



# Suara Demokrasi

Indonesia Human Rights Committee

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Phone/Fax (09) 815 9000 \* PO Box 68 419 Newton, Auckland \* email: maire@clear.net.nz

## Pacific Islands Forum 2006

Before the 2006 Pacific Island Forum in Suva, Fiji, the heads of government were extensively briefed and lobbied by West Papua groups around the world.

Regrettably the Forum failed to address the issue of granting observer status to West Papuan representatives, and nor did it acknowledge the popular campaign to establish West Papua as a Land of Peace. This broadly supported campaign rejects any kind of military or violent solution to the problem of West Papua and aims to provide space for political dialogue and create conditions in which human rights are fully protected, impunity is ended, and proper attention is given to the economic, social and cultural needs of the West Papuan people.

Indonesia Human Rights Committee coordinated a sign-on letter to Prime Minister Helen Clark which pointed out that the people of West Papua have great goodwill towards New Zealand and held high hopes that we would help to ensure that the Forum decisions reflected a firm intention to act to resolve the problems of West Papua. Over 30 NGOs including OXFAM, CID and Caritas signed on to the letter.

In a separate letter to each of the leaders individually IHRC urged the Forum encourage the Indonesian



Government to dialogue with the West Papuan leadership, and to recommend that the United Nations Secretary General be asked to conduct a review of the United Nations role in the lead up to the 1969 'Act of Free Choice' in West Papua. IHRC also urged that the Forum seek agreement for a human rights fact finding

mission to go to West Papua.

The Forum Communiqué did at least include a paragraph about West Papua, but unfortunately the concern for human rights is undermined by an emphasis on the failed special autonomy process and on the sovereign authority of Indonesia:

"Leaders welcomed the establishment by the sovereign authority, Indonesia, of the Papuan Peoples Assembly (MRP) and the moves towards the full implementation of the 2001 special autonomy law and the development of Papua. Leaders expressed concern about reports of violence in Papua and called on all parties to protect and uphold the human rights of all residents in Papua and to work to address the root causes of such conflicts by peaceful means. They also urged the Indonesian authorities to bring to justice the perpetrators of serious crimes in the Province of Papua."

## Papuan Identity and Special Autonomy

TAPOL Bulletin 184, October 2006 has an interesting report of a survey conducted in West Papua of 323 respondents. The survey was funded by the European Union, and undertaken by the solidarity organisation, SNUP with Kemitraan (Partnership on Governance Reform in Indonesia.) <http://tapol.gn.apc.org/bulletin/2006/Bull184.htm>

The survey revealed that most Papuans (60%) had no confidence in OTSUS (the 2001 Special Autonomy Law) and 76% had no confidence that the

provisions of the OTSUS law were being well-implemented. The Papuans were also very negative about any openings for Papuan enterprises and efforts to by local government to involve Papuans in economic developments in their region.

On the other hand, 96 % said they were proud of their Papuan identity and a majority identified themselves as either Papuans or as members of their tribal group. Only 14 % identified themselves as Indonesians.

# Reverend Socratez Sofyan Yoman

Reverend Socratez Sofyan Yoman the leader of the Baptist Churches in West Papua toured New Zealand in August-September 2006 was hosted by IHRC and Pax Christi.

Although gentle in his manner, Reverend Yoman packed a mighty punch and his seminars, speeches and sermons made a deep impression on the people he met from Whangarei to Gore.

His visit began with his participation in a seminar organised by IHRC and held at AUT University Auckland: "West Papua the Hidden Pacific Conflict"

He was blunt about the impact of heavy military and police presence in West Papua. It serves to protect the interests of the multinational companies like BP and Freeport McMoran and it protects the new migrants but the military "attacks, arrests, tortures, kills, rapes, imprisons the Papuan people, continually from 1963 to 2006". He emphasised that the OPM had now committed itself to peaceful struggle through diplomacy and lobbying.

Reverend Yoman said that the controversial **transmigration policy** had led to the new settlers now outnumbering the indigenous Papuans in their homeland. He described many other policies which have a devastating impact on the indigenous people:

- He said that the **family planning programme** is implemented much more intensively in West Papua than in the rest of Indonesia and raises the question of whether this is a deliberate attempt to lower indigenous population growth.
- **Alcohol abuse** from too freely available - "an effective way to kill the Papuan people."
- **HIV/Aids and prostitution** are escalating problems – with the HIV/Aids problem in Papua generally considered to be the worst in the Pacific and far greater than in any other area of Indonesia. Ordinary medicines and health care are out of the financial reach of many West Papuans.



