

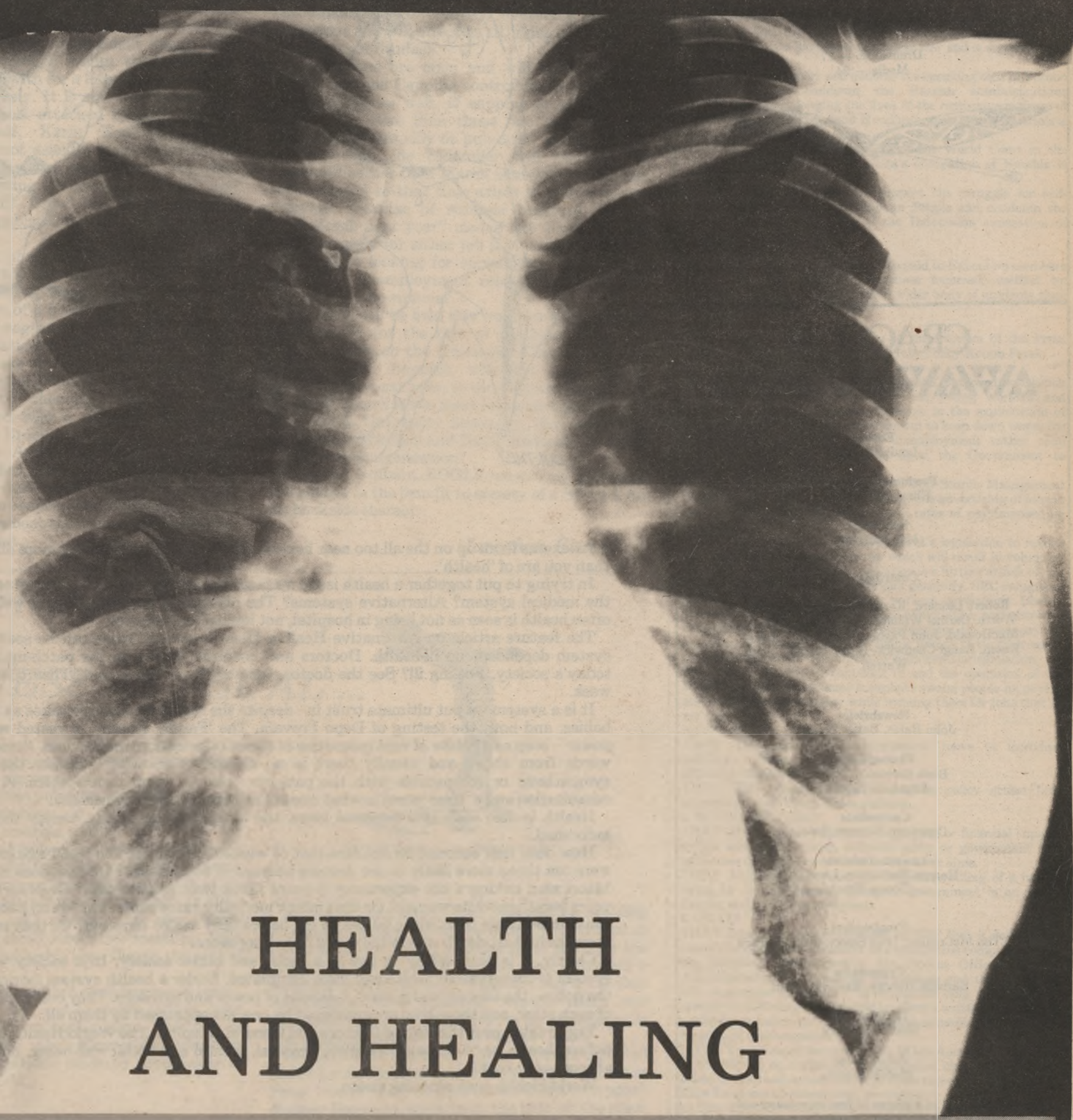
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13 SEP 1983

CRACCUM



Auckland University Students Association, Volume 57, Issue 20, September 13, 1983.



HEALTH AND HEALING

PLUS... RIGHTS UNDER APARTHEID,
A LOOK AT THE INNER CITY

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'In New Zealand, if you have any passion, that's radical.'

- Merata Mita

A NEW PLACEBO !



As exams loom up on the all too near horizon, you're probably thinking more about survival than you are of 'health'.

In trying to put together a health issue we faced the problem of trying to define health. Is it the medical system? Alternative systems? The dis-ease of society? Mental well-being? Too often health is seen as not being in hospital, not having an operation.

The feature article on Alternative Healing tries to counter what can be seen as a health system dependent on ill-health. Doctors and hospitals thrive on the patch-up mentality of today's society. Feeling ill? See the doctor, take a pill, or take it out. Then come back next week.

It is a system we put ultimate trust in - despite the reality of such mistakes as Thalidomide babies, and now, the testing of Depo Provera. The 'Family Doctor' is vested with absolute power -- seen as a holder of vast quantities of secret information and wisdom. Prescriptions are words from above and usually there is no chance of knowing whether the antidote is sympathetic or compatible with the patients (what a word) own system. A ten minute consultation and a 'treat' ment is what most of us consider keeping healthy.

Health is also seen as a personal issue, the effects of one's body merely the fate of the individual.

How does that account for the fact that of women and men in the 50-64 age group, women were ten times more likely to see doctors because of a 'neurosis'? Or how does it account for Maori men having a life expectancy 8 years lower than pakeha men? Or Maori women ten years less than white women? Or that infant mortality rates show that Maori babies are three times more liable than white babies to die before they are 20 days old? Or that Maori women have the highest death rate in the world from lung cancer?

Clearly, it is not healthy to live in a racist and sexist society. In a society whose health system is conservative, white and male dominated. Under a health system intricately tied to the police, the educational system, bastions of power and privilege. They come part and parcel of each other, and those who are oppressed by one, are oppressed by them all.

Try to think past the Young Doctors and General Hospital. The World Health Organization defines health as 'A state of complete physical, mental and social well-being, not merely the absence of ill-health.'

World Health is an amazing vision.

- L.R.

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LAKEPERSON RAVES

B. # 2

THE SGM SAGA AND ...

This week has seen one of the most inconclusive Meetings ever. A majority of 12 purported a majority of 2,500 whether they were right or wrong, but did not actually say which. Make No, but neither did the SGM.

A quite amazing publication under the name 'Confidential Dismissal Inquiry' has been circulating this week. It refers to a full report which has been distributed — supposedly. Anyone a copy? I cannot understand how anyone can make themselves up as an independent inquiry into the conduct of a person whom they admit to have been friends with for a long time and expect to be treated seriously. It is also interesting that three people most attacked by their pseudo-inquiries, myself, Karin Bos and David Kirkpatrick, were not asked a single question on any of our actions and statements that they made so interesting. Explanations of and comments by John Broad are given extensive coverage in the publication and much of it is written in his style.

It casts all sorts of aspersions relating to fraud and corruption within the Association and claims that this was covered up by the alleged theft from John Broad's office of a letter from me to him on the subject. They neglected to mention that the letter was an invitation to the Association or the Squad to make whatever investigation into personal conduct or finances they wished. They neglected to mention that no such investigation has ever been or probably ever will be conducted from John Broad.

The staff of the Association were not spared any innuendo either. You don't know just how much you owe the staff around this place and how much they deserve respect and support, not the sort of treatment that this slander sheet so grossly meted out.

The final thought I will express on this subject is my concern at the attacks made on DAK, Karin Bos, Barry Weeber and Paul Sutcliffe. If I were asked to bet a year's honorarium on the honesty or integrity of any of these people I would do so unhesitatingly.

Onto more palatable subjects. Trish Mullins and helpers are organising a campaign on Youth Rates. The implications of this and voluntary unionism are serious and will affect us all. Trish can easily be found around Studass.

Applications are open and will close soon for Orientation and Capping controllers for next year. Yes, capping as well. If capping is going to be enjoyed by more than those (me included) who drink themselves silly on pub crawl and drink-the-pub-dry then the controller will have to be appointed earlier than March next year (which has been custom) so that time exists to plan a decent program. Because of summer holidays "earlier than March next year" means late Term III this year. So apply for either job if you are interested. We are also looking for someone to run a Crisis Centre for unemployment related problems and hassles over the summer.

Elections will be held this week for the positions of Treasurer for the rest of the year and for a representative on the University Council. For the former, Linda Bennett, who has been elected Treasurer for next year, is the only candidate. For the latter, which is the most important position we have in the University hierarchy, the candidates are Stephen Mitchell and David Kirkpatrick. Need I make a recommendation?

I'm sorry Graham, BOGLE wasn't my mistake I still believe in the benefit to society of a BOYLE on the backside thereof.

— Jonathan Blakeman



S.R.C. AGENDA

S.R.C. LOUNGE, SEPTEMBER 14th, 1PM.

PRESENT :

APOLOGIES :

E.A.O. (request leave of absence from SRC for the rest of the term.)

MINUTES OF PREVIOUS MEETINGS:

MINUTES OF PREVIOUS MEETINGS:

THAT the minutes of the SRC meeting held on the 3rd August be taken as read and adopted as a true and correct record.

MATTERS ARISING FROM PREVIOUS MINUTES:

Policy:

1. INTERNATIONAL POLICY

SUTCLIFFE/WEEBER

THAT SRC adopt the following International Affairs Committee remit:

THAT AUSA condemn the 'Darth Vader' Speech by President Reagan, as it is a baseless and unnecessary extension of the arms race.

THAT AUSA condemn the development of intermediate-range missiles by both the USA and USSR in Europe recognising that this increases the likelihood of nuclear war and is a gross waste of resources.

THAT AUSA support and endorse the speaking tour of Vernon Bellecourt, and condemn the Reagan administrations interference in prolonging the lives of the repressive regimes of Guatemala, El Salvador and Honduras, and the anti-Sandinista forces in Nicaragua.

THAT SRC recognise the ruling of the World Court in the Hague in 1972 that South Africa's occupation of Namibia is illegal.

THAT AUSA recognise and support the struggle for self-determination of the West Papuan People and condemn the United Nations acceptance of the Indonesian annexation of West Papua.

2. CHAMBERS/

THAT no payments or honoraria be paid to Executive members (other than for legitimate expenses incurred, verified by receipts) without authority from a wider body of students than the Executive Committee itself.

3. LACK/

THAT AUSA endorse the aims of the freedom of the Press Defence Fund and donate \$200 from the Policy Action Fund.

4. YOUTH RATES PATTERSON/

THAT SRC condemn the Government's proposed legislation imposing youth rates of pay for all young workers and recognises that youth rates will result in the exploitation of young workers; will act as a mechanism to keep down wages for older workers and will rotate unemployment rather than creating extra jobs. SRC calls upon the Government to withdraw the legislation.

THAT SRC requests the Auckland Job Search Management Committee to enact policy prohibiting the advertising of jobs in Job Search Centres that offer youth rates of pay imposed by legislation.

THAT SRC condemn the Government's legislation to revoke the unqualified preference clause, which will result in voluntary unionism. SRC believes this legislation is a further attack on the Trade Union Movement and workers generally. SRC recognises the role of unions in protecting workers particularly Blacks, Women and Young Workers, from exploitation and therefore recognises that compulsory membership is necessary in providing the financial base to enable unions to do their work. SRC calls upon the Government to withdraw the legislation.

SRC calls upon the Government to end the operation of the STEPS programme because it exploits young people by paying abysmally low rates of pay while training them for jobs that do not exist.

MORRIS/

THAT SRC oppose any Government move to introduce voluntary unionism legislation.

MULLINS/WEBB

THAT SRC contribute \$200 from the policy action fund towards the anti-Youth Rates coalition.

5. MOVED RATRAY

THAT AUSA refuse to provide any moral or financial support or the use of any group, political party or government that advocates the use of violence to further their aims.

THAT AUSA believes that the deliberate killing of a human being by another person, group or government is an act of murder and as such is repugnant.

6. CHAIR

THAT Sports Council recommend to SRC that it delegate its powers in respect of affiliation to a committee comprising (say) the Societies Representative, the Sports Officer and the Administrative Vice-President or nominee and that it require this committee to approve for affiliation only such clubs as comply with the regulations and to place a written record of its proceedings before the SRC for review immediately after each meeting of the committee.

7. THAT sections of the constitution of the Association applying to the vote of no confidence, in particular, clause 33 section (i) subsection (d) and section (ii) of the same clause, be deleted.

THAT a clause be substituted, providing:

(a) That an officer of the Association may be recalled to a Special General Meeting to account for his/her actions in their official position, and a formal motion of recall.

(b) That if the Special General Meeting shall pass such a motion of recall, then the officer concerned shall stand for re-election by secret ballot of all students.

8. DEPO-PROVERA

BOS/JONES

THAT AUSA condemn the use of Depo-Provera in the Student Health Centre, in New Zealand and in all other places in the world.

CLUB AFFILIATIONS:

Cook Island Students Association

Save Our Snails

Wine Society

EXECUTIVE ACTION

BUSINESS AS USUAL ...

Last Wednesday's meeting finished before 10pm and was relatively uneventful.

Finance Committee minutes included a report from AUSA's auditors on the breakdown of financial controls during 1982. They see as having been caused by lack of supervision of the design and installation of a computer system. The infamous Administrative Review Committee has been resurrected to look at their recommendations. A meeting is also being arranged for interested Executive members with the more knowledgeable than they in the area of computers.

A motion expressing "full confidence and trust" in Secretary Bob Lack and Resource Officer John Norrie was carried with acclamation. This was in response to what the Executive considers reasonable accusations made by proponents of Thursday's SGM.



f.—And the turning of the trunk round whilst still leaning to the right.

A recent Recreation Sub Committee meeting established a fund for replacement of equipment in the Recreation Centre, and discussed plans for the expansion of the weight training area, to include a separate area for women. The point was made that consultation with potential women users was important — women interested in an input into the plans should see the WRO or Sports Officer.

At AUSA's initiative, May Council granted \$2000 for an administrative law specialist to assist Peter Norrie when he goes to the Court of Appeal. Rodney Harrison, apparently the best for the price, has been selected. He happens to also be the lawyer of John Broad, who is threatening to sue several members of Executive.

Another (serious) SGM will be held on the 29th of and 30th of September to have another go at increasing the Association's fee, and to discuss adding a Maori Students Officer position to Executive.

—Elizabeth Windsor

(You'd hide behind pseudonyms too if you wrote articles this boring).



d.—A wrong position. Trunk and legs must be held in one straight line.

CAMPUS NEWS

FIGHTING OFF ? ►

A surprising development at last week's Senate meeting was the removal of Professor Northey from the Library Committee. He has served on the committee for some years and has fought hard for funds for the Library. Perhaps Senate does not think he has achieved enough in this direction.

LIBRARY TO BE SLOT MACHINE? ►

The Library administration has agreed to a request from the Medical Students Association to open the Medical Library on Saturday afternoons - provided that the students meet the costs involved! Prof Northey's replacement on the Library Committ. will bring the chance to alter this decision at the next committee meeting.

Meanwhile Works Committee has approved expenditure on 'drainage separation and upgrading' of a sum sufficient to keep the Medical Library open on Saturday afternoons for the next ten years.

STUDENT HEALTH FROM THE SHINS UP? ►

The government has directed the Universities to hold tuition fees at their current level for a further year. As the grant to the Universities was calculated on the assumption that fees would increase by 15% this year and next year we presume this means more internal financial pressures and further cuts in Welfare services.



Youth rates - providing job opportunities by exploiting teenagers

AROUND IN CIRCLES WE GO ►

The Students Association has decided that the meeting held on 9 June was 'lied to and misled'. Given the wide variety of directly conflicting statements made at that meeting this decision seems logically indisputable and rather trivial.

