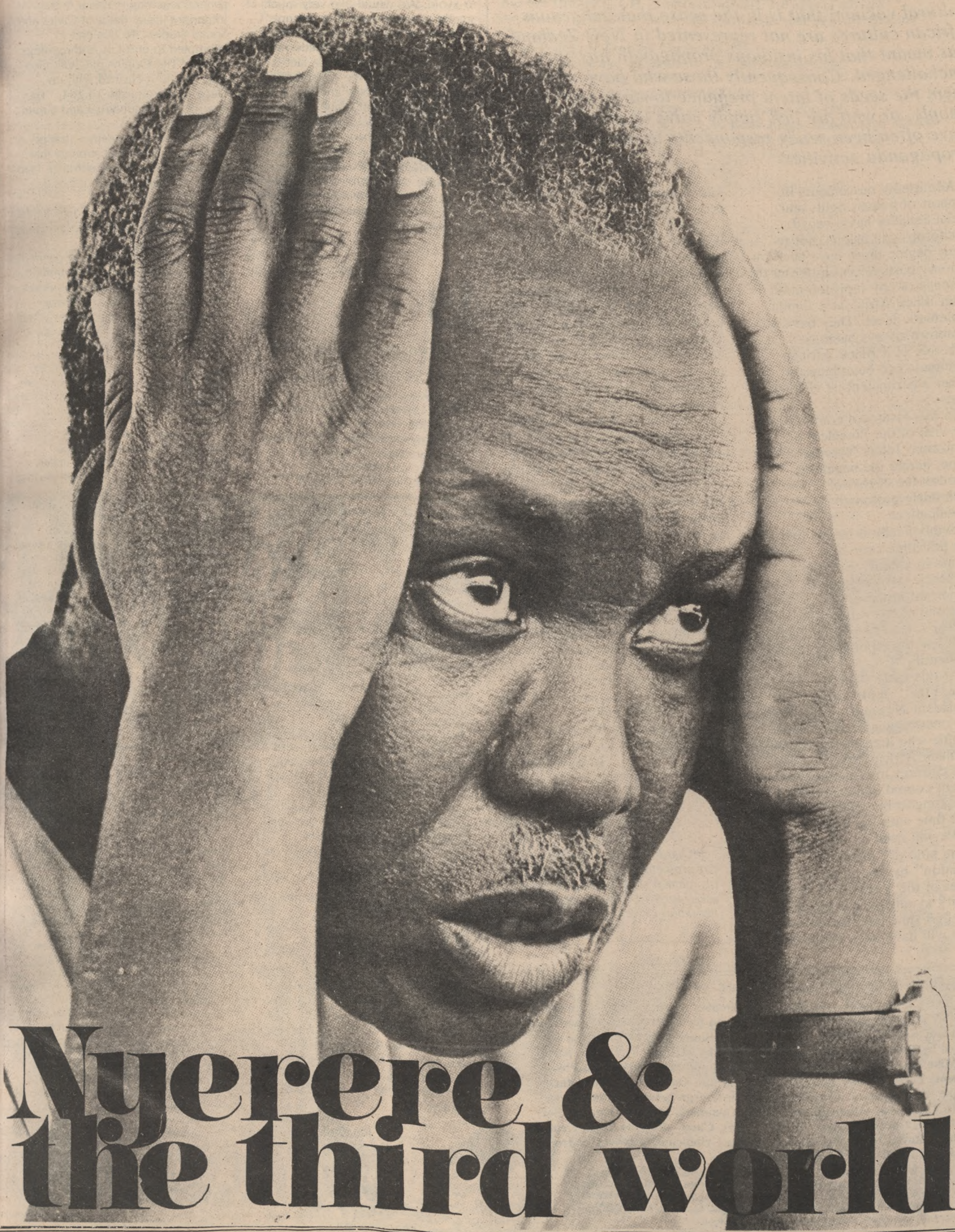
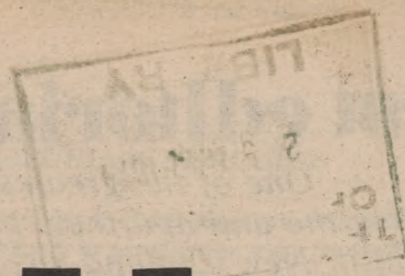


C88  
DUP

# CRAGGUM...



## Nyerere & the third world



## guest editorial

*One of the greatest difficulties confronting the anti-apartheid pro-racial equality movement in New Zealand has been the dangerously lopsided effects of permanent and visiting diplomats, predominantly representing European cultures.*

*This is especially so in respect of South Africa and to a lesser degree Portugal. The activities of the South African Consul General working in a kind of cultural vacuum that is in the sense that indigenous African cultures are not represented in New Zealand has meant that his insidious propaganda has gone unchallenged. Consequently those who have within them the seeds of latent prejudice towards black people, or who are just simply naive or uninformed, have often been ready respondents to such propaganda activities.*

Admittedly movements in support of human rights and racial equality have waged vociferous campaigns, but to some degree these have been on a proxy basis necessitated by the absence of any representation from Black Africa at a similar diplomatic level. They have not therefore always been as effective as if Black African diplomats had been here on either a permanent or visiting basis.

In this historical context then the visit of the President of Tanzania, Julius Nyerere will, I hope, herald the beginning (pardon the cliché) of a new era, with fairly profound ramifications.

Symbolically it means that for the first time ever New Zealand wants to identify with the authentic Africa. Equally important however it suggests that one of the world, and Africa's, leading political figures is happy to respond to this wish to identify.

At this early stage it is hard to assess the "ripple" effects President Nyerere's visit will have but one thing is certain. Those people who lumped the multitude of black African States, races and cultures into one big boiling pot of coup d'états and civil wars are going to be confronted for the first time with the truth.

We will need to anticipate some kind of "defensive reaction" by the proponents or allies of the "white and might is right" syndrome but this is really the first time the inherent evil of that will have been challenged

and exposed, and such a reaction is to be expected.

On the positive side, however, is Julius Nyerere's own personal philosophy which has been firmly implanted on the Continent of Africa and felt in many parts of the globe. This philosophy is best illustrated by his programme of Ujama — the essential worth of communities based on sharing and co-operation instead of competition and exploitation which has become the cornerstone of Western culture.

Furthermore, he is a great champion of the 3rd World and human rights in a down to earth way which one does not often see in persons in similar positions to the extent of rejecting the trappings of power status and money which tends so much to become the hallmark of political figures in comparable positions.

His presence will, I am sure, be felt in many ways which it is difficult to comprehend, but more important than the fact of his brief visit will be the symbolic effects of a whole new dialogue with Black Africa which can only lead to understanding, co-operation and beneficial changes in both societies.

Richard Mayson

Richard Mayson is the Government M.P. for Hastings. In his maiden speech last year he asked for government support for liberation movements in Southern Africa.

CRACCUM, Vol. 48 No 4. 19 March 1974.

CRACCUM is on the top floor of the student union building. Our phone number is 30-789 (ext 67 for editorial; ext 66 for advertising). We welcome help and visitors... come up and see us sometime. Anyway this issue was edited by Brent Lewis, layout and moaning by Malcolm Walker, reporting by Mike Rann and Bill Ralston. Advertising and nerg work by courtesy of Graeme Easte. Wendy Hoggard typed and Bob Lack distributed. Other people who helped or were nice to us are: George Packard, Simon Gilmour, Helen Clark, Steve Ballantyne, Murray Cammick, Jeremy Templer, Norman Kirk, Gordon Giffon, Phyllis Conns, Chris Brooks, Clark Kent, Richard Rowe, Roger Debreceny, Thelma Gribblehurst, John Woodroffe, Mick and Ian Sinclair, Alex Calder.

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## LETTERS

9

Dear Brent,

I was disconcerted to read your correspondent Rodney Turner's comments on sociology I (12/3/74). He has not got his facts straight. We are not piping any lectures and this is just the thing we are trying to avoid. We would like very much smaller classes as students are not the only ones grimly conscious of the problems of communication in our universities. The simple fact is that Sociology has the worst staffing ratio in the University and this is not the Department's fault. We are also making special arrangements for students who have clashes.

We would in fact like to hear from students like Rodney Turner who have complaints, either through our active staff/student committee or directly to me or other members of the Department.

Yours sincerely  
David C. Pitt  
Professor of Sociology

10

Sir,

A spokesman for the Auckland University SA supplied the N.Z. Herald with information stating that no streaking had taken place on the campus to date. While this may be true we feel that this gives a misleading impression of the leisure — time activities of Auckland students. On Wednesday 28 February for example 5 AUSA members were seen to streak across Grafton Bridge at about 11.00 pm. Informed sources have it that amber transfusions had abounded shortly beforehand.

Experience had been gained on Tamaki Drive the previous night and in the Auckland Hospital. Nurses home the same night. On subsequent occasions Symonds St and Albert Park have suffered the evil attentions of the particular group of streakers. Radio I will verify the Grafton Bridge strike thus supporting our claim to the title of first Auckland Streakers.

The sport of streaking having now gained so much publicity bores us intensely and we have turned to "anti-streaking", a pursuit in which the participants don as much clothing as possible. This may be done only by experienced streakers as the inherent dangers of the pursuit are not easily recognised by novices.

Yours  
The Mad Streakers

11

Dear Sir,

What half-witted bureaucrat is responsible for keeping the gates of Government House (facing the Supreme Court) locked at all times? As students we should have the same access to the grounds through this set of gates as through the open gates facing the Big I. Fair enough?

Yours faithfully  
Jonathon Livingstone  
Gatesmasher and others



12

Dear Sir,

More power to Craccum for bringing the University botch up over examination clashes out in the open!

I wanted to complement my basic degree in Education with useful general teaching material in the important social fields of Civics and Social Studies. To this end I attempted to enrol in Anthropology 3.206, "The Origins of Civilisation" only to find it clashed with my Stage III prerequisite 14.204, "The Evaluation of Individual and Group Differences".

While this may seem a strange course to some I feel strongly that it probably has more relevance than most of the approved courses done here.

Yours faithfully  
Another Bashed Student

Your complaint has been referred to Richard Rowe who is compiling Student submissions on this subject. Her reports that both the Senate and Deans Committee are reviewing the situation and he will provide more information shortly.

13

Dear Ed,

As President of the Auckland University Students International Meditation Society, a student union affiliated group which has been teaching T.M. (Transcendental Meditation) technique of relaxation on campus for the last four years, I feel bound to comment upon the appearance in Craccum of advertisements from a group styling itself "International Meditation Society". I draw your attention, and that of the student body as a whole, to the fact that this group is currently charging fees of around \$25.00 to \$75.00 for instruction in the technique of T.M. relaxation which we offer to the public and students free, moreover, this group has no legal right to use the name 'International Meditation Society' nor 'T.M. Society' nor 'Student International Meditation Society' as these are the names of registered Incorporated Societies having their headquarters at 133 Mt Eden Rd, and who will give permission to use the names only to those groups who do not charge fees or insist on donations for instruction in T.M. relaxation. The Auckland S.I.M.S. group has that permission, the group advertised in Craccum has not.

In answer to the public allegations made by the group improperly calling itself "International Meditation Society" that we, the A.U.S.I.M.S. group are not teaching T.M. because our teachers are not trained by Maharishi Mahesh Yogi I would make the following points:

1. A.U.S.I.M.S. teachers have the technique of T.M. relaxation from two of the many traditions which teach it. Firstly from the Western tradition of Ha Shemor, where it has been preserved since around the second century, and secondly from the Northern Indian tradition to which Maharishi Mahesh Yogi belongs, hence we happen to know that the technique itself is in each case identical, and is not the personal property of the International Meditation Society or ourselves.
2. As to whether we are teaching T.M., we invite students to come and learn the technique from us, free of charge, then go to the man and pay him his \$25.00 or \$45.00 or \$75.00, then compare the two. They will be identical. The choice is the Students'.

A. Smith

14

Sir,

The real values I defined. I c article in the Zealand Mo said — "At Party appeal comfortable observed th among the the middle reaction is t down to its standard of its own!

It is intere the Values I economic g growth". A tycoons fou which in 19 slowing dov to preserve this is the sc Policy. This the plight of traced not t but to the sc revolution v ecological t nature. It is inflationary monopoly d "aggressiver with their " Clearly, lim isn't the key environmen the capitalis The scien revolution, and proper favourable c

AND...

THEN EVERY BROKE OUT OTHER FOR IT OR RETI THING BEG

THEN EVERY BROKE OUT OTHER FOR IT OR RETI THING BEG



14

A question of values —  
a 'valuable' contribution

Sir,

The real nature and the social base of the Values Party must be clearly defined. I cannot but agree with an article in the May issue of the New Zealand Monthly Review 1973, which said — "At the bottom, the Values Party appears to be a bunch of the comfortable middle-class elite, who have observed that rising economic levels among the working class are reducing the middle class privileges, and their reaction is to keep the working class down to its current substantially lower standard of living in order to preserve its own!"

It is interesting to seek a parallel with the Values Party ideals of "zero economic growth" and "zero population growth". A group of European business tycoons founded the "Club of Rome", which in 1968 began to advocate the slowing down of economic growth rates to preserve the ecological balance — this is the source of the Values Party Policy. This new 'theory' is that the plight of working people is to be traced not to state monopoly capitalism, but to the scientific and technological revolution which is upsetting the ecological balance between man and nature. It is argued moreover that inflationary processes are caused not by monopoly drive for profits but by the "aggressiveness" of the trade unions with their "excessive" wage demands. Clearly, limitations of economic growth isn't the key to the preservation of the environment, or to the problems facing the capitalists countries.

