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KIA ORA

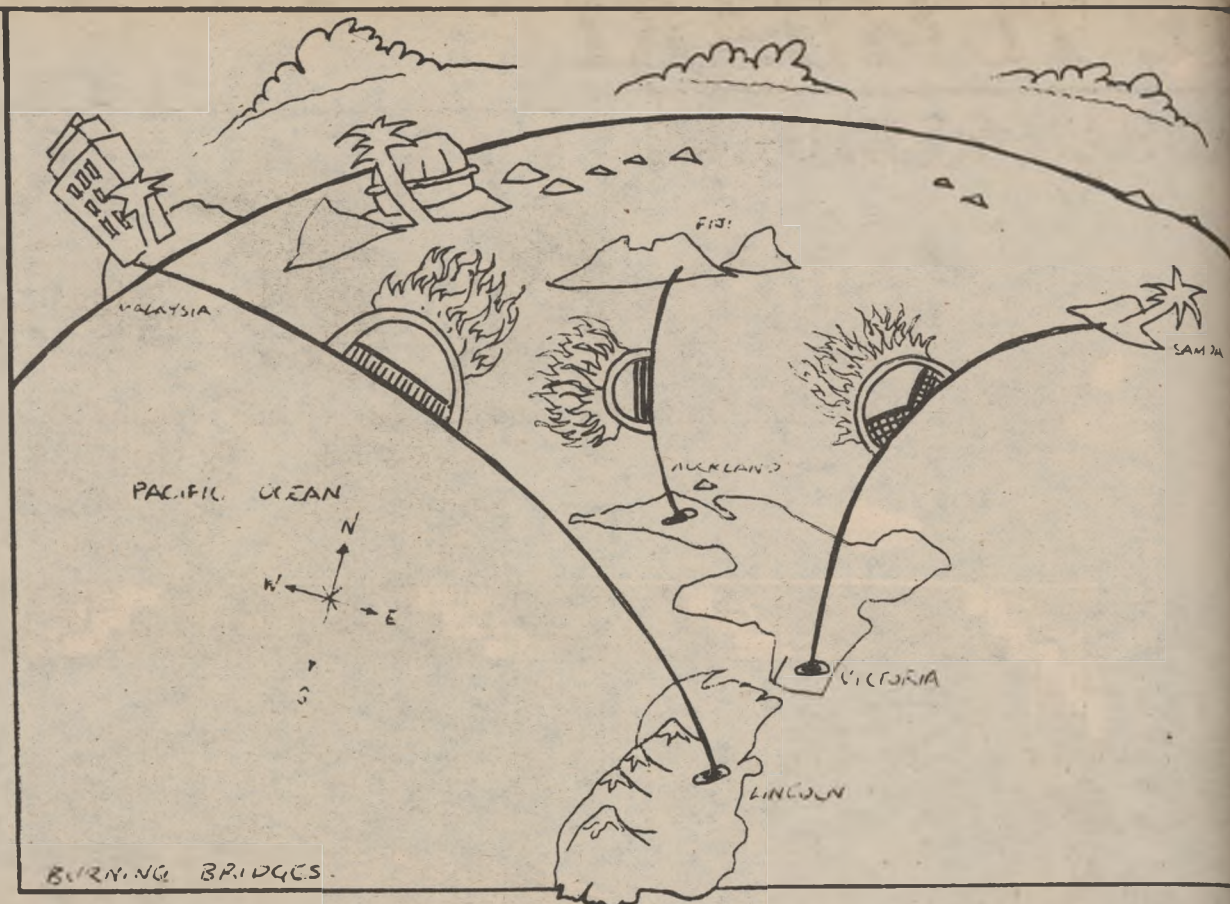
UNIVERSITY OF AUCKLAND

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Overseas students, already burdened with a discriminatory \$1500 enrolment fee, will soon have new restrictions placed on them. This is a direct result of the Government's cuts in education spending and are preliminary to the placement of further restrictions on all students. Already an increasing number of papers have limited places and enrolment fees have increased. Now further restrictions on enrolment are being discussed and mature-age students may be excluded altogether. This last measure would be particularly mean-minded as mature-age students generally do better and are more motivated.

A comparison can be made between Government policies on overseas students and the new immigration laws. Both measures will most affect our closest neighbours. Most overseas students come from Pacific and South East Asian countries and of course the Immigration Bill will have its greatest impact on people from Pacific countries. Putting these two together and it comes close to being a keep-New-Zealand-white policy.

In contrast to the inhospitality shown towards overseas students, the Government continues to welcome with open arms nuclear warships.

Our growing involvement in the super-power is of concern on two levels. First there is the nuclear threat - the continued build up and testing of nuclear weapons in the Pacific. Secondly, the increasing military presence poses a threat to the political aspirations of the Pacific people. The same military might that is supposedly here to protect us from Soviet Russia could just as easily be used to suppress independence movements which show any inclination not to fall in behind the United States. Already the United States has expressed its concern over the foreign policy of newly independent Vanuatu.

The illogic of the military build up can be seen in the deployment of the Pershing II missiles in

Europe. No military need necessitated their presence in Europe, instead intense lobbying of the U.S. Government by the missile's manufacturers lead to their deployment. It is no good spending countless millions developing a missile if you can't sell enough of them to make a profit. U.S. foreign policy has become a tool for the creation of markets for the increasingly productive and influential U.S. armaments industry.

Countering this militarization of the Pacific is the growing expression of independence by the peoples of the Pacific. The anti-nuclear movement is gaining in strength and here in New Zealand, may be able to force the Government to ban nuclear weapons from the country.

But not all expressions of independence are directly linked to anti-militarism. New Zealand drama is more and more the performance of plays written locally and often deal with social conflict within our society. At the Maidment Theatre this year there will be a season of locally written plays and at Theatre Corporate 'Shuriken' looks at the experience of people in a Japanese prisoner of war camp in New Zealand. Another development in theatre is the formation of Maori and women theatre groups. These tend to break from the forms and concerns of traditional theatre to develop new ways to portray such issues as the revival of Maoritanga and of feminism.

A similar trend is also seen in the music industry. The development of small independent record and tape labels has decreased the dependence of local musicians on record companies which most often are based overseas. The use of cassettes, because of their relative cheapness to produce, has increased the range of bands which are able to produce a record of their music. All it needs now is for the radio stations to start playing what is being produced.

