of proofs that God exists. One is the Bible. Contrary to what some people believe, the Bible is one of the most accurate historical texts. No statement in it has ever been proven wrong by archeology. In the Bible, which Christians believe was inspired by God, there are certain prophecies made, sometimes, hundreds of years before they were fulfilled, and all have come true at the right time. There are other proofs. But we Christians know God is real. We have experienced him in our lives. Ask Barry McGuire, Cliff Richards, or any of the hundreds of Christians on campus.

Noel says that the Church is corrupt — meaning the Roman Catholic Church. This might or might not be true, but I am not a Catholic and my particular church is nothing like that particular demonisation. But true Christian belief is not in what any particular church says, but what the Bible says.

As for Christian morality, the Biblical moral code is the wisest moral code in existence. Where societies have followed it, peace and security have resulted; where societies have given it up, the nation starts falling apart like many countries are doing today.

Christianity is not irrational — there are many intelligent people who are Christians — and Christianity is not irrelevant today. You need Jesus! Jesus is the only one who can give your life a sense of direction, and meaning, as well as assurance of going to Heaven and not Hell. Why not turn to Him? The Bible says, "God loved the world so much that He gave His only Son, so that everyone who believes in Him may not die, but have eternal life."

Peace, through Jesus Christ,
Vaughn U. Westmoreland.

Malaya and Mao

Dear Peter and Roger,

The hostility of Malayan and Singapore authorities against the People's Republic of China, like the foreign policy of New Zealand in the past, is due to the colonialist pressures. The economic and political well-being of the Malayan (including Singapore) people has seriously distorted for years. In this present political arena of change, the hesitancy of Malaya (including Singapore) in deciding the necessary adjustments has resulted in her political and economic isolation and stagnation, with resultant hardship to the people at large. The present archaic foreign policy of Malaya is obviously due partly to the hangover from old-type colonialism and partly to modern super-power pressures. However, as a result of public pressures and the genuine wish of the Malayan people, the authorities of Kuala Lumpur and Singapore are forced to adopt new policies by altering the old situation. Diplomatic relations between the People's Republic of China and the two governments of Malaya are expected to begin in the very near future, perhaps in 1973. Such development is certainly welcome by the people of both countries.

Yours sincerely,
Malayan Monitor.

The Main Trend in the World Today

Dear Comrades,

It was good to hear from my friend J.V. Stalin (Salient 36, 23/5/73). He has unfortunately rested now for some 20 years and has not been able to see how the general crisis of Capitalism has developed during his long sleep.

He will undoubtedly study the actual situation today as he did in the past and I predict that he will discover that revolution is the main trend in the world today. I am sure that he will agree that in this situation of the drive towards war by imperialism, revolution will prevent imperialist war, or that imperialist war will be ended by revolution.

Your fraternally,
Mao Tse Tung.

Capping Disruption

Sirs,

The capping disrupter seems to have a thing about teachers — but what is the author trying to teach? He has a nice turn of phrase about his use of anatomical functions in a wordy way. I read also that "the University is right now training you to forego the right to control your own destiny" — well he didn't have to go to university. The Public Library has a large selection of books available — who was the joker who read books as he walked behind his plough. Seems to me the "capping disrupter" has a secret yen to be a teacher, of what?

Unsigned

The Death Throes of U.S. Imperialism

Sirs,

The U.S. House of Representatives voted by 219 to 188 on May 10, 1973 to deny the government additional funds for the bombing of Cambodia. Although the immediate sum involved is not large, and the government still has alternative methods of appropriating funds for the bombing of Cambodia, the voting represents a great victory for the American people and the major political groupings in the U.S. The general opinion shows that at least 75 per cent of the entire American nation are against U.S. intervention of any kind in Cambodia.

Continued tension in Indochina, the threat to the Paris Agreement and the bombing of Cambodia are the direct result of the U.S. imperialist aggressive policy towards Indochina, and their use of airfields and other facilities in Thailand to implement this policy. The continued cynicism of those in authority in Washington in regarding Vietnam and Indochina is, however, part of the U.S. general defence scheme which is a long term weakness of imperialism.