The scientific and technological revolution, providing its potential is fully and properly utilised, creates the most favourable conditions for the

preservation, and improvement of the environment. But for this, as Marx said, "social production guided by social foresight is needed."

The struggle for human values (e.g. problems like pollution, ecology, racial equality, liberation of women), all must be waged under capitalism — but the issues of values cannot be detached from the fundamental need to change the materialist basis of society — i.e. from the capitalist mode of production to the socialist mode of production.

The problem of the basic human values today, it seems to me, is the elimination of exploitation of man by man. What is basically required to ensure a fundamental and enduring change in value, ethics or moral outlook of New Zealand society is the establishment of a new social base of socialist ownership of the means of production.

Values Party members and supporters, many of whom are sincerely concerned for progress (but still within the confines of capitalism), must, if they think, understand the objective laws of capitalist development before which both monopolies and governments are powerless, aren't going to give their "zero increase" theories any real support.

There is no necessity to persuade workers to curtail consumption, in other words to put the brake on the improvement of their living standards. As always the monopolies seek to make the working people pay for the ills of capitalism, and the increased cost of the competitive struggle.

I. TUCKER (Law Faculty)  
Acknowledgements to  
B. SKILTON (N.Z.S.U.P.)  
and W. BROWN (S.P.A.)

## NOTICE TO ALL STAGE I STUDENTS

The elections for class representatives in Stage I classes do not have to be held until the end of term I. However, to provide for your representation in the meantime the Senate has ruled that last year's representatives will remain in office to the end of this term. Hence here is a list of all people in this position who are still students. If your paper is unrepresented then bring any complaints/suggestions to the Students' Association Education Committee who will be able to put you in contact with someone else in the department.

Accountancy I: Trisha Garton 85-319.

Anthropology I: D.B. Gale 767-630, G.J. Northcott 2/11 Falcon St, Parnell

Ancient History I: J.M. Anderson 483-804, J.E. Foote 677-258

Art History I: Pauline Barber 600-332, Linda Gair 493-939, Graeme Cornwell 687-475

Asian Politics I: Dorothy Carter 603-377

Biblical History and Literature I: J.C. McEwan 675-230.

Chinese I: Mr Ewing 768-906

Commercial Law I: Peter Meads 468-254

Economics I: Joanne Jennings 52-358, J. Vogels 604-128

English I: Robert Pickering 719A Mt Eden Road, Deanne Hall 559-398

French I: Robin Anderson 607-913, Deborah Butts TGN 7702

Geography I: P Hoban 71-041, W. Taylor 75-664

Geology I: G.G. Gillespie HCK 43-622

German I: Robyn Webber 547-573, Tina Williams 362-417

Greek I: J.M. Ayers 374-787

Hebrew I: G.D. Bird 502-324

History I: John Kerr BSY 89-406, Ian McKenzie 765-371

Utakuab U: Marion Goile 360-383, William Blakely 447 Dominion Road

Japanese I: Allan Ng 86 Williamson Ave

Maths 120/140: I.C. Frayline 559-415, D.P. Gruschow 657-799

Maths 121/141: Marriane van der Kuilen 88-147

Maths 200/201: M. Lovelock 655-713.

Medicine I: Gavin O'Keefe 694-306

Music I: Evan Audley 71-042

Philosophy I: R. Sale 765-538, R. McPherson 761-472, Anthony Butler 484-262

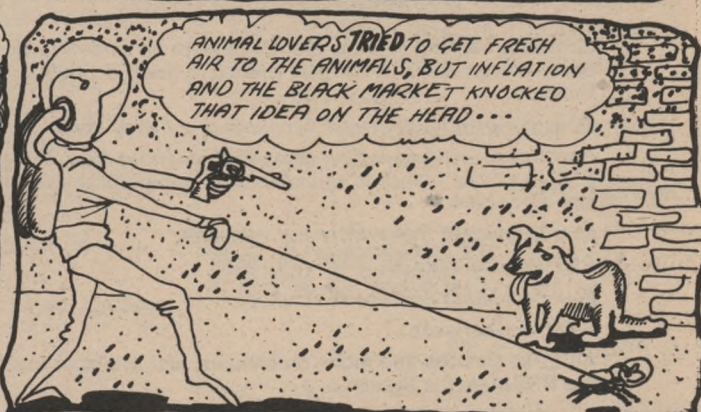
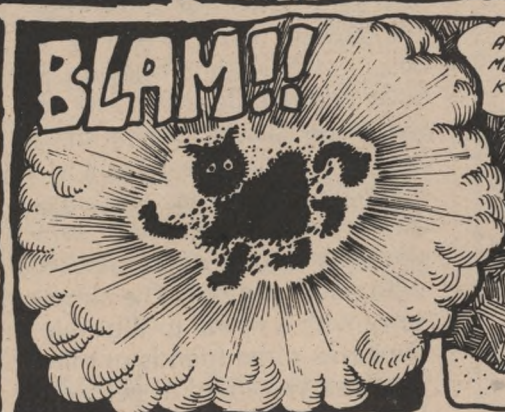
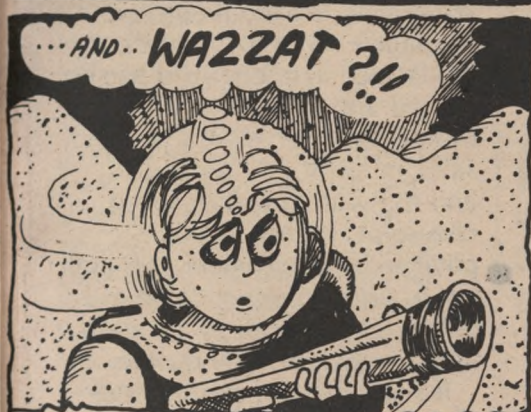
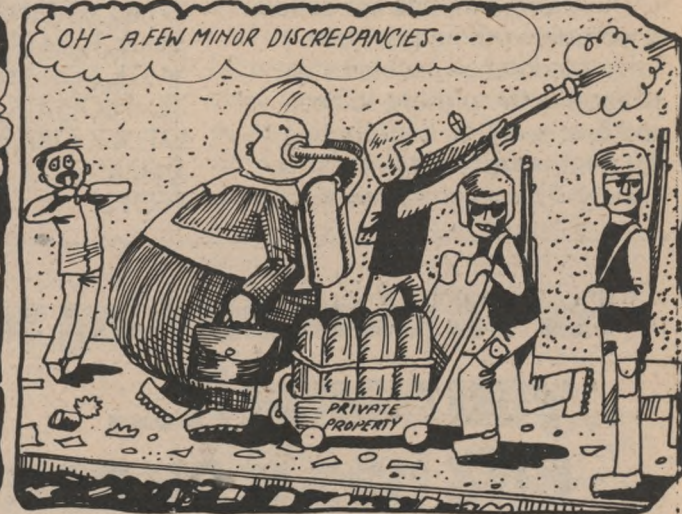
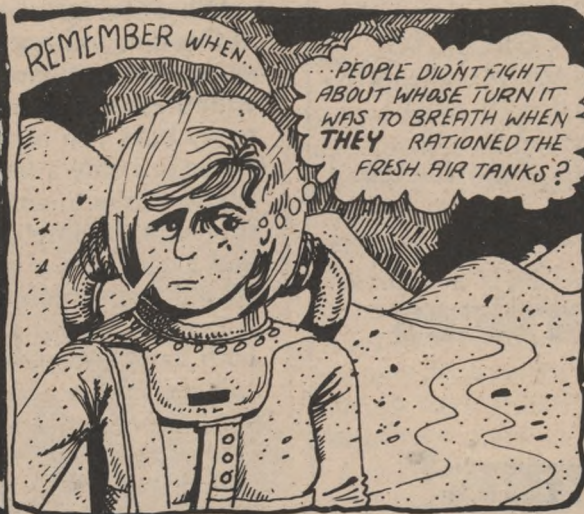
Physics I: Valerie Gunn 605-429, A.P. Kotegast 428-949, R.H. Lever 87 Tui Road, Papatoetoe.

Political Studies I: Lee Paterson, 11 Taupata Street, Mt Eden, Paul Hellyer 545-820

Psychology I: Warren Spanhake 457-532

Spanish I: Stewart McLean 601-258, Barbara Denmead 607-391

Zoology I: Janet Hardy 546-884





# money...

On March 21st there's an S.G.M. to decide whether the Students' Association should be allowed to make financial grants to outside groups. One group to which the Executive originally allocated \$500 was the People's Union. Craccum asked the People's Union if they would supply information about their activities and why they would be grateful for the support of students.

Recently the struggle of tenants in Norfolk Street to resist ruthless eviction, and the support they received from People's Union, gained wide publicity. For many people this would have been the first they heard of People's Union. However we have assisted with many struggles against landlords and police over the last two years, and support for tenants is just one of our community programmes.

From our headquarters at 15 Ponsonby Road we have organised, for over two years now, a weekly bus service for visitors to Paremoro Prison and a weekly Community Food Programme which currently serves over 200 households. For the last 16 months there has been a monthly bus service for visitors to Waikeria Borstal. Our Information Centre is open five days a week and we endeavour to support all people we hear of involved in legal, housing or other struggles. We put out regular newsletters and a free community newspaper distributed everywhere in the Ponsonby-Grey Lynn-Freemans Bay area.

These programmes are aimed at uniting working people to solve the kind of problems we all face in the present society, and eventually at contributing to the total transformation of this society. The value of our work

is dependent on the respect and support we win in the community.

We seek the financial support of students because we have never been free of financial problems. We have always depended on donations, voluntary levies on members and funds raised through dances, hangis etc., to pay rents, rates, printing costs, vehicle purchase and maintenance.

In the past we have had to pay thousands of dollars to the A.R.A for bus charters. A long-held dream came true a few weeks ago when we bought an excellent bus of our own which will be used for prison visiting and other transport needs of the people. When we bought this bus we were counting on the \$500 promised by A.U.S.A. No more harsh financial blow could be struck against us than for the grant to be finally withdrawn now.

We ask students to support our work. Other programmes such as a Child-Care Centre and a Medical Centre are limited only by lack of finances and suitable premises.

WE WILL BE GRATEFUL TO ALL MEMBERS OF A.U.S.A. WHO ATTEND THE S.G.M. ON MARCH 21ST IN ORDER TO VOTE FOR FINANCIAL GRANTS TO PEOPLE'S UNION AND OTHER ORGANISATIONS DEDICATED TO SERVING THE PEOPLE.

# uncle fred's flattin' fopum



Sorry — I've been busy the last couple of weeks. But anyway by now you've found a flat. Its three sections from Varsity, the rent is only slightly less than for a good room in the Intercont, the roof leaks and the toilet has been smashed, but it is home. Until you get tired of squatting in the back garden in the rain and start thinking about the minimum standards for dwelling places laid down in the various acts, regulations, by-laws and the like.

Like every bedroom and toilet must have an opening external window. Or every living room must have a fireplace and chimney or other source of heat. There must be cooking facilities for both boiling and roasting. Every house must have a bathroom with a bath or shower, an 'adequate' supply of water and a means of heating same.

There must be washing facilities comprising at least one tub and a copper or plug for a washing machine. If you think this is all a bit basic then you never had a flat like our first one which lacked two of these five requirements. Nice place though.

Which brings us to the point. In this day and age you sometimes just have to put up with these things — but if it really bugs you have a go. These are only a few of the simple requirements — the best source of information on these and local by-laws would be the Health Department or the local authority's Housing Division. Both have inspectors who can call and advise and they have the power to compel your landlord to meet the minimum requirements. This doesn't mean you get thrown out in the street till its done, but it is best to discuss whatever is bugging you with your landlord first and only use inspectors as a threat or last resort — they have a habit of slapping requisitions on things you are quite happy with, which does not lead to good relations with your landlord. The simple story with a moral to illustrate concerns some friends of mine who last year tried to get their landlord to repair gutters and in the end requested the Mt Eden Borough Council to help. The inspector came and agreed that the gutter should be fixed but

tried to get the flat busted up because their were men and women of opposite sexes living in sin with only one toilet. Argh!! If you want to know more about requisitions contact the Students' Association President, Edward Haysom on 540-628 and ask him about Garfield Street.

## EXPANDING FISH STEW

Now Tony and Margaret appear to have broken up I suppose you'll never know when he might drop in, so just in case here is the fabulous recipe for an old stand-by: Instand expanding fish stew or pie. Store in your cupboard at all times a couple of cans of smoked fish fillets or fish pieces or the like. When in need make up a noraml white sauce by melting about half an ounce of butter in a saucepan and stirring in half a tablespoon of unselfraising flour, then stirring vigourously while slowly adding half a cup of milk. Stir till thick, keep on low heat and add about two tablespoons of cheese — grated or finely chopped. Drain most of the liquid off the fish and dump it (the fish, not the liquid!) in the sauce along with pieces of hardboiled egg, chopped parsley, pepper and salt. Stir until heated through and serve with rice and salad or slösh into a pie dish and top with grated or sliced cheese or mashed boiled potatoes and put under grill until top is golden brown. Serve as before. One can of fish is about right for two or three people.

If you have any problems or questions remotely concerned with flattin drop a note into Craccum and they will be aired in this column.

Wednesday 20 March, Thursday 21 March, and Friday 22 March are BLUDDAYS. Come along to the Common Room for a free lie down, tea, coffee, bikkies and blood-sucking.

Bludday dance is to be held in the Cafe on Friday 22 March, starting at 7.00p.m. Come along to that, and hopefully you won't get a free lie down, tea, coffee, bikkies or blood-sucking!!!

## For efficient banking services you name it... BNZ has it on campus!

Complete banking services are available to all students, through the Bank of New Zealand Campus Branch in the Old Student Union Building.