- Neil Morrison

KIA ORA 1984:

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TE TUMUAKI

AUSA PRESIDENT

Well, this week isn't too bad really, especially with bursary being paid out on Wednesday 6 June in the Hall at the Old Arts Building.

OVERSEAS STUDENTS

In a few years time we won't have any overseas students as a result of government policy. Read the article in this Craccum and come to the meeting on Wed 6 June 5pm in Exec Lounge to fight the attacks on overseas students!

EDUCATION THE KEY

Insufficient bursary, few holiday jobs, courses cut, library hours cut, houses hard to find..... the barriers preventing most New Zealanders from continuing their education at university are immense.

Help us fight for a better access to universities. Come to the 'Students Access Campaign' meeting this Monday, 11th June, (and every Monday) at 1pm in the Council Room.

Make your education a real issue in these elections!!!!



STUDENTS AND THE ELECTIONS

The main campaign for 2nd term will be focussing on the build up to the General Elections in November and trying to make sure education is treated as a serious issue. The major activity will be a national letterbox campaign where thousands of leaflets will be distributed in marginal seats such as Mt Eden. The leaflets will examine the issue of why getting to university is a dream for most people due to education cuts, low student income, unemployment and problems with the education system in general. If you want to take part in this campaign, like lobbying MP's, writing letters, delivering leaflets, or just want to learn about the fun side of campaigns, come and see me on the ground floor of the student union.

IMMIGRATION BILL

This Bill is a horrendous and racist piece of legislation which threatens civil rights and university autonomy.

It will give wide powers to the Immigration Department to search property, require anyone to produce documents, passports or identification on demand to Immigration Officers, and detain people suspected of overstaying.

Sign the petition against the Bill at the bursary queue or at AUSA reception desk.

SO WHAT ELSE HAS BEEN HAPPENING?

Sexual Harassment: a submission on the establishment of a grievance procedure is almost ready to give to the University. Similar proposals have been adopted in universities overseas and have been remarkably successful in dealing with sexual harassment.

Student welfare: AUSA has presented a submission to the university outlining why students are unable to continually bear the cost of government cutbacks and suggesting alternative funding sources.

Student accommodation: AUSA has put together some proposals for the university on solutions to the accommodation crisis:

- have the accommodation office in a more accessible place.
- employ someone for 3 months to help search for flats for students.
- more information on tenants rights
- change the accommodation grant so that it's more available to students under 20.

- Trish



Photo - Pam Russell



DISABLED STUDENTS

Access for wheelchairs to the Upper Lecture Theatre is finally possible with the completion of a hoist.

Congratulations to the Works Department for getting the installation company to finally complete the hoist, which they were supposed to have ready and operating for the beginning of Term I. As it wasn't, a number of students in wheelchairs were caught out who enrolled for papers held in the ULT on the assumption that it would be accessible. Therefore, two students had their lecture room changed to an accessible one, one had to chop and change his lecture streams, and another has been lifted up and down the stairs by Custodians.

So the easy access will be appreciated by current students as well as disabled students in the future.

The hoist can only be operated with a key, which Heather Brockett, Disabled Students' Resource Officer, will issue to those needing to use it.

- Heather Brockett, DSRO

SRC AGENDA WEDNESDAY 6TH, MAIDMENT THEATRE

Cath Tizard as Acting Chairperson for this meeting

PRESENT:

APOLOGIES:

MINUTES:

MATTERS ARISING FROM MINUTES:

DOLAN/DULEY

THAT the Executive be censured for constitutional impropriety.

ELECTIONS

ELECTIONS

CHAIR

THAT nominations be opened for: 2 positions on Education Committee: 2 positions on Sports Grants Sub-Committee: 1 position on Societies Grants Sub-Committee, to close at the next meeting and that the elections for these positions be held at that meeting.

GENERAL BUSINESS

FLYNN/YOUNG

THAT AUSA strongly protest against the Immigration Bill 1983 because it imposes oppressive measures against both non-NZers and NZ citizens in this country and that AUSA notes the following effects of the Bill:

- 1) That it is highly detrimental to the continuing friendly relationship between NZ and other countries;
- 2) That it criminalizes NZ and overseas persons;
- 3) That it is authoritarian in nature in its deprivation of democratic and human rights;
- 4) That it is totally repugnant to the ideals of freedom and democracy.

Rest of agenda as per last week.



NGA WAHINE

ESSENTIAL EDUCATION►

An orange newsletter lays out the new courses for WEA - Workers Educational Association - for this term. There are numerous courses of particular interest to women. Women's Studies, Twentieth Century Women Writers, Women and the Law, De Beauvoir, Maori Sovereignty for Non-Indigenous Women and Body Image and Sexuality for lesbians. The courses are all incredibly cheap, with different prices for waged and unwaged. Cheaper and more interesting than University even!

OFF THE BOARD►

How many women are being appointed to statutory bodies in these 'liberated' times? A Christchurch Women's Group has just compiled a study on recent appointments of women to statutory bodies. The National Organisation of Women wrote to all Cabinet Ministers asking for details of appointments of women to boards in their portfolios.

How's this for equality? 18 portfolios have no women whatsoever on their boards. These include Defense, Police, Works and Development and Railways.

Of the 730 authorities listed, over half have no female membership. Less than ten percent of the authorities have a female membership of 25 to 49 percent. 4.3 percent of the Boards have a membership of over half women.

NZUSA - SECOND TERM PRIORITIES

The New Zealand University Students' Association has set two major priorities for its work in the second term. President Jessica Wilson talks about the issues, and the aims of the campaigns:

GENERAL ELECTION '84 -

ACCESS TO EDUCATION

The General Election in November is important to students because we are members of the voting public. The responsibility of student associations is to make students aware of the issues and the policies of the various parties, so that we can vote in an informed way.

As students we have a specific interest in raising awareness of education issues in the election campaign. We must demand that our future government make a commitment to an increased and adequate education expenditure.

