In last week's Salient a note on the front page announced a squat organised by the Tenants Protection Association. The attempt to gain a house was inspired by the plight of a family of six who were living in a Newtown boxvan or caravan. And, of course, there are scores of other ill-housed people in Wellington. On Saturday afternoon about 40 people gathered at 23 Fitzherbert Street Thorndon and gained entry to the house selected for the squat.

There are twenty-five odd rooms in the house - it could accommodate fifty people in comfort. Of these twenty-five rooms the U.S. Embassy, which was given the house by the Ministry of Works, is using one room for storage of stationery, and two rooms for general junk. Soon after the house was taken over by the squatters, the police arrived and drove them out on threat of arrest.

In the past, the T.P.A. has squatted in a number of empty houses and has ensured that they be used for accommodation. T.P.A. has had little trouble from the law and the police in doing this; the laws broken are negligible compared to the urgency of the need for houses and the obvious (short term) solutions which T.P.A. offers.

What happened on this squat was different but only because the house is owned by the Americans. They may be using it with gross inefficiency, but our police will defend their claim to it.

Now it has come to light that the house is of historic interest in that our greatest writer used to live there. It is also found that the Americans intend to demolish it to build a new embassy.

The Tenants Protection Association, and now a number of other interested parties, intend to campaign to save the house for some form of better use. A public meeting is to be held with this aim.

will be at 2 p.m. on Saturday April 17th in the Katherine Mansfield Memorial Park, opposite the vacant house at 23 Fitzherbert Street Thorndon. For any further information please contact Salient. If you want to help try and win back this house for the people, for shelter, for culture or whatever, you should come to this meeting.

A JOURNALIST WHO MADE UP HIS MIND

"My concept of reporting is not just to record history but to help shape it in the right direction. In the world of journalism and writing there is room for many different concepts and different roles of journalism. The field which I chose for myself was to move into areas of world importance and events of world importance to investigate to the fullest extent possible, decide what is right and what is wrong in the thing, and support the cause which I find is the right one. In the sorts of situations in which I've been dealing it's not too difficult to assess what is right and what is wrong. My first real reporting was in China at the time of the Sino-Japanese war, where it was clear that for all the weaknesses and all the faults, and all the horrible faults of the Kuomintang regime in China, the fact was that China was the victim of Japanese aggression. The Chinese people had to be supported in their fight regardless of the ideological content of that regime. And so I did support them whereas lots of other people would say, 'Well they're both right and they're both wrong', or 'China is an introspective sort of society', or 'Japan is dynamic and has all these sorts of problems', and so on. Well I think that sort of balancing act is wrong, and it's not my concept of journalism.

I think you have to find which side is right. I suppose I'm as much of a publicist as a journalist, and I was confronted with the same thing when I went to have a look at the war in Indochina for the first time. It was clear that the Vietnamese were fighting for their independence while the French were trying to re-impose a particularly odious sort of colonialist regime, so I supported the Vietnamese people and supported them in the most effective way I could devise. But always dealing with facts. It's essential to deal with absolutely objective facts in a situation to bolster the cause which you are defending. But I'm not saying, and I've never said, that's all journalists should be because there are other types of reporting. Somebody might go into a court for instance and he has to report the objective facts on each side of the case. But in many cases, where the issues are very clear, and the world is being informed almost entirely of the other side of the case, I think it's very important that a voice or two, a lone voice or two, should try and correct that imbalance by going out all to present the side of the case which he or she considers is the just one".
Cafeteria: Bad Management Hits Students in the Guts
By Gordon Blue

The mob who run the catering operation at Victoria University is the International Telegraph and Telephone Company (I.T.T.). This company specialises in promoting insurrection in Chile; exploiting black labour in South Africa, Rhodesia, Angola and Mozambique; and generally bolstering reactionary governments all over the Third World. As a sideline they helped ensure Nixon’s re-election last year. A brief description of the company’s operations would include women, pin-up, cream, bread, black telephones, and V.U.W. students’ food under the name of Nationwide Food Services, a subsidiary of I.T.T.’s Australian subsidiary, Thomas Nationwide Transport.

It would appear that these rogues are not very efficient at managing other people’s economies; witness the $17,000 lost per year while students paid to lose it and ate shit into the bargain. Nationwide are on a management contract, they don’t lose their own money and they are hopelessly inefficient. The food provided is enough to turn a soul to wheatgerm and yoghurt.

This year food prices in the Cafe have risen 20%, tables are not cleared and the staff are lazing. The reason given for the price rise are (1) an increase in food prices of 12% and (2) Equal Pay for women. In fact prices are too low, they are buying, back and bad cooking which does it. An operation selling food at low prices depends on its image and low labour content. On a traditional basis the retail cost of a meal is divided into 3 parts: one-third cost of labour and other overheads and one-third profit. Since the profit question does not and should not arise in the cafeteria Nationwide have only food costs and overheads to pass on to students. The food content is high, but considering the size of the operation the other overheads should be as there are no savings.

Assuming that the food cost per portion of two pieces of fried fish, two scoops of potatoes and one scoop of soggy peas is 15c (which is stretchig (i), where is the rationale for charging 50c and then losing on it? Fish should be supplied for no more than 30c per filleted pound, if bought wisely. Certainly no one ever pays this price. Consequently, they are ordered such a meal, so where are the costs? Lamb is about 37c per bonned pound. Assuming that Nationwide serve such a dish as lamb casserole they should be able to do so for a cost of 40c.

Compare the cafeteria here with that provided on the waterfront. It is also a subsidised venture but suffers from insurmountable irregularity of custom because of the unpredictable nature of shipping and therefore work. The cafeteria here serves what has very high labour overheads since they have 6 or 6 subsidiary outlets that are subsidised. However, they can get a three course hot meal, soup, meat, 3 vegetables and potatoes, tea, and bread and butter for 63c. The prices will range from steak and kidney to chicken. For a bunch of 2 fillets of fish, a sausage, and potatoes they pay 30c. Most importantly the servings are massive. Yet the subsidy on the waterfront’s cafeteria is no greater than the amount students effectively subsidise their own cafe by paying for the Union Building and for the overheads of the catering operation. This comparison shows that food costs for commercial caterers are not as high as some people would have students believe.

There is no need to do a restaurant critic’s job on the food. It is just sufficient to say it’s appalling. Why can they not serve real rice? Costs almost nothing from the same rice mill as from remnants of other dishes — bones etc. Maggi Soup is expensive and horrible. Why can’t they sell bread, cheese and cold meats instead of those ghastly dry rolls of bread that no more than 30c per filleted pound, if bought wisely. Sandwiches and bread rolls are as expensive as they are bad. As tea is charged for, it is not charged in many other factory or commercial cafeterias (the begging bowls are free)

I was not aware that the Victoria University Students Association was so important to I.T.T. that they should seek to destroy finances for “experienced caterers like Nationwide to lose $17,000 per year for no reason”. I suggest more than just inefficiency.

SHEWD STUDENTS CAMERA SHY
Less than half the students who enrolled this year had their photographs taken for the University’s academic records. After the controversy surrounding these photographs to a ‘police’ inquirer last year, it seems that most students, except freshmen, are wary of going through the routine. Under pressure from the Students Association, the negatives have been destroyed under the Acting Registrar’s surveillance, and only one copy of each photograph remains.

Total cost to the university for the photographs was $850.01.

STAFF THE FILL UPS FILE
Phil Harkness may have been tossed aboard in the floodwaters, but the Salmon River they keep on singing! I was in the “Sweet and Sour” in Cuba Street the other night with my wife and we saw a fairly disgusting sight. A cigarette bumpkin from Manchester! How shameless he was.

A woman with a high yodeller called the policeman in whose hair was so much to find a place for the photograph displayed in Wellington restaurants. It was a pretty dress and an educated touch for the university to the Salient office to make a1” a good impression. Dean Foster was not impressed by the radiator water to make tea while Robert Cameron was considering him on the condition history of tea plantations in the Indies. Photog- rapher Phil Harkness was totally miffed about his wages to Publications Office Peter Bosher. It’s not my responsibility, you’d have to see the editor.” When Peter was on the phone calling New York, “Please come clean with me Mr. Bosher like I express the whole idea in Salient”. The only sane person I could find to correct to was the Deputy Managing Secretary of the Union, Lindsey Read. “Yes I quite agree. Look at their office for example, what a disgusting mess. They should be disciplined”, she said, grinning her fog but into the line.

My heart was in two I left the campus. To be objective (as my editor says I must) Lloyd Harkness, Jonathan in one year, Lisa Slater were doing some good work has the rest of them a pack of dirty laryg pricks, even those nice Friday boys.

There’s only one thing for students to do, join the right thinking Young Socialists and boot anyone to the door.

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P.O. Box 1347, Wellington, New Zealand.

All copy should be handed to the editors, or left in the box outside the fullest available latest issue, and covered in the same fashion as in the past. This is to avoid political reading, and is only the case in landscape on the side of the paper. If it is not the editors will be booted out of the office.

ADVERTISING is the capably hands of Roger Green who can be contacted at Salient Office (70-319, ext. 75 & 81) or at home 793-319.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR should be thrashed into the box outside the office, thrown on the floor or posted to Box 1347. If you can’t face your post box about 300 words then cover and send us.

From the COURTS

Last Friday in the Magistrates Court, Arthur Montgomery King, 28, unemployed hairdresser pleaded guilty to stealing $63 cash and a cheque to the value of $70.