Cheque Accounts, Savings Accounts or a handy combination of both.

Facilities for withdrawal on demand throughout New Zealand. BNZ has more branches and agencies throughout the country than any other bank.

Safe keeping of documents and valuables.

BNZ Education Loans.

Free consulting and financial advice.

Full travel services.

All these services and more, on campus, and available to you through the BNZ Campus Branch.

Never underestimate what the Bank of New Zealand can do for you!

If you'd like more information on any financial or associated matter, call at the BNZ Campus Branch, and arrange time for a chat with Russ Blakeman: he'll be very pleased to help. Or, ring him direct on 370-385.



Full banking services at the

## Bank of New Zealand

Campus Branch,  
Old Student Union Building.



# pooh corner



Interested in compost? Of course you are. No good environmentalist should be without a compost heap, not only will your weekly garbage output be cut in half but your garden can become naturally enriched with your home's biodegradable waste.

Compost heaps are relatively easy to build. If you lack the good old Kiwi "do-it-yourself" instinct or are just plain lazy, you can pay \$20 for a genuine fibreglass professionally built bin. But if you are a dinkum Kiwi, or like me just plain mean, you can make an equally efficient homemade model.

The directions are relatively simple; rip off a large packing case from somewhere approximately 3x3x3 or even larger. Take the top and bottom off, put a handle on one and use it as a lid. Place the box in a sunny, screened spot in your garden (this article might be of little interest to those who live in high rise apartments, of course). From here on the going is easy, simply save all your organic waste; peelings, tea leaves, egg shells, bread, meat, even matches and cigarette butts, fluff out of the vacuum cleaner (in fact anything that will rot) and place it in your wonder bin. Spread it evenly over the area inside, then cover it with soil. Every three or four inches of garbage and soil add a handful of lime and one of blood & bone, plus a few handfuls of sand. Remember to water it once a week so as to consolidate, pressing it down occasionally. When the bin is full tap the sides of the bin with a spade and lift the box off the pile moving the box to a nearby site, where you can begin again. From now on it's only a matter of waiting three or four months till the compost becomes usable.

So, all you environment-conscious people, now's your chance to lighten the load on the city's dumps while giving your garden the kind of boost artificial fertilisers never could.

by GREEN FINGERS

## STUDENTS — THE RELUCTANT TRADE UNIONISTS

This is by no means an attack on students but an attempt to explain why a student who works in industry during the summer break should support and join the particular Industrial Union which applies. In most awards a provision is made to cater for student labour.

My own experience is that when approached to become a member a very large proportion refused and this causes difficulties and lack of understanding between workers and student workers. In my particular field, many students get jobs with roofing contractors and have the protection of my organisation with regards to wages and conditions with particular reference to safety conditions and the legal complications resulting from accidents to which roofing is prone. "Especially for the inexperienced worker".

This reluctance to participate is difficult to understand because members of the student body already have a Union and in many fields of endeavour (doctors, lawyers etc), to which students aspire they will be required to join a union of some description either by law or for protection.

The fundamental truth is that in our society the need for groups of people to unite for the good becomes more apparent as our society becomes more complex. I feel that more student participation in Industrial Unions would benefit both groups of workers.

Eric Duncan  
N.Z. President  
N.Z. Plumbers and Gasfitters  
Union

## AUCKLAND LEARNING EXCHANGE

A Learning Exchange is an attempt to enable a person to gain access to three different types of educational resource which are not catered for to any great extent in a formal learning institution:

a) skill exchanges, where people are able to list their skills and the conditions under which they are willing to serve as skill models for others.  
b) peer-matching, where people are able to contact others engaged in the same learning activity as themselves,  
c) a reference service to educators-at-large, whose addresses and self descriptions will eventually be available to potential clients. The Auckland Learning Exchange is concentrating on the first two of these, the skill exchange and the peermatching. Last week this small article was run in both Craccum and the City News. The response in the few days that it has been operational has been encouraging.

The Auckland Learning Exchange was an idea of both Michael Tyne-Corbould, (Welfare Vice President AUSA, 1973) and Peter Firkin (Youth Activities Officer, Dept of Internal Affairs). The first meetings about the Exchange were held in October last year. From that meeting the idea developed with the support of City News and with talks with Gordon Dryden. The Exchange, at the moment is concentrating on the establishment of the idea and a working out of the organisation. At the moment the organisation is run on a voluntary basis, for as many hours as is necessary, through the Community Volunteers' office.

If you have any enquiries about the Exchange, an offer of knowledge you'd like to impart to others, or something that you'd like to find out about or even discuss with others, ring the Auckland Learning Exchange at 549-710, or contact Cora Baillie, Welfare Vice President, c/o the Students Association Office.

Cora Baillie

## ECONOMIC III COMMERCE STUDENTS IN ACTION

These days it seems always to happen that at the beginning of the year you get asked how you want your final assessment made. The departmental position is dredged up, and plays a prominent role in the next thirty seconds silence before the lecturer unanimously announces that the proportion of in-term assessment will be 80/20, 70/30, or whatever.

But I didn't agree, not for a moment, and so economics 301 was forced to have a discussion in which people actually took part!

It turned out that everything boiled down to two proposals:

1. 6 compulsory pieces or work during the year, all marks from which will contribute to the possible 30% of the final assessment.
2. 6 compulsory pieces or work during the year, with only the marks from the four best assignments contributing to the 30% of the final assessment.

Apart from the lecturer, who shouldn't have been allowed any say anyway, the main support for the first proposal came from a rather older person who had earlier solved the problem of the nominations of our class "representative" by suggesting "The next person who comes through the door". This person is an idiot, but the silence agreed. . .

The vote went 16/13 in favour of proposal 'one' and one can only wonder at the intellect and motivation of the 16 people. The implications of the alternative proposals are quite clear, and that a majority of apparently intelligent, hopefully articulate persons, all 20 or older, should vote for a system that allows no viable flexibility of work assessment during the year, and that in a very real way makes each piece of work a separate exam in itself wity all the associated paranoia, is utterly amazing. The advantages to students (of the second proposal) in every way are so obvious that. . .

. . . Well, perhaps they're not. Perhaps its just me.

Keith Walton

# help

Casual freelance studio assistants wanted for video production work. Studio experience desirable. Please write to:

Production Department  
Vid-Com Ltd.  
P.O. Box 1409  
Auckland.

## Capping Rag

Material wanted for parody on "popular" weekend press. \$20 per page. Contact Mike Rann at Craccum office-or ring: 488-621.

ATTENTION ALL FLATTERS:  
If you are finding flattery something of a hassle, it may be that you are approaching it in the wrong way. In order to assist the flattery fraternity, particularly new-comers, Studass has published a GUIDE TO STUDENT FLATTERY, available now from the main office at 40 cents a copy; also available by order through most book sellers.

## MAYOR?

The chances of Labour casting its stakes in the Auckland mayoral race, seem to be more and more tenuous.

Within the Auckland region of the party opinion is divided, and the feeling from Wellington is that the party has to much to lose and little to gain by challenging the present incumbent. This was emphasised in a scarcely veiled manner, by the Prime Minister, when he was in Auckland recently to attend the Samoan royal Kava ceremony.

Mr Kirk went out of his way to praise Robbie and there were few there who didn't glean what he was



Last time we gave an arid lecture on the theory of tasting. Let us now consider some particular wines. First, Penfold's Riesling Sylvaner 1973, one labelled just that and the other also stamped Bin 2. Let's call them Bin 1 and Bin 2. I believe that the difference is that Bin 1 comes from Gisborne grapes while Bin 2 comes from Waimauku grapes. Both wines were a pale yellow with almost a brown tinge, Bin 1 being slightly deeper. Bin 1 had the pleasant delicate fruity nose typical of the best Riesling Sylvaners whereas Bin 2 was coarser and with a trace of sulphur dioxide. Bin 1 had a light fruity Riesling Sylvaner flavour but with a sulphur dioxide aftertaste while Bin 2 had a generalized winy flavour with not much Riesling Sylvaner character although quite pleasant. Both are quite good wines although the Bin 1 is better, having more delicacy and breeding. However, a week previously when I also tasted both of these wines it was the Bin 2 which had the more sulphurous character which illustrates the saying that "There are no good wines": there are only good bottles."

It will perhaps be instructive to also consider the 1972 vintage, the first year that Penfold's marketed a Riesling Sylvaner. When it first came on the market at about six months of age it was a pale yellow-brong with some gas bubbles in it and had a very pleasant fruity Riesling Sylvaner nose and flavour. Infact it was so good that I considered it to be the best Riesling Sylvaner of the vintage. The gas bubbles did not, as you might expect, indicate that the wine had gone off. Rather the bottles had been sparged with carbon dioxide before being filled to displace the air and prevent oxidation of the wine. However for the 1973 vintage they have used sulphur dioxide to prevent oxidation and unfortunately, as frequently happens,

there is an excess of sulphur dioxide in the wine giving it an unpleasant smell and taste.

In the eighteen months since its release the 1972 wine has deepened in colour to a medium yellow with a brownish tinge and its nose and flavour, although still fruity, have broadened and matured and now show some age. The wine is still very good although it perhaps was better its first year but it is a personal matter whether you prefer a young fruity white wine or one with more development showing some of the characters that develop with age.

A pedagogical and polemical footnote: Riesling Sylvaner is a cross between the Riesling which

makes the greatest German wines and the Sylvaner which makes more common German wines. The grape commonly grown in New Zealand under this name would be better called Muller-Thurgau after the Swiss hybridizer who developed the cross as there are other crossings between the two grapes. The Muller-Thurgau is a fairly prolific cropper and makes a light fruity early maturing wine, lacking in the finish and backplate. Although it has been grown in New Zealand for many years and is hailed by some as our best white grape it is only in recent years that a few wine-makers have made the light, fruity, delicate early-maturing wine which I think

is the best use of the grape.

Yet I remember some of the Corban's Riverlea Rieslings of the 1960's from this grape which developed considerably in bottle over periods of about five years. It is unfortunate that its parent the Riesling is not grown in New Zealand, since it produces a wine of tremendous bouquet, flavour and quality and is capable of undergoing considerable aging. However it is a shy bearer and ripens late so it is perhaps not surprising that our growers have not been prepared to plant it.

Anyway, the Muller-Thurgau at present makes several of our best white wines so if you see a wine labelled Muller-Thurgau, Riesling Sylvaner or Riesling, try it. Remember though that it may not be very pleasant and even may not have any Riesling Sylvaner grape in it as there is no law in New Zealand that wines should be made from the grape whose name is on the label.

Brief comments on some other 1973 Riesling Sylvaners I have tasted follows: Babich Riesling Sylvaner: Pale yellow with a brownish tinge, carbon dioxide bubbles. Fruity sweet Riesling Sylvaner nose and flavour, a very good wine. This is, I think, the best Riesling Sylvaner of the 1973 vintage. The Babich Riesling Sylvaner is always good but it is not particularly easy to come by. Cooks Gisborne Riesling: Pale yellow with a peach tinge. A nasty green Riesling Sylvaner nose and flavour. This had a magnificent Riesling Sylvaner aroma during fermentation but the wine is very disappointing.

Nobilo's Huapai Valley Riesling: Pale to medium yellow-brown. Slight nose. Nasty vaguely Riesling-like flavour. Very disappointing.

Corban's Sylvaner Riesling: Pale yellow. Fairly pleasant fruity Riesling Sylvaner nose and flavour marred by Sulphur Dioxide.

Roy Swenson



this carefully saved prime advertising space is to say that there is a meeting for everyone curious or interested in CRACCUM. on WEDNESDAY @ 4.00 pm in the EXEC LOUge. Know your local Craccum store



Internationally, the "Red under the bed" stance of Western countries has all but died.

Largely through trade and "detente" the traditional barriers have started to break down. Tourism helps as well.

Cinderella of the piece is the German Deomocratic Republic. This country, now the ninth largest industrial power, has for many years been regarded with suspicion and contempt. Largely, with propaganda from Bonn, the East Germans have been isolated from the Western World.

Their recovery in economic terms however is remarkable. After being industrially "raped" by the Russians, they were required to pay repatriation for

fifteen years after the war and fed up to twenty Soviet divisions at the same time.

Today their skill in technology has an international reputation and at last they have been admitted to the United Nations.

Seen by many as a Soviet "buffer" state, these Germans have created some notable firsts. The largest sports university in the world is there and in the last Olympics were the third in the total count of medal winners.

Their technology is available for export as well. Australia is benefitting from this in the development of the brown coal industry.

Whitlam, recognised the German Democratic Republic two weeks after his election.

New Zealand has not yet done so, but did not take too long to recognise the Fascist junta in Chile.

These Germans want recognition, they want to trade they need our wool, we, their technology.

Last week a committee was formed in Auckland to assist in promoting understanding.

Called the New Zealand G.D.R. Friendship Society, it will attempt to promote the exchange of culture and economic information, by way of films, books, meetings etc.

Anyone interested, Phone 32-214 Auckland and ask for details.

You could also send Kirk a telegram and ask him to hurry up!

Paul Halloran



# Of Cabbages & Kings...

STUDENTS AND COPS AND DRUGS

## In the Station

If you think you have the right two phone calls and are not obliged to make a statement until you are in the presence of your lawyer, you're in for a big shock. In the station you are on the cops' home ground (a distinct psychological advantage — for them). Remember, they are only answerable to themselves. You will probably be denied you phone calls or a lawyer until you make a statement. And then, of course, it will be too late.