➤ People experienced **cultural destruction** as indigenous languages and traditions are devalued and migrant values dominate. National schools do not value Papuan culture in marked contrast to the education system in Dutch times when the Church-dominated education system did respect Papuan identity.

➤ **Natural resources**, "especially forests, rivers, lakes, wetlands, animal and bird life are being damaged or destroyed" to serve the interests of **multinational corporations**. The **forests are being decimated** by illegal logging practices backed by the security forces. Papuan people have no control of this trade.

➤ All the best places in the **economy** are taken by immigrants, and the international corporations seldom employ Papuans. The indigenous people are literally marginalized. They sell their produce out on the street, while migrants dominate in the business districts and shopping centres.

Reverend Yoman had a strong message for the NZ Government which says it supports "**Special Autonomy**" for West Papua – it is not a solution but a new problem for West Papua. In his view the 2001 Special Autonomy Law has brought only the division of West Papua and the formation of the new province of West Irian Jaya, an increase in the flow of new migrants, increased militarisation and ongoing human rights abuses.

The **Churches** in West Papua are playing a vital role at present with their strong united call for West Papua to be declared a Land of Peace. They have also joined with major NGOs to call on Indonesian Government to commit to a process of genuine dialogue with the West Papuan people. The United Nations and international community should support this communication process.

Reverend Socratez Sofyan Yoman hoped to take his message directly to the New Zealand Government. Green Party Foreign Affairs Spokesperson, Keith Locke coordinated a small cross party group of MPs to meet him, but the Minister of Foreign Affairs did not attend. Rev Yoman was able, however, to greet Prime Minister Helen Clark. A longer meeting next time, please Helen!

## Papuans jailed for Freeport murders

The trial has concluded for the seven Papuan defendants accused of responsibility for the murder of three teachers, two American and one Indonesian near the Freeport mine in 2002.

Antonius Wamang received a life sentence and six others were handed shorter jail terms – two are to be jailed for seven years and four for 18 months. Independent commentators believe that the key points of evidence presented in the trial are equivocal, and leave unanswered key questions about Wamang's role and who was supporting him.

Eben Kirksey and Andreas Harsono in a paper titled "Murder at Mile 63" (Joyo Indonesian News/Pantau Exclusive Report) note that the Washington Post (2 November 2002) reported how senior Indonesian military officers, including then commander-in-chief Endriartono Sutarto, "discussed an operation against Freeport before an ambush near its mine in Papua" Did Indonesian military agents use their advanced knowledge of Anton Wamang's plans to guide his attack? Based on leaked U.S. intelligence reports, the Washington Post suggested the Indonesian

military may have staged the attack with the aim of "discrediting a Papuan separatist group"

Subsequently the TNI sued The Washington Post for libel along with two Jakarta newspapers that also reported on Indonesian military involvement in the attack.

When a US official claimed that the FBI investigation also found such evidence the US Embassy issued a formal denial to the contrary on behalf of the FBI.

Wamang admitted to shooting at the teachers' convoy, saying he believed it was carrying soldiers paid by Freeport McMoran to guard the mine. The other six, were detained in an FBI assisted sting and flown to Jakarta in an operation that drew strong protest in the West Papuan community. They refused to enter pleas and deny any links to the OPM. One of the lawyers for the seven, Johnson Panjaitan, has protested strongly about the conduct of the trial and the obstacles he faced which included no access to his clients for several weeks. The verdicts will be appealed.

## Munir case two years after death

Munir's widow Suciwati and Indonesian human rights groups are determined not to rest until there is a satisfactory investigation into his tragic death on board a Garuda flight to the Netherlands in September 2004.

Usman Hamid of the Solidarity Committee for Munir (Kasum), announced in October that the UN Special Rapporteur for Extrajudicial Executions, Professor Philips Alston, is prepared to become involved in investigating the Munir case. Hamid has also described support from the Netherlands and members of the US Congress and Senate.

Kasum activists have passed on information to Mr Alston including the findings of the government-sanctioned fact finding team, but predictably the Indonesian Government is rejecting the idea of international involvement.