REWARD ? ►

The Workers Educational Association discovered that the University has 'inadvertently' sold a piece of W.E.A. land held in trust by the University. How does one inadvertently sell land? Doesn't one have to register its ownership, as with vehicles? The University has agreed to pay the proceeds of the sale to the W.E.A., which is remarkably generous.

WHICH CLUB WAS THAT? ►

The Student club is off to a roaring start. The jukebox - its got the likes of Kraftwerk, Bauhaus, Human League and as they say, more. A bargain ... 1 play for 20c, 3 for 50c. While we're on the subject of clubs ... why are there so many males seen in it? Over thirty the other night and nearly a female in sight? Who's going to pass exams?

CHEMICAL WARFARE ►

Thanks very much to the Massey delegate Winter Tournament who chose to slouch in Womenspace and (reportedly) urinate in the coffee cups.

NEWSBRIEFS

AUSTRALIANS BOYCOTT B.P. ►

Roxby Down in Western Australia is the proposed site for the largest Uranium mine in Australia, five times bigger than Jabiluka mine. The proposal, euphemistically known in corporate circles as the Olympic Dam project, is owned 49% by British Petroleum (B.P.) and 51% by the Western Mining Corporations.

A mine at Roxby Downs would: destroy sacred Aboriginal sites of the Kokatha people (the traditional land owners); contaminate the Great Artesian Basin with radionuclides; sentence more Uranium workers to long term suffering and painful deaths; plus the usual environmental costs associated with large scale mining; it is also uneconomic with companies making profits from Government incentives and insignificant environmental protection. This mine would also act as the first link in the nuclear fuel cycle that leads ultimately to nuclear weapons.

B.P. is becoming more involved in the Uranium industry. It is presently exploring for Uranium in Western Australia (the Officer Basin) and South Australia (Poontana). B.P. is also involved, along with Colonial Sugar Refinery Ltd (CSR) and B.H.P., in planning for a Uranium enrichment plant in South Australia. The Campaign for a Nuclear Free Australia is prompting a boycott of B.P. and the blockade of Roxby Downs to stop the project from continuing. The Blockade of Roxby Downs started on August 27th and ran until September 4th. Over this period over 200 people were arrested as the state supported the exploitation of Roxby Downs.



Auckland group SPANNA protesting against the mining at Roxby Down, at B.P. House in Remuera.

RTZ STIFLES DEBATE ►

At the AGM of the mining company Rio Tinto Zinc (RTZ) in London, seventy shareholders protested at the company's worldwide disregard for human rights. Representatives were present from Partizans, the Namibia Support Committee, The National Federation of Aboriginal Land

Councils, Judy Monk from the Aboriginal Mining Information Centre, a Native Mapuche Indian from South America, the Aboriginal Consul in Europe, Shorty O'Neill, and Bryn Davis, representative of the Greater London Council, which hold over \$10 million of RTZ shares.

The Critics attacked the company's practices in Australia, Namibia, New Zealand (RTZ owns 70% of CRA which owns 50% of Comalco which owns 60% of Tiwai Point Smelter), North and Central America, Europe and Britain. The company which is the worlds biggest producer of Uranium refused to answer questions concerning the Uranium trade. It further refused to discuss: investments in China UN's condemnation of RTZ (Uranium Mine Rossing) Namibia; aboriginal land rights; and use of RTZ uranium for nuclear weapons. RTZ is a glaring example of corporate immorality, and critics will continue fighting till there is a change in company attitudes.

THE HAMBURGER CONNECTION

Since 1950 Latin America has lost some 37% of its rainforest. Globally 108,000 km² are cleared each year, i.e. 20ha/min. In Latin America alone 60,000km² per year are converted into pasture and cattle ranching. These forests which have the highest species diversity (one third of all tree species are found in the forest of Latin America) are extremely sensitive to interference.

In the tropics, with high rainfall and heavily leached soils, it requires one hectare per head of cattle. But as soil fertility rapidly falls, in the long term 7ha are needed. Investment in cattle ranching is aimed for the production of hamburger meat involving companies like MacDonalds. The UK presently imports 10% of meat produced in Latin America. While in Latin America beef consumption has declined by 13.5% despite a 2.9% per year increase in population.

— Barry Weeb

NOT VERY ...

SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING

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jections of 'Why couldn't Broad have
ained this, when asked by exec a year ago.'
under, Lisa Rademacher argued that Debbie
h's claim that Broad had promised AUSA
y for an overseas sports trip was flawed,
ause as far back as 1980 Broad had been
ssed to giving money to students for activities
ide Auckland.

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Dolan's object was to recognize the June SGM as mob rule and a kangaroo court. 'I am searching for justice'.

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ry Weeber

text, Neil Morrison said the reason most people
ed against John Broad at the June SGM was
because they thought he had stolen gold, but
ause they realised he was a bad president.
Morrison felt it was Dolan who had produced lies
mised students and he produced arguments
ounter each of Dolan's. John Curnow, author of
er motion to change the constitution making it
der to sack exec members, felt Broad didn't co-
operate with Exec over Coromandel because he
ould have been co-operating in his own ousting.
President of AUSA, Jonathan Blakeman said
tiny size of the meeting indicated that students
lost interest in the subject. Blakeman
erated what he said in June - 'If there's a lie in
MCCRAC: sue me'. He then commented on the
e notable aspects of Coromandel: Why do you
ard a cheque for \$2,500 as 'petty cash'? Why do
deny knowledge of a landrover when you've
n driving it around for 6 months? Why do you
nge your story 6 times as your questioner
eals he knows a little more? Why do you sell a
or asset (the landrover) of your employers
(AUSA) without telling them? Why do you sell it to
yourself?' Blakeman asked Broad. 'I put it to you,
t that is corrupt' Blakeman said. He claimed
ad had given 2 diametrically opposed stories to
lain 'the gold'. By definition, 'one must be a lie'.
g serving IAO, Paul Sutcliffe was sickened by
continued attacks on people who put in so
ch work for AUSA. In an eloquent, witty,
sive interjection, Paul Sutcliffe displayed a
ch of humanitarian vision as breathtaking in its
pe of compassion and consideration as it was
amic in solving every moral wrangle in history.
aid: 'Fuck off, Broad'.

arin Bos stressed that the 'enquiry group' was
independent, and certainly not acting in any
ial way on behalf of AUSA. The group had
interviewed the people it accused of fraud
corruption. The claim that Broad was



Secretary Bob Lack, Trish Mullins with Dolan at the mike...

dismissed because 'they (the same people who supported the No Confidence motion) knew he was close to discovering their involvement in ... corrupt practices' was completely, utterly false. In fact, Broad was told of the missing money months before most of the people accused of embezzling it. Former NZUSA President, Chris Gosling, asserted that Bos was one of the last exec members to lose faith in Broad. When the '82 exec had requested Broad's resignation (because of the Coromandel) Bos had voted against the move. For sticking with Broad, Bos was 'isolated' from other exec members. It was only when she was 'confronted with Broad's dishonesty time and again' that she changed her mind. Gosling added that the people who had threatened to resign if Broad remained, had nothing to gain by doing that: it was an act of desperation.

A member of the student enquiry group claimed that David Kirkpatrick had led the June SGM to believe he (Dak) was a good friend of Broad's. He is not - many students stressed that Kirkpatrick had only said he had known Broad for a long time. The group member said the landrover had been investigated by the Fraud Squad, and no case of theft discovered. Dak replied that the landrover had been acquired by means that 'were not bonafide. He did not acquire it the way most people would acquire a landrover.' He said Broad was trying to clear his name by dirtying everyone elses - even to the extent of accusing Bob Lack of fraud when Lacks integrity is unquestionable.

Barry Weeber was proud to admit his involvement with everything in MUCCRAC. He said the allegations made in the enquiry group publication were 'lies, damned lies'. Even though he was 'centrally involved' in many of the accusations, Weeber had never been approached by the group. That he is guilty of corruption of any sort is a lie, he affirmed. Weeber accused Broad of sheer incompetence over the Champagne Brekky. Broad, we were told, did not even instruct AUSA staff as to how to handle the breakfast, whether or not it would be cancelled, and did not turn up to apologise when it was 'cancelled'.

John Broad replied that the brekky should have been organised by the 'centenary committee' (in fact, no such committee existed). He said that the defamation suits arising from MUCCRAC et al will take two years to settle. His main aim in coming back to an SGM was to make sure 'something like this doesn't happen to anyone else.'

Resource Officer, John Bates, told of how Secretary Lack had to take leave this year because

There were interjections of 'Why couldn't Broad have explained this, when asked by Exec a year ago?'

of strain of work. When Bates filled in for Lack, he quickly found that Broad was the source of AUSA's problems - giving the example of taking 5 days to sign meeting minutes. Under Broad, many people became disillusioned over AUSA's ability to organise anything, leaving employees open to (misguided) blame and abuse. All staff were under strain and AUSA was grinding to a halt. Bob Lack was angry at the accusation that he had embezzled money. He was disgusted that 13 years (or something) of building up the highest integrity had been mauled by someone's claims made for mucky political ends.

In his right-of-reply, Dolan was sorry if he'd embarrassed Lack. Rather than embezzlement, he'd been concerned at a cover up... Dolans object was to recognise the June SGM as mob rule and a kangaroo court: 'I am searching for justice'. Broad got a white/(mostly) male block vote and the motion was carried 112-100. The anti-Broad brigade had discussed a walk-out to lapse the quorum, but it was felt better to lose honourably, than to win by default. Questions remain however. The important Dolan motions calling for a public apology to Broad and censuring the people who 'lied and misled' weren't discussed. The motion that was passed is nearly meaningless: it doesn't say WHO misled the meeting (as it reads, it could even have been the pro-Broad people).

In exclusive CRACCUM interviews after the meeting, senior executive members were concerned at some aspects of the SGM: 112 students had managed to subvert a decision of 3000. Nevertheless, the No Confidence in Broad stands. Some said democracy had been challenged (and lost). No one is frightened by the threats of law suits. The exec members were most worried at the effect the 'crusade' is having on staff: no one knows if it's over yet.

— John Pagani

CRACCUM'S WATERGATE BUREAU

TRUTH, JUSTICE AND ...

THE SOUTH AFRICAN WAY

The hangings this year of six guerillas from the African National Congress (ANC), once again brings into sharp focus the question of political repression by the apartheid regime. In particular there is a need to examine just how the apartheid regime has transformed itself into a police state, where the black population suffer an almost total deprivation of political and legal rights.

Dominating the lack of political rights is the exclusion of all blacks in South Africa (Azania) from the vote. This has left them politically powerless, and enabled the apartheid regime to enact whatever laws it feels necessary to ensure continued white rule.

As a result, blacks have resorted to extra-parliamentary forms of political action in an attempt to win justice. This was never tolerated by the apartheid state, which tried to crush all protest against apartheid. Massive campaigns against the introduction of apartheid using civil disobedience and peaceful protest were waged throughout the 1950's, until the apartheid regime effectively crushed the movement after massacring protesters at Sharpeville in 1960. During the course of the protest campaign though, the state had begun the process of developing all the armoury of any dictatorship.

The first was the 'Suppression of Communism Act' of 1950. This declared in effect that the striving for any 'political, industrial, social or economic change' in the country is an offence, defined as furtherance of the 'objects of communism'. Basically, opposition to apartheid was outlawed.

The Minister of Justice is empowered under the act to impose stringent restrictions on any person whom he considers to be promoting the objects of communism. No review by the courts is permitted.

1953 saw the 'Criminal Laws Amendment Act' passed. This laid down savage penalties for contravention of any law by way of protest. In other words, deliberately entering a 'white-only' area as an act of political protest was an additional crime to entering the area. Whipping and imprisonment were made compulsory sentences for any second offence.

The two mass African political organisations, the ANC and PAC (Pan Africanist Congress), were both outlawed in 1960, depriving blacks of the right to organise.

The retrospective nature of the 'Terrorism Act' makes it possible to be hung for something which was legal at the time.

In 1962, the Sabotage Act was passed, defining sabotage very widely as any damage to property with a political aim. This included painting slogans on walls. The act provided for summary trials without jury. A minimum sentence of five years in jail was imposed. The maximum penalty is death. This act also put the onus on the accused to prove there was no political intent.



Ruth First

Detention without trial was first introduced in 1963 under the 90 Day Law. This in practice allowed indefinite detention as people could immediately be redetained at the end of one 90 day period. Of the 3,000 people rounded up immediately following this Act, only 200 were convicted of any offence. This act also saw the Security Branch of Police given uncontrolled powers of interrogation, including torture of accused and witnesses.

STEVE BIKO MURDERED BY APARTHEID

On August 18, 1977, at a police roadblock near Grahamstown, South Africa, Steve Biko was arrested for violating a banning order on him. He was detained under the country's 'terrorism act', and held incommunicado in Port Elizabeth. On September 11 he was transferred, naked in the back of a police van, to Pretoria Central Prison. The next night he was found dead.

His death was due to extensive brain injuries caused by frequent beatings while in police custody.

Following his murder, there was widespread protest throughout South Africa (Azania). At one memorial service, 1200 black students were arrested when they challenged a ban on unauthorised assemblies. At another service in Soweto, a 15 year old boy was shot and killed by the police.

The apartheid regime felt differently, and delegates to the Transvaal provincial congress of the ruling National Party burst into laughter as Justice Minister Kruger outlined the events following Biko's death.

Steve Biko was a founder member of the black South African Students' Organisation (SASO), and honorary president of the Black People's Convention (BPC) and leader of the black consciousness movement inside South Africa (Azania).

The BPC espoused Biko's ideas of black consciousness, which he described as 'group pride, and the determination by blacks to rise and attain the envisaged self'. It meant basically that black people should, and must, appreciate their value as human beings, a value no less than that of white's.

It was an idea the apartheid regime could not tolerate. So Biko was murdered, and then the black consciousness movement, including SASO and BPC, was banned.



It was a response typical of the apartheid regime, which will not tolerate criticism or dissent, and has developed an incredibly repressive array of laws, designed to crush all opposition to white rule.

FOR A DEAD AFRICAN

We have no heroes and no wars
only victims of a sickly state
succumbing to the variegated sores
that flower under lashing rains of hate.

We have no battles and no fights
for history to record with trite remark
only captives killed on eyeless nights
and accidental dyings in the dark.

Yet when the roll of those who died
to free our land is called, without surprise
these nameless unarmed ones will stand beside
the warriors who secured the final prize.

— Dennis Brutus

SOUTHERN AFRICA SCHOLARSHIP

The New Zealand University Students' Association sponsors this Scholarship to provide a fair trial of an education here in New Zealand for some of the victims of apartheid. People, who through their active participation in the struggle against the apartheid system are subject to political repression, and so are unable to complete their education.

Currently the Scholarship Trust Board is selecting a scholar to study here in 1984 and 1985. To ensure the Scholarship continues, NZUSA has launched a \$10,000 fundraising campaign early in this year. This campaign has been largely successful and is now drawing to a close. However, any further donations are still welcome.

Donating to the Trust Fund is a practical way of showing your opposition to apartheid, and offering support to its victims.

Just post your contribution to:-
Southern Africa Scholarship Trust
P.O. Box 9047
Courtenay Place
WELLINGTON



Nelson Mandela at Robben Island Prison

Prison conditions often add to the torture, particularly on Robben Island, home of most political prisoners (Nelson Mandela was held there till very recently). Here prisoners are buried up to their necks, and guards urinate on their heads. Food is of a very low quality. Naturally, under apartheid, whites are allocated 60 cents a day for food rations, Asians 30 cents a day, and 'coloureds' and Africans received 15 cents worth of food a day.

One South African policeman achieved considerable international notoriety. Theunis Swanepoel went from the rank of Captain in 1963 to Brigadier in only six years, and was made Chief Interrogator of the Security Branch in 1969. During those six years he was identified as a key torturer in a dozen cases, including three cases where the detainees were murdered while in detention.