## METHODS OF EXTRACTING INFORMATION

The Police employ a variety of mind-games in their attempts to extract a statement. The commonest are:

### (i) THE OLD "ONE, TWO"

This game is for three players, you, a "nice" cop, and a mean, brute faintly resembling a gorilla, who is often referred to as the Detective-Sergeant. Scene: A table, and two chairs in an otherwise empty white-walled room. You are sitting at the table, alone, confused, frightened!!!

Enter the mean brute, (hereafter known as M.B.) with a puzzled look on his face he grunts, "Wot's goin' on 'ere then." You do not reply as he seems an overbearing chap. Upon your silence, the cogs slowly turn in his mind and his expression changes. "So you're the druggie!", he says menacingly, "What did they catch you with this time?"

You mutter "Grass" (checkmate in four moves).

He asks you to repeat yourself. You do slightly more articulately.

M.B. "Where did you get it from?"

Y. "I don't know."

M.B. "Too much drugs, eh?"

"No," you reply, falling into the trap.

M.B. "What is it then? (PAUSE)"

"I wish you would answer me (cracks his knuckles). The's two ways we can go about this. You tell me eventually. I can put you through the wringer for five hours, then I knock off and someone else takes over. We can come and go but you stay here."

The aim of this short debacle is to familiarize and psychologically prepare the uninitiated, with and for, methods of police interrogation. (That bit's over said the bishop to the actress).

We assume the reader has a prior knowledge of his legal rights in relation to arrest under the various Narcotic Acts. We shall assume you have already been arrested.



He then proceeds to wipe the floor with your head and face with assistance from his fists and boots. This may seem fairly brutal but there is a calculated logic behind it. On occasions he will stop and question you again. If you manage to avoid answering any of his questions; M.B. "I don't want to have to hit you again. My knuckles are getting sore..."

He will then clench his fist and with a fixed stare, look in your eyes with a threatening

grimace. This approach shows the training in psychological aspects of interrogation. It is waiting for the next punch, not being punched, that breaks you down. During the beatings he will often pretend to lose his temper. In your confused state of mind you will probably believe he has. This is the crucial time.

Enter Mr Nice (benevolent, father-figure type) who tells the M.B. to cease and desist. He then begins to talk quietly to you, taking a fatherly attitude,

he tells you about his son or daughter (brother/sister) who happens to be about your age and slowly he works the conversation around to you and your situation, all the time playing on the fact that you feel obliged to answer his questions because he's SO NICE, and he saved you from a beating. His innocuous questions become more and more leading until finally he has wormed out all the information he needs for further charges etc.

(ii) SEVERAL OUTRIGHT LIES ARE PERPETRATED BY THE POLICE TO OBTAIN STATEMENTS.

(a) "Your mates' told us everything. Why don't you make a statement?"

This is a classic bullshit. The police do need a statement to lay a charge. If "your mates confessed" why do you need to. They won't be any easier on you if you do.

(b) Confess to possession and we won't charge you with supplying." Never bargain with the Police. This is your lawyers job.

(iii) A NEW TRICK IS TO HAVE ANOTHER DRUG SQUAD OR C.I.B. MEMBER POSE AS A LAWYER AND ASKING YOU TO MAKE A STATEMENT TO HIM.

If you haven't run a lawyer then suspect foul play if someone arrives and says they are your lawyer.

If you have to ring a lawyer that you don't know or can't recognize, be extremely wary of him until he establishes his credentials.

There are endless variations on these ploys. Most can be picked up at an early stage.

Always remember, no matter how hard it is, what you don't say cannot be used against you. Say nothing. Anything you do say will probably be twisted in court anyway. Stick to a written statement made in the presence of someone you know to be a lawyer. This is the only evidence that you have given that can be used in court. They will be able to use verbal statements, purported to have been made by you, against you.

Remember: Admit to nothing, more important, SAY NOTHING.



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30-789 ex 67 & ask for 'Brent'.****PUBIC PEER-IN** — Craccum Male Awareness Seminar, 1/4/74. "Every liberated male should know his own body". Recognising the need for true exposure on the nature of male organs and their social significance Craccum has organised this seminar to help students to know themselves. New forms of deodorants — now on sale in America — will be demonstrated by a panel of experts.

Because of the nature of these talks women will be prohibited, so that men can discuss their genitals without fear of embarrassment.

P.S. Bring your own mirror.

**CRACCUM ABORTION SERVICES  
(INC)****Wanted:** One small Vacuum cleaner, Tellus Industrial. Also large knitting needle. Ph. 30-789 anytime day or night.

# BROKE...

**With less than two weeks to go before money runs, out the A.T.I. Students Association still has no assurance from government that the bill introduced on Friday to legalise collection of Student Association fees will be passed.**

"We're broke," said Student Association Managing Secretary Stafford Guest.

"We can last two weeks on the money we have now. This is our biggest crisis yet and we have used this opportunity to embarrass the Government into doing something."

Inaction and seeming disinterest by Education Minister Amos in introducing legislation has resulted in the embarrassment of both the Ministers department and the A.T.I.S.A.

The Minister's procrastination has put the association in a position whereby they must freeze the \$35,000 collected this year until a decision is made.

Accumulated fees from the past two years may have to be returned.

The Students' Association has known since 1971 that the collection of fees was illegal but it went ahead on the assurance from National's Education Minister Pickering that legislation would be introduced said Stafford Guest.

Students who have refused to pay the fee have in the past been asked to donate some money to a worthy cause, such as the Institute library. Now that some have written to Mr Amos questioning the legality of collecting fees the Association has been caught up in its present difficulties.

Unlike the Christchurch and Dunedin Technical Institutes where fees are collected on a voluntary basis, the A.T.I. takes the money at enrolment time for the sake of convenience.

The money is collected by the Institute Administration for the Association, but Student Services Officer, Allan McGregor must sign all outgoing cheques, for the administration.

Mr McGregor did much of the ground work in setting up the present Association in 1972 and recommended the appointment of a full time managing secretary.

"the Students Association before 1972 was a stop-start affair marked by only temporary enthusiasm, so we tried to get some professionalism into student affairs and I think we have succeeded.

If the A.T.I.S.A. fails now, three years of hard work will be lost overnight. We will have to start from scratch again" said Mr McGregor.

The closing down of A.T.I.S.A. will put 14 Association employees out of work, as there is no money to pay them. The staff wages bill is now over \$1,000 per week.

Student services are in jeopardy, the Association has negotiated travel concessions, discount buying and valuable A.R.A. bus concessions which are worth \$40-\$50 a year to some students.

Free phones and car parking are provided, as is advice on accommodation and employment.

The biggest blow will be the closing of the cafeteria which provides seating for 350.

Despite enthusiastic pre-election promises and post-election assurances from Mr Amos that he would introduce

appropriate legislation, all the A.T.I.S.A. has is his latest promise is for action "later in the year".

On Sunday March 3 at a meeting called to discuss the Carrington Technical Institute it was in fact the Chairman of the A.T.I. Governing Council, Sir Reginald Savory who put pressure on the Government to resolve the fees issue and at the meeting seven M.P.'s from both parties agreed that immediate action was necessary.

Last Friday Muldoon exposed Amos' excuse of difficulty in drafting the law, by producing a Private Member's Bill himself.

Muldoon's Bill has three sections:—

The first empowers the governing body of a Technical Institute to impose and collect such fees as it considers reasonable from the students for the benefit of any association or organisation of students and to dispose of the fees.

The second section provides for the fees collected to be applied only for the benefit or the welfare of the students of the institute or of any association or organisation of students.

The third, states that the payment of fees shall not imply membership of any association or organisation of students.

At the New Zealand Technical Institutes' Students' Association conference in Christchurch on Saturday it was agreed that "the Bill contained both excellent and obnoxious provisions which must be looked at most carefully."

Mr Ken Newlands President of both the A.T.I.S.A. and N.Z.T.I.S.A. said the N.Z.T.I.S.A. wants the bill referred to a Parliamentary Select Committee for urgent consideration and

public submissions.

He said the Association agreed completely with the first clause but the second and third clauses needed clarifying, especially the second one as it would deprive students of the fundamental right to use the money in the way they wanted to.

To his credit Amos opposes these two clauses.

"It is essential that the National Organisation for Technical Institute Students is able to make detailed submissions on a Bill which effects Institute students as vitally as this one does", he said.

It would also give University students a chance to make submissions as this will effect them just as much.

It is possible that Muldoon took exception to the University Students' Association giving money to North Vietnam last year and hence the second clause of the Bill prohibiting students giving money to what could be called radical causes.

This is one of the reasons that the A.T.I.S.A. wants this clause looked at closely, as they gave money last year to St. John Ambulance and Youthline. These do not constitute student organisations, yet students thought they deserved money.

Said Ken Newlands "this means that we can't give a donation to the St. Johns Ambulance when they come and take peoples fingers out of the machinery."

Said Allan McGregor "Muldoon is doing his bit and will make political capital, but there is too much at stake to worry about his motives"

Sally Lindsay, Paul Lagerstedt

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Unlike many of her African neighbours, Tanzania's "transition to nationhood" was not accompanied by a cyclical series of military coup d'etats by worried army officers. Tanzania is not ruled by a consortium of self-made generals.

Similarly, Tanzania's stance vis a vis the rest of the world is dictated to by the whims of neither Nixon, Brezhnev, Mao nor the vicissitudes of the world coffee market.

Yet, Nyerere's Tanzania is greatly misunderstood. A surprising fact — because few nations possess a leader as articulate in explaining his philosophies as Dr Nyerere.

Tanzania's foreign policy, in particular, is one of those misunderstood areas. Succinctly — it appears to be based on three principles, which have remained virtually unchanged since Independence. These principles are non-alignment; African unity; and African liberation — the right of Africans in all parts of the continent for self-determination.

Nyerere: "We persist in our attempts to follow a policy of non-alignment in the ideological and power struggles of the world, committing ourselves to no great power alliance. We continue to support and seek to strengthen the United Nations in

its search for peace and justice; we maintain our belief in African unity as a vital object for Tanzania and the whole continent; and we continue to support the movement for African liberation and freedom from racist oppression."

Adhering to such principles has not been without cost to Tanzania — particularly as regards foreign aid. To assist in Nyerere's plans for economic development, loans were accepted from a variety of countries — among them China, U.S.S.R., German Federal Republic, and Britain. China, in particular, has provided an £180,000,000 and 16,000 Chinese workers to help build a railway from Tanzania to Zambia. As with Ghana's alleged

flirtation with the East, such a policy led to accusations from the West that Tanzania was becoming too closely allied with the "Eastern bloc", a view that was strengthened though not justified when Tanzania broke off diplomatic relations with Britain in December 1965 over the Rhodesian U.D.I. issue. Again, when the West German Ambassador attempted to dictate policy to Nyerere and threatened to withdraw all West German aid if Tanzania did not tow the line, Nyerere gave him 24 hours to quit.

Tanzania's refusal to be a "reliable ally" of the United States, its support for African freedom fighters and its relations with communist China have stimulated recurrent waves of

panic in the West. Principles, then, have undoubtedly cost Tanzania in terms of dollars. Yet Nyerere has denied having pro-communist sympathies, and has maintained that his country's role was one of non-alignment.

Justifying his policy, Nyerere has said: "We are not saying that we will not accept, or even that we shall not look for money from other countries for our development . . . most of all we have said very firmly that we shall not bend our political, economic or social policies, in the hope of getting overseas aid as a result . . . It is better to be a poor free man than a wealthy slave. At the same time, the Government believes that the freedom it guards and the principles it upholds will in the long run bring economic as well as social benefit to our people."

Tanzania has, not unexpectedly, remained a strong advocate for sanctions against South Africa and herself has instituted a legal ban on all imports and exports to that country. This, too, has been done at considerable economic sacrifice. Such principles coupled with a sense of pride and courage has won for Nyerere the respect of millions of Africans while his visions of a new society have given hope to a wretchedly poor nation.

Mike Rann

## - NYERERE -

*Why all the fuss over Nyerere anyway? Perhaps its because Tanzania, in surviving without bloodshed that transition from British colony to independent nation, has been able to carve out for itself a unique place in the Third World.*

*Instead of clinging-like so many other ex-British colonies to a transplanted carbon-copy Westminster style of government, Nyerere's Tanzania has adapted its institutions to fit the needs of its people.*



# TANZANIAN SOCIALISM

One of the reasons for the label "Third World" which is often used to describe the poor countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America is that the leaders of many of them claim to be seeking political and economic development without being tied to the industrialized countries of "east" or "West". It is a difficult road to try to travel along and much rhetoric frequently leads to little change in the objective economic realities. In fact, most Third World countries are becoming increasingly dependent on the industrialized nations and at the same time are becoming worse off relatively. There is a vicious circle of under-development which ensures that the industrialised societies become more affluent and that the ruling classes in the poor states are brought off by crumbs falling from the tables of the rich which, by comparison with the lot of their own peasantry, makes them rich.



Tanzania is one of the few poor countries which have made a sustained effort to break these links of dependency by its policy of socialism and self-reliance. The charismatic leadership of its President, Julius Nyerere, is undoubtedly an important factor in this. Nyerere led the nationalist movement for independence and has remained indisputably in control of the country since independence was achieved in 1961. "Socialism" has always been the government of Tanzania's proclaimed policy but there has been considerable shift in what is meant by it. In 1962 President Nyerere issued "Ujamaa: The Basis of African Socialism" which was a Tanzanian variant of the notion of "African socialism" embraced by almost all African leaders in the immediate post-independence period. "Ujamaa" is a Swahili word meaning roughly "familyhood togetherness" and it was by drawing on the co-operative pattern of the "classless" traditional societies that a modern egalitarian society would be built.

Socialism was said to be an attitude of mind which even a millionaire could conceivably attain!