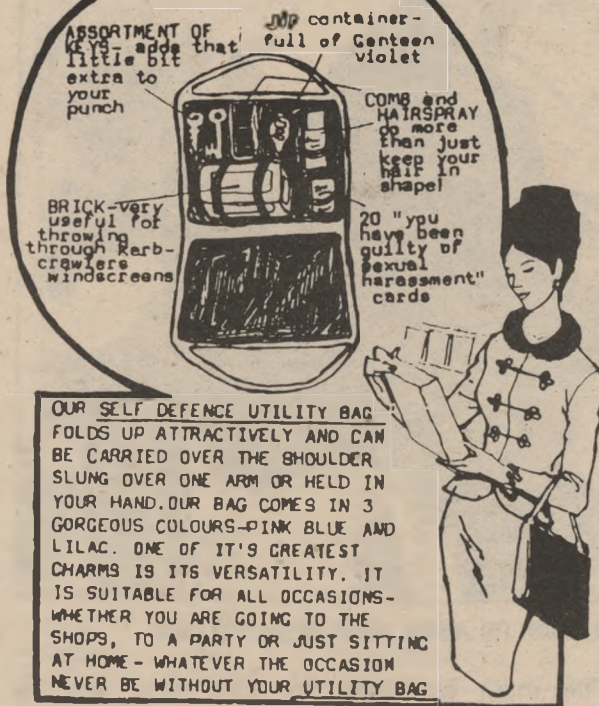
In talking about access to education, particularly to university education, we are demanding a commitment to the principle that each and every person should be able to develop their full academic potential regardless of age, sex, race, religion, political belief, sexual orientation and financial circumstance.

To achieve this requires a living bursary, vacation employment, increased university funding, and an examination of factors which presently limit access to and achievement in Education.

The facts are that women make up about 44 percent of the student population, yet only 4 percent of enrolments in Engineering, 10 percent in Forestry, 22 percent Architecture, 25 percent in Agriculture. (Source: UGC Review Committee Final Report 1982).

Only 6.9 percent of Maori students gain UE in comparison with 31.7 percent of Pakeha. Only 6.3 percent of Maori attend some form of tertiary institution, and only 1.3 percent go to University,

SELF DEFENCE UTILITY BAG



WOMEN AND MADNESS►

Dr Anne Beuf, an American Professor of Sociology and Anthropology currently visiting and lecturing at Waikato University, is giving a seminar on the 7th of July.

Dr Beuf is lecturing on Women and Madness as part of the Women's studies course at Waikato. Her perspective as an American Indian woman should be particularly interesting. Full details of final arrangements will be published in the July issue of Broadsheet.

ON STAGE, SCREEN AND PRINT►

There's been a renaissance of woman-centred and women-inspired activity lately, in the mainstream media as well as the alternative arts. Norelle Scott's *Promise Not to Tell*, Caryl Churchill's *Top Girls* (directed by Sarah Pierce), *Night Mother* and *Dusa Vas and Di*. Lisa Prager's *Women on the Move* was on TV and the silver screen brought us one woman's labour of love, *Yentl*. *Alternative Cinema* magazine has a special issue on Women in Film and the list goes on.....

The latest is the Women's reply to Men Thompson. Thank goodness and about bloody time!

UNEQUAL IN THE EYES OF THE LAW►

Pamela Megginson hit her lover after being taunted by him about her waning sexual attractiveness, and killed him. Last year, a jury in London gave her a life sentence.

She is 61 years old. The incident took place in France where it is likely that she would have got off very lightly on the grounds of her having committed a 'crime of passion'.

However, since she made her confession in England, she will no doubt now spend a considerable period behind bars.

Three months ago, a man who strangled his crippled wife because she nagged him, was let off by the judge on compassionate grounds. The message is clear.

Under the new law, only visas would be granted to them in advance, and study permits would not be issued until they arrived in New Zealand. Thus it would be possible for a student to come to New Zealand, be refused a study permit, and then be sent back home at their own expense. Under the new Bill, a new study permit would have to be granted each year rather than the permit being renewed annually as at present.

In the wider Education context, the new law would put an onus on teachers, lecturers and administrators to report infringements of Immigration laws.

This would place an unacceptable strain on the trust of the teacher/student relationship, and would increase the pressures on overseas students.

Immigration Officers and Police Officers acting on Immigration matters would have the power to search University premises and have access to confidential student records and addresses. This is completely unacceptable and represents a threat to all students.

These are just some of the provisions of the Immigration Bill. The Bill threatens the civil liberties of all New Zealanders, particularly non-white New Zealanders. It is not Pakehas who will be harassed, arrested and detained as suspected overstayers.

Immigration Officers would have the right to direct a 'suspect' to live in certain places and to report to a Police Station or Department of Labour, and would have the ability to obtain a removal warrant (to remove someone from New Zealand) without that person necessarily being present when the court grants it. There would be only a short period to appeal against a removal warrant being granted.

All students should oppose this legislation. Sign the petition on the counter in the AUSA office.

Jessica Wilson
NZUSA President



This photo shows Corso project partners at work in Nasonal Komuniti Developmen Trust, puts the (centre) Projects Development Officer for the Vanuatu. Two trainees look on while John Tamata roof on a water tank on the island of Pentecost.

CORSO IN VANUATU

It broadcasts a radio programme. It operates a small loans scheme. It organises village training seminars. It is the Nasonal Komuniti Developmen Trust, a Corso project partner and the only development organisation of its kind in Vanuatu. The Trust has been linked with Corso since it began in 1978. Over six years the Trust has established an impressive list of achievements. The Vanuatu Government considers that the Trust has made a 'significant contribution to the National Development effort of Vanuatu.... especially development projects designed to meet the needs of villages and communities in rural areas.'

To save the expense of imported water tanks, the Trust designed the easy to build low-cost 'spider web' tank. The Trust's field workers are now training people in the villages to build the tanks themselves (pictured) to provide much needed water supplies for their communities.

The Trust's small loans scheme, established through a grant from Corso, helps to develop village level projects such as piggeries, poultry raising and bakeries. Only projects in which both the profit and the product remain in the village are supported through this scheme. Sums of up to \$300 are lent with a maximum payback time of eighteen months. More than 85 percent of the people who receive loans pay them back on time.

BOTTOM-UP DEVELOPMENT

Development from the bottom up instead of the top down is the guiding principle of the Trust's work. It is run entirely by ni-Vanuatu, the indigenous people of Vanuatu. According to Corso Education Officer, David Small, who visited the Trust last year, this is the key to success.

'The people from the Trust know the people in the villages and are sensitive to their concerns,' said Mr Small. 'In fact the Trust's village training seminars are specially designed to enable the local people to talk about their concerns and work out what sort of development best meets their needs.'

Through the village training seminars, the staff from the Trust (upon invitation) work with whole areas or islands. 'Development is not money', 'needs versus wants' and 'using local resources' are some of the topics covered in the seminars and followed up in their radio programme 'Tingting long Developmen'.