Some of the more famous detainees who have been tortured include Zeph Mothopeng, of the PAC, who, while detained in 1964, was subjected to frequent beatings and electric shock torture. In 1969 he was convicted of 'terrorism', and helping organise the Soweto uprisings. Despite being 66, he was subject to further torture to obtain a 'confession'. He didn't confess, but was sentenced to 15 years on Robben Island.

Nelson Mandela, of the ANC, is one of the most famous political prisoners in the world, and was forced to spend almost twenty years under the brutal conditions on Robben Island. His wife, Winnie Mandela, is also subject to frequent detention and maltreatment, and is currently 'banned'. During the Rivonia Trial (1963-64) of Nelson Mandela and others, even many of the witnesses, were tortured to force them to give testimony favourable to the police.

Last year, Neil Aggett, a prominent white Trade Union leader, was hung by his interrogators. He was the 56th person to die in detention that year.

Perhaps the most famous case is that of Steve Biko (see separate article), who was beaten to death in 1977.

The apartheid regime doesn't stop at torture and murder of detainees, but is also engaged in an active campaign of assassination of its opponents overseas.

Most prominent victims are Ruth First, of the ANC, a prominent academic and journalist, who was murdered by a letter bomb, and Abraham Tiro, President of the South African Students Organisation, killed in 1975 by a parcel bomb.

South Africa continuously adds to its repressive arsenal though. There are now some 120 laws and regulations restricting freedom of the press so much it does not exist.

Torture is widespread, and officially condoned. So much so that 57 political activists have died while under detention by the police. In many cases, like that of Steve Biko, the cause of death is clear - murder by the police.

Two of the most common forms are beatings and solitary confinement for months at a time (causing severe mental stress). Common forms of torture used are strangulation with wet towels, sleep deprivation and electric shocks. Detainees are forced to sit in a squatting position, handcuffed, with a stick forced between their knees and elbows. A plastic bag is pushed over the head covering the eyes. Clips are then put on thumbs, toes, temples and genitals, and electric shocks administered.

One method used commonly is 'Statue' torture. The police interpret their power to detain a person in any 'place' by defining a small square, marked with chalk on the floor as a place. Detainees are forced to stand for extremely long periods of time (up to 60 hours or more) in this place, with no sleep.

Refinements are added, such as having to stand on bricks, or having a paraffin tin placed over the head and beaten.



The Onset of the 1976 uprisings.

No less than six laws increasing state repressive powers were introduced last year, including the 'Intimidation Act', which outlaws many strikes, demonstrations and consumer boycotts. As with most other laws, the onus of proof lies with the accused.

Meetings can be banned, and are, for a number of reasons, and Police have almost total powers of search without warrant.

Not surprisingly, South Africa is known as the 'Imprisoned Society'.

1963 also saw the beginning of heavy political censorship under the 'Publications and Entertainment Act'. Some 12,000 publications have been banned. In addition, the Suppression of Communism Act has enabled the written or spoken word of 760 people to be outlawed.

One of the most important repressive acts was the 1967 'Terrorism Act'. This covered the committing of any act whatsoever, with intention to endanger law and order, or 'cause feelings of hostility between the white and other inhabitants of the Republic'. From then on, calling white's the oppressor was deemed to be terrorism. The minimum sentence was five years, maximum 15 years. No remission or parole is allowed.

It was under this Act that many members of Black Consciousness groups, such as the South African Students Organisation were imprisoned. The Act also altered rules of evidence to aid the prosecution, and once again made presumption of guilt which the accused had to disprove. Section 6 of the Act also allowed indefinite detention without trial.

One example of the Act in operation was a young black man who wrote an anti-white poem, and gave it to a seventeen year old black woman. He was sentenced to five years imprisonment.

The Act was also made retrospective to 1962. So in South Africa it is possible to be hung for doing something which was perfectly legal at the time.

Another political restriction was imposed in 1968 when racially mixed political parties were all banned.

By this time, all freedoms we take for granted, such as the right to vote, freedom of assembly, organisation, speech, freedom to the press, rights to a fair trial etc, were non-existent under the apartheid regime.

Today the situation only continues to deteriorate. Last year 264 people are known to have been detained, including 107 schoolchildren and students. 'Known' has meaning here because the new Internal Security Act (ISA) allows for 'communicado' detention, and if someone finds out you have been detained, other acts eg: 'Protection of Information', make it illegal for them to tell anyone else.

Most detentions now occur under Section 29 of the ISA, which amalgamated many of the old repressive laws. This Act allows for indefinite 'communicado' detention without charge or trial, without right of review; or deportation or banishment to a particular area.

People can also be 'banned' without charge or trial, being restricted to a particular area, you cannot speak publicly or be publicly quoted, or have writings published.

Gatherings of two or more people are forbidden, and punished by House Arrest.

EASY ? SAFE ? EFFECTIVE ?

BAN THE JAB: DEPO PROVERA



Currently New Zealand women are being used as test cases for a contraceptive that has been banned in the USA, and is not available for wide use in Canada, Great Britain, Japan and Sweden. The drug, an injectable contraceptive, is being administered through private doctors, Family Planning clinics, as well as by our own Student Health Centre.

Depo-Provera is given as an injection every three months. It consists of a massive dose (150mg) of a synthetic hormone called progestogen. It's American manufacturers, Upjohn, have consistently tried to get the drug approved for use in America, but tests in animals have shown it to cause cancers. Yet this research is owned by the manufacturers and there is no way various claims about it can be verified. 80 countries have decided not to risk using the drug.

Upjohn wants to gain access to more contraceptive markets, and to gain approval it must submit more evidence on cancer. New Zealand women are being used for a study which is designed to show that Depo does not cause cancer. The study will no doubt prove Upjohn right, as it is to last only five years, and, if cancerous cells do develop, they will be treated, so no further cancer will evolve. A win-win situation for Upjohn, a no-win situation for women used as guinea pigs for this questionable drug.

Information about Depo (given to some women) is in the form of a pamphlet published by the Upjohn company itself. This is what, if pressed, the Student Health Service provides. The leaflet says 'it is not unusual for the United States to lag behind other countries in approving pharmaceutical products', and cites its high rate of success in preventing pregnancy. It also says it is suitable for breast feeding women even though D.P. has been found to be passed on in breast milk at the same level of concentration found in the

mother's bloodstream. Long term effects of this are not known.

"We are not going to know whether Depo-Provera is safe until a very large number of women use it for a very long time..."

Malcolm Potts
Ex-Director of International Planned Parenthood

Depo is praised by Family Planning because it is 'not patient dependent'. It is used more frequently on Maori and Polynesian women because it requires 'low patient compliance'. It is also used in prisons, mental hospitals, maternity wards and abortion clinics. Due to its long term effectiveness (sometimes long-term infertility) and its 'easy' application it is given to women who are seen by the white-middle-class medical profession as least 'reliable' and 'rational'. In one study of 900 files from an abortion clinic it was prescribed for 42% of all Maori women but only 11% of Pakeha women. Is it that Pakeha women are more prone to the hazards of the drug (described in the box) or that they are more likely to be informed of its 'side effects'?

Women should be aware of the dangers involved in using this drug. More specific information is available through the Women's Rights Officer, or through the Women's Health Centre (63 Ponsonby Rd).

— L.R.

WHAT ARE THE SIDE EFFECTS?

1. DP has been associated with an increased risk of cancer of the cervix (opening to the womb).
2. It has been shown to cause breast cancer in dogs.
3. It causes irregular bleeding, heavy bleeding or none at all.
4. It has been associated with the malformation of fetuses in women who are pregnant when given the drug.
5. It has been shown to cause long-term infertility and possible permanent sterility in many women after they have stopped taking the drug.
6. It has been found to cause many other side-effects such as weight gain, change in skin colouring, raised blood sugar level, hair loss, acne, migraines, nausea, severe depression, aches, loss of orgasms and sex drive, and enlargement of the clitoris.
7. DP is passed on in breast milk at the same level of concentration as is found in the mother's bloodstream. This has grave long-term implications for the health and safety of the child.

At this week's SRC a motion will be put to condemn the use of Depo-Provera in the Student Health Centre as well as in New Zealand and all other parts of the world.

OUTSKIRTS

We Won't Go Away

The government of Mozambique has established relocation camps for lesbians, citing lesbianism as a product of the country's period of colonization by European powers and decadent western civilization.

Bang Bang

Marianne Bachmaker of Lubek, West Germany was sentenced to six years for killing the man who raped and murdered her 7 year old daughter Anna. Two years ago Bachmaier pulled out a gun in the courtroom where Klau Graboski was on trial for the rape/murder. She pumped all seven bullets into his back. Grabowski has a long record including sex offences against young girls.

Go Get Him

Six women who have been sexually abused by male Toronto psychiatrist for over 20 years have banded together to demand his license be revoked from the College of Physicians and Surgeons.

On advice of counsel they are told they have a good chance of winning. They need \$1,000 to cover legal fees, if there is money left over the women hope to set-up a fund for other similarly abused women.

It is hoped that if they win it would set an example so that other women patients will not tolerate such treatment. Send donations to: Sexually Abused Patient's Defence Fund, c/- Toronto Rape Crisis Centre, P.O. Box 6597, Station A, Toronto Canada.



HOT/Or COLD

We are currently trying to develop a file at Womenspace about the Student Health Service. We would appreciate it if women could take the time to complete a questionnaire about the treatment they have received at the Centre. These may be found in Womenspace. We are looking to find out about if you've been happy with the service, if you've been given adequate information, and if you've had any bad experiences. This will be of great use to other women who will have access to the files. Responses will be confidential and anonymous. Thank you.

Womens Day

It's rumoured around Wellington that plans are afoot for a fifth United Womens Convention, to be held in October '84, Labour Day Weekend, venue yet undecided. Theme - Building Bridges Between women.

Sounds Familiar

A 700 pound pregnant cow recently travelled 35 miles in 20 hours to find her way back to her original owner, after being sold to a cattle rancher.

Julieann, the cow, was described by her original owner as a free spirit with a penchant for wandering. The new owner, who plans to reclaim the errant heifer, is convinced that Julieann's wandering days will soon be over. He says *She needs to have a calf, and then she'll settle down.*

Womanline

Womanline is a telephone listening, information and referral service run by women for women. It is a confidential service for anything you want to talk about, e.g. relationships, loneliness, alcohol, unemployment, or just to find out what is available for women. Monday-Friday 11 am - 8.30pm 765-173.

Women's Health Centre

The Auckland Women's Health Centre is located at 63 Ponsonby Rd and has an information file on women's health issues. There they also have a Hot & Cold Doctor file, as well as a resource file which contains the names of groups and individuals involved with working with women, including women naturopaths, homeopaths, and counsellors. It is also a drop in centre for women in crisis, and offers workshops concerned with various aspects of women's physical and mental health. There are many support groups which work out of the centre, including lesbian support, lesbian mothers, endometriosis, natural family planning, and a support group for battered women. Phone: 764-506.

WHAT'S THE GUTS ...

EDUCATING DOCTORS

Like it or not the health care system in NZ is dominated by doctors. Over the last hundred years or so health care has expanded to include the care of the old, the chronically ill and dying, the insane, pregnancy and birth as well as those suffering from acute illness and accidents. With this expansion in the social definition of 'health problem' there has been an exponential growth in institutions and resources devoted to their alleviation. And at the fore-front of this expansion has been the medical profession - both as the main practitioners of health treatment and as the overall administrators and directors of the whole health care economy - an economy that employs 50,000 workers and spends 1,500 million dollars a year.

Most NZ doctors are graduates of Otago Medical School which was established in 1875. Since 1973 doctors have also been graduating from Auckland University. In a country the size of NZ the shape of our health care system is strongly effected by the nature of these medical schools - the selection of medical students, the material they are taught and the attitudes that they acquire during their training - the 'hidden curriculum'.

SELECTION:

Selection for medical school, like other university courses, is almost wholly academic. For Auckland most students enter directly from the eleventh form - selection depends on high bursary marks. About 10% of students are 'special entries' - have already completed other academic training - for them the interview is much more important in selection. Another 6 - 10% of students enter under a scheme which gives preferential admission to those who are 'racially and culturally' Maori or Polynesian. While this scheme is admirable, support for these students does not continue beyond selection and a high proportion fail. The selection system at Otago is based on an intermediate year - as for many courses at Auckland.

Selection of students for medical school is a perennial issue for debate. There is no easy answers and Auckland has moved more towards 'objective' criteria - that is academic performance - selection. The result is that medical students are a sense self selected - the make up of those entering the course depends on those who apply. In 1983 53% were women, most are young (17 - 18 years) from Auckland, with professional or managerial parents, and attended state or private, single sex schools. Perhaps dispelling one myth about 12% had a doctor as a parent. As a group apart from doing very well at school they are little different from other first years.

At that stage in their lives many of the applicants probably had little idea about the nature of the course or their future work. Some of the students are selected and then advised to take a year off 'to grow up'. Probably many more would benefit from a little more exposure to the real world or an enforced break in their studies.

Given the large technical component of medical practice and the academic structure of university it is probably not possible to greatly alter the selection criteria of students for medical school. A more subjective system would be open to intense debate and possibly abuse.

COURSE CONTENT:

During the first 3 years of the course students are taught basic biological and human sciences. For the next 2 years the course covers the causes, diagnosis and treatment of disease through lectures and practical hospital work. The final year is a full-time hospital 'apprenticeship'. The first 3 year period attempts to lay the ground work of a scientific method as well as communicating the basic knowledge required to understand medical problems. Unfortunately much of the material is badly taught and is presented in such a vacuum that it is remembered only as long as the final exam. The objectives of much of this period is shrouded in inter-departmental rivalry.

From the students point of view the pity is that this time could have been better used to study important material for later years or to follow some

... focussing on what is really important would allow time to learn about the real health problems facing New Zealanders.

particular interest in another faculty. Attempts at reform have been made but have met with little success. Most students respond stoically in the hope of better years ahead.

The clinical years of the course are generally well taught and enjoyed by students. Lectures and practical work are interspersed with hospital - the tying of theory to practise makes for effective learning however the huge volume of material creates problems for students.

Teaching in this part of the course concentrates on serious illness - much of it rarely seen in medical practice. Little time is devoted to the problems that occupy General Practitioners for most of their consultations - the treatment of chronic disease, disability, the old, and the common minor problems such as sore throats and skin disorders. It could be argued that there is insufficient time for teaching 'additional' material in the course. However a rationalisation of teaching especially in the earlier years of the course and a focussing on what is really important would allow more time to learn about the real health problems facing New Zealanders.

During the course various lectures and group teaching occur in sociology, psychology, community health and psychiatry. However little time or effort is really devoted to giving students a feeling for the realities of life for most New Zealanders. It would be of benefit to students and the community if some period of compulsory field work was included in the course - perhaps involving a night a week in a half-way house or alcoholic treatment centre.

A major lack in the course is the small amount of time spent in teaching communication skills. So much of a doctors working life depends on effective communication that effective training is vital. Some use of audiovisual aids and role-playing have been included in the course but their use could be greatly expanded.

ATTITUDES? THE HIDDEN CURRICULUM:

The medical model forms the basis of teaching at medical school. The patient comes to her/his doctor with a problem which the doctor proceeds to treat. This approach came to dominate medicine in the last hundred years or so with the success of the struggle against infectious disease. However the major causes of death today are those related to life-style and environment - stress, tobacco, alcohol, accidents, and poor diet are the major health problems of New Zealanders.

There is no doubt that students leaving medical school have a good grasp of technical medicine - which is no mean feat ! What is more questionable is their understanding of the world in which they intend to work, their ability to communicate with patients and their own physical and mental health. All the elements are there for a brilliant medical course - motivated intelligent students, skilled staff, a 6 year course and an immense budget. The question is - will medical school change to meet the real health needs of New Zealand ?