For the prosecution Sergeant W.T. Jaques said that King admitted approaching a middle-aged man in a city bar and subseqently adjourning to King’s flat for sexual intercourse. Before leaving the bar King spoke to a male accomplice who left early and hid under the bed in King’s flat. While the sexual act took place the accomplice stole the contents of the complainant’s wallet. King was fined $150 and ordered to pay $31 restitution by Mr Wicks S.M.

Arthur King appeared in court dressed in women’s clothing, not surprising when one remembers that transvestites are female in almost every respect and will not “change back into men” at the whim of a policeman or magistrate. What is surprising however is that the fact that Mr Wicks chose to make several cruel jokes at King during the process of justice. Defects are not usually addressed as Mr or Mrs by Wicks or any other magistrate but on this occasion it was “Mr King”, the heavy emphasis on the latter producing the expected titter from the less compassionate people in the court-room.

Just and impartial magistrates raised another laugh when he announced that he would not send King to Archway, “because you’re not a woman”.

He went on to point out that disciplinary problems would arise if he sent King to Mr Crawford prison and he would therefore impose a fine, although he was suspicious of how King would raise the money.

Throughout the trial Mr Wicks made no effort to conceal the disgust which the defendant’s private life so obviously aroused in him.

Although King was being tried for theft the fact that he was a transvestite was never allowed to be forgotten. The “Evening Post” reported the trial under the heading, “Theft worked from under the skirted bed”. Who the hell the accused in our society? Those who are transvestite in the hermaphroditic society or those who abuse their offices to make fun of them.

A few other examples of Mr Wicks S.M’s, Thought may be of interest to people who still consider that personal pronouns do not interest in the paper of the law in our society.

A young labourer was recently convicted of stealing a radio which was traced to the second storey and the first storey to which the radio was sold. The police suggested that $18 restitution be paid to the shop and that the price the shop paid the defendant for the article.

The defendant was dressed in a faded denim jacket, a white shirt, dark trousers and a purple T shirt. All his garments, as well as his long hair were quite clean, if slightly dishevelled. 
Registry Aids Army
NO PRIVACY FOR STUDENTS

There seem to be more leaks in the University Administration than in a sieve. Last year Salient exposed that students' enrolment photographs were freely available to the police and anybody else who cared to call. Recently National Military Service registration forms, liberated from the Labour Department, came into Salient's possession. They showed that the University Administration had been giving information about students to the Labour Department to assist their administration of Military Service.

Part of the OHMS campaign against conscription was to send in false registration forms to confuse the system. These forms, along with the odd genuine one, were processed and investigated by the Labour Department, who checked names and addresses, birthdays and occupations.

Many of the forms showed that the person supposedly registering was a student at Victoria University. With the help of the Registrar's Office the Labour Department checked whether or not the name on the form was on the University roll.

Last week when Salient asked the Registrar's Office if it ever gave information to government departments, an assistant registrar, Mr. Keys, said that it was general policy not to give information to anybody "except when it was in the student's interest". In cases such as when a death in the family, or where the Social Welfare Department needed to get in touch with a student over benefits, the Administration "pulled out all the stops". Mr. Keys said he could not see how it could be of any help to a government department to know whether a person was on the university roll or not. But he implied that it would be a simple matter for the Labour Department, for instance, to check up with different faculties and individual departments.

Although a phone call from a Salient reporter requesting the address and phone number of a student produced the reply that "we are not allowed to divulge any information on students to you", students need to know that a definite policy exists and is being adhered to in every faculty and department, as well as the registers.

Salient demands that the Administration make a clear statement of policy in line with student demands that no information about persons on the university roll be utterly confidential.

ASSAULT IN LECTURE ROOM

At 10.04 a.m. on Friday March 30th a student was assaulted in a lecture theatre in the Hunter Building.

Students in a Sociology 200 level class had just started answering questions in a written examination when the student stood up, ripped up his exam paper and began to give a lecture from the front of the class. "What you are going to observe in the next 50 minutes is a social phenomenon. As students of sociology we are taught to observe and examine such phenomena. But here is a case where we are affected by what is happening. We are the subjects rather than the observers of this action".

He was going to continue to tell the class that assessment was nothing more than a method of stratifying the class. It treated knowledge as a commodity like capital, which divided student from student. It encouraged people to have more, more marks today, more money tomorrow. It dotted people for a particular role in the capitalist machine.

While an older woman in the front of the class yelled out "druggie", the two lecturers (both of whom had rejected the functionalist theory of stratification in favour of the conflict theory) began to try and stop the student disrupting their class. With comments such as "get out son", "go give your lecture outside", they grabbed the student and attempted to drag him outside.

The student managed to escape and walked quickly around the room, continuing his lecture but closely followed by the two lecturers. Finally, when the lectures saw that force would not remove the guerrilla lecturer from the room they remembered their sociology theory which predicted that the rest of the students would not question the system and would be against the disruptor. The lecturers called for a vote on whether the lecture should continue. Twenty students voted for the test; three students voted against.

At this stage the guerrilla lecturer left quietly.

Gazette
A Waste Of Money

By Peter Busheh VUVSA Publications Office

In July of last year, the Vice Chancellor, Dr Taylor convened a meeting of "interested persons" involved in the University prestige publication Gazette. "The time has come to consider changes in the Publication", he said.

As a result of this meeting, the Students Association Publications team looked into ways of streamlining costs and improving the publication. To this end they produced a 'pilot' edition last year. While it was only a mild departure from the old style Gazette, the University has apparently rejected the 'pilot' style and reverted to the costly, cumbersome and boring old Gazette.

Editing of copy is done by Mr Kim Kano, the University's aging Information Officer, who sends it to Sentinel Press where a letterpress image is made of copy, and then it is put on to metal plates and offset printed. This process produces a high quality print, but takes two weeks for Sentinel to complete and the average cost for 2,500 copies of an eight page edition is $230. As one of the objects of Gazette is to report on Council meetings, this lengthy dead-line defeats a primary purpose. The remaining feature articles are often so lengthy and dull that they are not read.

The Association suggested that a much cheaper and more attractive process could be used by typesetting copy on its IBM computer, then sending it to Sentinel for offset printing. In this way a more versatile paper could be produced, using for instance photographs and graphics, and at a much reduced cost of $120. In addition, this would be a useful financial supplement for Salient layout staff, who at present are paid a pittance for their efforts.

There has been no official reaction from the Gazette committee to the student's proposals, though it is rumoured that Dr Taylor, raised his eyebrows at the "trendy" edition put out last year. Dr Puffinfield, who is apparently meant to control University Publications, promised to call a meeting of the committee three weeks ago, but not a word has been heard. Gazette as it stands needs to be improved and could be with only a little effort. At present it is an unforgivable waste of money but it seems that the University is unconcerned with such trivialities.
DEMONSTRATIONS: TIME FOR POSITIVE TACTICS

Three propellers and two helicopters hover just above the trees, filling the crowd below and radiating information on their movements back to the communications headquarters on the ground. Police officers, safely away from the action, issue directives to their forces in the front line. Every few minutes a flare casually crosses the sky, signaling one of the helicopters to travel to the source and report on crowd movements. The officers in charge of operations, from the comfort of their cars, bark out ultimatums to the crowd through huge loud speakers mounted on the roof. Hidden from sight behind huge buildings, a mobile police station efficiently processes the arrested. Photographing them with pulsed lasers, securing their hands behind their backs with disposable plastic handcuffs and taking them to empty rooms in the Navy barracks for holding until space can be made for them in the cells of the Central Police Station. A crowd outside a U.S. Navy hangar sees the coast of a smoke bomb turn a barrage of stones at the buildings. One of the helicopters reports that the demonstrators are blocking off the second road into the airport so a decision is made to let the barricades on the main entrance road. Half a mile later police assemble into a cordon. They form a line deep and begin to wade through the crowd. The ones in the front have crossed and linked arms, they see their fellow and known to wear their way through. The second line has armbands, they punch across the shoulders of the first line and keep marching at anything in their way, behind them the third line of the cordon concentrates on pushing. They provide the momentum for the operation. As they move they grant a sort of war cry, and within 2 minutes they are in the field.

All this may sound like repeat exercises somewhere in Japan, or maybe a National Guard warm-up in Ohio. Does it seem incredible that the scene is set in Christchurch? Maybe — maybe not. But that's where it is. If we learnt nothing else in Christchurch on the weekend of April 26-27th, we learnt one thing: the police have co-opted the movement. The emphasis is on technique and technical point of automation, and in the ranks policemen are being trained to behave like automatons.

Chief Superintendent Tall, the man responsible for all of it, calls it the 'new look' demonstration, although he denied that the tactics were new — "some of them were used notably in the 1951 waterfront strike". He said new or old we could expect to see them in the future.

What does it mean to those of us who want to go on to the streets to express a urgent point of view?

The police at Harwood put themselves firmly between us and the Yanks. They were not even going to let us look at what the Yanks are doing down there. Not that that's new, they have always put themselves in the middle, that is part of the reasons why we call them pigs. But before Harwood and Watson we could kid ourselves into believing we had a fair chance to demonstrate. But not anymore. When you are a disorganised crowd bagging around banners, you can't demonstrate against military installations that are being protected by police who treat it as a military exercise. Nor can you create dialogue with a cordon of pigs controlled from the air.