'It is important to realise that all these programmes are the Trust's, not ours', Mr Small emphasised. 'Corso is able to support the work of the Nasonal Komuniti Developmen Trust by sending cash grants from donations we receive from New Zealanders. But we are not in the business of telling them how to develop their own country or trying to do it for them. In fact, like all Corso's project partners, it is they who teach us about development. It is then up to us to apply the lessons we learn from them to our own situation here in New Zealand.'

AID FOR THE FIRST STEP

The flag of the independent Republic of Vanuatu flew officially for the first time on July 30, 1980. Independence was the key to the development of the Vanuatu people. Finally the country's resources and destiny were in the hands of the people of Vanuatu.

For the new Prime Minister, though, Vanuatu's independence was not enough. 'Our independence would be meaningless if some of our brothers in the Pacific are not yet free,' said Fr Walter Lini on the eve of Vanuatu's independence.

Corso shares Fr Lini's concern. A priority in Corso's aid to Pacific development is aiding that first step - independence. But aid to independence movements such as the Independence Front in New Caledonia involves more than simply sending money to them. Financial grants are important and Corso sends them, but just as important is for Corso to work in New Zealand - publicising their points of view, lobbying New Zealand groups on their behalf and providing the many other forms of moral and practical support they need.



FIRST LOYALTY TO THE POOR

'This sort of aid which Corso carries out in New Zealand is often misunderstood by people here,' commented Mr Small. 'People in New Zealand often assume that the only way to aid the development of the poor is to send money overseas. More and more Corso is finding that the groups we're linked with overseas want us to work for them here. This work costs Corso time and money and sometimes people in New Zealand criticise us for it. But Corso's first loyalty has always been to the poor, and so we will continue to take our lead from our project partners overseas.'

PRIME MINISTER ENDORSES CORSO

On Saturday, June 9, thousands of Corso supporters throughout the country will carry on a tradition Corso started more than 35 years ago - knocking on every door in New Zealand to ask for money. The sort of aid they will be supporting was described last year by Fr Walter Lini, the Prime Minister of Vanuatu and himself a Corso collector when he lived in New Zealand, as 'a people to people offer of solidarity and concrete, practical grass roots level assistance... Speaking personally, Corso shows to me the real heart and true voice of the New Zealand people, ever ready to stand shoulder to shoulder with the oppressed in their struggle for justice and freedom.'

As a totally New Zealand based organisation Corso depends entirely on donations from New Zealanders to carry out its work.

Corso's appeal income has been steadily increasing over the last three years and this year the organisation hopes this trend will continue. ▲

TE MOANA-NUI-A-KIWA

MILITARIZATION OF THE

STRATEGIC HOT-SPOTS

I would like to talk about the Pacific from the military point of view, to show why the military powers are making it very hard for Pacific people to achieve either a nuclear-free or an independent Pacific. I am going to ignore the military forces bordering the Pacific and concentrate on those military forces on or within the Pacific rim.

I shall look at the strategic nuclear forces first - that is, the long range powerful nuclear weapon systems intended for waging global nuclear war. Then I will look at the tactical nuclear and interventionary forces - those intended for waging limited wars and other forms of aggression against particular countries, especially third world countries.

US STRATEGIC NUCLEAR SYSTEMS

When we look at strategic nuclear capability we must remember that this involves far more than just nuclear weapons. Briefly, it includes 5 categories of nuclear facility; all these kinds of facilities are found in the Pacific.

Here is a very brief summary of the infrastructure the US maintains in the Pacific - on the eastern US/Canada/Alaskan seaboard, in Japan, the Philippines, South Korea, Taiwan and Australia, and in the islands of Hawaii, Guam, Micronesia (Kwajalein). All these facilities and many others would be high priority targets in any future nuclear war.

DEVELOPMENT FACILITIES

First and foremost is the complex of facilities known collectively as the Pacific Missile Range. Missiles are launched from silos or submarines in or near Vandenberg AFB, California, they fly across the Pacific while being tracked by various radars on various islands, and they plunge down to their test target in Kwajalein Atoll. Most American strategic weaponry, including the new first strike weapons, undergo their testing here, and if we could shut down the Pacific Missile Range we would cut off half the momentum of the global arms race. Currently the missiles coming down into Kwajalein are being used as targets for new kinds of anti-ballistic-missile systems, including laser beams and the like.

The US still maintains facilities on Johnston Island, south-west of Hawaii, for the atmospheric testing of nuclear warheads. According to the US Defense Nuclear Agency, these facilities cost \$13 million per year to maintain, and are intended for use if the US decided to break the Partial Nuclear Test Ban Treaty.

STORAGE FACILITIES

Strategic nuclear weapons are stored at Pearl Harbour, Hawaii, only a couple of kilometres from the approach path to Honolulu International airport, just waiting for some airliner to plough into them, and they are stored at the naval magazine in Guam. Tactical nukes are stored in several other places.

LAUNCH FACILITIES

The US has Strategic Air Command (SAC) bases for B-52 nuclear bombers at Guam and at Kadena in Okinawa, and numerous other contingency airfields for B-52s, as far away as Darwin in Australia. The US has withdrawn its Polaris nuclear subs from the Pacific, and closed down the Polaris base at Guam, but is now deploying the far more deadly Trident nuclear missile submarine in the Pacific, from a base at Bangor in Washington state. The US is introducing the Tomahawk cruise missile to the Pacific, notably aboard the battleship New Jersey. This is the very same cruise missile as has created an uproar in Europe.

Owen Wilkes, former research staff member of SIPRI the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute, draws conclusions based on a three year study of foreign military developments.



CONTROL FACILITIES

These facilities all involve relatively vulnerable antennae that stick up into the sky and will automatically be amongst the first targets to be hit in a nuclear war. If the Soviet Union can destroy a few nuclear control sites it can put maybe hundreds of nuclear weapons out of action, and that is easier and quicker than destroying the weapons one by one.

The B-52s are equipped with what is supposed to be a fail-safe communication system to send them their orders to bomb cities deep within the Soviet Union. It has recently become known that this system goes under the code name 'Giant Talk', and that B-52s are located in Japan, Okinawa, in the Philippines and at Bellows station, Hawaii.