— David Baker



The current medical course concentrates on treating disease rather than giving students the skills and knowledge to modify the causes of disease. At a deeper level the major role models presented to medical students are the successful hi-tech doctors struggling to save lives in large hospitals rather than the community health doctor who works with the origins and causes of illness.

This is especially true in the definition and treatment of 'mental disorders'. There are obviously limits to the ability of the doctor to alter the life circumstances of her/his patients but time spent counselling patients is often more effective than the prescription of drugs.

Medicine is a highly technical course. The total needs of the patient tend to be forgotten in the rush to teach the details of pathology diagnosis and treatment - 'the disease in the bed syndrome'. However in the hospital attachments students can see different doctors in action and choose their own models. Exercises such as role-playing are probably useful in teaching students to empathise with their patients. Unfortunately many of the 'humanist' lecturers have been phased out in recent years to be replaced by 'hard' scientists. With them went much of the lecture and tutorial time that used to be spent in discussing topics like human sexuality.

Some medical schools overseas are switching to a 'problem oriented' medical course in which learning is centred around real situations and problems. This approach appears to be more realistic and to encourage students to learn continuously rather than learning for exams. It is vitally important that doctors continue to read and study after graduation and not be proud to say, as one house surgeon did that he 'hadn't opened a book since final exams'.

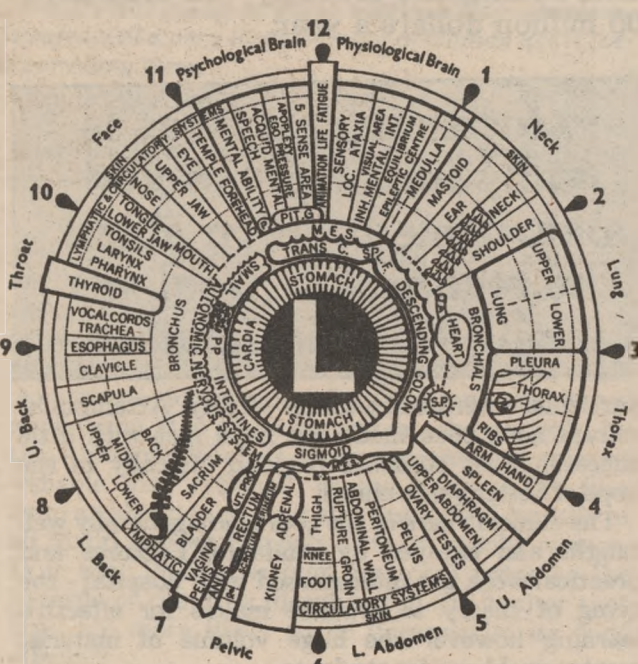
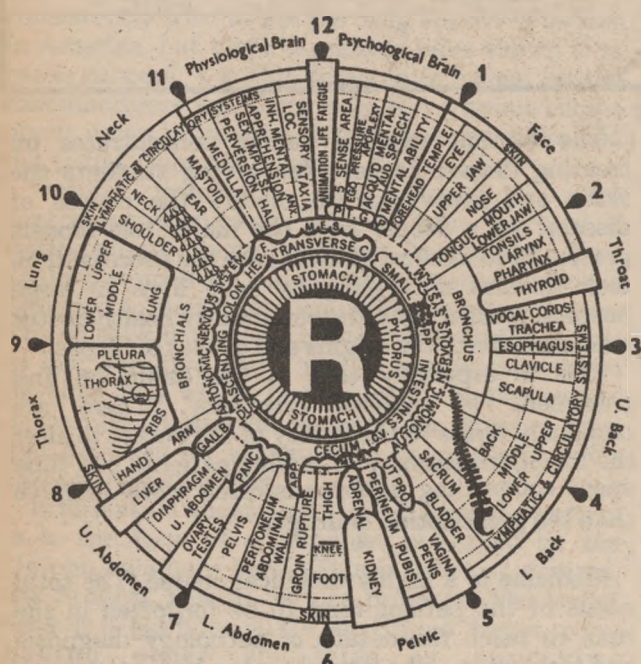
Most medical students seem to adapt to the demands of medical school - the long hours, variable teaching standards and narrow acceptance of individual variations in appearance and work styles. Other students find the environment too harsh and fail or drop-out. Physically the medical school can be quite supportive - individual lecturers will often go out of their way to give academic help and a generous trust system exists to provide for student loans. However emotionally some of the medical hierarchy are notoriously unsympathetic to students in trouble. It sometimes seems that financial or work problems are acceptable for future doctors - emotional 'weakness' is not.

Health problems are taught as if they were 'out there'. Occasional horror stories filter through - medical student suicides, drug addicted doctors... but the health of medical students themselves is rarely considered. However it would seem to be essential to teach medical students about their own health so that they are better able to help themselves as well as their patients.

INNER WORKINGS

ALTERNATIVE PATHWAYS

The patients of alternative healers tend to have in common a dissatisfaction with conventional medicine. They are frequently sufferers of chronic diseases such as arthritis, migraine headaches, backache, malaise or tension. The drugs have not been helping and in desperation they turn to alternatives.



Such people are still a minority in New Zealand. 30,000,000 prescriptions were written by physicians last year and the government paid a drug and pharmaceutical service subsidy of around \$200,000,000. Pharmacology is taught for three years at medical school. The dispensing of drugs is big business and increasing numbers of people are losing faith in an industry so dependent on ill-health.

While still trying to seek recognition of the value of their healing practices from the government, several of the groups have formed their own registers to ensure patients are not putting themselves in the hands of charlatans. To gain admittance to the register of their field of practise, the healers must satisfy strictly laid down conditions of study, exams and practice.

I visited some alternative healers to find out the philosophies and techniques used in different modalities of healing. Prospective clients may gain an idea of what to expect in a healing session, but the variances even within one modality are large.

OSTEOPATHY

Robert Bowden is an osteopathic physician. As such, he believes that if the structural aspects of the body, that is, the spine, bones and joints, are in their correct positions then the rest of the body will remain healthy through natural immunity. Because there is a dynamic interplay between nerves, muscles and bones, an imbalance in one of the organs in the body will manifest itself by a displacement in the spine. Conversely, spinal displacements effect bodily organs.

Robert Bowden uses manipulative therapy to correct the displacements in the spine and thereby heal the body. He assesses a patient's spine visually, seeing how closely it conforms to the curves and alignments a well-balanced spine should display. He also looks for functional imbalances which indicate that while parts of the body may look well aligned, they may be used incorrectly. For example, the legs may be the same length but one may be favoured, which acts effectively to make one shorter than the other. This assessment is followed by a massage which serves to stimulate blood flow to the skin and relax the muscles, making for easier manipulation. The spine is manipulated by either using the limbs as levers or by making deep thrusting motions into the

body. Cracks and popping noises come from the area he works on, and these sounds accompany a feeling of release of tension in all the little joints.

Following the manipulation he sits pressing two points at the back of the head which press on the fourth ventricle. This increases the flow of spinal fluid around the spinal cord and induces a warmth and feeling of wellbeing. The normal post-manipulative feeling is a mellow sort of high, resting on a floating body. This was also the case for myself.

There is no school of osteopathy in New Zealand. The nearest is the International Colleges of Osteopathy Ltd in Sydney which offers a five year full-time training programme. This course is inclusive of a BSc and is similar to osteopathic colleges in Britain and the United States where the teaching is heavily grounded in science, anatomy and physiology. Because this way of healing places such emphasis on the same science that conventional medics use, it is considered one of the more acceptable alternative healing practices and in the United States there is little difference in status between physicians of either. There, osteopathy is described as the fastest growing profession. There is a New Zealand Register of Osteopathy Inc to which an osteopath can only gain admittance by having passed successfully through one of the international colleges.

The cost of an appointment with an osteopath, I found to be around \$15. Normally it would take about 4 to 6 sessions to correct a complaint or imbalance. There is no such physician available to students on campus.

NATUROPATHY

Naturopathy or natural therapeutics is the healing of disease through natural methods. It has been described as the supreme eclectic medical art because it can draw on everything and anything of a drugless nature to help the patient. Each naturopathic healer has personal preferences in methods of diagnosis and treatment. The range of options is vast and the choice will also be dependent on the personality of the patient and type of illness. But the following modalities are all taught at the local 'South Pacific College of Natural Therapeutics': Nutrition; exercise therapy; homoeopathy and herbs; soft tissue therapy; massage; reflexology; iridodiagnosis; bach flowers and cell salts.

John Carter is a professional Natural Therapist with a more than full-time practice in Mt Roskill. His patients have one hour appointments which are divided into four parts dealing with nutrition, skeleton-muscular, emotional and exercise evaluations. What his clients eat, the shape and reflexes of their bodies, their emotional states and the amount and type of exercise they receive add up for John Carter to an understanding of their problems and disease. From this information he is able to recommend changes to bring about a healthier way of living. For nutrition he has a mnemonic to remind the clients of the five deadly poisons: CATSS = caffeine, alcohol, tobacco, salt and white sugar.

One of the tools of diagnosis Carter uses is iridodiagnosis or iridology. This method involves looking into the iris of the eye and reading from the markings where disease is located within the body. Each part of the iris relates to a specific part or system within the body (see chart).

Applied kinesiology helps Carter to understand the skeleto-muscular structure of the body. This is the study of body mechanics which is used to assess a person's allergies and weaknesses. It works something along the lines of the old sugar test. If you hold out your arm and ask someone to try and pull it down, note the amount of resistance you offer. But then swallow a teaspoon of sugar and repeat the test. After the sugar most people find they offer much less resistance, indicating that the sugar has weakened them. So too for many other reflexes and substances that can be tested with kinesiology.

Nutrition is of utmost concern to John Carter. He firmly believes that food is the best medicine and our bodies the best doctors. He advocates that common problems such as pre-menstrual tension are nutritionally based and easily overcome with vitamin supplements and good diet. Even anorexia nervosa he argues needs looking at in the light of allergies to food. But he is sensitive to tensions and is quick to stress that dietary habits must not be changed too hurriedly or this in itself would induce tension.

Although reflexology is not his main method of diagnosis, Carter at times confirms a diseased organ in the body by pressing related area on the sole of the foot to see if it is sensitive. Similarly to iridology, reflexology is grounded in the belief that every aspect of the sole of the foot relates to particular organs in the body. Furthermore the massaging of those sensitive areas in the sole which indicate disease in an organ, will stimulate recovery in the body.

Exercising is something Carter does a lot of talking about but admits it is probably the most difficult area to have any effect. 'You can't make a person go and jog for fifteen minutes everyday if they hate jogging'. His own belief is that it is very rare to find a depressive inside a body that regularly exercises.

John Carter has a practising certificate awarded by the South Pacific Association of Natural Therapeutics (SPANT) on the merit of his having passed the course at the South Pacific College of Natural Therapeutics (NZ) Inc. This college in Ellerslie runs its programme as a part time course of study. The students attend classes two evenings a week and one weekend per month for over three years. The cost of the student completing the course is around \$2,250. The college receives no form of government subsidy, and neither do practising therapists.

The cost for a session with a naturopath seems to be around \$15 to \$18. Again this type of natural healing is not available on campus, but the College does offer a free service to people during which they are assessed and advised by the final year students under the supervision of teaching naturopaths. The address of the college where these clinics are held is 8 Arthur St, Ellerslie, ph 594-997.

ACUPU.

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ACUPUNCTURE

The art of acupuncture is to bring the body's energy circuits into a state of balance which corrects disease and related health problems. Disease and sickness are seen to be the result of an energy system which is out of balance but which can be restored by the insertion of acupuncture needles into certain points on the skin surface.

This 5,000 year old Chinese form of healing is understood in Western medicine to work by the prick of the needle in certain points stimulating specific nerves which transmit electrical impulses to the spinal cord and lower centres of the brain and thence to the diseased area of the body. The Chinese understanding is that the energy of life circulates through the body on lines (meridians). Each meridian relates to a different organ in the body and on the meridian lie the many acupuncture points.

Diagnosis is reached in Chinese acupuncture by feeling and interpreting the pulses in the wrist. Rather than just indicating heart rate, the pulses have qualities which can be felt at two different levels, in three places. The healer learns which organ in the body is out of balance and through training and experience, which acupuncture point is most appropriate for treatment. As acupuncture is not uncommonly used by western physicians, the methods of diagnosis then are likely to be of a more traditional type.

Acupuncture is particularly successful in the treatment of problems such as migraines, asthma and pain relief especially where conventional treatment has been unsuccessful. One of the great contributions of acupuncture is its ability to link physical and mental diseases, whereby it is often found that a physical disease has a mental cause and a mental disease a physical cause. In either case they may be treated with acupuncture.

The cost of an acupuncture session starts at around \$9. To train for acupuncture in Auckland there is The New Zealand Institute of Chinese Medicine, directed by Kenneth McIver. This offers a part-time three year course. At the end of the second year the successful candidates receive diplomas from both the New Zealand and American Institutes. These diplomas are a prerequisite for membership of the NZ Register of Acupuncturists Inc.

This diploma course is divided into four terms per year and the cost of enrolling is \$500 per term, or \$4,000 to the diploma level. Again there is no government subsidy for this course, nor is it available on campus!

HOMOEOPATHY

The basic principal on which homoeopathic remedies rest is that like cures like. Disease is seen by homoeopaths as being disorders of the mind and emotions which result in physical manifestations in the body. The remedies dispensed, which are normally plant or animal extracts greatly diluted, work on a person at mental, emotional and physical levels. If a remedy administered to a healthy person causes certain symptoms, that remedy will cure a sick person who has similar symptoms. The remedies are tried and tested on people quite exhaustively before the homoeopath regards them as proved. This testing also allows homoeopaths to know all about the possible side-effects of the remedies, and the differing effects they may have on different conditions and personalities. Because homoeopathy patients are treated as complete persons, minds, and bodies, it is recognised that different patients will require different remedies for what looks like the same disease.

Homoeopaths question their patients extensively on diet, way of living, and family history in addition to details about the current problem. Suggestions may be made about changes in diet and specific foods either recommended or discouraged from consumption. The homoeopath also gives prescriptions for remedies which are bought at chemists which have a homoeopathic section such as Lambs Pharmacy in Karangahape Road. These remedies can be sold without a prescription too, which allows the purchase of treatment for minor illnesses without consulting the homoeopath. The price of the remedies is \$2.50 per bottle.

Homoeopathy is only taught as part of the natural therapeutics course in New Zealand. Whereas in Britain and elsewhere there are entire colleges of homoeopathy. Again this form of healing is not available on campus.



WOMENS HEALTH

With an increasing awareness of the roles that capitalism, racism and sexism play in determining the health of the community, many women are trying to counteract these forces by learning about and gaining control over our own bodies. Alternative healing lends itself to the task readily as health is seen as people's attitudes towards themselves and others as well as the conditions of body. A community which is racist and sexist is not going to be a healthy place to live - particularly for the victims of such beliefs. In her address to the National Womens Health Conference last year, Donna Awatere spoke about health and racism.

'Maori people are, every day, forced to live by the rules of another culture. All the Maori people I know suffer ill health - a malaise of conflict and stress and spiritual unrest.'

Women are drawn into the medical system largely because of their reproductive systems - menstruation, pregnancy, childbirth and rearing and menopause. Yet ironically it is in these spheres that conventional medicine serves women particularly badly. The problems associated with menstruation and menopause are all too often dismissed as being 'merely womens problems' which if treated at all are done so with tranquilisers and anti-depressants.