In 1967 a much sharper version of socialism was enunciated in the Arusha Declaration which heralded nationalization of a large sector (the "commanding heights") of the economy and slashes in the salaries of highly paid bureaucrats (including the President himself). Since then, and particularly in an important speech delivered in January 1973 entitled "The Rational Choice", there has been some acceptance by the President of notions of class analysis — although Marxism has not been wholeheartedly embraced, particularly as regards its attitude

to religion. Nyerere now argues that in order to bring about development, socialism is the only rational and viable policy for all African countries.

Capitalism is not an option which is open in this era because there is no source of private capital within independent Africa which is substantial enough to bring about industrialisation with today's level of technology. One would have to rely, therefore, on private investment from external sources — from the very sources which have a vested interest in ensuring that there should be no effective competition to their existing financial base. Therefore to seek such foreign capital would inevitably inhibit economic and political freedom and would perpetuate dependence rather than promote self-reliance. Furthermore, capitalism, by its nature, creates inequalities in society. To bring about genuine development for all of the people, socialism has to be adopted.

Nyerere is always referred to in Tanzania as "Mwalimu" which means teacher. Undoubtedly his writings are extremely important in moulding government policies and in influencing the ideological perspectives of the people. His patent sincerity and simple life style stands in stark contrast to the corrupt leaders of many other countries. But the personality of the President cannot by itself determine a country's future and the question is still open as to whether there really is a Tanzanian road to socialism.

Internally there is virtually no open opposition to socialism as such. There are however rumblings which may lead to more open class conflict. On the one hand there are many among the educated elite who feel that they are not doing as well out

of the system as they should. People in the same position as them in other African countries are much better paid and have a whole range of perks which are denied to those in Tanzania. In fact, since the Arusha Declaration, any person earning a salary in the public service or a nationalized concern which is more than \$1200 per annum is by law not permitted to own shares in any company, to rent out any property or to receive a second income in any other form. The vast majority of well-educated Africans come within this category as Asians control almost the whole private commercial sector and there are therefore no real opportunities for Africans outside the government or parastatal bureaucracy.

On the other hand there are indications that workers and peasants are somewhat dissatisfied with the present situation. There have been a large number of strikes in which workers have sought not higher wages but the dismissal of "arrogant" managers and more workers' participation or control in industry. The peasantry has suffered a decline in real income recently, whilst the number of bureaucrats (who are very highly paid from the peasants' point of view) has been swelled enormously. In an effort to increase agricultural productivity the government tends to be increasingly using coercive measures. Yet the peasant sees little or no return for any increase in productivity and anyway there have been chronic shortages of the three things which are first priorities for many peasants rising above subsistence living — cement (to build better homes) textile goods and sugar.

There are some intellectuals who are highly critical of the bureaucracy which they see as a

bourgeois class primarily furthering the interests of the bourgeoisie in the capitalist West. They point to the economy's continuing dependence on exporting primary produce to Europe and North America and the fact that this orientation of the economy is being pushed further rather than the opposite. Furthermore such industrialization as there has been tends to involve the setting up of industries which are of the luxury-item import-substitution type and still tied to Western supplies, rather than the basic industries necessary for integrated national development. On the other hand the present leadership is much to be preferred to the likely result of any revolutionary change — Uganda style fascism.

And one must not forget that Tanzania has to its south Mozambique where the Portuguese colonialists are losing their war against the Frelimo liberation movement. There is the ever-present possibility that the Portuguese will resort to direct action against Tanzania or will try to subvert the present government from within. The strategy required to ensure that Tanzania travels in some sort of socialist direction is therefore a difficult one to evolve.



David Williams a law lecturer at Auckland University — has just returned to New Zealand after 2 years in Tanzania.

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## TANZANIA IN ITS WORLD CONTEXT

In the economic pecking order of the Third World, Africa comes out bottom. Among African states, with the exception of the smaller Sahelian countries, by any accepted measurement Tanzania comes pretty near the bottom of the economic totem pole. With a dearth of readily exploitable mineral resources, with a largely uneducated population of only 13 million and lacking all but the barest minimum in defence forces, Tanzania has nevertheless carved a niche of some importance for itself in the politics of Africa in particular and the Third World in general.

If the evidence of over-reaction in the West to its every move is anything to go by, Tanzania can also be said to have had some significance in the battle for friends and influence among the Great Powers. Yet, on the other hand, if actions speak louder than words, few western states appear to lay very much store by their relations with Tanzania. No very important people appear there as ambassadors or high commissioners. In diplomatic terms Tanzania is to Kenya as New Zealand is to Australia. Only Reuters of all the world's press agencies maintains a permanent representative in Dar es Salaam and the level or extent of press representation is not unassociated with the policies of western chancelleries.

If Tanzania has little of anything in which the world is interested in material terms, whence and why the reaction to and interest in its external and domestic policies? The first and simplest explanation — and one which President Nyerere himself leans to — is that the west in general, Britain in particular reacts to manifestations of independence like a combination of the discarded governess and the rejected parent. Mwalimu was a good boy. Rejecting the traditional route to Lancaster House and Buckingham Palace through imprisonment (he chose to pay a fine instead), he piloted his country to independence without violence. An intellectual of some distinction, he is devoted to the notion of consent at the heart of democratic procedures; a practising Catholic, he is a moderate and a gradualist in the debates on African unity. How else could he have been regarded at the outset than as the blue-eyed boy of the west?

The fact is that Nyerere was too good an African for the honeymoon to last. He is too much a realist about his country and about the west's propensity to provide aid — as well as about the utility of such aid as might be forthcoming. It is this which provides the second reason for the paradoxical reaction which Tanzania provokes. It is both more positive and more broadly revealing than the first reason.

Whatever the President's western achievement rating, the fact remains that his formative years were spent in a tribal situation and that his philosophy is rooted in Africa and perhaps can only be grasped from an African standpoint. Ujamaa, which is translated loosely in western reports as some brand of African socialism, has no English equivalent; the transliteration is "familyhood"; the closest we can come to the concept is communalism and that isn't very close.

At one level, the ujamaa idea stems from a pragmatic and realistic appreciation of Tanzania's economic and social circumstances. It is an attempt to concentrate on what is and to seek a transformation of society by rewarding those parts of traditional behaviour which are most apt to bring the country out of the age of the jembe (hoe) into the stage of the bullock plough. It is from the twin notions that development must start from what is and that Tanzania cannot rely, even if it wanted to, on continuous injections of aid that much of Nyerere's foreign policy stems.

With the exception of Professor Schumacher's work, and the technical efforts which followed from the Rehovoth conference, the



western nations have little in formal terms to offer a country as poor in every respect as Tanzania. In many respects the United States and Europe, including the Soviet Union, can be little save object lessons in how not to proceed.

On the other hand, there are countries, notably Israel, Yugoslavia and China whose experience can provide either a model — in the case of China — or useful advisers and project managers — as in the case of Yugoslavia and Israel. Israel, at least for the time being, has lost her battle for the hearts, minds and UN votes of the African countries; but the Chinese model remains, as it must for many developing countries of socialist tendency, enormously attractive on practical rather than ideological grounds. In turn, the bootstraps style of development, including its conservation programme (a practical programme against erosion rather than a romantic essay in the lore of the tree folk) has proved enormously attractive among the youth of the west. Chinese aid, including an influx of labourers, plus spreading Tanzaphilia among the youth of Europe and America — what more potent recipe for the production of establishment hysteria?

There is, of course, a strategic dimension and this is the third reason for Tanzania's importance — in this instance both within the Third World and to the Great Powers. Tanzania sits on the Indian Ocean. It is the policy of the non-aligned countries that this shall be a zone of peace. The In-

dian Ocean, on the other hand is where the Soviet Union wishes to expand its submarine fleet and where the US also disports itself. It is this Soviet expansion which is taken by South Africa as a bargaining counter for continued western support. And just to weight its counter, South Africa is making motions towards the development of nuclear capability. In this power-play and given the realpolitik of the normalisation of US-Chinese relations, the multipolar world still finds Tanzania an enigma. On the other, a history of Soviet and East German assistance to Zanzibar. It may be that this is as "ideal" a balancing circumstance as can be obtained. But President Nyerere would be the last to claim that he had foreseen it all, or that this was what his foreign policy was about. His drive is first and foremost to the solution of the problems of underdevelopment; the simple, real problems of bringing milk, cheese and eggs into the Tanzanian's daily diet and bringing primary education to more than 50% of the country's exploding population. Awkwardly enough for the ideologues of power politics he summarised his foreign policy at a banquet for Chou En Lai in Dar es Salaam in 1965: "From no quarter shall we accept direction or neo-colonialism, and at no time shall we lower our guard against the subversion of our government or our people. Neither our principles, nor our country nor our freedom to determine our own future is for sale."

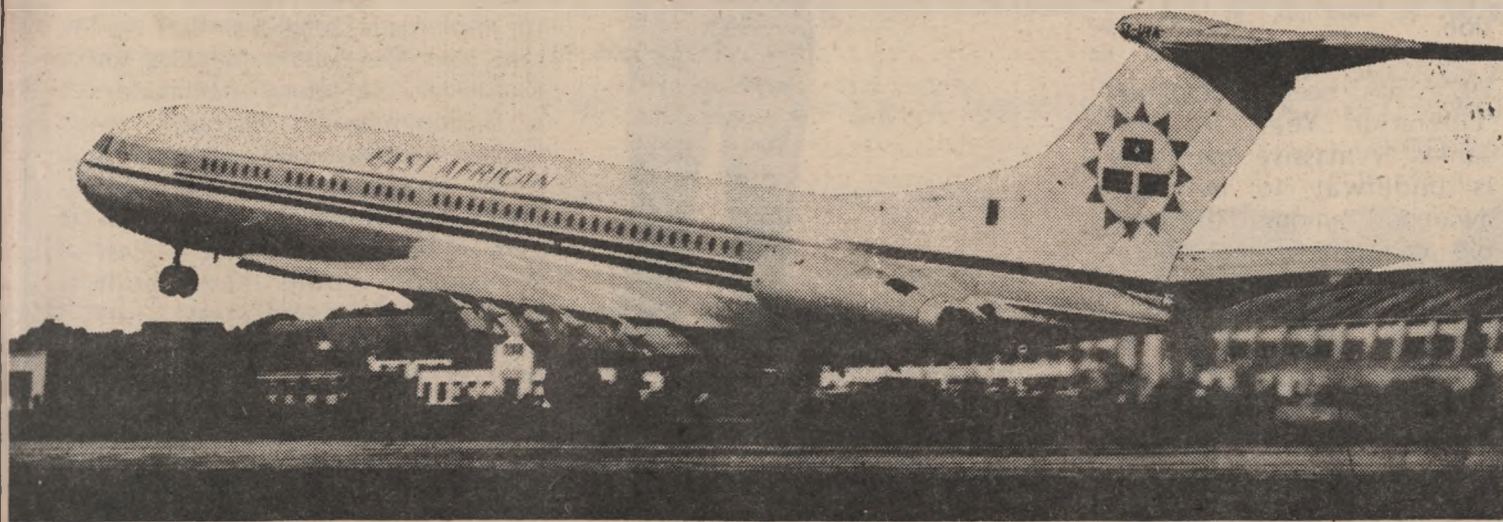
Ruth Butterworth



Ruth Butterworth — a specialist in African affairs — is Associate Professor of Political Studies at Auckland University.

For further information consult your Travel Agent

## EAST AFRICAN International Airline of Africa





## NZ AND TANZANIA

**Since the Commonwealth Heads of Government meeting in Ottawa last year there has been a sudden warmth of friendship between Tanzania and New Zealand, which has never existed before. Within a few months there have been visits by Tanzania's Foreign Minister, its Agriculture Minister, and now President Nyerere is here on a State Visit — the first to New Zealand by an African Head of State.**

With the Labour party election victories in Australia and New Zealand and policy decisions favourable to African aspiration

there was a considerable amount of goodwill created, which was further augmented by the stopping of the South African rugby tour.

There have been several editorials in the Government-owned newspaper *Tin Dares Salaam* speaking in glowing terms of Mr Kirk and his Government's decisions. Tanzania has always been anxious to find friends in the world who will help her to develop her own economy without too much strings attached.

Her strategy of development is strongly oriented to the rural areas where 95% of her people live. As New Zealand is also a

primary produce exporting country, although a much more affluent one, it has skilled manpower and technological knowhow of some relevance to Tanzania.

Nyerere is socialism is a much more radical type to that occasionally whispered about by the New Zealand Labour Party. Nevertheless a little "socialism" is perhaps better than none at all — which accounts for Sweden being the government which Tanzania has the friendliest relations.

However, as right-wingers frequently note, the Chinese are building a railway in Tanzania. (Moreover they supply most of the tinned food, toothpaste,

lavatory paper, etc, which is available in Dar es Salaam shops).

It seems that if there is only one fact a New Zealander knows about Tanzania is that there are Chinese there.

It is very much to be doubted, however, that friendliness with China is any more "dangerous" to Western interests than friendliness with Sweden and New Zealand is "dangerous" to the prospects of socialist or communist revolutions in Africa. What actually happens inside Africa depends ultimately on the African people and the solution to THEIR realities of their poverty and exploitation.

— David Williams

## NYERERE ON AMIN'S RACISM

**President Nyerere is one of the few African leaders who have been prepared to speak out against atrocities and violations of human rights wherever they occur in Africa.**

Generally there is a very noticeable silence by African politicians on any issue other than Southern Africa — about which of course everyone is rightly vehement.