To ensure that the nuclear missile submarines get their missile firing orders the US Navy has low-frequency and very-low-frequency (VLF) transmitters in West Australia, Lualualei in Hawaii, at San Miguel in the Philippines, and at Yosami in Japan. To ensure that the missile subs can hit their targets accurately the USN has built a net of Loran-C navigation transmitters in Hawaii, Yap, Okinawa, and Japan.

SUPPORT FACILITIES

If the US is going to fight a major nuclear war it needs lots of other support systems besides the purely nuclear systems. It not only has to ensure that its bombers and submarines destroy the Soviet Union, it also has to be sure that Soviet bombers and submarines don't destroy too much of the US in retaliation. So the US operates, or has persuaded its allies to operate, a variety of anti-bomber and anti-submarine systems.

The US has virtually ringed the Soviet Union with chains of radar stations to detect any Soviet bombers venturing outside Soviet territory. There is the DEW line system in Canada and

Alaska, the BADGE system in Japan, other chains in Korea and Taiwan, and the PADS chain in the Philippines. All this is backed up and extended by the flying radar stations called AWACS - those Boeing 707s with the big dish on top. There are missiles and interceptor planes all over the Pacific that can shoot down the bombers once they are detected.

Against submarines, the USN has got the whole Pacific Ocean wired up to listen for Soviet subs. It maintains arrays of hydrophones called SOSUS offshore from Hawaii, Japan, Okinawa and Guam. Each of these arrays can detect subs up to 1500 km away and by triangulating from two arrays the sub's position can be determined. Then it can be destroyed by a P-3 Orion aircraft despatched from a nearby airbase. The US and its allies have P-3 Orions operating out of Hawaii, Japan, Okinawa, Guam, Philippines, Australia, New Zealand and other places. These Orions can all carry nuclear depth charges.

To wage a nuclear war the US needs to know where its targets are. This involves spy satellites and other kinds of military satellites, which are controlled and interrogated from ground stations in Australia, Guam and Hawaii. To evaluate the targets electronic spying is necessary, and the US has gigantic radio eavesdropping antennas in Hawaii, Guam, Japan, Okinawa and the Philippines.

Because satellites are so useful for a nuclear war the US is determined to be able to shoot down the Russian ones. Before they can shoot them down they must know what orbit they are in, therefore the US has electrooptical tracking facilities on Maui and in Korea, and is building a Pacific Barrier of powerful space radars at Kwajalein, Guam, and San Miguel in the Philippines. The Pacific Barrier is particularly important because it can pick up Soviet satellites on their first orbit after launch.

NON-US NUCLEAR

The Soviet Pacific fleet is the largest in the world, once or twice as large as the US Pacific fleet. It is based in the Caspian Sea, and the west of Hawaii, down south from the coast of the Soviet Union.

The Soviet Union has other strategic nuclear facilities. It has 24 times as many strategic nuclear warheads as the Soviet Union, and any sort of nuclear storage, launch facilities. It has no strategic nuclear weapons on its own territory in East Europe.

Two other countries in the Pacific, China and the Soviet Union, and may have nuclear warheads. Much more warheads are that I won't say.

From what is the US is polluting the Pacific. However, the Soviet missiles show it is a just American.

If we look at the bigger picture, the Philippines, the continental coastline, another 300 miles at the very end of Australia.

TACTICAL INTERVENTION

We will need interventionary air forces. If we want to use nuclear weapons, we need an ARMY.

Infrastructure based forces, bases and the US Air Force, and small There are many.

Looking at that they and that the Soviet intervention in Vietnam. Western nations, Cam Ranh military port, Vietnam.

NUCLEAR INDEPENDENT PACIFIC

NOTHE PACIFIC

of SIPRI (the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute)
r study foreign bases:

NON-US STRATEGIC NUCLEAR SYSTEMS -

The Soviet Union has no permanent facilities in the Pacific for testing missiles but it nevertheless, once or twice a year, launches test missiles into the Pacific. Missiles are launched from way over near the Caspian Sea, or from submarines in the White Sea, and the long range missiles come down north west of Hawaii and the very long range ones come down south of the equator, not so very far away from the Cook Islands.

The Soviet Union also deploys Delta class and other strategic nuclear submarines in the Pacific - 2½ times as many of them as the US. However, the Soviet Union has no strategic nuclear facilities of any sort anywhere in the Pacific - no testing, storage, launching, control, or other support facilities. In fact the Soviet Union appears to have no strategic nuclear facilities anywhere outside its own territory, not even in the captive states of East Europe.

Two other nations make strategic nuclear use of the Pacific. China has tested missiles in the Pacific and may have a missile submarine or two here. Much more important is the French testing of warheads at Mururoa, but this is so well known that I won't say any more about it now.

From what I have said so far it is obvious that it is the US and France that are infesting and polluting the Pacific with their nuclear systems. However, we should oppose just as strongly the Soviet missile tests, if for no other reason than to show it is all nuclear wars we are against, and not just American ones.

If we look at the Pacific rim - that is the bigger islands like Japan and the Philippines, the Pacific border - those continental countries with Pacific coastlines, we find that here the US has another 350 bases, the Soviet Union has, at the very most 10, Britain has 13, and Australia and New Zealand have 3 each.

TACTICAL NUCLEAR AND INTERVENTIONARY FORCES:

We will now look at the tactical nuclear and other interventionary forces. These are army, navy and air forces. It is these forces that we have to get rid of if we want our Pacific to be independent as well as nuclear free.

ARMY. The US has Army HQs and support infrastructure in Hawaii and Japan, and forward based forces in Korea. There are 108 US Army bases and other installations in Korea. The Marine Corps, used to spearhead invasions, is based in Okinawa and Hawaii.

NAVY. The USN has major naval bases in Hawaii, Guam, Philippines and Japan as well as numerous smaller facilities all over the place. The US Air Force, Navy and Marine Corps have big and small tactical airfields all over the Pacific. There are 19 airfields in Korea alone.

Looking at Soviet tactical forces we find again that they are all based within the Soviet Union, and that they are mostly concerned with defending Soviet territory. The only possible significant exception to this is the Soviet use of facilities in Vietnam. Cam Ranh Bay is now being described in Western newsmedia as a major naval base. In fact Cam Ranh was built by the US in the 60s as a military port for unloading supplies for the Vietnam war. It is not and was not a naval base,

although Soviet ships are certainly visiting there with the reluctant permission of Vietnam.