Nevertheless, to talk in this vein is to ignore the spirit and letter of the Paris Agreement and to revive the spectre of global intervention by U.S. imperialism which caused so much bloodshed in various parts of the world and brought so much discredit and suffering to the American nation.

The Thai authorities permitting their country to be used as a foreign aggressors' base should equally be blamed and condemned. Such practice is in actuality against the spirit of peace and friendship that has existed for centuries among the peoples of Asia.

Sincerely,
L. Scott.



Labour Club up to its Tricks

Hullo Old Chaps,

I find it interesting to note that the Victoria University Labour Club held its A.G.M. on Tuesday 28, just two weeks after the New Zealand Labour Party's Annual Conference. Is there some hidden meaning in this? Is it perhaps that the rank and file would not be able to discuss those boring remits. Or is it that they were not to be allowed to even suggest who their delegate was to be.

I hesitate to mention to these outstanding persons but did they know that what they were doing was just a bit unconstitutional. I quote from the Labour Party Constitution, Page 10 section 9 (c): "The annual meeting shall be held in March of each year."

It does smell a little bit doesn't it?

Yours,
Neville Kirk.

God is a Wanker

Dear Sir,

Way back in the old days, some jokers thought up ideas that would (they thought) make the world a better place to live in. Then they thought, well how the fuck can we make these good ideas credible? They then invented God. Knowing that most people believed there was some sort of 'superior being', they transferred heathen beliefs into Christian beliefs. Then, around 1970 years ago, some different jokers saw how the beliefs in God were not as well received as before. So they invented Jesus. Well, this was just absolutely shit hot until recently when people like Noel Blake (letter May 30), myself and George Bernard Shaw saw what a fake the whole fucking lot is.

Just looking around, it seems that Christians are the most apathetic lot there is. They forget about problems and think, well God will see it right, we won't worry. You see, people have to think there is someone superior, some saviour, someone who directs and hears them. What the hell has God done? Nothing.

Yours,
R. Chisholm.

THE GRAND HOTEL

Rheineck Lager
Waikato Draught
or
Red Band
on
Tap

Seminar on Seminars

Dear Sirs,

I would like to know whether or not this university has a staff member or student capable or inclined to conduct a seminar on 'How to conduct Seminars'.

My reason for asking is this. At the time of writing I am listening to seminars in a science subject being presented by a group of students who have, in the main, not presented a seminar before. I haven't, and if my presentation was as bad as some others, I would appreciate a lesson in this subject. Discussion among the class shows that several other students would similarly appreciate instruction in seminar presentation.

The lecturer for our course acknowledges that some advice before the presentation would have helped. It is unfortunate that most of you spent the first 2-3 minutes of your seminar learning how to present your material, he says. To bad, I agree, especially with in term assessment.

Can someone take the initiative on this matter?

Yours,
Ian R. Salmon.

Catering for Coprophagists

Dear Eds,

We all know that the 'Trots' eat shit (and enjoy it), but must the rest of the users of the University catering services be forced to also?

We must demand that the caterers cease pandering to a warped minority such as the 'Trots' and present us with some decent food.

Starve the Trots



Five Good Reasons for being a Trot

Sirs,

All your criticism of the Trots makes me sick, so I've decided to let you know what the 5 points which make them so great are: —

- 1)
- 2)
- 3)
- 4)
- 5)

Yours sincerely,
H.J. Marks.

We're not sure just what this means — Eds.

Dear Pete and Roger,

In my esteemed opinion, the abortion laws should be changed, in fact I believe that abortions should be made as readily available as a tonsillectomy.

As a point of interest I had a friend who needed a tonsillectomy, she had to wait eleven months for the operation.

Love and kisses,
Terry Sherriff.



No Contact Without Phone

Dear Sirs,

Recently having required some information, and having been unable to obtain it from my usual sources, I resorted to the Contact Office.