The question of the expulsion of Asians from Uganda was one of those issues which Nyerere has spoken out on and his attack on General Amin's racism received wide publicity. Nyerere was particularly strong in his

attack on the maltreatment of Asians who had opted for local citizenship and were being rendered stateless by their expulsion.

the main points of Nyerere's speech on this matter received very little publicity outside East Africa, however. He criticized not only Amin's racism but also British racism.

British racism created the social situation which Amin and his ilk have reacted to, as it

was a deliberate policy of British colonialism always to use racial criteria in every aspect of its administration.

Always there was a European at the top, an Asian in the middle, and Africans doing the dirty work. And thus it was always the Asian who frustrated African aspirations.

Nyerere takes a principled stand against racism and it should be noted that in refusing to be silent on this issue he was attacking a man who is very popular in Africa outside of Uganda. Amin is very popular outside his own country because he is one of the first African leaders who have ever stood up to the traditional exploiters of Africans and said "Get Out".

Inside Uganda, it is estimated that 30,000 to 80,000 Africans have died in the last three years (compared to maybe 100 Asians) owing to the "excesses" of Uganda's military forces (many of whom are mercenaries from outside Uganda).

Uganda is in fact a fascist state. But for those outside the country who hear little or nothing of these atrocities Amin is an amusing hero.

Against this, Nyerere has laid down a policy of socialism which will in the long term also squeeze out the relatively wealthy Asians who now control much of Tanzania's commerce. But it is, to repeat, a principled stand — not an opportunistic or fascist approach.

## TANZANIA'S SUPPORT FOR THE SOUTHERN AFRICAN LIBERATION STRUGGLE

**Tanzania's opposition to apartheid, colonialism, and racism is not just something the country talks about — it is an integral part of the philosophy of the Tanzanian Government and a cornerstone of the country's foreign policy.**

**Solidarity with, and practical support for, both the liberation movements fighting to free Southern Africa from the shackles of white domination, and the victims of that domination, can be measured in a number of ways:**

Tanzania allows the liberation movements to establish offices in Dar es Salaam, and perhaps more significantly, military training camps in other parts of the country.

The Government runs several refugee camps. The tens of thousands of refugees in the country mainly from Portuguese Mozambique are given land, food, welfare facilities. Despite the fact that 50% of Tanzanian children receive no formal education, all refugee children receive formal schooling in Tanzanian schools.

In building a railroad bet-

ween Zambia's copper belt and the Port of Dar es Salaam, thus making landlocked Zambia no longer dependent on the trade routes to the South, Tanzania has invited subversion.

1974 has been proclaimed 'Liberation Year' in Tanzania. A massive campaign is underway to heighten awareness amongst the people concerning the liberation struggle, and to give practical support to the liberation movements — money materials and blood. Already, a large number of Tanzanians have donated their blood to FRELIMO.



In Tanzania the people know what the liberation struggle is all about. From President Nyerere to Ujamaa villagers, there is a deep

awareness of what the struggle involves, and why Tanzanians are a part of it. John Malecela, Tanzania's Foreign Minister told us in January 'No black man in Tanzania, or elsewhere in Africa, can call himself truly free until such time as Southern Africa is free.'

Tanzania has paid dearly for the practical support she has given the liberation movements. The British Government withdrew millions of dollars of foreign aid when Nyerere broke off diplomatic relations with Britain over the latter's handling of Rhodesia's Unilateral declaration of independence. Portugal attacked Southern Tanzania in 1971, and ever since has been attempting to sabotage the Tan-zam railroad. The financial cost of support could have built many schools, cured many cases of Balhazia. But Tanzania firmly believes that it has an inalienable commitment to the liberation of Southern Africa, and it is matching its words with actions.

— Trevor Richards



# Living in Dar es Salaam

The first problem for anyone having a liberal or socialist conscience, who arrives to work at the University of Dar es Salaam is – what do we do about employing a servant?

Lots of people come knocking at one's door – all of them depending on domestic employment for a living and most of them having an extended family to support. Most expatriots (that's what we are called) end up employing someone and justifying it by saying that after all it's selfish not to pay out some of one's large salary to maintain a family which otherwise would be without support.

Then there's the desire to learn the local lingua franca-Swahili, which hits most foreigners when they land in Tanzania. Like most I eagerly started out and didn't get far beyond being able to shop at the market or ask directions. It is easy to be lazy because in Dar one can always find English speakers. In the University everything is in English.

Those who learn a little Swahili often regret they cannot meet a wider cross-section of Tanzanians. But anyway as the Universitys located on the top of a hill, eight miles from town the chance of social intercourse is pretty restrictive.

It is an interesting community though. Sixty percent of academic staff are expatriates coming from all corners of the world – a melange of Nigerians, Scandanavians, West Indians, Englishmen, and Germans.

"Mixed marriages" occur crossing all possible prejudice barriers. Intellectually it is a stimulating community, with many arguments especially about Socialism.

Day to day living is pretty comfortable considering one is in one of the worlds poorest countries. There are lots of things missing which affluent New Zealanders take for granted.

Shortages are chronic – of salt, sugar, meat and many of the basic foods. Seldom does one have a choice – it is either toothpaste, Chinese made, or nothing. We bought an Indian iron, it broke down and there were no spare parts. We bought a Chinese iron – if it had broken down then there would be as much chance of getting spare parts as there would have been in winning a prize in a fortune cookie.

Yet life really is comfortable enough – so comfortable that when one compares one self with the masses living at a subsistence level in the countryside it becomes difficult to honestly claim to support the workers right to be the beneficiaries of Socialist construction.

It is hard to reconcile ones lifestyle with principles, but back in New Zealand through my experience I can see far more clearly just how extravagant our New Zealand way of affluence, is. I can also see, now, just how much this country benefits from the inherent inequalities of the Capitalist system.

Written by David Williams



New University of Dar es Salaam

CELEBRATE WITH

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Chibuku Inn: enjoy their favourite food at the City Council's new Dada Hall & Garden at Mbagazi

## GIN AND BITTERS

The sort of rumour and/or joke which circulates in Dar es Salaam is often about the State Trading Corporation. For example, it is said that an inexperienced young bureaucrat in charge of ordering hard liquor had heard of gin and bitters and thought that it would be appropriate to order equal quantities of each! It is quite certain that Tanzania will not run out of bitters for many many years to come.

EVENING FRIDAY 22

THE LIT SOC WINE & WHISKY CABARET

M Shadbolt on "The Great NZ Novel"

C Duckworth : "Priests I have known & almost married"

The Winton Rotary Touring Dadaist Show on NZ motherhood

Light Opera from the Spanish Inquisition

ENTRANCE \$1 food,wine,whisky.

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**TASTE**

Meeting of Science Fiction Society on  
Tuesday, 19 mar., 1 p.m. in room 141



# Caught

It seems to me that a lot of people get a biased view of the courts through our newspapers. The aim of this column is to give people a different slant; to actually criticize magistrates where they are too harsh; to suggest that there is too big a gap between the law and justice. It will entail comment on different cases, and through

these cases hopefully the reader will form some judgement on the court's response to crime.



Did you think the "the age of decadence is just around the corner?" Wrong — we're living in the "age of frustration" according to Mr Browne, S.M. One person who certainly fitted

this description was ironically the defendant in an assault case, and Mr Waller. It seems the complainant in this case was so frightened of the defendant that he had fled to Australia. Unfortunately, the complainant was needed as a witness. The case was therefore put on remand for a week, but Waller was kept in custody. The magistrate's move may be familiar to chess players — but it is still the pawns that suffer.

THE honeymoon's over for the waterfront worker B.J. Williams, sentenced to a years imprisonment for the possession

of cannabis, for the purpose of selling. The 28 oz. of dope, which was found in a friends car, was allegedly bought for \$50 and was to be sold for \$400. A probation officer revealed that Williams and his fiancée had been married three days before the trial, having previously drifted away from each other. The magistrate said that he felt obliged to consider this newly-found nuptial bliss uppermost when it came to sentencing, so it should be clear, even to the cynical that marriage has some use still these days.



## The POOH Diaries

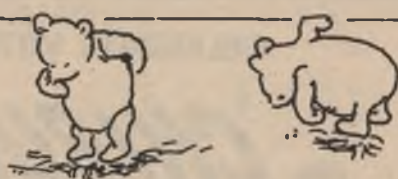
Barry Kirkwood

Sunday 6 Jan.: Up late. Down to village for Sunday Times and Observer. Publican refused me credit & low humour in bar at my expense. Heath abs. rt. Lower orders no sense of place since welfare state. Chris. Robin in town for weekend. To his house on pretext use telephone & nasty scene with house-keeper observing me borrow bottle C.R.'s whisky. Refuses take word of Gntlmn. To bed v. depressed.

Monday 7 Jan.: Woken in small hours by curious noises outside. Discover person in striped jersey v. drunk demanding entrance after nonsensical conversation in cold. Calls himself Tiger. Lurches abt. place attacking own image in mirror & muttering in midlands accent. Mentioned C.R. name and eventually goes sleep. Snores disgusting.

Uninvited guest non compis when up for second time so to C.R.'s house v. early. C.R. taking breakfast looking glorious in paisley dressing gown. Worst fears realised. C.R. picked up this footballer in town, brought him home & then having had his pleasure of him turned him out to sleep my place. Broke down & cried. Told C.R. nobody loves him as I do. His aristocratic scorn of convention part of his charm but what if T. goes to Police? Why must C.R. cheapen himself with such a common person etc.? C.R. says "Silly Old Bear" & gives me kiss.

Back my house. Tiger recovered, V. extrovert & noisy. No fear of Police: T. vulgar & depraved, attitude v. mercenary. Attempt to remonstrate & T. replies that I not one to talk since C.R. owns house in which I live rent



free. Try to expl. bond between brother officers in better regiments but he replies with coarse jest. Regret end of National Service. Gave chance to show his type who was who.

Write letter to C.R. offering to leave but tear it up. To bed v. depressed. Difficult sleep on account T. with noisy TV downstairs. Surely C.R. will tire of him soon, then things like old times?

Tuesday 8 Jan. Note from C.R. to call at house. Run all way expecting old times again but he sends me on errand. Seems Piggot has taken all C.R.'s blue braces again, filthy little swine. C.R. needs them for Conservative Club dinner in village tonight. To P. house and ugly scene as P. first denies having them then eventually gives them up weeping & protesting that he can't help himself, knows that he is a fetishist, loses all control at sight of C.R.'s braces. On way back to C.R. discover vile stains on braces. Wash them myself. How can he doubt that I love him? There is nothing I would not



do for him. C.R. quite casual abt. braces & off to village. Cannot face T. & take tea alone in my room. Miss TV, though. To bed v. depressed. Must it come to this?

Wednesday 9 Jan : To escape T. go out for long walk in snow but solitude ruined by appearance of P. who walks with me & gives terribly boring chat abt. his grandfather old "Trespassers" Will pig-gott who last landowner in county to keep man-traps to put down poachers. To Inn: P. at least buys drinks. Only way he can keep audience. Explain to publican my dividend cheque not through yet but he refuses credit in anticipation. V. humiliating.



Friday 10 Jan.: Weather vile this morning & lay in bed feeling unwell. Have been feeling unwell since discovering Tiger using my toothbrush. Roused by P. beating on door and squealing that strange woman moving into C.R.'s house. Tell P. this impossible but sometime later C.R. appears. Feel v. bad as not looking my best and know that I no longer have same attraction for him at best of times. C.R. says that an Australian woman he met some years ago has descended upon him. She has child and claims C.R. is father. Am amazed, nay, devastated when C.R. says she possibly in right. Impossible to think of him in the arms of one of them. Seems indecent. C.R. says she is v. athletic lady with good understanding of her legal rights & strong character.

Have idea that T. should call on her. She may move rather than be molested by such a nasty character. T. sent to the Manor while C.R. and I take luncheon together, which is nice, but C.R. not his old self. Not back that evening. Little in larder so drive to town with C.R. who buys me supper. In every cloud... T. not home. Possibly the woman has responded to his vile advances in which case all well. C.R. elated and stays night. Oh Bliss...



Saturday 11 Jan Telephone call from County Police. T. found wandering dazed. Thought to have been struck by vehicle, unable to give coherent account of how he sustained his injuries. We collect him from hospital. He now livid with revenge lust. Apparently hit by the woman who is bigger and quicker than T., which means bigger and quicker than any of us. C.R. not willing to go to his home, whole situation impossible. C.R. spends night at inn. I ministering to T. who vomits frequently & more repulsive than ever. To bed exhausted and depressed.

Sunday 12 Jan.: All quiet & enjoying leisurely breakfast when see note on mantelpiece. It illiterate scrawl from T. who states that he realizes that the way to get a Kanga (as he calls her) is through her affection for her child hence he has kidnapped the infant and has left K a note, saying that the child will be sent to her once she has left district and that if she informs Police life of child will be forfeit. Barely finished reading note when see Police car coming up drive. Escape out back door, run to inn. Leave immediately with C.R. for London. Lodge in cheap hotel under false names. Tomorrow will join expedition to North Pole. At least we will be together...



The Paper

I write to the inflamm situation on been handl light of fac below. Ver achieved students w because of exercise o have liked have been to an A.U. statement meeting of the situatio presenting be made t Senate wh occurs afte the date a students ki without fir accepted t

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# BINGO!

## The Paper System A La La

I write to express a concern at the inflammatory way the situation over paper clashes has been handled, particularly in the light of facts that I will disclose below. Very little has been achieved on behalf of the students who have suffered because of not being able to exercise options they would have liked to. Written complaints have been taken and according to an A.U.S.A. sponsored statement at the 11th March meeting of Senate, a report on the situation presumably presenting these particulars will be made to the next meeting of Senate which (surprise surprise) occurs after the 31st of March, the date after which as all students know, no changes without financial penalty will be accepted to courses.