Off-duty Garuda pilot Pollycarpus Budihari Priyanto was initially sentenced to 14 years in jail for helping to deliver a fatal dose of poison to Munir on his flight to Amsterdam. But the Supreme Court recently quashed the conviction and his sentence was reduced to two years on a charge of 'falsifying travel documents.'

It is widely believed that the National Intelligence Agency (BIN) was behind the plot, because Pollycarpus is known to have made some 41 cell phone calls to a deputy chief of intelligence at BIN in the days prior to Munir's death.

Suciwati, with help from the Commission for Missing Persons and Victims of Violence (Kontras), is also taking a civil case against Garuda for "negligence" which led to her husband's death.

What did Pollycarpus and/or his contacts at BIN have against Munir? Could it be his courageous work in exposing the Indonesian military's crimes?

# Human rights and the 2000 Abepura case

In December 2000, police in Abepura conducted a brutal reprisal raid attacking student dormitories and then detained over one hundred students. Many were severely beaten and two were tortured to death. Another student was permanently incapacitated. Swiss journalist Oswald Iten witnessed the beatings at the police station and later described the horrifying scene.

“One of the tortured men was virtually blind and had to be led in by the hand by another prisoner; I couldn’t tell whether his eyes had been totally destroyed or were merely swollen shut. The last one to enter was a large man, who fell over the bodies on the floor and lay there groaning horribly. He tried repeatedly to straighten himself up, only to fall back down again. Now and again the faces of guards appeared at the barred window, looking down impassively at the tangle of maltreated bodies. After nearly an hour and a half of groaning and spasmodic movement, his suffering visibly neared its end. About two meters from me, his powerful body raised itself again and his head struck the wall. A final labored breath issued from him, then his head dropped down onto the cement floor. At last his agony was over.”Oswald Iten

The events that provoked the rampage – a raid on the police station and the violent deaths of two policemen and a security guard – had nothing to do with the students.

West Papuan people held great hopes that in the age of ‘Reformasi’ those responsible would be brought to account.

The case finally came to court before the new Human Rights Court which was established in 2003. Although Indonesia’s National Human Rights Commission (KomnasHAM) named 25 suspects in its investigation report only two of the 25 police faced charges. The Coalition of NGOs for the Abepura Case (made up of NGOs from West Papua and other parts of Indonesia) kept up a continuous lobby to ensure that the case proceeded and supported the victims, many of whom attended the Makassar-based trial.

However, in September 2005, Brigadier General Johnny Wainal Usman and Senior Commander Daud Sihombing were acquitted of charges of ordering the torture and killing of civilians.

Annie Feith ([annie.feith@optusnet.com.au](mailto:annie.feith@optusnet.com.au)) writes in Inside Indonesia July-September 2006:

“For the survivors, and their supporters, the acquittal was sign that ordinary people cannot get justice. Would the verdict have been any different if the victims had not been Papuans? During the beatings, one student recalled the police spitting on him and saying ‘Your mother eats pig and you have the brains of a pig! Even with your college degree you won’t get a job. You Papuans are stupid; stupid and yet you think you can be independent.’

To Papuans the legal reforms have made no difference. The security forces still seem able to abuse Papuans with impunity. After the Abepura case, how can Papuans hope that their interests will be protected by the ‘reformed’ justice system?

## Negligent Neighbour

New Book out in February 2007: *Negligent Neighbour*. New Zealand’s complicity in the invasion and occupation of Timor-Leste Maire Leadbeater, Craig Potton Publishers - expected price \$29.95.

New Zealand was no innocent bystander when Indonesia invaded East Timor in 1975. Instead, as declassified documents from New Zealand and other western nations reveal, we were one of Indonesia’s inner circle of trusted helpers.

“The interests of a small nation were sacrificed to serve the strategic interests of a powerful and important western friend. The strategy was cloaked by a smear campaign against East Timor’s inexperienced liberation movement which was branded as dangerously unstable and communistic. That was easily sold to a compliant media.

It is true that New Zealand has to some extent recanted... But hypocrisy is often evident when our positive role in East Timor’s reconstruction is trumpeted as though we had no direct responsibility for the devastation.