It is legislated in New Zealand that any woman who so wishes has the right to give birth at home with the aid of a domiciliary mid-wife. Yet in Auckland there are only two domiciliary mid-wives working. Their salary, if they work full-time is \$8,000 and so women have been forced out of this service for economic survival. Mid-wifery which has always been a womens service has been replaced by the male domain of obstetrics and institutionalisation.

Contraception which has been cited as the greatest freedom winner for women, has also served to produce an enormous market, with continuous demand, for which the pharmaceutical companies supply. The drug companies test their products themselves which is a highly unethical situation, but ensures profits are more important than women. The less educated and poorer a woman is, the more likely it is she will receive the greater risk products.

Womens self-help groups have been instigated so that women may learn about their bodies and share their experiences of health problems. In doing so, the world of medicine becomes demystified. Women learn what doctors do and why, and what they need to know to make health less of a matter of drugs curing diseases. Norma Swenson of 'Our Bodies Ourselves' also spoke at the health conference last year and made this point:

There are many other alternative forms of healing being practised in New Zealand, and all healers understand disease to be more than physical symptoms. Their therapies are used to restore balance to the mind, body and spirit of people. This balanced person is healthy and further disease is prevented. Is it too much to demand that such good health through the hands and advice of alternative healers be available and subsidised here on campus?

— Carmel Williams

'It is hard for us to look again at this institution of medicine, to see the way it has encouraged us, as women, and all of us, as people, to define our problems as individual problems or as technical problems that can be cured by technical solutions and not to look at the way our health is a product of how we live.'

The self-help groups provide a caring atmosphere where women discuss womens health issues ranging from the philosophical and spiritual aspects of good health through to the political and practical. Prevention of disease through self-examination and wholesome attitudes towards their bodies is encouraged. Natural and homoeopathic remedies are recommended wherever possible instead of the conventional drugs. If it is necessary to visit doctors and hospitals, women are given the support to ask about the treatments prescribed, and to assert rights.

Women are gradually reclaiming one of their traditional roles - that of healer. In the alternative healing practices there are about equal numbers of men and women working as healers. Whereas in conventional medicine the proportion of men far outweighs that of women. Other groups are being formed by women to reclaim women's rights to health. The Homebirth Association is a political group lobbying for respectable salaries for domiciliary mid-wives to encourage more women back into the service. They also work as a support group for women who do elect to have their babies born at home. It was recommended at the Lesbian Health Care workshop at the conference that a lesbian health network be established so information could be shared about where to go for sympathetic health care treatment. A workshop for Maori Health also resulted in the establishment of an informal group which would give support to related projects.

All these groups succeed in bringing women together to redefine women's health and sexuality in womens terms. Doctors have been spokesmen on womens health, bodies, and sexuality for too long. There is irony in that doctors are socially sanctioned as sexual counsellors and moral guardians and yet are appallingly ignorant of female sexuality. Norma Swenson describes the most basic aspect of the women's health movement as:

'to rediscover and recapture the ways by which health is what we do for ourselves, and health is something that comes being being with one another and listening to one another rather than going to people called experts and listening to them.'

Women wanting information on any health issues are urged to contact The Women's Health Centre, 63 Ponsonby Road, 64-506. The Centre also has a Hot/Cold doctor file which has information about women's experiences with specific doctors.

NOT PARIS BUT ...

BUILDING FOR PROFIT

The Auckland isthmus has natural assets which should, one would think, guarantee a suitable environment for its inhabitants. The isthmus lies between two harbours and is dotted with small volcanoes (conveniently extinct), the most prominent of which, Rangitoto, providing the well known motif of the city.

But over the past few years property developers have managed to create an inner city that lives for only a short period of the week, is dominated by impersonal office blocks, dissected by motorways and laid waste by the Queen Elizabeth II and Aotea squares.



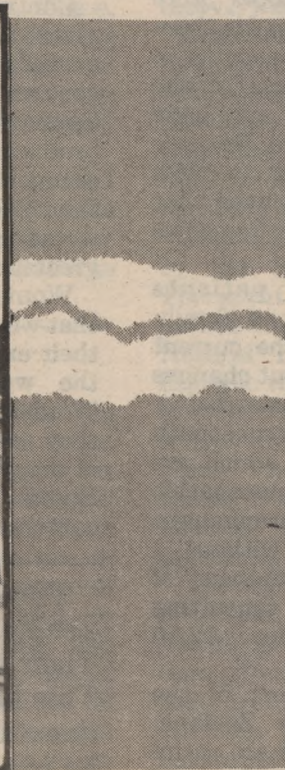
The motorways were built to satisfy the car worship of suburban Auckland. The Ministry of Works decimated Kingsland and Grafton. The loss of hundreds of houses in these areas is now being felt by those looking for accommodation close to the central city.

And the car still wields this power. Only recently the City Council decided to extend Mayoral Drive to connect it with Lorne St. The increase of through traffic in Lorne St will tend to isolate Queen St from Albert Park in much the same way as the motorway isolates Kingsland from Ponsonby. Old buildings will be torn down, including the one once occupied by Just Desserts. All this will take place because a computer programme called 'TOMCAT', which simulates traffic flow, thinks that the extension is a good idea. The Queen St traffic may be lessened by a small amount but nuisance traffic such as trucks will not be affected. The extension will cost millions of dollars and will be of doubtful benefit to the city.

Aotea and Queen Elizabeth II squares must be two of the most inhospitable open spaces in any city. Queen Elizabeth II Square is surrounded by office blocks which funnel an often cold wind straight into it. Aotea Square is a barren expanse dominated by a lugubrious sculpture. The square needs more shops surrounding it, as is the practice in European cities. Shops will provide people and activity. At present there is only Cook St Market which the Council intends to pull down and replace with a 'Cultural Centre' which will provide ballet and opera for those who can afford it and nothing at all for those who can not.

But by far the most damaging effect on the inner city has resulted from a process with far less obvious roots than the planning mistakes mentioned above. Recent developments have turned the central city into a pawn of the finance world, to be sacrificed if the price is right.

Over the last decade millions of dollars have gone into superannuation funds and insurance companies. Those managing this money have faced the problem of finding a form of investment which will keep pace with inflation. It has turned out that property development is just such an investment and millions have poured into building construction in Auckland.



French as J.B. and have been for granted it in pro. What narrative is t gainings are no damage and it is leased to cash some to the colle Secu. The perannuati in pick the skills effia of the con This time target eage of their mo tend cheaply as requ of capital resu have high r which to the b build and Hobson exam. Is a quality o cont of patronag com known in associat comp a bua likely that was company he be prestige valu that money to l



such as J.B.L., Security Bank and have been formed. These trusts gather it in property speculation. What is the lack of a capital gainings are not built to satisfy a demand and it is difficult to sell or leased to cash-flow problems for some to the collapse of J.B.L. and Sec.

The annuities funds invested in the skills necessary for the efficient of the construction process. This targets for speculators eager of their money. The buildings tend to be as possible so as to require of capital investment. The result is high maintenance costs which to the occupants of the building Hobson Towers are both examples.

The quality of buildings was controlled by a 'patronage' system. It was known individuals to be associated companies. If they built a building likely that they made sure it was company headquarters would be a prestige value. The companies that money to build lack visible

proprietaryship. The BNZ building in Queen St is an example. It is an ugly building which no-one is pleased with but there is no-one you can point to and say that they are responsible. This form of restraint on building design is disappearing. Now anonymous corporates can wreak havoc on the city with impunity.

In the last budget Mr Muldoon moved to put a stop to property trusts, not because of their damage to city environments, but because they would draw funds away from government investment stock. Such action did not endear him to the likes of Bob Jones.

The development of the area bounded by Symonds St, K'Rd and Queen St is a good example of the damage that property development can do. K' Road has been one of the most alive places in Auckland, thanks mainly to the Polynesian, Chinese and Indian communities. As the older buildings in this area are pulled down and replaced with the Sheraton and other buildings which only serve tourists, the local community life is being destroyed. Tourism may be a valuable source of income for Auckland but it is the needs of Aucklanders that have to be seen to first, otherwise there will be nothing for the tourists to do. They may be able to stay in luxury at the Sheraton but they will walk out onto the street on

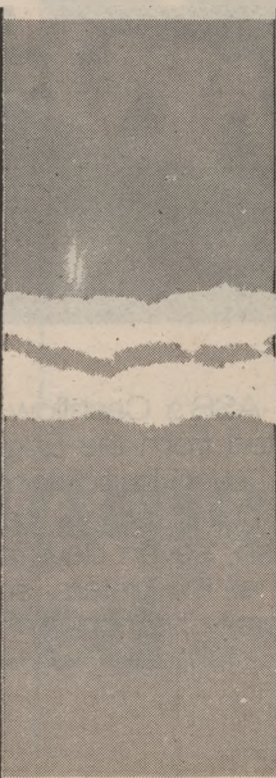
a Saturday or Sunday and find them deserted.

Another example of development, this time with a more human face, is at the top of Symonds St, near the intersection with Khyber Pass. Here, the old buildings have remained, it is what is inside them that has changed. Amongst other things there is now the Last and First Cafe and Playspace.

We have the choice of having our city dominated by the likes of the Sheraton, Aetna Life, and CBA finance, or a city of smaller buildings offering space for small businesses and restaurants. As the older buildings disappear it is becoming harder to find places with cheap rent. A person who runs a clothes shop once said to me that it will not be long before you will have to be a millionaire to start a business.

Buildings are no longer being built to provide comfortable environments to live and work in. They have become commodities whose value is solely determined by how much profit can be extracted from them. This is a major reason why new buildings in Auckland have failed to provide a human environment. The nature of the buildings being built must be changed if Auckland is not to become another North Sydney — a city of isolated steel and glass towers.

— Neil Morrisson



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THE RIGHTS OF PATIENTS

If you are unfortunate enough to become ill and require medical aid you have become a patient. Patients have expectations about the kind of treatment they will receive and these have been formalized into law and various codes of rights.

The Doctor-Patient relationship is an ancient and virtually sacred institution in medicine. The doctors' behaviour is governed by the Declaration of Geneva (a modern equivalent of the Hippocratic oath signed by all new medical graduates), the code of ethics of the N.Z. Medical Association and a degree of competitive business sense.

Your doctor should -

at all times act entirely in your best interests. maintain strict confidentiality concerning your case even after your death.

treat you promptly in an emergency regardless of circumstances on your ability to pay.

refer you to another doctor or professional if he/she is unable to offer you the necessary treatment.

provide you with full details about your state of health and any treatment offered.

treat you without prejudice.

If you feel really dissatisfied with a doctor's behaviour you should first discuss this with the doctor concerned. If the doctor's explanation is unsatisfactory or if the matter is very serious then a formal complaint may be made to the Discipline Committee of the Medical Association in Wellington. If the discipline committee finds the doctor guilty of 'professional misconduct' it may censure or fine him or her. More serious offences may result in the Medical Council finding the doctor guilty of 'disgraceful conduct' and the doctor may be fined, suspended or 'struck off' the medical register.

One right of patient, the right to free medical care, has been steadily eroded in our 'welfare state'. Twenty years ago the government offered General Practitioners a 75c subsidy per consultation (the G.M.S. benefit) which was large enough for some G.P.'s to live on without charging their patients at all. Now the subsidy is only \$1.25 per adult consultation so most doctors charge a further \$6 - \$12 per visit. (Unless your visit to the doctor is the result of an accidental injury in which

case the Accident Compensation Commission pays the full amount).

Hospital doctors are bound by the same codes of rights as private doctors but the hospital environment modifies the way these rights are applied.

- Confidentiality may become virtually non-existent in a large hospital. Numerous staff are involved in treating each patient and patient's medical notes must be kept accessible in the ward where they can theoretically be perused by everyone including the cleaner. If you have personal details which are very sensitive, don't discuss these in a public hospital or make certain your doctor understands how confidential they are. The eventual inclusion of personal medical files on the Health Department's computer can only aggravate this problem.

- Patients often complain that they are not kept informed about their health and future prospects while in hospital. Hospital doctors will usually answer specific questions if you are assertive. Patients have no right of access to their medical records and hospital staff are unlikely to assist in this regard. Access can however be obtained by a court order and by using the Freedom of Information Act.

- Privacy is often minimal in large hospital wards, but patients should still insist on basic courtesies like having screens drawn when being examined. The large public hospitals in the Auckland area are all involved in teaching medical students who may sometimes wish to be present when patients are being examined and at other times. Such experience is obviously essential for training young doctors, but patients have the right to privacy if they find this embarrassing.

- the right to refuse treatment, which is built into general practice care, is not always available to the patient in hospital. Under Section 19 and other parts of the Mental Health Act a person may be detained in hospital and treated against their will. (A good review of this Act and the rights of Mental patients is contained in the "N.Z. Civil Rights Handbook" by Tim McBride). In general, however, patients in hospital are required to consent to the treatment they are receiving



particularly surgery. This is to protect the staff involved who could, otherwise, be open to possible legal liability for assault. For 'informed consent' the patient has the right to be made fully aware of the treatment being offered, its implications and the alternatives available. In practice many patients never receive the explanation needed to make informed consent.

- The right to prompt treatment in an emergency is often severely limited in public hospitals. Though 'life and death' situations are usually dealt with immediately, lesser emergencies often wait for hours in the Accident and Emergency department (A & E).

- The "right to treatment without prejudice" is also limited in our health system. The distribution of public hospitals and facilities in our city is grossly uneven and favours the wealthy, generally white users who can, if necessary, afford to 'go private' for many procedures. For example - Middlemore hospital which services the bulk of South Auckland ('Glue ear' capital of N.Z.) has the equivalent of only 1 Specialist Ear Nose & Throat Surgeon whereas Greenlane has 6. Such inequalities are a matter for political change and require pressure on hospital boards and central government.

— Michael George

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MORE ELECTIONS!

For the positions of:
 — TREASURER for the remainder of 1983
 — AUSA REPRESENTATIVE ON THE UNIVERSITY COUNCIL for the period until 30 June 1984.

There will be forum in the Quad from 1pm on Tuesday 13th September, with an opportunity to hear and question candidates.

Polling booths will be in the Quad, Library Foyer, at Medical School and Law School.



LINDA BENNETT — Treasurer '83.

I have already been elected as Treasurer for next year and I am now standing for the vacant position for the rest of this year.

I have a B.Com majoring in Management Studies with some Accounting and Computing papers. This is my fifth year as a member of AUSA and during this time I have been actively involved in many areas. I am a member of Finance Committee and have attended Student Union Management Committee. I was a Finance and Administration delegate to the recent August Council in Wellington and was chosen as an AUSA representative to a Student Travel Service General Meeting. I have twice been the Returning Officer for Executive Elections. I was Co-Organiser of the 1981 Under-Privileged and Handicapped Children's Party and the 1981 Information Week.

I am able to work well with the present Executive members and various committee members.

I am the only candidate and I believe I can do a good job so please vote on Wednesday or Thursday this week.



DAVID KIRKPATRICK — University Council

I am a Law student finishing my degree part-time while working in an office. I am 23 years old.

I have been Publications Officer (1980), Craccum Editor (1981) and President (1982) of the Association. As President I was a member of University Council, as well as sitting on numerous other University Committees. I have a reasonable knowledge of the procedures of University Government and am acquainted with a number of the leading figures in University politics and administration.

I also have a reasonable knowledge of the major issues between the University and the Association, such as the Welfare Levy, the Deed of Management, Union Development, as well as some of the major education issues affecting the University such as the problems of Overseas Students, Course Restrictions, and the ever-looming sceptre of Funding. Since the end of my term as President and on Council I have tried to keep up with such matters as the Marae.

I am standing for election to Council in order to offer my ability and experience to students. I also do not consider the other candidate for this position, Mr Mitchell, would be as effective a member of Council as I would, given his aptitude for confrontation. While I do not doubt his sincerity or his motives, I do feel that it would be more valuable for students to have a representative who could pick up from where Anthony Wright and Fuimaono Tuiaasau (the two immediate past Council reps) have left off.