It would seem that the controversy would never have arisen had the parties taken note of the following fact: The University while not exactly enlightened in its introduction of the paper system (a senior official admitted to me that the computer **should** have been used to sort out the probables in the timetable), has set up an ad hoc committee to deal with and iron out course clashes. This committee is headed by Professor Davis and has representatives from all faculties as well as a student.

There were timetable clashes under the unit system, more scope exists for clashes under the paper system precisely because of its inherent flexibility. Its also a fact that while theoretical clashes may exist

under any system, its impossible to tell where student demand lies until enrolment.

This wait-and-see attitude is the one that has been adopted by the University, their hope is that students will meekly obey the dictates of the "timetable" and make no complaints.

What most students don't realize or I suspect haven't been told is that the timetable is fairly flexible provided you go about asking for changes the right way. Stating your case to Professor Davis' Committee by using the form printed in this issue of CRACCUM will achieve that.

So far at the writing of this, only three formal applications have been made to this committee by students out of the tens of hundreds I know to exist with lecture clashes on this campus. Obviously every single application by a student for a change to rectify a clash can't be granted, but where a good number say, in excess of five suffer from the same clash, the committee will probably make changes.

So every student who feels that he has good reasons should apply because there is a good chance there are many like you.

The system should as far as possible cater for the individuals choice; under the present set-up, inter disciplinary study is discouraged where as it should be the other way around. The solution to your timetable problems lies in your hands, make your application on the form printed, and make it before the 31st of March.

Michael Kidd  
Senate Rep



## APPLICATION FOR CHANGE OF TIME-TABLE CONSIDERATION

The Registrar,  
University of Auckland,  
Private Bag.

Dear Sir,

Please forward the following particulars to Professor Davis' inter-faculty Time-table committee, so that my case may be considered for a rearrangement of lecture times to suit the selection of papers that I wish to undertake this year.

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

COURSE .....

PAPERS PRESENTLY ENROLLED FOR .....

PAPERS I DESIRE TO BE ENROLLED FOR .....

MY REASONS FOR DESIRING THIS .....

Hoping to hear from you before 31st of March

(Signed) .....

## B.B.'S BEEN..

After a concert like B.B. King's, any reviewer would be left wondering just what to say. That he truly is "the greatest blues guitarist alive" was made a proven fact to the packed town hall audience. From the moment he strode on stage and picked up "Lucille XIV" it became obvious this guy was not just a musician, he was a master craftsman.

The build-up for B.B. worked well, the hastily organised Billy Christian group proved of a surprisingly good standard (Billy Christian: alias Lew Pryme, plus brown hair, beard and a paunch.) By the time King's backing group, 'Sonny Freeman and the Unusuals', arrived on stage the crowd was ready for more.

When B.B. himself eventually hit the stage the crowd was laready foot stompin' and clappin'. He worked his way through the hard core traditional blues to his current release 'My Song'. Her King obtained the impossible, he managed not only to get the normally staid Auckland crowd singing with him, but by his third encore that eening he had them in a standing ovation and literally dancing in the aisles.



My guess is that there is a solid core of blues fans in Auckland, whose dedication and appreciation makes virtually any blues concert a success. But, all power to B.B. King, his guitar "Lucille" really does become an extension of himself — whether using one hand to two — he makes it sing, wringing sounds of grief, love and affection from his body through the guitar to the people.

But he is still learning, so he says, studying theory and practicing several hours a day.

I can now understand why King has profoundly influenced such greats as Jimi Hendrix, Eric Clapton, Jeff Beck, Mike Bloomfield, Elvin Bishop, and countless others. Of this he says he "feels like a father watching his children". He has, in fact, profoundly influenced the modern music scene and in turn through his influence over such groups as the Rolling Stones gained popular acceptance of his own style of music.

King born in "Hard-times Mississippi", was orphaned at an early age, singing on street corners for whatever he could get. He took to the road early, and according to his publicity handout, man-

aged to survive cheating promoters, cheating record companies, cheating managers and agents, racist white promoters, two marriages, an assortment of cheating women, rejection of his blues by whites and blacks alike, fourteen car crashes, and over 300 one-nighters in a year, but 1966 B.B. had his chance. He played San Francisco's Fillmore West Rock Ballroom, to an audience 95% white, for the first time.

He was an instant hit, something he had spent over twenty years preparing for. He still slogs on however, doing well over 300 one-nighters a year still. When I asked him why, he replied, he was kinda like a kid from New York. I don't know anything else."

But there's more than just this, B.B. possesses something like an evangelical spirit as far as blues is concerned, "I wanna take my music round the world."

Because of zhat he calls "stoopid fingers", he is unable to use a slide, so he learned to trail his hands in an unorthodox movement producing a distinctive sound that is his trade mark.

One thing for certain, "to know B.B. is to love him."

BILL RALSTON



# PA REMOREMO:2

When D Block opened it didn't take long to see what was really going on. The Block wasn't for those of us more dangerous or most likely to escape (as the public was led to believe), but for those who spoke out against the deceptions of the administration or in support of the rights of other inmates.

After the initial lesson we'd received of "just punishment" (in the form of 'Number One Diet'), we could see even more clearly the outright repression being used against us. The authorities began increasing the security arrangements in the block and more and more we began to talk a lot about "we've got nothing to lose", ... "they can't take anything off us", etc. (Which was pretty well true).

Not long after, the authorities decided we didn't need any exercise periods, so we decided to stage a hunger strike. We drew up a list of demands, signed our names and gave it to Buckley (the Superintendent). Now this episode is typical of the tactics of the authorities.

When we complained, Buckley told us that he couldn't give us our exercise period back because D Block was under direct control of Head Office in Wellington, and now we'd have to wait a few weeks for them to consider it. (We'd heard this sort of thing before — his usual). So when the next meal came we refused to eat it, pushed it back under our cell doors. About an hour later they came and told us we'd got our exercise back.

## MORE LESSONS

This is an example of the games they play. The "time to consider it" and "the proper channels" offered to us, which always result in nothing. We were learning the lesson that the only way we get anything is through "illegal" means. Certainly a fine lesson in "the importance of people".

After a while we began to get a few books and hobby materials (but not in our cells). This seemed a bit better but all the time they were tightening up on the security and regulations, and before long you couldn't even move from one part of the block to another.

I went up to see Superintendent Buckley about why I was put in D Block. He told me it was because I'd been in "trouble".

"But", I replied, "That was after I was put in D Block."

He waves his hand and says "dismissed", as if it was the end of it all.

The whole effect of all this is to deny we're actual people. In this day-to-day "treatment", which lasts for years and years, it becomes very hard to maintain any individuality. Not by words, but by our treatment, it is soaked into us that we are inferior, have no rights, should have no "wrong thoughts", no feelings, and accept it all as "right". And people who

complain it is morally wrong are punished. We are always told to "obey orders" (whatever they are), and be a "good" inmate. And on top of this we are supposed to have respect for the authorities that do this to us. The more you think about it, the more absurd it seems, that in this day and age "civilization" and "humanity" that there is a section of our society denied any basic human rights, and such things as starvation as punishment are used to enforce submission to laws. It is, in effect, outright repression, which

is supposed to somehow make people respect "the law".

## STRIKE

Near the end of 1968 a strike was organised to get permission to spend \$8 on a Christmas parcel for those inmates who didn't get any sent in by people outside. It was quickly broken when they shoved the Wing Committees (inmate-elected committees to pass complaints on to the Superintendent), and in actual fact 'illegal', into D Block. I was among a few moved out, to make room for them. But the authorities did give a \$6 approval, so it was partially unsuccessful.



## VIOLENT YEARS

For the next couple of years was a period of increasing "tightening up" and a very strong feeling of tension right throughout the whole prison. It showed itself in frequent inmate-officer confrontations and fights, in which it was always the word of the officer taken against the inmate, and thus always inmates punished. This all increased the lack of any communication and bitter feelings on all sides. We began to retaliate by such tactics as sabotage in the workshops. It was a real war-type feeling. And this lasted years, our day to day life and you can't help being

affected by it. All the time the issue was the rights of inmates as human beings, to be treated as human beings. Everything that has happened at Paremoremo is over this issue.

## RIO

An inmate-officer confrontation in D Block resulted in some inmates being given extended sentences, some now totalling 11 years and the like. As if this would make anyone "agree" with the authorities. One of these men wasn't involved, but was convicted in the Supreme Court on the evidence of an officer who pointed out he couldn't even identify who the man involved was, and before a supposedly impartial jury.

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Maybe they thought that as he was a criminal (vicious and violent as the authorities lied in the papers), he had to be guilty. And being a Polynesian ensured his conviction. I can't think of any other reason. Appeals and legal procedures got nowhere. The others in D Block finally took some officers hostage and took control of the block. Their demand was a retrial for their fellow inmate who had been wrongfully convicted. It wasn't for themselves at all. (And, later, all got extra sentences themselves, they knew this before they started). They then let their hostages go, on the assurance that the matter would be looked into.

Finally, the inmate concerned was given a Queen's pardon, but not the other inmates who were proven right.

Anyway, next time you see published the lies of those in authority, don't be swayed. Do you know many people who would do for a friend what these "selfish and vicious" inmates did, and brought upon themselves years extra imprisonment. This is what they sacrificed, and it is found among the so-called "lowest" in the land.

#### PROPAGANDA

The propaganda put out by the authorities floods the media. It is all lies. Some of those blokes in D Block have been in there for five years, all that time in that incredible environment, after years and years of punishments and strife and have never given in, despite every promise, bribe and threat of the authorities. Despite the fact that many around them have given in. They need support, and only strong support can force those in authority to reconsider their inhuman policies.

#### PURGE

Finally, they discovered a method to pacify the standard blocks. In June 1972, (after we'd had a strike meeting over the baton-charging of unarmed inmates in D Block), they locked the whole prison up and began a wholesale purge, taking out all the "undesirables" and "troublemakers". Many hadn't done a thing but were known as "compainers" and activists. They were all put in Classification Block (turned into a second D Block) about 60 together, and without being charged, as the prison regulations themselves specify.

The same pattern occurred in November 1972, after an escape attempt which was used as a convenient excuse for another wholesale purge.

I've often thought that all those apologists for the prison system who would tell us it does good to harm people, would quickly change their tune if they spent even a short time in those conditions and suffered the degradation and hopelessness they impose on others.

— Rodney Davis

#### LESBIAN CONFERENCE MARCH 1-3

Last weekend saw the convening of the first lesbian conference in New Zealand. Members of Auckland's Gay Feminist Collective were represented there.

Saturday's opening speeches consisted of Sharon Alston outlining the relevance of feminism to lesbianism; Alison Laurie on the international Gay Movement, past and present; Rae Dellaca on relationships with men; and Alison on the lesbian mother.

Workshop discussion groups covered such topics as the sexuality of women; what is a lesbian?; the lesbian and her family; lesbian roles.

Publications groups discussed national co-ordination and co-operation - such as more involvement in the Wellington S.H.E. publication "The Circle".

A discussion on oppression reached the resolution of further education of society into the nature of lesbianism, through reaching such trainees as student teachers, medical students, etc.

A group dynamics exercise in group participation, awareness and involvement was for most an educational and rewarding experience.

This first conference was, I am sure, a powerfully reinforcing occasion for the forty or more lesbian women who were present.

GAY I PROUD,  
MAUREEN.  
Gay Feminist Collective  
Box 37307 Parnell.

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HOUSE COMMITTEE ROOM  
FIRST FLOOR, NEXT TO  
THE WOMENS COMMON ROOM  
11 TO 3 DAILY

## ASSOCIATION NOTICES

### BUSINESS MANAGER

Nominations are called for the position of Business Manager of the Auckland University Students' Association. Nomination forms are available from the A.U.S.A. office.

Nominations should be in sealed envelopes addressed to the Association Secretary. Nominations close at 5 p.m. on Thursday 21 March 1974.

Elections will be held on Friday, 4 and 5 April 1974.

Candidates may speak in the Quad (B. 28 if wet) on Tuesday and Wednesday 2 and 3 April 1974 from 1-2 p.m.

Sharyn Cederman,  
ASSOCIATION SECRETARY  
6 March 1974

## "The Assassination of Trotsky" is a compelling film."

— NEWSWEEK

"Joseph Losey at the height of his career has drawn from his two stars the finest performances of their careers. RICHARD BURTON IS MAGNIFICENT."

— SATURDAY REVIEW



RICHARD  
BURTON

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DELON

and  
ROMY SCHNEIDER

a JOSEF SHAFTTEL PRODUCTION of a JOSEPH LOSEY FILM

THE  
ASSASSINATION  
OF  
TROTSKY

STARTS THIS FRIDAY

AT THE CINEMA LIDO (Y)



# THE AMAMUS TROUPE

NZSAC will be touring Amamus around constituents from March until June.

Amamus is a Wellington based theatre group, established three years ago with the aim of creating and performing only New Zealand plays. The plays are based on important events in New Zealand history and more recently into new ventures exploring current theatrical styles. The group has performed in a variety of places including Downstage, Four Seasons, the 1972 University Arts Festival, 1973 Christchurch Arts Festival and a successful QEII Arts Council sponsored tour of the lower North Island and Nelson areas.

The members of the ten man group are mainly young actors and actresses most of whom have had professional training and experience.

The Director Paul Maunder, trained at the National Institute of Dramatic Art, Sydney and now works as a film director with the national film unit.

Amamus will be performing a number of plays:

**Pictures** — the action concerns a group of mentally ill people who, through a series of scenes or happenings, explore the meaning of the re-



John Dennis and Anne England in "Strangers"



Sam Neill and Denise Maunder in "51"

cent Vietnam war.