Foreign policy continues to be forged without any public input and often with no parliamentary scrutiny. New Zealand continues to cultivate its ties with Indonesia and praise ‘democratic reform’ while overlooking the ruthless and unaccountable power of the Indonesian military. Just as in the East Timor case, New Zealand continues to sidestep the challenge to support West Papua which was cruelly and fraudulently deprived of its right to self-determination in 1969. “

# Dump Superfund shares in Freeport McMoRan

The Indonesia Human Rights Committee is calling on the NZ Super Fund to stop investing in US mining giant Freeport McMoRan. Since 1967 Freeport has been mining copper and gold in Indonesian Military occupied West Papua. According to the Super Fund's Equity Portfolio (as at June 30 2006) it had investments worth \$954,608 in Freeport. The company has a shocking record of human rights and environmental abuse. NZ's Super Fund has larger investments in UK/Australian mining company Rio Tinto, who have the rights to 40% of the ore mined as a result of a mine extension to Grasberg that helped finance in 1998.

Every day Freeport's Grasberg mine dumps as much as **"hundreds of thousands of tonnes of mining waste"** into West Papua's rivers. They have completely destroyed the traditional lands that the indigenous Amungme and Kamoro people rely on for survival and have forcibly displaced people from their villages. Freeport was the first foreign company Indonesia's Suharto dictatorship (1965-1998) made an agreement with. Freeport was allowed to write its own contract that gave the company the 'right to take land, and other property and to resettle indigenous inhabitants while only providing 'reasonable compensation' for dwellings and other permanent improvements'. The contract was made in 1967, two years before West Papua officially became part of Indonesia.

Freeport has also over the entire history of its operations in West Papua provided the Indonesian Military, who have killed around 100,000 Papuan civilians, with large amounts of money for 'security'. Whenever West Papuan people take protest action against Freeport they often end up dead. In the past the Indonesian Military has even bombed villages with cluster bombs after disruptions to the mine. In March this year large student demonstrations against Freeport broke out in Jayapura, West Papua's capital. Students were arrested, tortured and forced to

confess to taking part in violence by the Indonesian Military and Police.

"The NZ government should not be investing taxpayer money in companies that rape the environment and support mass murder" said IHRC's Cameron Walker

The government of Norway has specifically stated that its US\$240 billion oil fund is not allowed to be invested in Freeport McMoRan, due to its terrible environmental record. The New Zealand government should follow the Norwegian's lead and dump all Super Fund shares in Freeport McMoRan.

According to the Super Fund's website its ethical investing policy means: the Fund will not invest in countries or companies that have breached widely adopted international sanctions regimes or agreements in relation to human rights, labour and employment, the environment, and arms trading.'

Yet the Fund invests in Freeport McMoran, huge arms firms Raytheon and Lockheed Martin, Halliburton (major war profiteer in

Iraq) and the clothing firm GAP, which is infamous for using sweatshop labour. It seems the fund needs to have a close look at its own policies.

IHRC issued a press release calling for the NZ Super Fund to dump its shares in Freeport that was picked up by Radio NZ. Radio NZ also allowed Paul Costello, CEO of the NZ Super Fund, to comment on the issue. To quote the report he 'admits Freeport is one of a handful of companies it invests in which have had concerns raised over its operations'. Costello said he believed that change could best be achieved through engagement with investors rather than disinvestment. We would agree the NZ Super Fund should hold on to its shares if it was willing to raise motions at Freeport shareholder meetings about the environment or stopping payments to the Indonesian Military. Probably this won't happen ever, so it is best that our taxpayer money isn't used to help provide an economic base for Freeport McMoRan and other abusive multinationals.



## Indonesia and Australia sign Security Treaty

On the 13<sup>th</sup> of November the foreign ministers of Australia and Indonesia signed 'The Indonesia and Australia Framework for Security Co-operation'. The agreement will assist Indonesia to develop its stalled nuclear program; conduct joint border-protection patrols to prevent West Papuans, in particular, from reaching Australia's shores; and expand Australian military and intelligence ties, including with Kopassus Special Forces units, infamous for committing shocking human rights abuses in West Papua, Aceh and East Timor.