The only other significant foreign military power in the Pacific, and a very significant one, is France. France maintains conventional naval, air and counterinsurgency forces in New Caledonia and in French Polynesia, and it is a pity people can not go and see for themselves the armed soldiers around Noumea, the counterinsurgency helicopters and Neptune bombers at Tontouta airfield, and the patrol boats down in the Harbour, all backed up by France's very own rapid deployment force ready and waiting in the south of France.

France is the only nation besides the US to have a global military communication system, it is the only nation besides Britain testing nuclear warheads outside its own territory.

I would now like to summarise the foreign base situation in the Pacific. If we first look at just the Pacific Islands, that is all the smaller, oceanic islands within the Pacific rim, including Hawaii, we find that, according to the SIPRI definitions, the US has 167 bases. (The word 'base' is used to describe any discrete military installation, manned or unmanned. This definition is broader than that usually used.) The Soviet Union has none, and France has fifteen. Also in this area is one base maintained by the Pinochet regime, way over in Easter Island, apparently forgotten about, and one Japanese foreign base, on Iwo Jima. Japan forcibly depopulated that island to make way for the Base,



as was done with Diego Garcia by the British, and those people have never been allowed back.

If we look at the Pacific rim - that is the bigger islands like Japan and the Philippines, the Pacific border - those continental countries with Pacific coastlines, we find that here the US has another 350 bases, the Soviet Union has, at the very most 10, Britain has 13, and Australia and New Zealand have 3 each.

FRENCH MILITARISATION:

One of the surprising conclusions that came out of the SIPRI foreign base study was that as far as global distribution of bases is concerned, France comes number 2 after the US and well ahead of the Soviet Union. France has, according to SIPRI definitions, 66 bases in 11 different countries. These 66 bases are strategically located around the globe and constitute a lean but efficient global network for interventions. France has for example airbases in both east and west Africa which allow it to intervene anywhere on that continent, it has airbases arranged like stepping stones that allow French Forces to deploy across the Pacific and Indian Oceans, and it has more stepping stones in the Caribbean to allow forces to deploy that way

from France into the Pacific. France is the only nation besides the US to have a global military communication system, it is the only nation besides Britain testing nuclear warheads outside its own territory.

France has a missile testing range extending out into the Atlantic, it has a satellite launching facility in Guyana (South America). Moreover, since the Vietnam war ended, France has been using its foreign facilities to intervene in third world countries more frequently than has the US. Most notable was its intervention in the West Sahara war, when a dozen French Jaguar jets based in Senegal were able to cripple in a few weeks the hitherto successful Polisario liberation forces. Since 1960 French forces have intervened 16 times in 11 different countries in black Africa alone. France is the world's third biggest arms exporter, and it exports to 56 countries, a number exceeded only by the US. France frequently co-operates with the US, often doing the dirty work which the US doesn't want to be seen soiling its hands with, as in Zaire. I think at least some of us in the Pacific have taken a too narrow and lenient view of French militarism in the past. There is a lot more involved than just letting off bombs at Mururoa.

CURRENT TRENDS:

The degree of nuclearisation in the Pacific is increasing. More alarmingly there is a strong trend towards first strike capability on the part of the US. The Soviet Union has introduced medium range strategic weapons, pointed mostly at China but also threatening Japan, into the Soviet Far East. The US is introducing similar weapons; notably the Tomahawk cruise missile, and is hinting at introducing land-based Tomahawks and the Pershing-2. The introduction of Trident submarines raises enormously the strategic significance of Pacific waters.

However, the build-up in tactical and interventionary capability by the US is even more alarming than its trend towards first strike capability. A major naval expansion is underway, which in a few years will give the US a 600 ship navy, much of which will be deployed in the Pacific.

The USN has major bases in Hawaii, Guam, Philippines and Japan. The US Airforce and Marines have tactical airfields all over the Pacific. Soviet tactical forces are all based within the Soviet Union and are mostly concerned with defending Soviet territory.

A major expansion of the USAF infrastructure is underway in the Pacific. Since 1980 the money being put into base construction for the USAF's Pacific Command has increased six-fold. New types of more sophisticated aircraft are being sent into the Pacific, most notably F-15s to Okinawa, F-16s to Misawa in Northern Japan, and A-10s to Korea.

There is an increasing tempo of increasingly provocative joint military exercises being held in the Pacific. Notable amongst these are the Team Spirit exercises in Korea, the RIMPAC exercises now in progress off Hawaii, the Kangaroo exercises in Australia and the Cope Thunder exercises in the Philippines. All these exercises are quite blatantly aggressive in nature - in Kangaroo they practice amphibious invasions, in Rimpac they practice shore bombardments and in Team Spirit they practice what are called 'deep interdiction strikes' against North Korea. In Cope Thunder exercises at the Crow Valley range, US and allied aircraft practice attacks against simulated Soviet radars and defence forces. A new jungle warfare exercise ground is to be set up in Belau.

The really frightening thing about this upsurge in offensive exercising and posturing is the way America's allies and friends are being dragged into it. This involvement ranges all the way from US willingness to supply arms to China down to a new treaty with Tuvalu which gives the US the right to set up bases in the Tuvalu islands any time it wants.

... continued page 9

NUCLEAR FREE AOTEAROA!

WOMEN WALK FOR LIFE ON EARTH ►

A group of women from the Waiheke Peace Group began a walk from Auckland to Wellington recently to 'consciousness-raise' awareness of nuclear issues amongst all those they encounter along the way. About seven women are involved in the trek, which departed from Albert Park.

Kia Ora's Good-will Award of the Week goes to them for their work in spreading awareness throughout the countryside of the potential threat posed to our future by our governments' military alliance with nuclear superpowers.

We haven't got a clue whereabouts en route they are just now. In fact, we're wondering when they intend arriving in Wellington. Perhaps they're on their way to the 3 day 'Beyond ANZUS' Conference, to evaluate the wisdom of New Zealand's involvement in ANZUS, which begins in the Wellington Town Hall on June 16th. ▲



NUCLEAR RIPPLES AUCKLAND WAVES GOODBYE!

How far from Albert Park do you live?