**Strangers** — this is a production to explore the myth of the pioneer, to attempt to confront our past. Strangers examines the myth in its simplicity through the lives of one family. Through them it attempts to capture the essence of the past.

**'51** — a play about the 1951 watersiders dispute.

We will shortly be circulating details for the campus venues.

## Professor Shrikande

An invitation has been extended to Professor V. Shrikande, Indian musicologist extraordinaire and his four man troupe of musicians and dances, to tour New Zealand Universities early this year. He will bring with him a tabla player a shraod player and two dancers. The Professor himself is an accomplished musician, playing a variety of Indian musical instruments and has achieved considerable success through his vocal talent. We now await his acceptance of the proposed itinerary etc. — which is briefly:

Auckland — Mon. 25th - Fri. 29th March



Thelma Gribblehurst, Craccum's roving correspondent, was at the recent Eden Borough Council meeting. She didn't like it at all. And she's going to tell you why. Go to it, Thelma.

The proposed Local Government Bill which is now being considered by a select committee seems to be causing alarm and despondency in many quarters, and not least among the Mayor and Council of Mt Eden Borough. They recently took half a page of their suburban newspaper for an important message to the ratepayers of Mt Eden, at their expense, to publicise their abhorrence of the horrid undemocratic things the Bill proposes.

Among the plethora of fine emotional phrases such as "NO TAXATION WITHOUT REPRESENTATION" could be found, in a corner in small type, the information that Mr M.K. Moore, M.P. had agreed to be present at a Council meeting on Tuesday 26th February to discuss the Bill.

The important message appears to have left large number of ratepayers paralysed with horror or indifference, because only twenty of the public turned up. This must have been a bit of a bind to some of the councillors who had obviously spent a lot of time preparing their oratorial efforts.

Councillor Ellingham opened the bowling with a report on a meeting that representatives of local bodies had had with some Auckland M.P.s. Dr Bassett had said there that while Local Bodies were quick to criticise any proposed reforms they were slow to suggest what they wanted. Apart from that nothing much happened at the meeting. Councillor Watt said he agreed with everything Councillor Ellingham had said.

The Councillors then addressed Mr Moore in turn and at length. This procedure went under the form "asking questions" but in fact the councillors produced wordy expressions of opinion presenting the M.P. with arguments to refute rather than queries to answer.

Councillor Barton is doubly disturbed that rate-payers who are not in a borough will no longer be able to vote in Council elections. This is undemocratic.

He is also awfully upset because polls on amalgamation of local bodies have been changed requiring more votes against the measure to prevent it going through than previously required. This too is undemocratic.

Several other councillors followed in similar vein, but Councillor Ballyntine was most concerned at what would happen to all the lonely and needy folks whom she personally visited and succoured, if the Bill went through.

To the other points raised by the Council Mr Moore pointed out that since Local Bodies were constantly calling for relief for

ratepayers and were in fact receiving more and more financial aid from central government in the form of rates rebates petrol tax and sports and recreation grants, they must acknowledge their responsibility to the community as a whole rather than primarily to the ratepayers. Mr Moore said the select committee had received about 250 separate submissions on the Bill and no doubt there would be some amendments to it before it was finally enacted.

The Council went on to the business of governing Mt Eden. They whizzed through this with great despatch — most of the Council's work is done in committees as the Mayor kindly explained to the Public — leaving time for Councillor Tilley to lyricize on the gorgeous displays of oleanders in local gardens and to wish that the Council would plant these shrubs on grass verges.

Is the business of local government alive and well and flourishing at Mt Eden Borough Council Meetings? Well, they start with a prayer and end with flowers and who could criticize that?

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# Danaharanda

Jeremy Templar

## Woman Across The River FREDDIE KING (Shelter)

Of the three "Kings of the blues" (B.B., Albert and Freddie) Freddie has been the most fortunate in that he was rediscovered by Leon Russell and now works for Shelter. He is now free to concentrate on the blues, rather than the soul material he was known for and which he made a living by.

The title track, *Woman Across the River* reflects the security of his new-found association. The first two albums for Shelter were strained and had the feeling that King was having difficulty getting into what he calimed was his bag.

Now strongly established and more relaxed the confidence of "Woman Across the River", both the album and the track are quite exciting. A tendency of blues-type albums is that all the tracks sound alike, Not so here. *Hootchie Cootchie Man* is a solid rocker with Rev. Patrick Henderson's organ featuring. *Boogie Man* is in similar vein, a solid Leon Russell song. The other Russell song on the album. *Help Me Through the Day* sounds very much like a song that B.B. King does, also penned by Russell-Hummingbird, even to the strings.

The inclusion of a Ray Charles number, *Leave My Woman Alone*, with heavy Russell piano a la Charles might be a flashback to King's earlier days.

The big surprise on the album — but only of academic interest is a song *Trouble In My Mind* attributed to Richard Jones. On the latest Sonny Terry/Brownie McGhee the same song appears, entitled *Walking My Blues Away* — and credited to Sonny and Brownie. You probably know the one, it's got the line "The sun is gonna shine in my back door some day" Freddie King has provided us with a mystery: any clues Henry? But it is no mystery that this fresh album is going to earn Freddie some new friends this side of the river.

— Glen Smith



## Lemmings NATIONAL LAMPOON

Okay so it has been a pretty rough seven days and I'm thinkin' this music biz is really crazy and then these two sides of humour come along and pretty soon I'm laughing hysterically and rolling around on the floor.

*Lemmings* is a "satirical joke-rock mock-concert musical-comedy semi-revue theatrical presentation". Whatever that is.

This is Woodshuck, a rock festival of love, peace and death, which drew an audience of a million lemmings.

If you've ever wondered what the All Star Dead Band would sound like together — Janis Joplin and Jim Morrison on lead vocals, Brian Jones on rhythm guitar, Duane Allman on slide guitar, Ginger Baker on drums (really), Jimi Hendrix on lead guitar, Paul McCartney on bass (true) and Harry Truman on keyboards — then this is definitely your last chance.

Do Black Sabbath really sound that bad? Is Joe Cocker at the bottom of the barrel? And which group is Freud, Marx, Engels and Young? Or can you guess?

A satiric revue. Love it. Like all good lemmings, you'll di l ighing.



## Be Good To Yourself At Least Once A Day MAN

Man is a five-man Welsh group currently a hot name in England. Progressive musicians making rock music. They use a simple rock base from which they launch into improvisation. In some respects they're notunlike Flash but they're tighter and simpler.

Okay so may be Man had some connections with Tom Jones in the early days but didn't Genesis used to be Jonathan King's backing group?

Unlike many of the clever-clever progressive groups, Man don't dress their music up with complex lyrics and a deadly serious sense of Art. They're quite different. *Be Good To Yourself*. Pick up on 'em.



## American Graffiti VARIOUS

Packaged nostalgia. So I put the headphones on and I'm in another era.

It's ironic that rock should have its beginnings with an aging country 'n' western singer and his Comets. *Rock Around the Clock* opens this double album. The beat, at least, is there. Somebody at Pye can't like it either. On my copy *Rock Around the Clock* looks as though it has been sanded down with a medium rasp file. It doesn't rock. It jumps.

But otherwise a good selection of early rockanroll to tap your feet to as you relive those golden old 'uns — all lovingly reprocessed in glorious stereo.

It's the soundtrack to the film of the same name. Watch out for it. And the scratch on side one if you're buying the album.



## Nothing to Hide BLACKFOOT SUE

An old familiar story. Some kids who want to be rockanroll stars get together and form a group. A coupla reasonably successful singles then for some reason they cut an album.

Blackfoot Sue is a singles group. And whatever talent they possess wears pretty thin when spread over forty minutes and two sides of vinyl.

*Standing In The Road*, their hit single, is featured on this album. Not unlike a Gary Glitter effort, it's written and performed with all the commercial subtleties of an ad for Coca-Cola. And if that's not enough, a riff from it reappears on two other songs on the album.

Commercial music. Often thin and weak. Always boring.

Vinyl crisis? These guys never heard of it.



# ONE WOMAN'S FIGHT

Carmel Budiardjo spent three years as a political prisoner in Indonesian jails and detention camps. She was never charged, brought to trial or given any explanation for her detention. Her husband is still in prison. He has been there for over seven years. Like Carmel, he has never been brought before a court of law. Yet, Carmel is one of the lucky ones.

Unlike her husband — an Indonesian — Carmel is a British national. In 1971 the British Foreign Office was able to secure her release. Indeed the chances of seeing her husband again appear slim. Even with the help of the Red Cross she heard from him only once in the last three years. Political prisoners in military-ruled Indonesia are not allowed to correspond with the outside world. They are not entitled to legal representation. Many are suffering from malnutrition — most have little or no contact with their friends and families.

Last week, before an indifferent audience, in the Quad, Carmel spoke of the plight of political prisoners in totalitarian Indonesia.

"In Indonesia today there are no fewer than 70,000 political prisoners. The vast majority — many of whom have been imprisoned for over seven years — have never been tried for their alleged offences. In 1965 an attempted coup was crushed by the Indonesian Army. Immediately following the abortive coup — all 'left-wing' organisations in Indonesia were declared illegal. Within days many thousands had been thrown into prison — because they were leaders, members, or even neighbours of members of supposedly 'left-wing' groups. They were arrested because the Government said that they were 'directly or indirectly involved in the coup'."

In late 1965 and early 1966, a large number of Indonesians were killed. This number has been estimated at being over half a million. No-one will know the real number who were killed during the massacres that swept Indonesia after the military came to power.

"The arrests still continue. Nearly every town in Indonesia has its detention centres — where prisoners are held and interrogated. Torture is frequently applied during these interrogation sessions. I have heard of many cases where women detainees have been sexually violated by their captors."

"There are seldom any formal accusations. The army is in such a position that it is able to order arrests without any form of warrant. The only reasons given are that those arrested are said to have had some connection with left wing organisations."

"Those actually 'scheduled for trial' — about 2,500 — are in a small minority. The Government says that it intends to try them at a rate of some 200 per year. The remainder, including my husband, will never be tried. They cannot be tried. The Government has no evidence against them — yet refuses to release these prisoners because the authorities say that once released they would constitute a 'danger to national security'. Therefore they must remain in prison."

"A large number of political detainees were transferred to the island of Buru — about 2,000 miles from Djakarta. About 10,000 prisoners are said to be held on Buru. They are in perpetual exile from their friends, families, and society. There seems no hope of them being released."

"My husband was arrested on three occasions. No reason was given. Now he has spent 7½ years in a Djakarta gaol, along with 2,500 others. The conditions in the prisons are appalling. Prisoners are not allowed to have lawyers. They are not allowed to write, read newspapers or have any access to news from the outside world. They just crouch on the cell floor." "Recent reports indicate that conditions in Indonesian prisons are deteriorating. Many prisoners are said to be suffering from malnutrition. With the rising food prices rations are getting smaller. Corruption is rife. Much of the food allocated for prisoners never reaches them."

"I, myself, spent three years as a political prisoner in Indonesia. I was arrested in 1968 and never charged. The only intimation of my 'crime' was that prior to the 1965 coup I



*Mrs Budiardjo is a spokesman for TAPOL — the British Campaign for the Release of Indonesian Political Prisoners. She is at present touring Australasia to bring the plight of Indonesian political detainees to the attention of the people and governments of countries that are seeking to forge closer links with Indonesia.*

had been a member of the Djakarta University Graduates Association — one of the organisations banned in 1965 by the military government."

"Following my husband's arrest in 1965 — I was dismissed from my job.

I was not allowed to have any employment. This seems to be the rule with families of political detainees. Wives, especially, are regarded as 'politically suspect'."

"In 1968 a soldier came to my house. He had no warrant

and offered me no explanation for my arrest. I was taken to a camp and interrogated. It was during this interrogation that I learnt that my membership of the Graduate Association — which had not been in existence in the three years since the coup, seemed to be the only reasons for my arrest. I had not been involved in political work of any sort since 1965.

"I was never charged just moved from one camp to another. I was not allowed to speak, see, or correspond with my husband. Finally I was transferred to a woman's prison — where I was held for 15 months.

"Prisoners in Indonesia are held under the most appalling conditions. Some of my fellow prisoners had never had any contact with their families since their arrest. Three of us were accommodated in a tiny cell-designed for one person. There were no beds. We had to sleep on the floor. We received only two plates of rice a day — with a tiny portion of vegetable or soya bean cake. We were not given any meat or bread. Egg was 'served' about once a month. There was no clothing or soap. What we had was smuggled in by friends or relatives."

The children of political detainees are left to fend for themselves. There is no social security. Many become simply street urchins — often having to scrounge and beg for food. I was fortunate. My seventeen year old daughter was mature enough to look after herself. She was able to find out where we were being held — (the military don't bother informing relatives) — and work through friends in England to secure my release.

This process took three years. My husband must remain in jail."

Mike Rann

**Lost and found property department?** is situated in Custodians' Office at the back of the Gymnasium. If anyone lost a camera during 1973 please see the Custodian on duty.

**OPEN Mon-Friday 7a.m. - 11 p.m. and Saturday 8a.m. - 5 p.m.**

## The Autumn General Meeting

of the Auckland University Students' Association Inc. will be held on 27th April 1974 at 7.30 p.m. in Room B.28.

The Agenda closes on 19th April 1974 at 3.00 p.m. with the Association Secretary.

**All items for the Agenda must be in the form of a motion.**

## FOR SALE:

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About 50 Nineteenth Century Translations of Greek, Latin and Hebrew Classics to go as a job lot or individually.

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