Maybe the time for dialogue has ended? Suddenly, we're getting to the stage where the right to demonstrate is fast going. The war is already evident at Harwood, where police threatened a group at the airport with summary arrest if they tried to demonstrate elsewhere. And from the demonstrators point of view, persuasive argument and massive peaceful demonstration have had little effect on the U.S. military. Where do we go from here? Open confrontation? Street fighting? Okay laugh, so we're not in Detroit or Chicago, but the point is that demonstrations are now at the stage of thinking about it and planning for it. Now just imagine if Nixon takes it upon himself to order further bombing of Hanoi because he decides the Vietnamese are not playing the game right. Well fuck it! mean what do we do then? Maybe we picket the U.S. Embassy — we engage in dialogue, but only dialogue on the 14th page of the "Pun" along with the women's news.

We learnt this in the Make in Welling- ton last year. 5,000 people marched peacefully around the streets and it received about 12 columns in the middle pages of our great independent newspapers. Yet an hour after the march 150 people went up to the French ambassador's residence to protest against nuclear tests. Because the police tried to stop them, they blocked off the road and there was open confrontation. Eight people were arrested and it was spread all over the front page of every paper in the country. That told us something. And if the police only come when many of us are doing something and I mean really doing something. Carrying the banner round won't be enough, but if we try to do any more the pigs are going to be right there — trying to stop us.

Which brings us to the question of how we treat a pig when he stands between us and the people who are dropping bombs on the Vietnamese, or the people who read on Africans like they were grapes. Do we say "well back, you're a guy with a conscience so will you please get out of my way"? It's likely that he will tell us to piss off! Or perhaps if he has half a conscience he will tell us about the three kids he has to support and how he's only doing his job. What he won't do is get out of our way. So what next? Well, if the argument is that we have to keep up the dialogue with the pigs, or anyone else, chances are they will see more in our arguments if we show them we believe enough in what we're saying to risk getting our heads bustled over. Some people call it being committed to the cause.

It's a funny thing this dilemma we have over the police, we're not quite sure how we should treat them. When we're with our friends we call them pigs, when we're in the front line we call them fascist pigs, but when we're in the lock-up or on neutral territory talking to them, we think that they are humans who just don't understand. It's a problem that is unique to revolutionaries. Most people know how they feel about their low'ed order men. The Mongolians tell us how the peasants feel about the pigs — they hate them. Most of the Mongols have been in the front line from a young age and they learnt from that young age that the pigs are definitely not their friends and if a pig had any good in him he wouldn't be one. If the pigs get in their way there's no question about it — they are the enemy. Now the pigs are getting in our way — they're treating demonstrants the same way they treat the Mongols, the roles have gone, and demonstrants may have to start reacting accordingly.

At Harwood the pigs showed that they had the preparedness to arrest large numbers of people, a lot more than they have been able to in the past. They have got in touch with local police forces mainly concerned with getting identification. Officially they have got aerial photography and thumb print even if you do escape they have a good chance of finding you. And with these new plastic handcuffs things are easier for them. They can hold you any old place for long periods, it doesn't have to be a secure cell, because these plastic things are a bit more than handcuffs. They are about 18 inches long so they can be used as club cuffs, upper arm cuffs or even arm to leg cuffs. Which means that even if you put a half dozen of you in the middle of a field with only one pig watching, it will be hard to escape. So we have to start fighting a little harder when they try to arrest us and we have to find a bit harder because once they have arrested you they try to arrest them. Because if we don't, and if we don't speak out about this then we're all no more than paper tigers.

It is necessary that we create dialogue but it has to be with the right people. The people we have to relate to now are the ones that are getting kicked in the teeth the same way as we are. They are the only ones that can understand. The people we want dialogue with are the Polymaths and the working class people, but before they will listen to us they have to see that the pigs can't push us around. They just won't be interested in our intellectual analysis of capitalist oppression if that's all we have to offer.

The events in Christchurch showed us that we have to evolve some new tactics. I'm not proscribing violent demonstration as the only answer but if we are saying things like Help Yank Out The Yanks or Give A Stuff Disrupt, when the time comes we have to do more than just push against cordons of pigs. We have to take our military out of the safety of our home ground, and go to the streets with an arm and have to go someway near to achieving it. Some hearty old revolutionaries have just discovered that when they have taken over that is better than revolutionaries that they have to use. In New Zealand, the radicals are beginning to see this need and are working towards their realisation.

-- by M. F. Holmes
Volunteer Service Astry

VSA - Short Term Solutions Not Enough

By M.A.K. (a Samoan living in New Zealand)

The Volunteer Service Abroad scheme, which was originally designed to assist under-developed countries in the Pacific and South-East Asia, may now have met its limit. The local Volunteer Service Abroad is becoming more a publicity stunt for some, while for others it is a cheap way of getting a trip overseas and a good holiday somewhere in the Pacific islands or Asia. It is similar to the Army where the prospect of a trip to Malaya and South-East Asia causes many young people in the past to volunteer for service without first asking themselves whether the presence of New Zealand forces in Asia and Indo-China is or was justified.

In the Pacific, particularly in Western Samoa the V.S.A., unlike their American counterparts, are not welcomed with open arms anymore. After talking to numerous volunteers and locals in Samoa, one can only conclude that too many swollen-headed volunteers are included in the quota of N.Z. expats to these islands every year. With great ideals and full of enthusiasm with the concept of "us helping them; teaching them; freeing them from the bonds of their primitive culture," many have little appreciation for the great part the culture plays in the Samoan's everyday life. And it is not unusual to find that many criticisms of the Samoan culture by volunteer stem mainly from the influence of Western culture, which does not conform to their New Zealand way of thinking.

But of course members of the Volunteer Service Abroad Organization would argue that the volunteers who go to Western Samoa do so as a result of the recommendations by the Western Samoa Government. But there is a vast difference in being requested by the Government and being wanted by the people whom the volunteers will have to work with. Volunteers are not automatically accepted by people simply because they are accepted by the Government.

No longer do the Samoans and many other Pacific Islanders view the scheme as a way of helping them. In the last few years, it has become quite apparent to the Samoans that the attitude prevailing amongst many volunteers is typical of the white man to some of the early missionaries and other Europeans. Their mission was that of "Peace and assistance." The missionaries in their attempt to christianise the Samoans have left bitter scars in the souls and customs of the people. Similarly the forceful tactics employed by the European policy makers to have their policies - their so-called assistance - acceptable to the Samoans resulted in some unnecessary butchering. The prime example of this was the shooting of a greatly respected Samoan Leader and several other Samoan dignitaries by the N.Z. navy on the 29th December, 1929, at Apia, where the former were staging a peaceful, unarmed demonstration, which has left an unwound hole in many Samoan hearts.

Now the continual arrival of V.S.A.'s (American Peace Corps, who have an even worse mission attitude) and the lack of cultural consideration shown by many is slowly causing these wounds to bleed again.

WHAT HAS VSA DONE IN WESTERN SAMOA?

Most of the praise for the scheme has come from either the returned volunteers or people directly involved with promoting the scheme. Criticisms by the recipients of the scheme have been totally ignored or dismissed as emotional and counter to the aims of the Volunteer Service Abroad organisation.

While I am not claiming that the scheme has been totally useless in all parts of the Pacific, a lot of damage done and unnecessary costs have been incurred by the Samoan people. For example: varied projects have been abandoned or left incomplete by departing volunteers whose one or two year terms had expired. The incoming replacements did not agree with these projects and therefore did not continue them.

The Volunteer Service Abroad organisation should have realised by now that by continually trying to provide short-term solutions to long-term problems in countries like Samoa, is delaying any effort by the Samoan government to implement long-term solutions.

Wouldn't it be better for V.S.A. to collaborate with the Samoan government in assessing the need for qualified people, and then sponsor young Samoans to train in New Zealand in the professions and trades that are most needed? Such a scheme would be similar to the Colombo Plan. As there is a number of young unemployed Samoans with Form 6 education, whose only hope of employment is to immigrate to New Zealand, there would be no shortage of applicants.

However such a suggestion would be very difficult for V.S.A. to accept. Sponsoring Samoans to New Zealand for specific training would be contrary to V.S.A.'s apparent philosophy, that "we have to go over there otherwise our assistance could not be publicly and internationally recognised." One only has to flick through some V.S.A. publications to notice the great importance placed on the increased number of volunteers leaving New Zealand year after year. And wouldn't it also be interesting to know how many of the numerous commercial firms listed as sponsors would have volunteered as such had the scheme not involved selling V.S.A. overseas?

School Leavers Picnic?

A fair number of volunteers leaving New Zealand every year are former school leavers. These kids, having lived with their parents all their lives, and with no qualifications or experience (apart from U.E. and fluency in English) are expected to go out to the islands to teach. History has proven that for a long time the Samoans like other Polynesians have been the "problem," the target for study by European students. And now sending these school kids to Samoa as teachers implies that members of V.S.A. view the Samoan way of life as inferior and its standards as incorrect and in need of adjustment.

Furthermore, as stated earlier, there are already enough Samoans with good secondary education who are finding it difficult to get jobs. The continual arrival of these school-leaver volunteers to train in Form II & III General Science, Geography and Social Studies means the continual transfer of jobs to the capable Samoans.

The volunteers have argued that the scheme is regarded as a type of ambassadorial system. Volunteers not only offer some of their knowledge to the Samoans but learn from them certain values which could be brought back to New Zealand. The irony of the argument is that there are already more than 20,000 Samoans living in N.Z. and it could hardly be said that there is a rising interest in Samoan values among New Zealanders.

Cheap Aid?