If Auckland was nuked, the ripples from *Albert Park* (directly below the fireball) would have the following effects:

RADIUS: NUCLEAR RIPPLES

- 1 Km** During the 10 second life of the fireball temperatures at its centre reach millions of degrees. Extreme heat incinerates people instantly, melts cars and windows, ignites anything flammable. The blast which follows flattens all structures including those of reinforced concrete and creates 800 k.p.h. winds.
- 7 Km** Blast effects sufficient to destroy most houses of wood and brick. Winds reach 250 k.p.h. Almost everyone within this area killed by blast, heat, immediate radiation or collapsing buildings.
- 8 Km** Anything which can catch fire ignites and persons exposed suffer third degree burns (skin tissue destroyed). Houses severely damaged by blast. Half of all people within 8 km die — this toll could reach 100% if a concentrated, high temperature firestorm sucks oxygen out of shelters or basements and turns them into ovens.
- 10 Km** Second-degree burns produce blisters and permanent scarring on exposed skin. If more than 30% of the body is affected such burns are generally fatal if specialised medical treatment is not carried out soon.
- 11 Km** Heat still intense enough to cause first degree burns (similar to severe sunburn) or worse. Direct radiation dose sufficient to cause deaths in 2-4 weeks.
- 18 Km** Blast breaks and damages structures. Injuries from flying debris and delayed deaths from radiation. Possibility of permanent blindness if flash viewed.
- 21 Km** On a clear day flash blindness lasts several minutes. If explosion takes place on a clear night, flash blindness effects occur to 85 Km.

If the weapon was detonated at or near ground level so that the explosions fireball touched the surface, it would form a crater. The material blasted from the crater would return to earth as radioactive fallout, and could expose people to fatal doses of radiation hundreds of kilometres downwind from the explosion. Large areas could be dangerously contaminated for years.

If an attack on a nuclear-armed warship berthed in Auckland was carried out, a smaller 'tactical' nuclear weapon of around 1 kiloton would probably be used. Because the radius of blast damage would be smaller, many people would die from the effects of direct nuclear radiation alone. If a one-megaton explosion occurred those close enough to receive lethal radiation doses would die from blast and

This diagram outlines the effects which would occur within a few minutes if a one-megaton weapon exploded in the air over Auckland. A one-megaton nuclear detonation is the same as exploding one million tons of T.N.T. The Russians and Americans have hundreds of bombs and missiles of this size.

The tremendous blast, heat and direct radiation from this explosion would kill perhaps 200,000 people and leave 400,000 others seriously injured and unlikely to receive medical aid. ▲



thermal injuries anyway. Radioactive fallout from an attack on a nuclear-armed and nuclear-powered ship would be added to by radioactive material from the vessel's reactor and warheads.

Auckland may not seem a very likely target for nuclear attack. However, in the event of an all-out war between the US and the USSR the destruction

of every major Northern Hemisphere target would still leave plenty of weapons for this part of the world. Although at present we are beyond the range of Soviet land-based missiles, we are still vulnerable to attack from the megaton size warheads carried aboard Russian Delta-class submarines. ▲

MILITARIZATION OF THE PACIFIC

... continued from page 7

Japanese militarism and expansionism is being encouraged. Japan is being encouraged to expand its naval and air forces to the south, up to 1600 km away from Japanese territory. Iwo Jima will become Japan's own little Diego Garcia. At the same time Mr Nakasone, the Japanese PM, goes off to Washington and announces that Japan will become America's unsinkable aircraft carrier, preventing Soviet bombers or submarines getting out to Vladivostok. All this is dressed up as 'defence' - Japan must guard its sea approaches to the south so that its supplies of oil from the Middle East can't be interrupted. Who are they kidding? If the Soviet Union really wants to blockade Japan, will they do it from the south? They won't even be able to get out of the Japanese straits if Mr Nakasone succeeds in his ambition. When the Japanese navy bombards Kaho'olawe (during RIMPAC) just which third world country is it they are planning to attack?

Nelson Foster, from Hawaii, seems to have discovered one of the key bureaucratic structures for this US expansion and envelopment of other Pacific countries. From Ft Shafter in Hawaii the US Army administers what it calls its Expanded Relations Program, or ERP. ERP involves seminars, training, personnel exchanges, joint exercises and so on for allied and friendly military forces in the Pacific - Indian Ocean area.

Involved in these exercises are the more craven allies that one would expect - like Japan, Indonesia, Australia and New Zealand, but there are also countries that one would have hoped would be more careful to maintain their own independence. Countries like Papua New Guinea, Fiji, and Tonga are sending senior officers to cosy seminars in Hawaii on such subjects as 'Internal Defence' i.e. how a government goes about waging war on its own people. A US Army document justifies these extravagant and luxurious seminars - held in a hotel at Waikiki, not on a base - by noting that

The US and its allies have P-3 Orions operating out of Hawaii, Japan, Okinawa, Guam, Philippines, Australia, New Zealand and other places. These Orions can all carry nuclear depth charges.



these armies are often 'the dominant political as well as military force in their respective countries,' and that the officers attending are likely to later on hold leadership positions.

All this sounds like the US Army hopes to Latin-Americanise the whole Pacific. In Latin America, years of training and pampering at US facilities in Panama have given a whole generation of Latin America officers the skills they needed to carry out coup d'etats and put down liberation movements in their own countries, as well as ensure their continued friendship with and dependence on the US military. Maybe I have over-estimated the significance of the Expanded Relations Program,

but in any case I think we should look at it very carefully to see just what is going on. Certainly if one looks elsewhere one finds that in the current military budget the US is increasing expenditure on special warfare, ie counterinsurgency weaponry, and it is reviving the Green Beret and other covert action counterinsurgency forces.

So that is where we are at present. It seems to me that the wheel has turned full circle, we are back in the same situation as we were in about 1963. Then, in the wake of a massive US nuclear buildup there was an almost as massive campaign for nuclear disarmament. But the nuclear buildup served as a kind of smokescreen behind which the US was beefing up its interventionary capabilities and escalating covert activities in readiness for the Vietnam war. (That the Vietnam war was planned in advance is shown by the fact that most of the infrastructure was in place in Vietnam before the escalation got under way). The situation is similar today. Having recognised the failure of counterinsurgency in Vietnam and getting bored by detente with the Soviet Union, and US has implemented a massive nuclear buildup.

But this buildup is proving counterproductive - the US is faced by a burgeoning anti-nuclear movement whose like has never been seen before, especially in Europe where the anti-nuclear movement is a mass movement which governments have to listen to.

So the US is going back to preparing for much more feasible, and winnable, smaller wars against smaller countries. We can see the buildup in progress and we can see the new capabilities already being exercised in places like Nicaragua and, potentially, the Gulf.