I do not intend to be a mere stand-in for the duration of the term of office — on the contrary, I hope that the President and I will between us effectively further the interests of students through the governing body of the University.

To the best of my knowledge and belief I have never lied to or misled the Association.



STEPHEN MITCHELL — University Council

Council is the University's highest governing body; every regulation in the University calendar is promulgated by Council and Council has final say on all University decisions, be they academic or administrative. Under Section 34 of the University of Auckland Act, students have a right of appeal against academic decisions affecting them e.g. refusal by Deans and Heads of Departments to approve courses, refusals to grant aegrotat passes to students sick on the day of their exams, exclusions and decisions of the disciplinary committee to name but a few.

Council has a total of about 40 members of whom two are students. Students have achieved very little on Council in recent years and such successes as we have had have been on matters not central to the academic life of students. After 100 years students are still being assessed entirely on their final exam while little or no credit is given to coursework which has to be a better test of a student's true knowledge and comprehension than the three hour sprint in October. Students appealing to Council against unfavourable University decisions are universally unsuccessful mainly because Council delegates its duty to hear and decide appeals to committees consisting of academics who hear appeals against decisions of their colleagues. Furthermore these committees of appeal permit their academic colleagues to be heard in defence of the decisions while denying the student appealing the same opportunity to present his/her case. Our failure to achieve any change in such areas of vital concern to students is largely attributable to our being outnumbered on Council but not entirely so.

For years student reps on Council and Senate have accepted the system as inevitable and been content merely to occupy space. Having been on Senate with my only opponent I have to say that for all his abilities, his history as a student representative has been a typically (I stress typically as I have nothing against DAK in particular only DAKs in general i.e. the general run of student Council reps) passive one.

I urge you all to vote for me as an alternative not only to David Kirkpatrick but as an alternative to the kind of representation we have been getting from our Senate and Council representatives for the past decade.

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DRAMADILLO AT THE MAID

STILL-BORN?

Dramadillo: at rest?!



sketches is where the very unathletic Ray is taught to be competitive by a well padded rugby coach.

The show is framed by the arrival and departure of two clowns on tricycles. Somehow the beginning did not work so well as the end. One of Dramadillo's strongest features is their ability to create bizarre characters and creatures. However, the stories which they use to hold the show together often let them down. When Judith and Ray are wined and dined by two businessmen and their wives, it is the enormous and wonderful masks they are wearing, rather than the situation, which is humorous.

Dramadillo is prepared to mix a wide range of emotions, not restricting themselves to the purely comic. 'The making of a myth' contains very little acrobatics (at which they are very good) and none of the audience participation sketches such as 'Sheep-duck trials'. These were certainly very popular hallmarks of earlier shows and their absence shows a willingness by the group to diversify and a wariness of getting stuck with a set format. Their versatility is a big asset.

— Neil Morrison

Dramadillo must be one of the most exciting drama groups working in New Zealand. At their best they are better than the established professional theatres such as Corporate and Mercury. The group is one of the few who are not afraid to experiment with theme or form. And to say financial in New Zealand is a remarkable feat itself.

'The Making of a Myth' is the story of Judith and Ray Porret, two average NZ'ers. He is hoping to become rich and famous by eating his car while she finds consolation from an affectionless marriage by looking after a pair of hedgehogs. The theme of sexual politics is represented in tragicomic way in the incompatibility of hedgehog and human.

Sexual roles are the main targets of the show. After Ray has killed Spike the hedgehog, the couple are transported into a world where their most characteristics come to life. Ray is nearly killed by a Car-God while Judith has to fight off a trivialization of women's fashion. The icons of New Zealand masculinity such as beer, cars, rugby and violence are all satirized. One of the funniest

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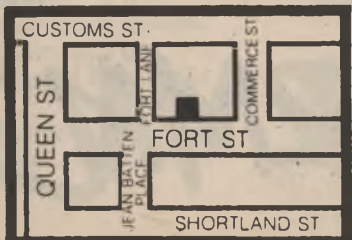
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LETTERS

◀ RECKONING ▶

Dear Craccum,

We would like to reply to your article "Agony" tutorials ... Whaddya reckon' (August 9, 1983). We "reckon" that although we agree with the substance of the article - that the university system as such is geared to the production of inept tutors and unpleasant tutorials - it is important for both tutors and students (usually one and the same anyway) to collectively understand the structural impediments that contribute to this system.

These are:-

1. The nature of a tutorial is theoretically that of an informed debate amongst equals. This Socratic style of education rarely works in practice. Most students do not contribute consistently to group discussions and most do not bother to prepare for tutorials. The flexibility and spontaneity of a tutorial often depends on the input by students, for the tutor can prepare for the tutorial but cannot respond to student questions or initiatives if they are not there.

Frequently tutorials can deteriorate into random chats where there is little structure to the discussion, or to mini-lectures where the tutor in exasperation at the lack of response embarks on a 40 minute solo to make the tutorial 'productive'.

In short excellent tutorials assume an ideal student as well as an ideal tutor - a student who is doing the reading, digesting the lectures, is eager to learn, listen and discuss. Stage I tutorials are notorious for their unresponsiveness and it is difficult for a tutor to create receptive conditions when faced with silent 'co-discussants'.

2. Tutors are survivors in the system which does not guarantee that they have any qualities for teaching.

3. Tutors are paid inadequately. Their average hourly rate of \$11.00 does not allow them to buy the popularity involved with putting on parties, lolly scrambles etc., as the 'good' tutors described in your article were able to do.

4. Tutors have no security of tenure. They are the most vulnerable employees and are becoming more so every day.

5. Tutors are often interpreting the requirements of someone else's paper. This can lead to numerous confusions and inexactitudes that are debilitating to their own intellectual confidence.

What can be done to make the system more tenable for all involved?

Security of tenure is a sticky issue. In practice, in the Arts faculty at least tutors can generally expect to be reappointed each year they apply. For the tutor this tends to work as well as a formal two/three year contract. Moreover, this allows Departmental Heads another area where they can allot funds as they see fit. Problems for tutors arise when tutoring is given a low priority in this allocation. In addition, post-graduate research conditions frequently change for tutors and this, as well as financial requirements, determines their choice to seek tutorships each year. In short, the system requires flexibility for

both potential tutors and their Departments so formal contracts could be cumbersome. Yet it is from this basic contradiction that the problems for tutors arise. Their labour is wage based whereas technicians, lecturers, secretaries, etc., are salary based. Thus tutors reduce their labour to hour by hour definition, whereas lecturers in particular do not have this constraint. Tutors' vulnerability is reflected in their poor pay rates, widely divergent work loads and inadequate training. The provision of tenured positions for tutors appears to be a solution but is it practical?

Firstly, financial recognition of the nature and extent of work that goes into tutoring would help to encourage a better standard of tutors and tutoring. In our experience tutors do considerably more work than what they are paid for. Pay rates give minimal recognition for preparation time or time spent marking and giving person-to-person aid. The accompanying graph is of a recent survey at the Sociology Department which revealed on average each tutor worked 20 hours per week (not including attendance at staff/student seminars or staff departmental meetings). Yet each tutor is paid for only six hours per week. There is little difference between the hours worked by assistant lecturers and tutors, though the former have the advantage of familiarity with the work. The point is, though, that pay rates are dismal and tutors cannot help but be tempted to skimp. Yet any equitable financial recognition would merely be limited to the recognition of actual work loads of tutors and would not necessarily lead to better tutors. The assumption that better paid tutors would inevitably lead to better tutorials is questionable - consider how many highly paid below-par lecturers there are.

To be a good academic at any level requires three skills. One has to be proficient at teaching, research and administration. These all require a keen sense of priority with respect to time outdgeting. Any long term solutions to reach these goals will require more money and with the current economic climate, such solutions appear very remote. One would be to make all university (under) labourers' income salary based and temporary full-time on a year to year contract.

Adequate training is a pre-requisite for good teaching yet it is not a requirement for either tutoring or lecturing. These inadequacies are keenly felt by most tutors who acquire teaching skills on an informal voluntary basis. Your article mentioned the teaching skills workshops which tutors attend, but it should be added they attend before term, in their own time and without being paid. Other methods used are the pooling of resources by tutors, attendance at each others tutorials, double checking of each others marking and grading so that assessment is standardised, and cross-referral of students to other tutors who have special skills in different subject and research areas. The most practical short-term changes would be financial recognition of the necessity to run tutoring workshops (which would require each tutor to be paid for another week in the year)

and the differentiation of the informal procedures outlined above (some Departments already run model tutorials with compulsory attendance by all tutors).

The final issue is that of standardized job definition. This is a problem generic to all part-time staff whose job description - if it exists at all - frequently is that of whatever the Head of Department decides. Work loads vary from department to department as do the pay rates. Some departments rely very heavily on the contribution of part-timers to the courses run. Others allot positions primarily for research purposes rather than teaching. Thus the ratio of contact hours and personal study vary greatly. What is needed, and there are signs this is occurring now, is for part-time staff to become a cohesive integrated and unionised body to investigate differential work loads and establish explicit guide-lines about what is required from tutors, researchers, markers, junior and assistant lecturers.

On the whole tutors are the underdogs in the present way the University teaching labour force is structured. The structure is characterised by a dual and segmented labour market, that is a distinction between primary and secondary sectors. The primary sector is tenured, highly paid and secure. The secondary is made up of part-time, transitory, floating careerless (in terms of University employment, that is) labour reserve. Traditionally, becoming a part-timer has never been seen as a path to tenured security and this is recognised by both sectors in the university. Nevertheless a symbiotic relationship exists between the two - secondary sector provides part of the future renewal of the primary because it represents the university's teaching and research potential and the primary depends on its counterpart to shoulder some of the burden of energetic teaching at Stage I and II.

There are also ethnic and gender distinctions in the above dual labour market - those tenured tending to be white and male, those non-tenured to have a greater incidence of female and non-whites. Thus university reflects the wider class and racial inequality within society.

The distinctions between tenured and part-time staff are generally crystallised in the hierarchy of most departments. Despite the theoretical egalitarianism and collegial atmosphere of academia, status distinctions do exist with part-timers having little to say in the general running of most departments. Perhaps this is inevitable since tenured staff have greater responsibility and non-tenured frequently do not wish to be bogged down in administrative duties. Nevertheless it is indicative of the general lack of influence part-timers have and this reflects their vulnerability to the Senate imposed cuts now being investigated.

HAURAKI GREENLAND and GEORGINA MURRAY
Sociology Dept.



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◀ SANE & RATIONALE ▶

Dear Louise,
I am writing to express my approval of the result of the SGM on Tuesday. I too, as Chris Gosling, I think, said, have been so confused by the abundance of 'facts' on both sides of the issue that they almost dimmed my appreciation of the actual issue at stake - whether the means and arguments used to dismiss John Broad were misleading and prejudicial to an unbiased judgement. And for a while it seemed that today's meeting would follow the same lines. In fact I am not entirely convinced that it didn't, since so many participants seemed to have arrived with a preconceived idea of how they were going to vote so deeply rooted that no amount of discussion would have changed their opinion. But this is understandable in view of the nature of the argument. The main thing which struck me was that certain students continued to use arguments, as the basis for their speeches, which were wholly irrelevant to the case. It was not, as John Broad himself said, an attempt to reinstate him in the presidency or even an attempt to justify his side of the conflicting accounts of his presidency, but rather it was an attempt to ascertain whether the arguments used in the June 9 SGM misled students and painted John Broad in false colours. At least when the pro-motion faction spoke this issue was usually foremost, (with a few notable exceptions, such as large parts of Broad himself's speech, but this was mainly in reply to some extremely distasteful comments from the floor), and it was the anti-motion faction who basically tried to disguise it by constantly alluding to matters such as whether John Broad had been an accessible president or whether he had had a working rapport with other Exec members. While very important in their own right, these arguments were irrelevant to today's meeting, and I was glad to see that the (slim) majority, who voted for the motion, realized (I hope) this fact. Whether the allegations over Broad's honesty are true or not, the fact remains that they were unproven and many were actually false. If the basic principles of an argument are found to be false, it is usual to formulate new principles, not simply to carry on with the same argument only giving less emphasis on the repudiated 'facts' as the anti-Broad faction had done around June 9. This meant that John Broad was still associated, in the minds of most students, with (unproven) suspicious circumstances and it would have been impossible for this not to have affected the way they voted. I had no sympathy for either sides political interests. My only wish was to see justice and dignity restored to the democratic student political arena and, with the victory of Broad's supporters, I hope they have, in some measure, returned. I was slightly shocked by Trish Mullins chairing of the debate. While a competent and authoritative chairman she was liable, in the latter stages, to clamp down hard on pro-Broad hecklers, raising the microphone in seconds and instructing them to list their names if they wished to speak, and yet allow anti-Broad hecklers, most of whom were sitting in front of me and seemed to be the Exec. clique, to escape with a silent 'shoosh', putting her finger over her lips and looking at them pleadingly, to no avail. While she obviously would have had preferences in this

matter, when she assumes the position of Chairman she should treat every faction equally and remain impartial. I was disgusted with some of the foul-mouthed comments interjected during the speeches of Broad and Dolan (his reply especially) and hope that in future this behaviour will not be tolerated. Let me say here that I have nothing against Trish Mullins, having voted for her in the last elections, I only hope she is more wilful in future.

Thank you Louise and thank you for the most interesting Student Newspaper for a long time.

Yours sincerely,
Peter Metcalf (a classics student)

◀ IVAN ASKED ▶

Dear Editor,

The SGM of Tues 6 Sept passed the following motion by the skin of its teeth: THAT this Association recognises that the Special General Meeting held on 9 June 1983 was lied to and misled.

It was a hollow victory because few speakers against the motion stuck to the topic. A number of them had less to do with the alleged lies and misleading statements than some who either didn't bother to speak at all, or who did not present any evidence to back their claims and in some cases attempted a retrial of John Broad.

Since Craccum is a better forum for extracting a rotten tooth than is an SGM, I'd like to keep the ball rolling by asking Ivan Sowry, who is named in what amounts to a scandal in the enquiry group's circular, to present to Craccum written answers, backed by specific, accessible evidence, to the following questions.

1) Did he sign a paper authorizing employment by an SCSP scheme of a person whom he knew did not exist? If so, why, and if wages for a ghost employee were collected, what happened to them?

2) Did he list 40 oz of gold as an asset of AUSA? If so, did he know that the gold never existed?

3) What does he know about an alleged cover-up of possible fraud relating to forged receipts, to the tune of around \$12,000?

4) Since it could be argued that Ivan Sowry more than anyone else is implicated in evidence presented by the enquiry group's circular, why did he not even bother to speak at the SGM of Sept 6th?

I accuse no-one on the basis of circumstantial evidence, including Ivan Sowry, who may consider my questions as a challenge if he so wishes. Don't forget, though, that they're also his second opportunity to clear himself of alleged misconduct, and I'm prepared to believe him given reasonable evidence.

Waiting with interest
L Blythen

◀ HIDE OR SNEAK ? ▶

Dear Editor,

There has been a lot of confusion surrounding the Special General Meeting where it was claimed the lies and deceit were used to swing the voting at the previous meeting where Broad was dismissed as President. The 2 parties; the Dismissal Inquiry Group and the Muccrac Group are both accusing the other of lying. As a speaker (who was defending Muccrac) said, it is impossible for the uninformed student to tell who is telling the truth. He said that it was the person with the most credibility whose message carries the most weight.

The Inquiry Group has issued a paper detailing the issues in which they believe Muccrac gave false information and information that was deliberately misleading, this is backed up with quotes from the persons concerned and references are made to the Coromandel Police and to Bank statements as their sources.