After having to ask where it was as it had been shifted from where it had been on my previous visit (last year) I side-stepped my way through accumulated furniture and directed my enquiry at the type behind the desk. I think he would have helped if he could but he didn't seem to have the information in his files. Helpfully he made a suggestion but he "wasn't sure". I was going to ask if he could ring up and check the place he suggested until I noticed he apparently didn't have a phone. Guess what I asked him? "Have you got a phone?" Well...all I got back was "dark mutterings" about how Contact had been trying to get a phone... thought they had one at one stage but apparently it had been stolen.

Perhaps the masses aren't supposed to ask such questions but I do sometimes wonder what goes on in the management of the Union and Stud Ass. I don't know where Contact stands in relation to such people but it does seem to me that with the state this place is in at the moment anyone who is trying to do something for students should be getting a lot more assistance and support than Contact appears to be getting. Surely there must be one phone 'they' can re-locate there. I wonder how many other queries Contact has not been able to help for that very reason. I don't know how anyone else feels but a Contact Service without a phone just doesn't make sense to me!

Yours sincerely,
Virginia Brinsley.

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



Maybe John Macfarlane of the BNZ can help you to sort it out

John understands the sort of mind-splitting financial problems students face. He can explain BNZ services like cheque and savings accounts, travellers' cheques and so on, as well as specific BNZ services a lot of students have found useful.

1. BNZ Education Loans

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

2. BNZ Consulting Service

Free, helpful, financial advice from people who understand money and how it works

Call at the BNZ on-campus agency and fix up a time for a chat with John Macfarlane or phone him direct at BNZ Wellington Branch, Cnr Lambton and Customhouse Quays. Phone 44-070 Ex. 823.



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



PROFESSOR EYSENCK ATTACKED (LITERALLY)

By Brian Cashionella and Penny Symon

One of Britain's most controversial psychologists, whose views on genetics and race have provoked argument on both sides of the Atlantic, was attacked at the London School of Economics recently, less than a minute after he had begun his lecture.

Professor Hans Jurgen Eysenck, Professor of Psychology at London University, who is 57, was pulled to the floor in the LSE's new theatre when he was attacked by a group of about 26 people. He was punched, kicked and spat upon. His spectacles were broken and the side of his nose cut before, shocked and bewildered, he was dragged clear by members of the student executive.

Professor Eysenck was taken by taxi in a dazed state to the Maudsley Hospital, Denmark Hill, where he was treated for shock and cuts, but was found to be otherwise uninjured. He is also Director of the Psychological Department at the Hospital.

Three hours later other student leaders were attacked in the same lecture hall when they tried to address a meeting called by the LSE's Afro-Asian Society, a left-wing dominated body with more Asian than African support.

Mr. Joe Cummings, one of the 'mature' students, who tried to calm the meeting, called after the incident involving Dr Eysenck, was thumped by militants and forced to flee for the exit door.

His colleagues, who attempted to clear a way for him, were similarly attacked. One of them was severely bitten on the left arm; another was thrown down a flight of stairs; and a third person had his arm trapped in a door.

One of the student executive said: "This has put the LSE back several years. Even in the days of protests and demonstrations, sit-ins and talk-ins, there was nothing like this".

Professor Eysenck had been invited to speak on "Current Theories of Intelligence", by the LSE's influential social services department. Because of the expected controversy his appearance was largely unadvertised and only a handful of interested students was supposed to know of his visit.

But the word got out and between 450 and 500 packed the new theater; most of them intending to listen to what he had to say.

Before he arrived two votes were taken on whether he should be allowed to speak. Only about 20 sought to prevent his being given a hearing. But once the professor opened his mouth a girl rushed to the platform and began punching him about the face and body. Immediately behind her were two young men who dragged him to the ground and assisted in the attack.

A student said later: "Within seconds the whole platform was a mass of struggling and heaving bodies. Everyone was throwing punches at everyone else."

"The student executive members were desperately trying to get the professor out of it. Several student leaders were punched but they eventually managed to drag the professor clear and hurry him through one of the exits."