It is said that the V.S.A. scheme is voluntary and independent of the Government's foreign and educational aid. This sounds great. However the recipients of the scheme accept it as New Zealand aid, implying that it is government sponsored, and at such view it with disappointment as it is certainly a very cheap form of aid for any country to offer. Consequently the V.S.A. (and the Peace Corps especially) are now commonly referred to as "Ai Afa," a term which generally means "parasites." This indicates the unpopular and tarnished image V.S.A. has in the Pacific Islands at present.

The arrogance of many volunteers does not end when their term expires. Back in New Zealand, the many Pacific Island people now residing here are finding it increasingly disturbing to discover that some of these volunteers have unofically declared themselves authorities on Samoa. Fiji, Tonga etc, while others have assumed the right to speak for various island groups. Furthermore they even see fit to make strong and biased criticisms of the Government and the people of the islands who have shown so much tolerance for the attitude displayed by the volunteers.

A prime example of this was what happened in 1970. A research officer of the organisation went to Samoa for a week and on his return wrote an article on Samoa in the 'Listener'. The article was not only filled with a lot of factual errors but just about every Samoan word therein was misspelled.

The Volunteer Service Abroad Organisation must understand that the volunteers they send out are only providing a short term solution to long term needs. The best way of helping to eradicate these long term problems would be to follow the same sort of scheme the Government is carrying out i.e. bring them out here and give them the necessary training.

WANTED

Students to stop a donation of $1,000 going from H.A.R.T. If you want to use student funds for student purposes, please attend the Annual General Meeting of the V.U.W. Students Association on Thursday April 5th at 7 p.m. in Union Hall.

PUBLICATIONS

Distribution Manager for Capsipade '73 to organise sales and push Capsipade sales. Remuneration calculated strictly on a sales basis and is as follows:

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This position involves general bookkeeping and book-keeping of all student funds. Honourarium $150 p.a. and $50 if the Treasurer does the Publications Board accounting. This year the position is held by the Treasurer, and the latter should have passed Accountancy 1 or 2. Apply to: The Publications Officer 2/3 Students Association Box 196 Wellington.
More than 1000 British companies employing nearly 200,000 Africans, decided by mutual agreement that the most comprehensive wage study ever made in South Africa should not be published.

The report, done by the South African Productivity and Wage Association, found nearly 80 per cent of the Africans employed by these companies were paid below subsistence level. The majority of African employees of British companies were receiving below the poverty datum line—wages of $20 a week for a family of five. No wonder the companies didn’t want to publish the report.

Officials of the Productivity and Wage Association said that the results should be interpreted with caution as they probably gave an unduly favourable picture of wages actually paid by the companies. Only 120 of the 1086 companies surveyed, presumably the best, agreed to co-operate. The survey showed exactly the same results as the report from the “Guardian” published in last week’s “Salient”.

In South Africa publication of the “Guardian” report had spoken of British controlled factories hotly denying expendig or partially confirming the disclosures, or just dodging press inquiries. Frank Lester, managing director of General Electric Company in South Africa when asked for his views on the “Guardian” report said “What “Guardian” report? I don’t read fiction”.

“How do you know it’s fiction if you haven’t read it”, a reporter asked.

“All newspapers write nothing but fiction and sensationalism everywhere”, Mr. Lester replied, “If I tell you anything you will get it wrong . . . I do not discuss the company’s business with newspapers, and that’s the end of it.”

“Does that mean you are ashamed of the wages you pay?”

“If you want to think that it’s up to you”, Lester said.

BRITISH STUDENTS CALL FOR SHARE BOYCOTT

By our London correspondent

The British National Union of Students is campaigning to force British universities to give up any shares they have in South African companies or British companies with interests in South Africa. Following the recent exposures in the “Guardian” and other papers of shareholders being paid by British companies, action groups are being organized in about half of the country’s 45 universities and university colleges.

At Manchester University the Students Union has decided that if the University Council does not agree in principle to give up its shares in South Africa at its next meeting in May, students will take disruptive action. Manchester University has more than 12 million invested in South Africa.

The Students Union at the University of London’s Institute of Education, representing 19,000 students, has called for a campaign in all colleges of education to ask London boroughs to sell any shares they have in British companies with subsidiaries in South Africa.

On the evening of Sharpville Day the London Anti-Apartheid Group joined with students to deliver a letter to the Mayor of Chelsea and Kensington protesting at the Royal Borough Council’s investments in Consolidated Gold Fields Ltd. ($40,000) and Bowaters Paper Corporation ($10,000).

Consolidated Gold Fields,” the letter stated, “are notorious even in South Africa for the dangerous conditions under which their employees work and live... From 1936 to 1966 19,000 men were killed in their mines, 50% of them black. In 1971, 524 blacks and 21 whites were killed and 25,000 blacks and 2,000 whites were disabled for 14 days or longer. In spite of the dangers and discomforts, the pay for black miners, who work a 60 hour week, is a mere $10 a month. They have to be contract migrant workers, living on the job in concrete huts with bunk beds around the walls. Their appallingly low wage is sent home to support their wives and children.

“Bowaters Paper Corporation made 700 workers redundant in Kent and Cheshuir immediately prior to expanding new works at Marievale, near Durban in 1971, in their subsidiary, the Mondi Paper Company.”

APARTHEID: DON’T BE AN ARMCHAIR CRITIC!

It’s easy for New Zealanders to say they’re against apartheid, and joining a demonstration doesn’t cost us ‘anything either. In South Africa it’s a different story, the protester may get a police batten on his head, and if he works to change the apartheid system he may end up in jail. Why not put your money where your mouth is, and back up those who suffer for their opposition to racism in Southern Africa, with a donation to:

THE DEFENCE AND AID FUND

We are paying legal fees, making grants to prisoners’ dependents, helping Rhodonest students to carry on their education, publishing literature... will you help us? Send your money, asking for our information pamphlets and bimonthly Newsletter to:

The Secretary, Defence and Aid, P. O. Box 27125, Wellington.

(please enclose this advertisement in your letter.)
INDO CHINA

THE OTHER SIDE OF THE STORY

Wilfred Burchett has spent the last three decades covering Asian revolutions. He has been the only western journalist to consistently report the Indochina war from the side (indeed from the inside) of the liberation movements. For most of that time he has been an exile from his home country — Australia.

For seventeen years the Australian Government refused to renew his passport, alleging, amongst other things, that he participated in “brain-washing” activities during the Korean War. When the Labour Government came to office in December 1972, one of Whitlam’s first acts was to renew Burchett’s passport. Burchett has just visited Australia again and the extreme right-wing Democratic Labour Party tried to jack up a Senate investigation into his activities abroad in an effort to prevent civil action by him against one of the D.L.P.’s leading members for defamation.

The Committee on Vietnam has sponsored a New Zealand tour by Burchett, during which he has spoken to large meetings throughout the country, and shown a film, “The Price of Peace”, which he helped to make in North Vietnam last month. His depth of knowledge and intimate experience of the leadership of revolutionary Asia have made his tour of immense value to the New Zealand anti-imperialist movement.

SALIENT recorded a long interview with Burchett during one of his brief rest spells in Wellington, the bulk of which is printed in this issue.

CHANGES IN FOREIGN POLICY

SALIENT: How much importance do you attach to the recent foreign policy moves by Australia and do you think they are going to have any lasting impact?

Since taking office the Whitlam Government has done a few things which are irreversible. Certainly they were things that needed to be done and which only brought Australia into line with a lot of other countries. But still these were steps which simply could not have taken place if the old Government had remained in power; specifically things like the recognition of North Vietnam, and the establishment of diplomatic relations with China and North Vietnam. The Australian delegation in the United Nations has been instructed to vote with Third World countries on all questions pertaining to colonialism and neo-colonialism. The previous Government had always voted with South Africa, Rhodesia and New Zealand, and there is an effort to carve out more or less for the first time in Australian history, an independent foreign policy and orient it pretty much toward Asia. There are irreversible trends which are all to the good.

The Australian Government and, I suspect, the New Zealand Labour Government, is up against one thing in making those moves. That is, the permanent establishment of the Departments of External Affairs. They’re extremely conservative and ultra-reactionary characters for the main part, and their automatic reflex when any question of change comes up is to check it with Washington. Last time I went to Canberra, I walked into the main hotel, the Canberra Rex Hotel, and there’s this clock in the entrance, which shows two times, Canberra time and Washington time; it was simply symbolic of this automatic reflex to check everything. As far as I know, every proposal that was made to change foreign policy, to take an independent line, especially if it was progressive brought an immediate reaction from Washington funnelled through the External Affairs Department. “We mustn’t move too quickly, this would offend the United States, this would put us in wrong with the United States,” and so on. So even with the best will in the world the new Government in Australia and, I suspect, in New Zealand, has got that sort of breaking process.

Australia’s never had an independent foreign policy. In the old days before World War II it was a carbon copy of British foreign policy, since world war II it’s a carbon copy of American foreign policy. Now there’s a clear trend to have an independent foreign policy even if it upsets the United States and Great Britain, and that’s all to the good.

SALIENT: Could you tell us the reaction of people in socialist countries to the “normalisation of relations” with capitalist countries?

This goes back to a principle which was enunciated quite a long time ago — the principle of peaceful co-existence between countries with differing social systems. In China’s relations with foreign countries this principle was enunciated very early, in its first negotiations with the Soviet Union (it’s not a capitalist country, but the principle was stated there). Relations between all states had to be on an equal basis, with mutual respect and non-interference in each other’s internal affairs.