West Papuan solidarity activists are particularly concerned about Article 2 (3) of the treaty which states:

*The Parties, consistent with their respective domestic laws and international obligations, shall not in any manner support or participate in activities by any person or entity which constitutes a threat to the stability, sovereignty or territorial integrity of the other Party, including by those who seek to use its territory for encouraging or committing such activities, including separatism, in the territory of the other Party*

It is feared that this may mean increased government scrutiny of the political activities of West Papuans living in Australia and their supporters. Jason MacLeod of the Australian West Papua Association (AWPA) asks:

*...what does the security treaty mean for ordinary Australians who support freedom for West Papua, let alone West Papuan's residing in Australia? Will those people be put under surveillance and reported to the Indonesian authorities? West Papua has now become a mainstream issue in this country. According to a recent news poll 76.6% of Australians support self-determination for West Papua. There are support groups in every state and territory. Churches, unions, and schools have got involved. Only last week i was contacted by my local suburban play group who wanted to give \$100 to support a health and education project in West Papua. What does this security treaty mean for them? Could they be accused of supporting separatism and be put under surveillance by Australian government agents and have their name given to the Indonesian military?*

Rex Rumakiek, the Decolonisation Officer of the Pacific Concerns Resource Centre and a West Papuan, believes the security treaty violates the spirit of the Communiqué issued by the 2006 Pacific Islands' Forum that 'called on all parties to protect and uphold human rights of all residents in Papua and to work to address the root causes of such conflicts by peaceful means.'

Many Australian companies, such as mining giant Rio Tinto and arms manufacturer Australian Defence Industries, profit handsomely from the occupation of West Papua. Perhaps their interests come before human rights?

## The price of Kwila to West Papuans

An estimated 60 million hectares of pristine forest across Indonesia has vanished in the last 20 years because of over-cutting, illegal logging, land conversion, natural disasters and forest fires. The environmental groups British EIA (Environmental Investigation Agency) and Indonesian Telapak have exposed the vast export trade in Merbau timber to western nations, including New Zealand, where it is valued for hard wearing flooring and furniture.

West Papua has some of the world's last remaining large intact rainforests. These rainforests are millions of years old, are treasure troves of biodiversity and evolutionary history, and are critical to the global ecosystem. Merbau, in New Zealand known as kwila, is widely used as a decking timber and also for the manufacture of outdoor furniture, and nearly all of it comes from West Papua or neighbouring Papua New Guinea.

The Indonesian government zones millions of hectares of West Papuan forest as 'production forest', including some four million hectares in Papua's remaining intact forests - areas that conservationists are calling 'Paradise forests'. However, there is little monitoring of logging operations, particularly in remote locations, and companies often log illegally outside their concessions. Much larger areas are logged than is permitted under the licenses. Logging trails made by concessionaires also provide access for other illegal logging operations. The World Bank says that 70-80% of wood logged in Indonesia is logged illegally. Indonesian security forces protect and benefit from the illegal trading practices.

Greenpeace has been campaigning against the import of illegal wood products and the destruction of the rainforests in both West Papua and Papua

# Drip Kids

Anissa S. Febrina writes about 11-year-old Syaiful Ipul to his friends.

Beads of perspiration ran down his forehead, soaked his worn-out T-shirt and trickled down his right arm that gripped a black bucket with a yellowish plastic bottle in it. His bare feet were black and dusty...

"Another truck! Another truck! This one is mine," shouted Ipul to his friends as a fuel container truck approached.

The five children squatting along an alley beside a fuel depot in North Jakarta's Plumpang merely shrugged while Ipul chased the truck driving at around 15 kilometers an hour. The driver did not stop.

Several years of "training" has made Ipul quick enough to open the tank's cap with his left hand and push the nozzle of the plastic bottle inside with his right. In less than five minutes, he ran back to his friends as a tenth of his bottle had been filled with kerosene drained from the truck.

Ipul does this 12 hours a day — seven days a week — to bring home up to Rp 600,000 a month. "My father used to do this, my brother, too. Now, I am big enough to join them," he smiled proudly...

Dozens of children his age carry the label anak-anak tetesan (drip kids), a term derived from what they do

(continued from page 6 Kwila)

New Guinea. Greenpeace Forests Campaigner, Grant Rosoman says the kwila furniture on sale in New Zealand might be at sale price but it "costs the earth". Customers should only choose outdoor furniture with the FSC (Forest Stewardship Council) green label or ask for "Ecotimber" from community management forestry operations in the Pacific.