The Muccrac Group speakers at the meeting Jonathan Blakeman, Karin Bos and others, said that the dismissal Groups Publication was ... 'Lies'. If this allegation is true then I challenge them to prove it and back up its statements using referenced evidence. Until that occurs I do not believe that claims made by Muccrac have any validity.

If it is true that the Muccrac Group lied to and deliberately misled students what is their motive? It could be that they were driven to frustration by the way in which they felt Broad did not function with the rest of the exec. Or could it be that Broad was about to reveal corruption in the exec implicating D. Kirkpatrick, J. Blakeman and Ivan Sowry. This can only be ascertained if there is a full inquiry into student accounts.

There is also the question: Why was the SGM held only 2 days into the new term? Was this because the Exec members involved wanted the inquiry group to lose credibility, with illinformed students again being misled by the Rhetoric from the like of D. Kirkpatrick? What are they trying to hide?

IT IS TIME STUDENTS WERE TOLD THE TRUTH!

D. Burns

◀ THEY ARE WHAT THEY ARE ▶

Dear Craccum,

Viz the jelly-fight report - what are you inferring was bad? The clown party stopped? A switch from hard missiles to soft? That there were guys involved (inferred by the sexist remark "the boys")? That participants voluntarily cleaned up (witness the participant in the photo)? You attitude is mighty negative.

I'm not convinced. The clowns took the mayhem well, anyone who wanted to keep clear of a short impromptu event could; and despite some innocent jelly dying no one else did. Does anyone remember laughter?

Would you please print my sincerest thanks to the Video Club and the clowns for having the brains and spirit to fight a dull ending to Term II. More people like them are needed on campus! Thanks.

Yours faithfully,
Mark Porsche

WORK EXCHANGE PROGRAMME

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Student Club

**OGB Monday to Friday
4pm - 10pm**

What's on this week

**Tues — Pete Hale on piano
Wed — Folk Club
Thur — Literary Society Cabaret
Fri — Radio B disco**

See you there

LETTERS

◀ GO FOR IT ▶

Dear Louise,

An ex-student, who had a bad motorbike accident 4 years ago and is now disabled, would love some company. Geoff is 21 and lives in Te Atatu. He likes to play cards (especially 500), chess, is interested in motorcycling, and is keen to have a go at squash.

If there is someone who would be willing to give up some of their time to make Geoff's life less boring, then please contact me at Students' Association (30-789).

Thanks.

Heather Brockett
Disabled Students' Resource Officer

◀ OH YOU PRETTY THINGS ▶

Dear Editor,

If you or anyone else out there in reader-land has spent our last 3 weeks of peace for this year by watching tele, hope you managed to catch the 'kidult' show 'Viewfinder' — airs at 5.30 on Thursdays. I guess it's slightly geared at us: last few years at school and first few in and out of work. (Students somewhere there, eh?)

Anyhow, today's was memorable for the reason that the anti-Miss N.Z. lobby must have won untold more support. They 'chatted' to Sarah (a protester outside the Regent during the contest) and Teresa (contest organizer and Miss N.Z. contestant 1980). Sarah - wearing sweat-shirt, jeans, unobvious make-up and a smile - spoke convincingly about why she protested and her beliefs about the contest. Teresa - lovely 'pearls', pretty white dress, immaculate make-up and a face to win 'T.V. Sourpuss of the Year' - whined (nasally).

She also furthered Sarah's cause: her comments on Sarah's 'pretty' speech were meant sarcastically but *could* be taken at face value and ... get this ... she actually commented that the show was successful because, '... people like to look at pretty things.'

I fully support the girls' rights to enter Miss N.Z. - they're lucky that they can show off Revlon, Expoze and Mr. K. products so well. And I fully support people like Sarah who can articulately show them some good reasons for not joining in events like this. And I also fully support TVNZ for giving us comedy programmes like this - unscripted, Teresa is much funnier than McPhail and Gadsby, if she really doesn't realize that people *do* like to look at pretty ... things.

Roberta Morgan

◀ SERVICE WITH A SMILE ▶

Dear Ed,

At the risk of causing an industrial dispute, just a note to say how pissed off I am with the attitude of the staff in the Milk Bar. I also work in a shop, and so know that some customers can be real bastards. Knowing this, I generally make an effort to be

nice to shop assistants, but it's the last time I try to be nice to the 'ladies' in Milk Bar.

During the second week of the holidays, while working diligently in the library, I felt like going down for some light refreshment. After going to the dispensing machine for some L. & P. (a machine, incidentally, which seems to have a perfect dispensing ratio of 60% fuzzy liquid, 40% aerated froth) and paying for the aforesaid liquid/froth mixture, I discovered to my surprise (once the froth had dissipated) that what I had actually received was simply soda water. Thinking that the staff might be interested in this bit of information, since they may have thought it appropriate to add some more L. & P. concentrate to the dispenser, I stood at the metal rail which herds customers through the process (somewhat like cattle) and said in a polite, conversational tone, 'I think there's something wrong with the L. & P. dispenser - I'm only getting soda water'. The assistant then looked at me and said 'What?'. I then proceeded to repeat myself, speaking up slightly. She then raised her voice so that it was audible throughout the shop and said 'What are you moaning about? Don't yell at me from across the shop, come over here.' (indicating the counter). Apart from the fact that I was no more than a metre from the counter, her tone of voice was laced with heavy sarcasm so that I appeared to be a fool.

Two courses of action presented themselves to me. The first involved me saying loudly, 'Why don't you get off your fucking high horse!', the second required politeness. Rejecting the first, I proceeded to the counter and said slowly, clearly and audibly the same words for the third time. She then said 'Well you pour it out and do it again.' Her look and tone could only be described as contemptuous. I did as instructed and left.

I got even more annoyed when I remembered that these are the people who went on strike because of the arrogance and impoliteness of students. These are the same people who speak on the telephone while queues form at the counter. These are the same people who rarely have a smile for their customers.

Perhaps I'm just a moaner. Perhaps her actions are excusable. Perhaps that morning a wild elephant stampeded through her house killing her mother, father and baby brother. But frankly dear, I don't give a damn.

Steve Bonnar

◀ STEP OUTSIDE ▶

Dear Editor,

It was of interest to me to see Blakeman encouraging students to give John Dolan and Lisa Rademacher's motions at the SGM "the response they deserve".

I was very pleased that they did indeed get the response they deserved and that AUSA now recognises that the SGM on 9th June was lied to and misled.

Having read the Presidential Dismissal Inquiry and noted the numerous allegations it contained, I was stunned that at the meeting most of the people concerned conveniently side-stepped answering the allegations and spent their time running down John Broad, venting clouds of wrath at John Dolan or prattling on about the Association's staff, instead of speaking directly on the motion.

I would also like to ask the editor why she continues to vote at AUSA meetings, when she has no constitutional right to, as she is not a financial member of AUSA.

On a similar note, my investigations have uncovered something shocking — "Craccum" was originally titled as an anagram of the "Auckland University Men's Common Room Reading Committee". So the "M" in Craccum stands for "Men", which is blatantly sexist! How shocking!!! So our cute little editor has been publishing a newspaper with a sexist (and probably racist for all I know) name. Most offensive!

What can be done? I know — (1) remove the letter M from the English language as it is sexist; (2) rename Craccum to "Craccup" (P for person).

John MacCulloch

— or should that be John PacCulloch?

Ed note: God John! You think I'm cute! (more than I can say for you.) On a more serious note, we did know about the "M", and decided not to change it. I mean we're in charge here, and we've got our own reading room now — humph!

As for my voting rights — maybe I'm anarchist? Or maybe I was airing my armpit? Or pointing to the sky — as it was falling? WATCH OUT...

Cheers, your(?) cute(?) little(?) Editor.

◀ LYING LOW ▶

Dear Craccum,

Of course the SGM of June 9th was 'lied to and mis-led' — John Broad spoke of it! I voted for this motion at the meeting because I thought John mis-led us.

I call it a victory for Blakeman and Bos!

Viva the Association!

Adriane Domenich

P.S. What happened to the Men Against Sexism group on campus? It ain't stopped you know...

◀ PLAYING A DIFFERENT TUNE ▶

Dear Louise,

Thank you for Sara Noble's article about the Cultural Mosaic Night (Issue 18, August 2). Kindly note, however, the error Noble made when she wrote that the Malaysian students got over a medley of 'Chinese and Singaporean tunes'. We did neither of these. What we attempted was to fuse together some of the popular folk tunes back home into a sound that we hoped represented something that's uniquely Malaysian.

Both Singaporean and Malaysian cultures are entirely different entities, and it would be pretty unfair to say that our music sounds the same.

Peter C.

We ran out of Letters space — more next week....

◀ IMI

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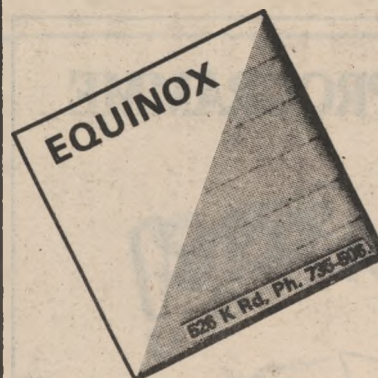
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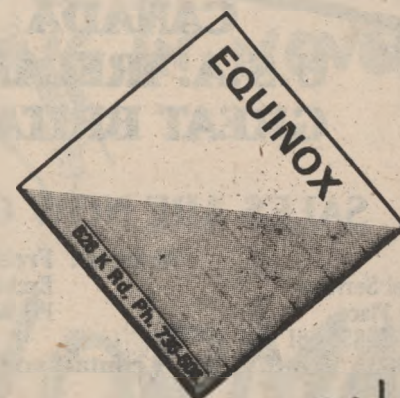


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◀ IMPORTANT THINGS HAPPENING ▶

Dear Ed,
Just a note to let people know of some important things happening.
1) Blood donors are needed this week in the lower common room to contribute their fluids.
2) The custodians are now in the old Student Information Office and the Welfare Officer is now in the custodians old room.
3) The 5c Zerox machine is alive and well in the new Welfare Office and if you have lots to do try in a mid lecture period and between 1 and 3.

Love,
John R.

◀ HOW TO WIN AN ELECTION — OR NOT ▶

Early Beloved,
I read with interest L.R.'s editorial (well, someone has to do it) about the economics of student politics electioneering. Unfortunately many people feel that a campaign costs *heaps* too properly. Lots of people spend bulk in efforts to get into positions of 'power', but you can still go far on a shoestring. Lecture speeches are fairly cheap (because you don't pay anything at all) and quite an effective way of getting your policy to the population or at least getting your face known. If the first happens, if the fruit are fairly fresh and unbruised after being thrown at you, you don't have to spend money on lunch. It's always nice to ask the lecturer.
Posters are the things everyone puts up when campaigning and can cost. For small campaigns of uncontroversial nature, 10-200 posters xeroxed off cost \$5-10. 500 posters cost \$25 xeroxed but cost about \$50 printed (but you get a higher quality and can have ink and paper in eye catching colours.) Most posters use 'Letraset' letter transfers - sheets of these cost up to perhaps more - but with a steady hand, miniscule amounts of artistic flair and one (1) felt pen or marker you can do your *very own* lettering showing your artistry and cutting costs! Photos may be appealing when setting up and laying out posters but aren't essential (and don't usually turn out well when photocopies) in fact President J. Blakeman won (this year) without a face on his. If you want to be really arty remember black on white background shows better than white on black; we show better than masses of black (esp. xerox) and various quality libraries have machines which can reduce up to a quarter design for your poster so you can make people think you can do really fine (catches their eye). And with everyone and their uncle's with a home computer, think about possibilities of a graphics printer or a normal printer. A typewriter and retyping letters could be tried as well as twinkling designs or messages on black areas, or cutting out various images of use as adding ironic or biting motifs. A little thought, planning and activity can produce posters that are cheap, and refreshingly different. (Computers are expensive but if you are on friendly terms with a rich twit who has one, and someone else who can program, there are possibilities). Typewriters are more common

(in fact AUSA has some); thus easier to borrow. Even junk mail has pictures or lettering you can use.

Pamphlets are optional extras but an A4 photocopied sheet can be divided up to 8 smaller pamphlets - the amount of information depending on how tersely you can write, how small your lettering (or typing is) and how much you feel its safe to say.

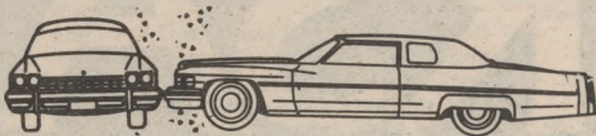
Stickers cost lots! You can always stick up really small posters.

The hostel safaris are free too (but a hostel visit can use up a whole evening).

An almost decent campaign can be done for under \$30 and I've heard of campaigns with an under \$5 budget succeeding! Remember, its people who count, not posters.

Graham (note: No 'e') Boyle

P.S. Many people say a poster should be very simple to be effective, but it doesn't have to be spartan. My own posters for the '83 presidency were dense, complex and textural — but I didn't get elected. Do what you want to do.



◀ WHO'D A THUNK IT ? ▶

Dear Editor,

It appeared that our delightful 'Election Guide' caused a small uproar in certain quarters of AUSA. Various people seem very allergic to trace amounts of truth.

In fact some folk were so upset that they were seen running round the campus like little kindy kids grabbing all those ugly election guides and disposing of them in order to keep as many students in the dark as possible. Paul Sutcliffe (NAO) cleaned out the Upper Lecture Theatre and Janelle Grady (SRC CHAIRMAN) was seen nervously patrolling the main library in case any guides turned up there.

In reply to the correspondence (or the glaring lack of it in certain cases), we find the silence from BRUCE CRONIN, CATHY FLYNN, JANELLE GRADY and TRISH MULLINS deafening. Clearly our allegations were correct to the letter. Three cheers for ALAN GIBSON mind you - at least he has got the guts to admit he is a communist, unlike some of his colleagues.

On a more serious note however, we were staggered by the Workers Communist Leagues reply. Our guide said they were trying to overrun and control AUSA. In their reply they do not even bother to deny this. It is obvious that the WCL cannot implement any of its policies unless the wider student body is kept in the dark, especially during elections.

Yet the WCL strangely wants to 'improve democratic rights' (quote) and (quote) 'believe the student movement should be

more democratic', or so they say. We noticed that CATHY FLYNN and BRUCE CRONIN were both asked about their WCL affiliations in the quad during the election forums, yet they both said they did not consider the question relevant to their positions of National and International Affairs Officers for 1984. What utter dribble! What an insult to our intelligence. Why out of 15 positions did the WCL choose to contest these two in particular?

It is clear that the sort of democracy the WCL supports is one where ill informed apathetic voters unsuspectingly elect hardened lying atheistic communist spoofs into responsible AUSA positions where they run and control a students association with a turnover of over half a million dollars, money with which they can implement their spooky progressive policies. Policies that are progressive for them, but retrogressive for any civilised society.

If this is the sort of democracy the WCL supports, or rather abuses, one staggers to think how they would run a communist N.Z. Yet in their closing line they say (quote) 'we try and promote discussion' - certainly not true when the discussion is about their political affiliations during election time. In fact they actively stifle any discussion that reveals their affiliations.

The WCL reassures us that when they have members on exec they are bound by student association policy on all matters (usually decided by the red brigade at SRC anyway), so they are in effect harmless. Strange isn't it - committed communists striving to get elected to positions in which they cannot do anything. Not very convincing at all. Yet in the ver next line we the reader strikes a contradiction - the reader is advised to judge a candidate by their past work and policies.

In the case of WCL members or affiliates, their past work is likely to include : being arrested in the National Party headquarters protesting in the case of Janelle Grady, chairing Progressive Club meetings where Bill Anderson speaks (Leonie Morris), and Trish Mullins has an uncontrollable obsession with sexism and the League of Rights, and so one could go on and on.