That was the first time the Soviet Union had established relations with another socialist country on that basis, but Mao Tse Tung insisted on those principles when he beheaded a delegation to the Soviet Union shortly after the setting up of the Chinese People’s Republic.

China has used that formula as the basis of its relations with capitalist states right from the beginning. This doctrine, the five points of peaceful coexistence, was developed further in June 1954 when Chou En Lai visited India, and together with Nehru formulated what became known as the Panchsila principles. At China’s insistence it was also the formula accepted by Afro-Asian states at the Bandung Conference in 1955. This is the basis of the foreign policy certainty of China and a lot of other socialist states: the capitalist world exists, it’s a reality you can’t ignore, so get the best possible deal you can with them. The “best deal” is the five principles of mutual non-interference in each other’s affairs.

I visited Peking immediately after the decision announced by Australia and New Zealand to recognise People’s China, and the decision by Australia to recognize North Vietnam (took place while I was in Hangzhou). The official and popular attitude was “well, so much the better, there are more areas of friendship.” They came to think, rightly or wrongly, that Australia and New Zealand are not cursed with the same brush as the old imperialist powers and the new neo-colonialist powers like the United States. Now our governments have changed they believe they can look forward not only to formal relations based on the five principles but to friendly relations. They hope that this new independent foreign policy which is beginning to take shape will not only be an independent but also a progressive foreign policy.

Many countries in Asia have had enough of being tied up to military alliances and being put under the “protectorate” of S.E.A.T.O.

I think the neutral countries in Asia are looking for these new type of relations.
ships. They've had enough of being tied up with the old type of colonial relationships which involve military pacts, military alliances, being put under the "spheres of influence" of things like S.E.A.T.O. All sorts of countries in Asia which don't have anything like progressive regimes, want to have neutral and independent foreign relations and end the old type of cold war relationships.

SALIENT: I support Malaysia would be a good example of this development.

I was in Australia when the Malaysian Deputy Prime Minister was there and I saw him on television a couple of times. I thought it was significant that he was taking this sort of line: "we want to be independent, we want to be neutral and we want to get rid of all the old entanglements that plagued us in the past." I don't know whether to take that as a statement of government policy or as a reflection of what public opinion wants to hear in Malaysia. I think it's quite definite that public opinion wants this.

Even in Thailand after the Draft Agreement to End the War and Re-establish Peace in Vietnam was announced, the number two man in Thailand, General Parapak, made a statement that if the agreement was implemented Thailand would withdraw from S.E.A.T.O. and revert to its traditional neutral stance. I don't think that that was a statement of government policy or government sentiment but it was a very strong pressure reaching up very important sections of the bourgeoisie and the intellectuals in Thailand to revert to its old neutral stance, Thailand was always very proud it wasn't colonised and they're very unhappy to see themselves all of a sudden taken from behind.

So there's a very definite tendency among the peoples of South-East Asia to end these old colonial relationships which have brought disaster and catastrophe, as has happened in South Vietnam.

The D.R.V. and P.R.G. leaders see the Ceasefire Agreement as the culmination of very important gains for their revolution.

The Peace Agreement and Aid Schemes

SALIENT: Could you explain the Vietnames' concept of the stages of the revolution and its connection with the Peace Agreement?

Let's take the discussions I had with the leadership of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam in Hanoi and the leadership of the Provisional Revolutionary Government. They see the Agreement as being the concrete expression of very important gains for the revolution in Vietnam. The 1954 Geneva Agreement allowed the revolutionary forces to consolidate completely in North Vietnam, and to build a socialist regime. This time the Agreement gives them half of South Vietnam. It will be seen when the various maps are published as well showing where the zones are demarcated, that the N.F.L. holds a good half of South Vietnam territorially. If the people who were bombed out of the countryside and had to take refuge in shanty towns around the big cities, were allowed to go home they would have half the population within the areas controlled by the Provisional Revolutionary Government. So far as Vietnam is concerned, the revolutionary forces have the top half which has the greatest part of the population. 21 million compared to 17 million in the south; they have half of the south territorially and population-wise when conditions are normalised, and politically they have at least half of the other sector which is nominally controlled by the Saigon regime. So this is a very important thing for them, after all they've been engaged in this independence struggle for about 2,000 years; 114 years of which has been the stage against colonialism and neo-colonialism. They think they are close to the end of that struggle and now the stage is set for the consolidation of all these gains.

If one takes the position in Indo-China as a whole, the revolutionary forces in Laos and Cambodia have been immensely strengthened by their agreements, not by any action taken by the North Vietnamese but by the United States. They provoked the resistance movement, they imposed the resistance movement by the brutality of their methods; the wholesale bombing of villages and towns, the wholesale loot and murder. So the revolutionary forces in Laos and Cambodia have been enormously strengthened. In Laos, at least two-thirds of the territory and over half the population is under the solid control of the Pathet Lao. In Cambodia 85 - 90% of the territory is controlled by the resistance forces. Loun Nol hangs on in Phnom Penh exclusively due to the operations of the United States Air Force. Take the events of recent days when someone from the Laotian Air Force bombed Loun Nol's own palace to wind up that war in a very great hurry. After seeing the North Vietnamese he went and saw Shahnouk for about an hour; he had no sign of briefing on Indochina, and offered stepped-up military aid to Cambodia. The aid was to come from Shahnouk immediately after that, with a commitment that he would help Chou En Lai. He explained what he'd been told by Shahnouk and a couple of other correspondents and then they requested not to publish it. Nixon raised the question of Indochina himself, and Chou En-Lai said: "I think our conversations should be limited to matters of Chou En Lai told Nixon: "If you don't leave we will continue to give the people of Indochina everything we have and they need to continue their struggle until you go."

bilateral interest, of mutual interest. But as you have raised the matter of Indochina I would like to state our position. Our position would be that you should be there and that it is shameful for a world power like the U.S. to be engaged in a war against small developing countries. We think you shouldn't be there and that you should get out." Then he said "we have explained our position that as far as normalisation of relations is concerned this can not be brought about as long as you are occupying part of the Chinese province of Taiwan. Your position is that until tensions are lessened in South-East Asia you will not lift economic sanctions to occupy part of Taiwan. What is the cause of tensions in South-East Asia? It is your presence in Indochina. So from your own logic it's clear that until you leave Indochina there can be no normalisation of relations with China. We think you should leave but the U.S. has not informed us of a possible step towards a possible solution. We don't think that our position is quite clear. If you don't leave we are prepared to talk to the Vietnamese and the peoples of Indochina and give them everything we have and they need, and we will prepare you to leave when you go. And that was it. The aid to Cambodia, the N.D. and North Vietnam is still the same.

I don't know about Laotian because I was not informed of that, was not informed of that, possibly stepped up after the Nixon visit. If you can confirm that absolutely there's not a trace of how the Vietnamese have changed their position materially. If you go back right to April 1973 and read the first five point statement on the basis on which they accepted the cease-fire, I would completely accept it, and take that and the various proposals of the N.F.L. including the seven point proposals of July 1971 and

Thieu's Only Chance of Survival

and then took off and landed in the resistance areas following which Loun Nol grounded his whole airforce and still has it grounded. The latest news is that he has arrested 50 architects. Loun Nol takes more notice than anyone in Cambodia, all the architects and they have predicted that his reign in Cambodia would be ended by the end of this month. These are facts which are public knowledge, so far as I am aware. The position in Indochina from a revolutionary standpoint the situation is extremely favourable and immensely more favourable in Vietnam than it was at the time the United States believed it non-existent. In Cambodia Loun Nol hangs on to Phnom Penh exclusively due to the operations of the U.S. Air Force.

SALIENT: Some sections of the anti-war movement in New Zealand and elsewhere have accused the Chinese of forcing the Peace Agreement on the North Vietnamee and the P.R.G. They have charged that from the Nixon visit onwards the Chinese have "sold out" on the Vietnamese revolution. There was a rumour that straight after the Nixon visit Chou En Lai flew to Hanoi to brief the Vietnamese on his talks with Nixon. Is this correct?

Yes. Two or three days after Nixon had left China Chou En Lai went to Hanoi and briefed the North Vietnamese leadership, in fact the Political Bureau of the Lao Dong party, on exactly what had gone on and offered stepped up aid, while his assets were frozen there were no signs that Nixon was going to

compare them with the Agreement, this is a logical succession of negotiating positions, which were spelt out in a little more detail at various stages in the negotiations. What is embodied in the Agreement is a logical development of negotiating positions going back for several years. So I don't see any evidence where the Vietnamese have changed their position at all. I think one thing on which the "Vietnam watchers" all over the world are agreed on is that the Vietnamese always retained in their own hands their own decisions and remained completely independent of any outside pressures, advice or whatever you want to call it.

SALIENT: Could you give a clear indication of the D.R.V. and P.R.G. positions on aid from countries like Australia and New Zealand?