"They managed to shove him into a taxi. The meeting was in uproar, particularly as most of the troublemakers were not LSE members. We understand they all said they were from Birmingham University. Certainly a lot of them spoke with Midlands accents".

Miss Emma Hamilton Brown, who works for the students' union at the LSE, said: "We are convinced they were from Birmingham University and it now seems pretty clear that they were members of the Communist Party of England (Marxist-Leninist). They must not be confused with the other Communist Party, who hate their guts".

At the Afro-Asian Society's meeting, and after Mr Cummings and his friends had been unceremoniously thrown out, about 80 students were addressed for more than two hours by a young man wearing rimless spectacles who described himself as "Comrade Paul".

He later told the meeting, after much heckling and almost persistent interruptions, that his name was Paul Rowe, that he was a member of the executive of the Communist Party of England and was a printing worker.

The students' union executive committee stated that Professor Eysenck had been invited to speak at a meeting of the Social Science Society of the union. "An unfortunate incident instigated by a group from Birmingham took place which we, together with the majority of students, regret. It has never been the policy of the union to deprive any individual of the right

to express his or her views in an open forum".

Speaking from his South London home, Professor Eysenck, nursing scratches on his forehead and nose, said he had been invited to talk to a social science group. The subject was the latest developments in intelligence testing by electronic measurement of the brain. He did not intend to speak about his controversial theories on race and intelligence.

Professor Eysenck said he had uttered about one sentence when the trouble started. "Someone snatched the microphone and threw it on the floor. I saw that the first two rows were packed with demonstrators, and they swarmed over the table and started to attack me. Two or three other people on the platform came to my aid".

The organisers apologised profusely and the police had asked him whether he wished to prosecute. "But there is no point in that. I think I will now publish my books and live in peace".

Although Professor Eysenck is probably best known for his work in explaining theories about measurement of intelligence, in recent years he has been drawn into the fierce debate over the relationship between race, intelligence and heredity.

To some extent he has picked up the torch lit in the United States by Professor Arthur Jensen, who has argued that the observable differences in measured IQ between whites and blacks in the United States is more attributable to heredity than is usually realised.

The report below, from the 'Evening Post' of June 4th, should give a lead to New Zealand's enlightened politicians. Even Jack Marshall has considered changing New Zealand's own archaic defamation laws. Admittedly he was merely doing some fast thinking when his mate Muldoon was shooting his mouth off last year and getting in the red for it.

Salient's torch of truth and freedom has repeatedly sputtered and gone out because of the libel laws. In New Zealand you can be done for defamation if you bring someone into "hatred, ridicule or contempt". It doesn't matter if what you say is true — the law exists to protect the ruling class. The problem is compounded by the cobwebbed legislation which makes not only publishers but also printers liable for what is written. Hence the slashing quandaries of Wanganui Newspapers Garry (not George, sorry) Mead.

It looks like Australia may be about to provide a legislative lead New Zealand would do well to follow.

ARCHAIC LIBEL LAWS MUST GO

SYDNEY, June 3. — Existing Australian libel laws represented a threat to honest reporting, the Federal Media Minister (Senator Douglas McClelland), said here today.

Speaking at a celebration of the seventh annual World Communications Day, in Sydney, the Minister said a disclosure like that of Watergate in the US Press could not happen at present in Australian newspapers.

Senator McClelland said a uniform libel law would take away the constant threat of damages which had made the Australian Press more timid and less crusading than it should be.

"The freedom of the Press is not as prized as it should be, and the extent of that free-

dom is debatable. The boardrooms of even the most respectable newspapers are littered every day with 10 dollar stopwrits, or threatened libel actions which leave editors hamstrung.

"The Australian Government can provide more freedom for the Press by unshackling it from the petty foggy of archaic, repressive laws," he said.

Senator McClelland said he intended to raise the matter of libel laws with the Federal Attorney-General (Senator Lionel Murphy), and he hoped Senator Murphy would in turn confer with the State Attorneys-General, who controlled jurisdiction of the law. — NZPA-Reuters.