*IHRC suggests simply "Don't buy kwila!"*

Greenpeace Southeast Asia advocates a moratorium. On all large-scale commercial logging activities in the intact forest landscapes of Indonesia, starting with West Papua, until: "national and local forestry policies have been reviewed, proper landscape planning has been conducted and a significant increase in protected areas has been established."

A vast amount of timber is imported into China where it is converted into furniture, and other processed products. For the 2008 Olympics to be held in Beijing, the Chinese government has ordered \$1 billion worth

for a living: chasing returning fuel trucks to steal a litre or two that is left inside.

After delivering orders to gasoline stations or factories, the insides of the trucks' tanks are usually not really empty. Improper draining during delivery leaves up to two litres of gasoline, diesel fuel or kerosene in the tanks.

Armed with plastic bottles and nozzles attached to them, a boy can siphon off the leftover fuel, collect it until the bottle is full and sell it to local oil bosses.

The boys' nerve and speed are the only things that can beat fast-moving fuel trucks.

"There was a 10-year old drip kid, Satria, who was run over by a fuel truck two years ago. Since then, children below 14 are only assigned inside the depot," said 20-year-old Basuki who has been in the business since he was 12.

This is an world turned upside down. Parents letting their children loose on the streets in the hope that they will bring home some money and adults consciously allowing adolescents to risk their lives for the sake of their business. Now, where is the sense in that?

(Abbreviated from the *Jakarta Post* - October 2, 2006)

of rainforest timbers from Papua to be used in construction for the sports facilities. China is planning to use 800,000 cubic metres of merbau logs for this purpose and hopes to set up a processing mill in West Papua. It is against the Olympic ideal of bringing "people together in peace to respect universal moral principles" to hold events held in stadiums constructed from ancient rainforest timbers.

## What you can do:

**Check out** your local furniture shop and enquire about the origin of any products made from kwila. If it comes from Indonesia it is almost certainly sourced from West Papua. Let IHRC know of your findings.

**Write to** the Chinese Ambassador to NZ His Excellency Zhang Yuanyuan, Box 17257, Karori and ask him to convey to his Government your strong opposition to any use of West Papua's rainforest timbers in Olympic facilities.

# Willem Zonggonau 1942 - 2006

Ben Oquist



Willem (Wim) Zonggonau died in Royal North Shore Hospital, Sydney, on October 2 after suffering what is believed to be a massive cardiovascular event. He was 64 years old. Wim was one of the great West Papuan nationalists - struggling for a free and independent West Papua for over 35 years. Since 1969 he has lived in exile in Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea.

Wim was a politician in West Papua, serving both in the local Papuan legislature and the national (Indonesian) upper house in the 1960s. He was fluent in many languages (including English, Dutch, Indonesian) and traveled widely lobbying the world to help save his country from the brutality of the Indonesian military. He was a charming, intelligent, courageous man whose vision of a free, democratic and peaceful West Papua was unwavering.



Wim and Clemens in Australia

Wim witnessed the sham referendum (the so-called "Act of Free Choice") following Indonesia's invasion of West Papua in the 1960s. Wim and Clemens Runawery (who was touring with him at the time of his death) tried to travel to New

York in July 1969 to protest against the conduct of the United Nations and the fraudulent nature of the referendum. The men carried testimonies from many West Papuan leaders calling for independence, but they were prohibited from leaving PNG. While transiting through PNG (then under Australian control), they were taken off the plane, arrested and detained by Australian officials at the request of the Indonesian government.

In 2006, Wim and Clemens were intent on highlighting concerns about the new security treaty between Australia and Indonesia, and had met several politicians in Canberra, as well as academics and West Papuan supporters around Australia.

"Wim you have gone but our vision and mission will be accomplished. I am confident that there is a glimmer of hope at the end of the tunnel", Clemens Runawery said. Wim is survived by his sister Dolly, who lives in Vanuatu, and several other nieces and nephews living in PNG and West Papua.

Abbreviated from *Green Left Weekly*, October 11, 2006.  
<http://www.greenleft.org.au/back/2006/686/686p41.htm>



Clemens Runawery and Wim Zonggonau



**Subscription:** We welcome new members. For further information or *to join our e-group*, please contact Maire  
PO Box 68 419, Newton, Auckland  
Phone/Fax: (09) 815 9000 Email: [mair@clear.net.nz](mailto:mair@clear.net.nz)  
Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
Phone: Email: \_\_\_\_\_  
Donation: \_\_\_\_\_