If there's one thing that the D.R.V. and the P.R.G. are absolutely adamant on it's that they are not going to cede their independence which they have defended with such difficulty over all these years against the machinations of international aid organisations. I can quote the words of Pham Van Dong when I spoke to him at the beginning of February. They're absolutely determined to remain masters of their own country and to rebuild in their own way, with their own plans, not with other people's "Masters of their own house", that was the key phrase he used. They don't want multi-lateral aid from international agencies at all because they consider them to be very dangerous arms of organisations, and they've studied what's gone on in other countries which apparently gained their independence only to sell economically. They want bilateral aid and funds, and any kind of aid which would be really useful...
no conditions attached whatsoever. Pham Van Dong made another remark which was quite surprising considering the low living standards, the poverty really, of North Vietnam. He said, "well, we have to do everything possible to raise the living standards of our people; that's absolutely basic, but essentially we're not going to become slaves of the consumer society concept. We have to do other things in life apart from material things, there are certain things beyond which you have to go when you are considering the reconstruction. We have to do new things now, but we have to define what are the ingredients, what is the quality of man, the quality of life, the quality of society? We are specifically going to take these things into account in our reconstruction of society. We are going to have to do other things in addition to material things. We are going to see a mushrooming of various enterprises exploiting the natural generosity and
guilty conscience of people to pull in money and to use this money to gain political influence in Vietnam, perhaps particularly in South Vietnam and particularly in that area which is still under the control of the Government. For instance I don't know too much of the details but as far as I understand this West Vietnam Organisation, it proposes to collect large sums of money, part of which will be used to resettle the unfortunate people who were bombed out of the countryside and forced to settle in shanty towns on the outskirts of Saigon and other areas. The idea is to put them in so-called modern housing projects around Saigon in order to prevent them in fact from going back to their villages, and there are all sorts of political considerations and plans. It's quite a big amount to the same thing, to which people have to subscribe to become benefactors. I'm not objecting. The plan is a perfectly intolerable form of external interference in the affairs of the Vietnamese people which they will reject. But the United States has every reason to encourage these people to spread the burden of
have just been invented for a very specific political purpose. The manner in which this rash of atrocities stories suddenly occurred is alone an anachronism attributed to it confirms my suspicion. At least the American P.O.W.'s back home are not like the unfortunate N.F.L prisoners who were thrown out of helicopters to their deaths in the hundreds, and the people of My Lai, and hundreds
milieu man, or someone from the army, appeared they were given medical attention and were treated absolutely correctly. I saw the first 114 prisoners who were released, and they were the ones who should have looked the worst. The priority release was for those who had been in prison the longest, those who had been captured in 1964 and 1965, and the sick and wounded. They all looked in remarkably good shape. The first comments when
they got back to the Clark Airbase in the Philippines were what good condition they were in. They were the worst! The others afterwards were in much better condition.

SALIENT: Let's talk about the political prisoners held by Thieu in the South. How many people are being held and in what terms that he is planning to eliminate the lot?

There are two broad categories of prisoners. Firstly those who were arrested from 1954 onwards for actual or suspected support for the cause of war against the French. That was a crime. That was subservient, especially after the 1955. Anyone who was suspected of harboring an intention to perform an act which would menace or threaten the security of the state, which meant anybody who had the slightest sympathy with the N.F.L. was jailed. The number of prisoners was increased by the Phoenix Programme which was aimed at eliminating what they called the Vietcong infrastructure. 21,000 people were officially stated by the Saigon administration to have been executed, and another 30,000 to 40,000 were supposed to have been arrested. So that is one category.

But after the Draft Agreement to end the War was published toward the end of October, and Thieu reduced the Black List of those who were considered to be with us. By November 15, 1974, the number of political prisoners and students in Saigon, the P.R.L., and the Vietnamese American community, according to official figures published in Saigon, 40,000 people were arrested within the first two or three weeks of the publication of the Draft Agreement, and arrests have kept going at the same tempo ever since. The victims
in prison, came through from Saigon to Paris before. They brought lists, and various documents which showed that a blank list has been drawn up of those marked down for execution just as the Nazis, towards the end of World War II, dragged out all those they thought would become political prisoners after the war was over, like Thalamena the German Communist Party leader, and shot them. There have been numerous authenticated accounts of people actually executed, and authenticated black lists of those political prisoners who have been liquidated. According to the Agreement, political prisoners have to be released within 90 days of the signing of the Agreement and by the end of April, but so far practically none have been released at all.

It's a very serious matter, apart from the sheer injustice of the act of all these people for political reasons, because it's very difficult to envisage a political solution when the vital third ingredients is simply eliminated. The concept that was written into the Agreement and officially endorsed by Thieu and the United States, that there should be a National Council composed of three equal parts; the Saigon Government, the P.R.L., and the Vietcong, is that the Third Force, the whole concept cannot work if the third element is missing. This is a very serious matter on which great concern is being expressed all over the world, especially by the Buddhists and the Catholics and other religious orders in France who know the facts. They're the people who've borne the brunt of this latest wave of arrests.

CEASING FIRE VIOLATIONS

SALIENT: Newspapers here have described the violations of the
To Keep the War Going
reconstruction out into the international field, to restore the things they have been destroyed and at the same time to use political influence all people the sphere of this fascist regime in Saigon. I think that at the moment our main statement is in fact to go back to their villages, and there are all sorts of political considerations and plans. It's quite a big amount to the same thing, to which people have to subscribe to become benefactors. I'm not objecting. The plan is a perfectly intolerable form of external interference in the affairs of the Vietnamese people which they will reject. But the United States has every reason to encourage these people to spread the burden of
have just been invented for a very specific political purpose. The manner in which this rash of atrocities stories suddenly occurred is alone an anachronism attributed to it confirms my suspicion. At least the American P.O.W.'s back home are not like the unfortunate N.F.L prisoners who were thrown out of helicopters to their deaths in the hundreds, and the people of My Lai, and hundreds
Bogus Atrocity Stories

as if the war hasn't stopped. Could you tell us of the real position as regards the violations of the Ceasefire? How serious are they?

One of the difficulties is that all the news comes out of the Saigon Command, and the correspondents themselves have been bitterly complaining of this. In fact a number of correspondents have been checked out, not because they are progressives but because they felt they had to try to get to the truth of the violations. They were prevented from going out on the spot, and checking up for themselves. When the D.R.V. and the P.R.G., members of the quadpartite Joint Military Affairs Commission arrived in Saigon they were immediately put behind barbed wire.

A number of correspondents were checked out of Saigon, not because they are progressives, but because they tried to get to the truth of the violations of the Ceasefire. Saigon Airport and held absolutely incommunicado; it was absolutely forbidden for the press to come anywhere near there. The first meeting of the quadpartite commission took place with armed military helicopters circling over the top of the buildings where they were kept. Six tanks were drawn up outside the building with their guns trained on the building and the roofs were placed all around the building. The head of the D.R.V. delegation protested and said "you've tried to threon us ever since the start of the war with your bombs, your shells, your planes, and don't think you're going to have any influence on us through military pressure at this first meeting of the Military Affairs Commission".

That was the atmosphere and the press couldn't get anywhere near. Well known American agencies like N.B.C. and U.P.I. had their chief correspondents thrown out just because they tried to get some sort of contact and check up on the violations. All the news about the violations comes exclusively from Thieu's side. I don't think anybody doubts that Thieu's only chance of survival is to keep the war going. There was a report in the "Chicago Daily News" on March 21st by Larry Green, their local correspondent, who quoted official American figures claiming that tremendous violations had been going on and quantities of tanks, armoured vehicles and North Vietnamese troops were moving down towards South Vietnam in violation of the Agreement. But this correspondent was a little bit sceptical and he wrote: "Both the press, which is disseminating the information and the public, which is reading it, are prisoners of what they're being told. There is no way to check the government's claims to count the trucks moving down the Ho Chi Minh trail or the tanks moving across the Demilitarized Zone, or the communists troops moving into South Vietnam. There's no way to confirm when or where pictures they might show of the infiltration movements were taken. It should be remembered that in the past there frequently has been little correlation between what was being said officially about conditions and events in Vietnam and reality, except when the news from Washington was bad." He poured complete scepticism on this report of what seemed to be a major violation.

A few days later there was an N.Z.P.A. "Reuter report from Washington which "Mr. Nixon gave a press statement yesterday, tested by Ronald Ziegler, that Mr Nixon was less concerned than he was reported to be by the alleged movement of thousands of North Vietnamese troops and hundreds of tanks into South Vietnam in violation of the Ceasefire. Asked how the President felt about the cease-fire, Ziegler said the United States had every hope and expectation that peace could somehow still be rescued."

In other words these "violations" are what the hard headed journalists call "drip". To serve some political or diplomatic move the Americans invent things like the 9,000 violations or the 48,000 troops. If it suits them to do away with the war then all of a sudden they appear in this air. There have been violations from the very beginning of the war. After all it's not the N.F.L. who have planes, and Thieu's airforce has been operational until very recently, averaging about 200 sorties a day. They have been moving in to try and take positions around the perimeters of the zones controlled by the N.F.L. I'm sure the N.F.L. have instructions to hold over backwards to avoid responding to provocation and so give pretext for large scale renewal of the fighting. I'm sure that if they push into some sensitive area the N.F.L. will hit back, and that's apparently what has been going on in the last few days.

The very day after the announcement of the Ceasefire, according to the word I had in Hanoi at the time, the Saigon regime dropped packages on N.F.L. territory and carried out a very big operation at the Qua Viet estuary south of the Demilitarized Zone. Aerial bombings preceded this attack; parachutists were dropped in an attempt to seize territory right up to the Demilitarized Zone. The N.F.L. resisted and flung them back. This was a very sensitive area deep inside the N.F.L. lines, and I suspect the same thing has happened when we keep getting word about a Saigon base encircled by the N.F.L. I imagine that they, parachutists in and tried to seize on area inside N.F.L. territory and met strong resistance. But what is clear is that the D.R.V. and the P.R.G. have absolutely no interest in violating the Ceasefire. The Ceasefire Agreement is a very good one. The only person who has a vested interest is the Ceasefire Agreement is Thieu, just as he threatened he would.