Their real policies when elected to exec are, of course, WCL policies whenever possible.

In conclusion then, it is obvious that AUSA is in a rather drab state. Those who run it and decide most of its policies are doing so out of a selfish desire to pursue their own political hobby horses to a large degree in the majority of cases. Their interests do not, and never will, coincide with the interests of the wider student body. Our question is this - How long will it take the student body to realise it has a responsibility to restore order in its own house and control the large amounts of AUSA fees spent on worthless political games, especially on furthering the WORKERS COMMUNIST LEAGUE and their obnoxious aims.

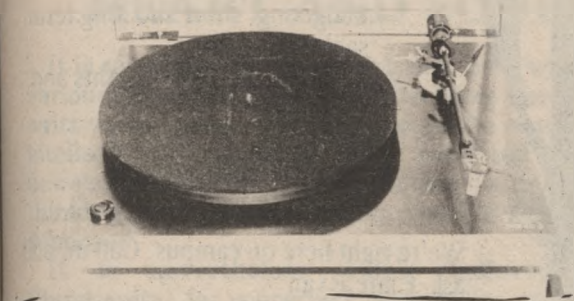
Yours in disgust,
A Group of Concerned Students,
P.O.Box 67170.

P.S. While Daryl Webb may not be a communist, our sources conclusively indicated that he was standing as part of the WCL ticket mentioned in the Presidential Column.

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NOTICES

CHEAP TICKET TO OZ

Flight ticket to Sydney on the 4th (male) \$100 NZ.
Contact: Joachim Morv
Poste Restante
G.P.O. Auckland

WELCOMING ALL MEMBERS.

University International and the Club join together for a social evening, September 14th, 8pm. The Club Bar. (former old Grad Bar). Bring your Banjo!

TERTIARY GRANTS PAYMENTS

The third payout of tertiary grants will be available for collection from the Hall, Old Arts Building on Wednesday 14 and Thursday 15 September 9.00am - 12.00pm.

UNIVERSITY INTERNATIONAL

Tues Sept 13, 12-2pm Quad, Class - Cake and Produce Stall.
Wed Sept 14, 7.30pm. Old Bar, Studass (Top Floor above Cafe). A combined evening with Folk Club. All welcome.
Monday Sept 19, 1-2pm, Executive Lounge, 1st Floor, Class. A special guest speaker. All welcome.
Contact: Paul Hitchfield, Ph 495-

BORSO/TRADE AID STALL

Thursday Sept 13, 12-2pm, Quad, Class. A wide variety of good quality handcrafts available. Also, 'The New Internationalist', excellent magazine focusing on World issues.
Contact: Barry Weeber, Ph 30-789 (studass).

CAMPUS RADIO

Nominations are now open for the positions of Station Manager, Assistant Station Manager, Programme Director, Advertising Manager and Technical Director 1984.
If you are interested in any or all these positions, talk to people at campus radio on the Top Floor of Studass or Media Officer Jon Barker in Room 111. Nominations close on October 30th at 5pm.

GROUPS AT COUNSELLING IN TERM III

PREPARING FOR WRITTEN EXAMINATIONS

Resource Person P David Simpson
Dates & Times - Wednesday 14, 21, 28 September from 1.00 - 2.00pm, repeated 2.00pm - 3.00pm.

The workshop will assist students to prepare for and sit university examinations. Participants will be introduced to revision techniques and programming aids for the third term; techniques for improving motivation, concentration and memory; and tactics for the examination room. There will be encouragement to discuss individual learning problems and suggestions to overcome them.

See the Secretary at Counselling to enrol.

END OF YEAR STRESS WORKSHOP

Resource Person - Dr Felix Donnelly

Dates & Times - Thursday 15, 22, 29 September from 1.00 - 2.00pm

A support group for students facing end of year university and personal tensions. Management skills for study, exam and general stress that are commonplace at this time of the year will be worked through. Enrol at Counselling.

EXAM STRESS WORKSHOP

Resource Person - Dr Aloma Colgan

Date and Time - Saturday 1st October 9.30 - 12.30

Avoid last minute panic! Learn how to cope with exam nerves, using mental and physical relaxation techniques. Three hour workshop also covers organisation of work and exam material, and methods for maintaining motivation and efficient study techniques. Enrol at Counselling.

AVIATION SPORTS SOCIETY - SKYDIVING

There is now a first Jump Parachute course running for you. This may be the confidence boost you need to get through exams. Take the challenge that only skydiving can offer, and take it now! COME ALIVE SKYDIVE!

- ORIENTATION HANDBOOK - CRACCUM EDITOR....

The positions of Editor(s) of these publications, plus Technical Editor, Distribution Manager and Advertising Manager for Craccum for 1984 are now open. Nominations close on Sept 16th at 5pm. For further information talk to Media Officer Jon Barker or the nice people in the Craccum office.

ORIENTATION 1984

Orientation 1984 is up for grabs! If you are interested in organising it, collect application forms from AUSA Reception. We need someone / a group with energy, ideas, and the means of putting things into action.

Applications close with the Secretary at 5pm on September 23rd. Selection will be made by the Executive on September 30.

CAPPING 1984

Applications are invited from people interested in organising the 1984 Capping Festival. If you are, collect an application form from AUSA reception. Applications close on September 23rd, and selection will be made by Sept 30.

NOTE: you are not expected to have a detailed programme ready for submission on Sept 23rd. It's your ideas and policies that are important.

NEEDY STUDENTS AUCTION

We will not be raffling off needy students but almost everything else. Clothing, books, shoes, maybe furniture. All proceeds go to the needy students fund. So if you have anything saleable that you wish to dispose of why not give it to the custodians for sale at the auction.
Tuesday 20th 1pm.

AUSFs

(Science Fiction Society)
Thur 15th. T.C.R. Sale of second-hand SF books. 7pm.
Mon 19th. 6pm Exec Lounge: Games: Dune, Space Empires etc. Results of 2nd World Open Dune Championships:
3 wins (1st equal) Harry Musgrove, Richard Foster
2 wins (3rd equal) Fiona Meikle, Michael Kowalski.

ALL STAGE I PHILOSOPHY STUDENTS

A discussion of next year's stage II papers will be held next Monday, 19th September, in the Functions Room above the cafe at 1pm. Course contents will be outlined and questions answered. Bring your lunch, drinks provided.

WANTED

Student to mend curtains and cushions. Own sewing machine would be an advantage and an allowance is paid for this in addition to \$5 per hour for labour.
Contact Custodians.

AIR ART

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Have your favourite picture, person or message put on your T shirt, while you wait - Classes in all aspects of airbrush technique.

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Auckland, 1.

UNEMPLOYMENT FIGHTBACK ORGANISATION

UFO is again having meetings at 1pm every Tuesday in the Council Room (next to Reception in the Student Union Building). For this term it will be concentrating on a campaign against Youth Rates. Youth Rates will affect everybody below 21 years and mean substantial cuts in potential holiday and part-time earning. So please come along, your help and input would be gratefully appreciated.

AUCKLAND DORIAN CHOIR

St Mary's, Parnell Wednesday, 5 October 8.00pm. Guest Conductor: Donald Thulean. Soloist: Wendy Dixon. Programme includes works by Brahms, Hindemith, Copland and Thompson.

STUDENT CHRISTIAN MOVEMENT

Third Term Regional Meeting - Tuesday Sept 13, 6-9pm, MacLaurin Hall, Princes St. Meal 6-7pm, 7-9pm Meditation. Discussion. Speaker: John Salmon, one of the NZ delegates to the recent World Council of Churches Conference in Vancouver, Canada.

All welcome to attend and discuss the events of this 'well-publicised' Conference.
Contact: Maria Kobe, Ph 602-246.

AUCKLAND UNIVERSITY GAY/LESBIAN GROUP

Had a hard week acting straight, and attending lectures? Come and join others of a like mind every Friday afternoon at 4.00pm.
Exec Lounge. 1st floor student union. Refreshments available.

NOTICE TO MEMBERS

At the AUSA General Meeting held on 6 September it was resolved by 112 votes to 100 "THAT this Association recognises that the SGM held on 9 June was lied to and misled".

As more than one third of the members present voted against this motion it is deemed to be a contentious issue in terms of Rule 10B and a referendum should be held.

The Executive is unsure as to whether any purpose would be served in holding such a referendum but on the other hand it does not wish to prevent members from exercising their rights. It has therefore resolved that a referendum will only be held if a reasonable number of members indicate their wish that this be done.

Could any member who wishes a referendum to be held on this subject please advise the Secretary as soon as possible.

CAS: JOB VACANCIES

PATENT EXAMINER VACANCIES - DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

The Patent Office, located at Lower Hutt, from time to time has vacancies for graduates in a number of disciplines, particularly in the applied sciences (industrial chemistry, electrical and mechanical engineering, building and agricultural technology and home science). We require graduates who possess skills in these fields, or who are capable of acquiring them by on-the-job experience. The work is challenging and interesting. The Patent Examiner is a specialist in the sense that patent examining is a profession in its own right, wherein a high degree of skill and judgment in the field of patent law is exercised as experience grows.

Fuller details can be gained from CAS. Write to Mr H. Burton, Asst. Commissioner of Patents, Department of Justice, Private Bag, Lower Hutt, Wellington.

Supervisory Position

Rehabilitation Centre (Alcoholism) is seeking the services of a recent graduate who has undertaken a course of study in the social sciences (sociology, education, psych etc) to work as one a team. Duties include counselling and group work. For further details, please call at CAS.

Management Trainee

Hawkes Bay Farmer's Meat Co Ltd, seeking graduates from any discipline, to undertake training programme in the processing industry for a minimum of two years. Applicants must be interested in dealing with people and problem solving. This is an opportunity to make a career in an industry which has a challenging future. Contact: Mr Colin MacKinnon, P.O. Box 677, Napier.

MARKETING CAREER OPPORTUNITY - OIL INDUSTRY

A leader in the oil industry offers a position of Marketing Trainee. Initial and continual training will be given in all aspects of: Market Research, Creative Salesmanship, Prospecting and New Business, Account Management, Marketing dynamics. Seeking a self motivated, confident person. Position is in Rotorua. For further details, call Sue Barton on 795-025.

TAIT ELECTRONICS - CHCH 2nd or 3rd Prof Eng.

Vacation and/or permanent employment. N.Z.'s major manufacturer of radio telephones and associated electronic communications equipment are seeking people interested in joining the permanent staff in the future. Tait employs 325 people, including 40 in the design/deve section, working in a well equipped lab, developing products for N.Z. and overseas markets.

Please contact the Personnel Mgr, Tait Electronics Ltd, P.O. Box 1645, Christchurch.

SMITH ASSOCIATES (Consulting System Eng.)

Smith Associates are seeking to attract British Nationals who are contemplating returning to Britain, to consider looking at their employment opportunities.

They seek a doctorate degree in theoretical physics, experimental physics, electronic engineering, mechanical engineering, applied mathematics or computing science. A fuller description of conditions are available at CAS or write to: P.A. Cramb, Director, Smith Associates Consulting System Engineers Ltd, 45-47 High Street, Cobham, Surrey KT11 3DP.

DEVE. ENGINEER - ELEC

An engineering graduate is sought for a position involving the design and development of lighting products. Manufacturing oriented. Design and commissioning or test equipment. Liaison with commercial and marketing personnel - trouble shooting role envisaged. Contact John Laurent Ph: 790-200.

Chaplain's Chat

HEART AND SOUL

It is a curious and interesting fact that, when the various books which make up the Bible were being written, the heart was regarded as the seat of the intellect; the emotions were relegated to the bowels. Indeed, the Bible puts more emphasis on thinking, and less on feeling, than is commonly supposed.

It is nevertheless widely believed that Christianity is concerned essentially with the emotions, rather than - even to the exclusion of - the mind. Perhaps that's why I recently overheard an earnest Christian telling a friend that 'you mustn't let your intellect get in the way' - as if Christianity only works if you don't look at it too closely.

If Christianity makes sense, how can intellect get in the way? Alternatively, if intellect is a hindrance, then Christianity doesn't make sense; and a religion that doesn't make sense isn't much use to anyone.

In fact, though, Christianity does make sense. It isn't just a bag of magic tricks, but a coherent and self-consistent view of life. That's not to say that we have all the answers - we don't - but we're not just another bunch of gullible superstitious lamebrains. Not all Christians care to bother about the rational basis for their beliefs; but if you find unreason distasteful, I commend Christianity to your serious attention.

GAC for the University Chaplaincy

MEDIA ▼

NEWS BULLETINS HAVE BEEN STOPPED: Overseas travel is no longer permitted. This is the future in a New Zealand which has no future.

This is Greg McGee's powerful drama **TOOTH AND CLAW**, running in **MERCURY TWO** from September 12 to October 8. In his latest work, the author of **FORESKIN'S LAMENT** has moved the social microscope from the heart of New Zealand's rugby sheds into the high-rise office of an affluent legal practice - promising all the punch and strength of his first hit play.

APRIL 3RD, 1924: CHICAGO: A sunny, spring day. A tall, attractive housewife named Beulah Annan shoots her lover in the back and proceeds to play a Hawaiian foxtrot on her victrola. The scene is set for a fiasco. It was from this rather minor real-life event in Chicago's history that the jazz musical hit, '**CHICAGO**', was born, immortalising a woman who cashed in on her prettiness and the publicity machine to walk away scot-free from a murder charge. The Mercury Theatre is going all out to ensure '**CHICAGO**', running from September 16 to October 15, is one unforgettable night on the town.

LIT-SOC PRESENTS: Alternative Images! Shakespeare eat yer heart out. A night that blends words with action. It offers an off the beaten track experience, moving away from the staid eloquence of poetry reading. Alternative images combines the unique talents of: David Eggleton, Sandra Bell and the Word-game theatre.

Starts 8pm in the Student Club, Thursday 15th September. \$2 - at the door.



THE DOG BENEATH THE SKIN? Yes, that's right. For its final production of the year Theatre Workshop has chosen to resurrect a minor classic from the 1930's. It is described as a 'personal and political fable set against a background of pre-war England and Europe'. The relevance of the subject ensures that it is more than an exercise in Nostalgia. The play is the result of a collaboration between poet W.H. Auden and novelist Christopher Isherwood. It plays the Little Theatre 13-17 September, Tuesday-Friday at 1pm and 6pm, Saturday at 6pm only.

HOW DARE YOU DAMIEN? Fat Cats present what er've all been waiting for, The Final Conflict. You remember, last time we left 666 Damien had offed his mom, dad, and brother and was well on the way to becoming, yes, you guess it, President of the United States. Well, we've had a peanut farmer and a movie star... So tune into this, the third part of the Omen, to find out does Damien really dare to? Who will stop him? And will the Fat Cats put up their own candidate? Thursday 15th September, Old SRC Lounge (1st floor above caf). 7.30pm refreshments available.

OTIS MACE GUITAR ACE: will play at the BIG House - 42 St. Georges Bay Rd, Parnell, on Sunday September 18th at 8.00pm. I mean who else has got a song titled 'Wipe your bum with a kitten?' Donations for costs.

LUNCH TIME IS FOR SOPRANOS: Francesca Chan, a Chinese soprano from Hong Kong, will sing Seven Early songs by Berg, Five Chinese Lyrics of Arthur Oldham, Three Night Songs by Doming Law, and four songs by Brahms, in a free lunchtime concert in the Maidment Theatre on Friday 16th September at 1.05pm.

HORIZONTAL DUCK: AN EXIT STORY: Ya, you read it right and it's the name of the work of artist Frank Womble currently showing at the Last and First Cafe. The Duck in question is Donald, of course, and although part of the work shown is finished, a large 'Work in Progress' will be evolving Sunday through Wednesday nights. In his own words, 'The last three fingered victory and I don't want to be in zociety when they finally katch-up with the gooze.'

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