The only person who has a vested interest in violating the Ceasefire Agreement is Thieu, just as he threatened he would.

Continued from page 6!!

SALIENT: On the subject of getting news out of Vietnam can you tell us what was the success of the American blockade, the mining of the harbours and the rivers?

Well it was another of the Americans' inglorious failures. Of course it caused some difficulties at times, but it never prevented supplies moving to the south in the quantities they wanted to move them; so the pattern of the war was not affected. The mining forces were never short of materials because of that blockade, and up to the Ceasefire they seemed to have ample quantities of whatever they needed in any particular place. One quality of the Vietnamese is that they are never taken by surprise. They did anticipate the blockade, the mining of the Haiphong harbour, and the renewed bombings, from the time the bombings first started. They made allowances for the mines and contingency plans. The days the mines were set were given a greater priority, and 'Plan B' went into operation, and the supplies never stopped moving towards the front.

Next week Burchett talks about the situation in Cambodia and discusses the past, present and future roles of Prince Norodom Sihanouk, who was ousted by a right-wing puppet in 1970.
Hendrix: A Biography by Chris Welch. Published by Alister Taylor. Price $2.95. Reviewed by P.F. O'Dea

Chris Welch's biography of Jimi Hendrix is one part resume, one part 'critical comment' (called doubt no doubt from Melody Maker's desk), three parts interview transcripts and 15 parts photographs. If you're the type that purchases books to leave lying disreputably on a coffee table in full view of visitors, this could be the one. Right at the end of the introductory paragraph, it says: "Jimi's death was an accident, as avoidable as the nonsense that pursued his career." The nonsense which followed his death, which includes this laugh provoking, has not yet ceased. Hopefully, it will.

Reading this book leaves one with a nauseous feeling - like watching a movie of a buzzard tearing decaying flesh from a corpse. Perhaps anticipating this, Hendrix said: "It's funny the way people love the dead. Once you are dead you are made for life. You have to die before you are worth anything." Obviously, some people are taking full advantage of this. Then there are the others. The one who refuses to come to grips with reality, "People say he's still here," one of the Hendrix groupies is quoted as saying. "But mentally and physically he isn't here. That's why he said: 'When I die, just keep playing the hits.' If you take that advice at face value, you'll learn a hell of a lot more about Hendrix than this book will ever teach you.

There is, however, a need for a definitive biography, not just a pocking about among the boxes. Hendrix was, after all, one of the rock culture's unique personalities - but it needs to be written by someone with more empathy towards his subject, someone not quite so obviously blinded by the flashing of dollar signs that he can't see the typewriter keys. The major problem with such a biography (and the same problem that Siadatto ran up against with his Bob Dylan book) is that no one really knew the complete Hendrix. This quandary was encapsulated by the Hendrix road manager, Gerry Stickells. "Everybody he had a different side. I don't think anybody knew him. I knew one side of him. I don't believe anybody knew where Jimi was really at, or what he was thinking about at any point, although a lot of people professed they did."

Welch is one of the older style of music writers, and when he escapes from transcription, this particular fact is painfully evident. The only 'original' comment in this conglomeration of recycled cliches is banal restatement of the obvious: "When a great talent dies early, it is often said that perhaps it was just as well, as the talent was obviously on the way down, and that a lifetime of mediocrity lay ahead," and so on.

The most enlightening section of the book is Keith Altmann's interview with the man himself, conducted a few weeks before Hendrix's demise. Marred as it is by the fatuous introduction, it does show that there is not necessarily a link between illiteracy and stupidity, even though the reverse may apply in Welch's case. Rapping about change he would like to see, Hendrix surfaces with this comment: "You have to be a freak in order to be different. And their freaks are prejudiced. You have to talk in a certain way to be with them. And in order to be with the others you have to wear your hair short and wear a tie. So we're trying to make a third world happen...."

If you feel that you must have this book, pick it up as a bonus with a subscription to Rolling Stone, and make your own comparisons. Alternatively spend the money on Elza Katz's 'Armed Love'.

The First New Zealand Whole Earth Catalogue

Reviewed by George Rosenberg

A mighty fine publication that will be bought, and should be bought by every hippy household in New Zealand, that will be read by every hippy member of every hippy household, and which will then lie in the bottom of the hippy bookshelf (because it is too big to stand up), until the marijuana planting season, or maybe the time of the year when you need pigs.

Every page opens a fascinating insight in a world where practical earthly things are no longer practical. If you ever have opportunity to fatten a nice little sow, or run a milking cow on your two acres of lush grass it is likely that you won't need the whole earth catalogue. The information is there, but surely all it is information which is inborn into practically every rural area in New Zealand. If you don't have the information inborn, just slip along to your nearest Government Bookshop, or your friendly Agriculture Department Farm Advisory Officer, and the book you buy off the man you ask will tell you all you need to know.

But who could keep you all the plants in New Zealand which can get you 'high' not your Farm Advisory Officer, only your Whole Earth Catalogue. Who, apart from your fellow penal inmates could give you such a wealth of information on how to shoplift, only your Whole Earth Catalogue. Who, apart from your wealthy, trendy and well (if conventionally educated) friends could tell you about all the modern, trendy schools which provide the only decent education in New Zealand for those whose parents can afford to send their children there, only your Whole Earth Catalogue. Who... how to turn a railway carriage into a house... Who... how to start your own underground newspaper... Who... how to build a geodesic dome, buy a typewriter, make wine and beer, beat your landlord, buy a good book, start a real revolution, grow coffee, alter your consciousness...

There can be little doubt that this book is fascinating to read, fascinating to dream about, vitally (for some) vitally useful, worth every cent of the $4.95 it costs (no profit, it claims... to the publisher) and due for a second edition this year. It's a bit like the Values Party.

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MAURITS ESCHER, born June 17 1898 in Leeuwarden, Holland, is one of Europe’s most original graphic artists - and an extremely skilled one. He is, without any doubt, primarily a graphic artist; he has said that most of his life has been spent in making some kind of analytic composition out of his subjects by means of graphic processes such as wood-engraving or lithography. Yet Escher sees unlimited possibilities in a theory that has been exploited for over 500 years: rendering the natural appearance of forms in space and through distance. Not content with the traditional theory, Escher combines several viewpoints in one print. The spectator has the sensation of viewing the scene simultaneously from above, below and on the same level. The artist’s technical mastery is unmistakable, making his most imaginative subjects convincing - sometimes frighteningly so. That his imagination is, to say the least, eccentric cannot be denied: his work is at once surrealistic, representational and macabre. Escher is mathematician, photographer, architect and visionary. He is all these things, and more: an artist.
Abortion Fantasy

Dear Sirs,

I was pleasantly tricked with Jacqueline McCragh's article (SALIENT March 19) dealing with the Women's Abortion Action Committee and the legalization of abortion.

There was that marvelous passage when she called forth Surveys and Statistics to add weight to her arguments. I remember the story of a certain Jacqueline McCragh who petitioned the court to pass Bill declaring the moon to be composed of cheese. You see, the court could not be satisfied and fed it the Starving Millions. The Premier had the back of the majority of citizens. Yet the Prime Minister declared: "It is beyond my power. I cannot change such a reality." 65.7% of the nation's women were heard to murmur: "What has any man to force his philosophy on us?" And Jacqueline McCragh herself said: "The goals of the Cheere Movement are distorted and the issue confused with fake philosophical and religious arguments." Obviously she was right.

Secondly, I too am concerned that backstreet abortions are hazardous to health. I am reminded of the story of the burglar who burnt his face and hands with an acetylene torch while trying to open the safe of a bank. This prompted a certain Jacqueline McCragh to petition Parliament to take all locks off safes in the interests of public safety. Also, the penalty for some burglaries exceeded 14 years so that the removal of such locks also meant the removal of the injustices of the penalty. It should be obvious to all moralists that the legalization of burglary would remove all burglars, just as the legalization of abortion would remove all illegal abortions.

A small word of disagreement though. I quote on page 3 of SALIENT (March 29) that the society for the Protection of the Unborn Child is termed 'Catholic dominated'. I am told that the Patron and the President are not Catholics, and would be loath to call it a Catholic cull for fear of unjustly insulting the majority of members.

Yours sincerely,
Beorl Goodman.

Franks Strikes Again

Dear Sirs,

Don Franks strikes again. Mr Griffiths of the Law Reform Commission joins the ranks of those manipulated and exposed by Mr Franks' remarkable intellect. These people are known to house such a personage of GF007 and doubtless many other officials of the evil "capitalist-militaristic power structure".

I wonder if we are going to be subjected to Don Franks' giant ego for much longer as the editors are going to start exercising a certain selection in the articles they choose to print.

Yours etc.
A. M. Jacobson.

The University is Not Perfect

Dear Sirs,

How trying it must be for you to be a part of the institutional network of a modern university set up to perpetuate the existing economic and social order. One wonders what kind of moral convictions your peer editorial writers must suffer or compromise institutional residence. Or did Mr Stoter on some occasion actually lead the procession to the registry to demand his fee back?

Perhaps the basic fallacy in Mr Stoter's disingenous search for truth is the belief that disciplined staffs at a university of the type he so willingly associates with, serves primarily or solely to satisfy vanity and to adapt students to their future roles in "the system".

Maybe Mr Stoter has a conception of an ideal society in which the kinds of skills and abilities that are taught in New Zealand universities are no longer necessary.

Devoid of greedy accountants (and for Professor Philips' benefit, of a roommate) and sustained by medical practitioners, dentists, archeologists, engineers, primary school teachers, and people stilted through their exposure to political scientists, historians, and scholars of literature, our society will flow with adventurous creativity. "Typical of conservative bohemia," scorned a man of letters in reply. Or is it? Possibly, in Mr Stoter's University of Uruguay his tutelages will be challenging teachers, teaching with honesty, clarity, and vigour the range of topics which Mr Stoter might approve - and genuinely inspiring students to seek the truth, whatever that may be, in question without fear of the foundations of Mr Stoter's ideal society.

In the meantime, however, we must staunchly bear the fact that the teaching staff are a cadre of mortals with certain particular skills and a reasonable range of normal human abilities.

Could it be that the ultimate villain, as Mr Stoter might imagine, the misguided search for truth or the economic structure of society?

The ultimate villain may very well be that chaos that seems to divide practically every statement of moral ideals from the implementation of those ideals.

Mr Stoter hopes that students will "at least question some of the more glaring illusions about the university". One might hope that in their questioning they will be able to distinguish as Mr Stoter clearly cannot, between a statement of fact and an expression of an ideal.

It may be that our universities are not particularly skilled at seeking or teaching "the truth", but that might not stop either Professor Philips or anyone else from suggesting that the search for knowledge "strengthens our true preferences" and the transmission of knowledge are proper or even central roles of a university.

I can conceive of student beliefs fostered not of student experiences which might, to use your rather odd expression, "enlarge these claims". It is, in all, well said and done, rather than music of those students in the United States who urged the destruction of these institutions were frequently shown to be not at all necessary to desperately seek realism when they were (under compulsory) about to leave.

Now, Mr Stoter, do you justify your continued association with the university if, as an institution it is as stifling as you suggest and if, in the final analysis, it is simply serving interests which are unacceptable to you? Or is it, after all, that you are a dedicated social democrat who will leave the institution is amended to reform within, or perhaps that you are a faithful Thomist persuaded that in the end, reason and justice will prevail?

But can one not unduly exaggerate with the ways in which our institutions have developed and changed over the last decade? Imperfect, they may still or always be. But to opt out simply because they fail to provide (however their own a Salient editor's ideals would be) romantic salvation at any cost.省级领导已就此事作出回应。
LETTERS

Catholics and Abortion

Dear Sir,

As Catholics have been quite rightly mentioned in "Salient" as being prominent in the extensive opposition to abortion, I would like to point out some reasons for this opposition.

First, there is the high value Catholics put on the sanctity of life. Part of this emphasis is due to the fact that we see that a person gains fulfillment only through using the rights and duties given to him at each stage of life. This also means that the human person has a dignity which raises him to be him out of the realm of merely seeking and enjoying a comfortable life. A person is meant for greatness. And pain and trouble often provide the opportunity for him to fulfill his dignity by resisting the temptations of the world.

Second, we realize that man knows the nature of the human person. Because a person is a being, certain actions are violations of his human dignity while other actions emphasize this dignity. Thus there is a person being unjust to another illustrates this. Because we know what it is to have rights but also to have obligations to ourselves and others, Catholics join with the many others in saying that fortitude violates our own humanity and that we are more of a human person in the world.

Finally, Catholics oppose the view that in this age mankind has grown-up, that the human race is nearing the peak of perfection. The examples of South African Africans and American and German civilization in Vietnam etc. show that technological advancement is completely different from moral advancement. Mankind is more clever now, not more good. So men still make wrong moral decisions. The human person always remains the same but potential for growth.

With these considerations, plus the fact that the scientific and medical discoveries that shorten the question weight heavily in favor of our Catholics. We fervently appeal to participate in the peace that is the most national and humane stand against abortion.

Yours,

Tony Brown

We Want Fat Freddy

Dear Sir,

I am disturbed (even more so than usual) at the lack of badger episodes of your friend and mine Fat Freddy, from the pages of Salient. Many of your young readers may have walked at each oncoming work and agree that Fat Freddy is one of the most symbolic of many aspects of this Institute and at the same time in the return of our friend to each edition of Salient.

I respect, on behalf of most free thinking students, to urge that this coloured Fat Freddy in future Salients or further action in the form of petitions or picketing, or even further destructions be taken.

Your humble servant

F.M.

P.S. Schon's head.

Solidarity with H.T. Lee

Dear Editor,

Enclosed is $17 for H.T. Lee. We were very sorry to report our moral support to Mr. Lee whom we esteem in financial difficulty. This is to show our admiration for the consistent efforts in the anti-apartheid movement in South Africa.

Overseas Student

[We understand that a number of donations from overseas students have been received, as tribute to his activities in New Zealand - Ed.]

Dear Sir,

I would like to comment in answer to the publisher's request "Effort" (14/97/8) written by Bert Ellis. Although I am not a Catholic, I hope this comment will be published.

I would like to point out that a Christian is a follower of Christ, who may be interpreted as "the one from Christ" and admit that we do not yet understand all that. We accept some statements on face value, I bet that when your teacher first taught you the dogma of man, this was without getting down on the floor by your knees and proving it. But when theologians (or rather, those who taught me the dogma). Have you a better code to live by? Who the hell uses Christianity as a yardstick - it's just a code to live by! How otherwise can you learn the strength coming from an absolute conscience and a true aim in life.

I've found strength in Christ. I have been wounded for VAC. This is my life during this time that had a wide attempt, twice (success on second time) brought up two adopted Nazi kids with some success and am still fighting for them. I think all of VAC students are fighting to see their danger in approaching the Christian faith.

(I dropped out of Psychology 1 after six months.)

Psychologist Technician (part time)

A Bloody Minded Reply to Felicity Tuohy

Dear Sir,

I asked for Felicity Tuohy and her pernicious treatment in the cop shop but feel she has done the nobility little good by her large and woman's greatest weapon, the period.

Of course the cure came at a moment of stress - it always does. Wise sisters count the days; if the timing out for a big occasion a sympathetic doctor can fix things with a few mind hormones. Real irregularity can disappear within a few months’ course of the pill.

Use the material at hand if caught out. A wadded handkerchief is first choice, a pad of toilet paper or newspaper the second - Russian women used newspaper for years and Felicity battle and doing more harm than good.

By the end of the Civil War there were incalculable bands of starvation throughout Russia. The peasants in particular fared very badly. For more than 5 years they had been forced to supply food to the army and the state. The situation at Kronshtadt, where food speculation was rife, was representative of conditions throughout the country, and the desire for a free market in food.

A free market was introduced under the New Economic Policy in 1924. Trotsky in fact advocated the idea a year before Lenin did, and had his view prevailed earlier the dissent not that ever the uprising would largely have been dissipated.

R. Gua falsely inquires a direct personal responsibility in Trotsky for the suppression of life uprising. Certainly as a member of the Bolshevik Government he shared his administration of the political responsibility. Certainly that through the New Economic Policy should have been implemented earlier that did not mean that the revolution should not cut its own throat for one to it.

Had the Bolsheviks failed to storm Kronshtadt while the sea remained frozen, the naval forces of the capitalist states would undoubtedly have intervened and sent a position of immense strategic value. However in the administrative sense Trotsky bore no responsibility for suppressing the uprising. All counterrevolutionary action was directed by Dumashevsky, the head of the Czars.

G. Rua talks naively about the anarchist Makosch. For all his 'surrender' the White armies Makosch was unable to defeat the Red Army because the well-kept Kolchak who supported the czar against the support of other the workers of the poor peasants. Why is G. Rua so reticent about the tsarist army?

For further information to refute anarcho theories do the research. I would write to the Marxist Labour Group, P.O. Box 3906, Wellington.

Yours fraternally,

Hector MacNeill

(Abridged - Ed.)

Poor Bloody Cat

Dear Sir,

Please let me convey, through your columns, my deepest respect to David Crayford's letter of "abundant froth". He has outrageously con- cerned for the poor bloody cat to the support of all over his severed kitchen walls, but not the least concern for his poor bloody cat, who has had to such much processed, garbary non-food. (jellinett is not even a bloody word).

For Christ sake what kind of values do students have, when they worry about with more than cats!

Yours sincerely,

Mr. D. Hooper

Money in the Bank

The Editor,

I am very great pity that Graham Bea, in his article "Blood on Trotsky's Tongue", presented such an incredibly biased selection of "facts" and "an article dedicated to the laudable aim of revolutionary denunciation." As Trotsky pointed out in 1938 those who make great play of the Kronstadt uprising "try to present the matter as if at the beginning of 1921 the Bolsheviks turned their guns on those very Kronstadt sailors who guaranteed the victory of the October revolution, Here is the point of departure of all subsequent fakery."

Precisely because they were the best revolutionaries the Kronstadt sailors were disarmed over more than a dozen fronts of Russia. Many of these replacements at the germans were revolution- ary peasants who hated the landlords but had no particular love for the working class or socialism. Trotsky wrote that by 1919 there were several million workers on the river. The city commissars and Kronstadt were "unbelievably

Rachel and Jan Calckoon invite you to...

enjoy eating in Plumes E superior. We are open every weekday till 9 pm. Fridays till 12 pm. Tel. 45-730. Please book for parties.

This is another amazing book which has recently become available at the University Book Centre. Magritte, a Belgian Surrealist who died in 1967, was a painter of revelations. Before he died, he created the most astonishing visual dialectic of our time.