Hopefully the movement for a nuclear free and independent Pacific can prevent the next Vietnam war, wherever it is going to happen. We must all work to prevent, our ocean, our islands, our peoples being used by any foreign military power.

- Owen Wilkes

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OVERSEAS STUDENTS UNIVERSITY



Through this article, we hope that New Zealanders will understand further the benefits of having overseas students, their contribution to New Zealand society and the International link and goodwill that can be established due to the presence of overseas students.

We have recently discovered that the New Zealand government policy on overseas students is that qualified overseas students must not displace qualified New Zealand students from places in educational institutions; rather than reserving a quota of places for overseas students. In Auckland this will mean 'there will be no openings for private overseas students in 1985 in Faculties other than Arts and Science'. This measure is understood to be taken as a precautionary step to satisfy the demands of all local students into the faculties in 1985. This will effectively mean that private overseas students in New Zealand have only a very limited choice of courses of Arts and Science. It is also utterly unfair to those private overseas students in New Zealand high schools this year as they will be excluded from university courses that they have been preparing for.

We strongly oppose this measure because we feel that in the long term, New Zealand Society has more to lose by closing the door to overseas students.

The training of overseas students, especially from developing countries, can be seen as a sound investment with long term rewards. Many of these students return to their home countries to attain important decision-making positions that can help to generate trade and goodwill with New Zealand. This is further reiterated by the Minister of Foreign Affairs in his letter to New Zealand University Students Association (NZUSA) dated 2nd September 1983, 'it is to strengthen

Enrolment...less overseas students in the queue?



relationships with those countries with which we have developing or traditional interests in providing educational links with present or future business, professional and political leaders..... is further supported by an article on overseas students in the National Business Review March 1984:

'The placement of overseas graduates from New Zealand universities in positions of responsibility in their home countries has always had spin off in this country.

The goodwill developed through contacts made in New Zealand while studying, and from the knowledge that New Zealand expertise can be respected, is carried over into business and administration often to our advantage.

And nowhere more so than in the South Pacific and ASEAN (Association of South East Asian Nations) regions.

For example, 2 Malaysian cabinet ministers and 2 deputy ministers are New Zealand graduates.

And at Indonesia's Kamobjang energy project in West Java several important staff are graduates of Auckland University's geothermal institute.'

Overseas students make an important contribution to the academic side of universities. The academic standard of overseas students entering New Zealand universities is generally high. For example, the recent experience of the Auckland University Engineering School has shown that overseas students do particularly well in the first professional years of the course; 80% get Honours and of these 45% get 1st class Honours. Overseas students also make an important contribution to research especially post graduate research in fields of Engineering, Forestry, Science, Horticulture and Agriculture which are directly

STUDENTS UNDER ATTACK

... but who is next?

applicable to the economic well being of New Zealand. In 1981, Asian students undertook one of the post-graduate research in Engineering at Auckland University. 50% of PhD enrolments and 80% of the Masters enrolments in the National Forestry School at Canterbury University are overseas students.

New Zealand society can no longer remain developed in the mystification of a mono-European culture. The presence of overseas students contributes towards the development and understanding of multi-culturalism in New Zealand. Through cultural interflow, understanding and tolerance towards other races and cultures can be healthily stimulated and established.

The government has admitted that it's private overseas students policy is part of a wide foreign aid programme in contributing to the development of the South Pacific and South East Asia regions. The further restrictions due to the closure of almost all the faculties contravene these aid objectives. If the New Zealand government is genuine, it should provide more educational aids for overseas students especially for those from the developing countries, as educational facilities are lacking in these countries.

It is generally believed by New Zealanders that overseas students come from a rich family background. This is totally untrue. Rich overseas students are only a minority. Most overseas students are here on family savings, and they have to work hard during summer vacations to earn enough for the \$1500 tuition fees.

The presence of overseas students contributes towards the development and understanding of multi-culturalism in New Zealand.

The government policy of cutting back on students rather than creating more places will not affect overseas students. This can be seen in the following statement of the University Grants Committee in their annual report to Parliament for 1982:

'In view of the continuing decline in staff numbers the point must soon be reached when total student entry should be constrained. This would necessarily be a slow continuing process as only the numbers of first-year students could be

restricted in any one year. Such a step would represent a major change in the policy of university education. It would need careful consideration by all parties involved.

Before this step was taken however, a comprehensive scheme setting out admission criteria would need to be agreed upon. Such criteria could include: judgements on which categories of graduate should be restricted on the basis of market demand for their services; whether universities should continue to admit overseas students and mature age students; and a clear statement of the function and purposes of the universities.'

Overseas students are under attack but who will be next in the Government's firing line?

Overseas students are under attack but who will be next in the Government's firing line? Mature age students followed by students from poor family background who cannot afford the increasing cost of education? The government should face up to the responsibilities of providing adequate number of places to meet the demand.

We feel that a reasonable number of places should be allocated to private overseas students instead of totally shutting off the faculties. The overall number of private overseas students nationwide is relatively small and the cost spent on educating them is only marginal. Furthermore, they are not eligible for bursary assistance such as the Standard Tertiary Bursary; not eligible for fees grants; not eligible for government subsidised

summer jobs; and they have to pay a discriminatory \$1500 in tuition fees. This year, the Auckland University alone would have collected more than half a million dollars from overseas students.

... limited places are in fact due to the lack of government funding and commitment to education.

Closing down faculties to private overseas students is only a short term solution in trying to satisfy the demand of local students competing for limited places in the universities. These limited places are in fact due to the lack of government funding and commitment to education. Instead of chopping down the number of qualified students entering universities, the government should create more places and increase funding to universities to contain the demand.

We would like to see that a quota system for overseas students being implemented in the universities. This quota system will ensure a minimum number of private overseas students in each department. We strongly feel that it is equally beneficial to both the universities and these students.

A motion asking for the establishment of a quota system in each faculty will be put in the next week's SRC. We strongly urge each and everyone, especially the overseas students to come and vote for this motion. Your support is greatly appreciated. Be seeing you there!

Coming up soon is a meeting organised by AUSA at 5pm on June 6 in the Executive Lounge to plan for actions against these threats. All are welcome! Contact AUSA President for details.

- Overseas Students

Capping....an even more select group at graduations in the future?



KEI KONEI

CAMPUS NEWS

HARASSED BY VARSITY ADMINISTRATION ►

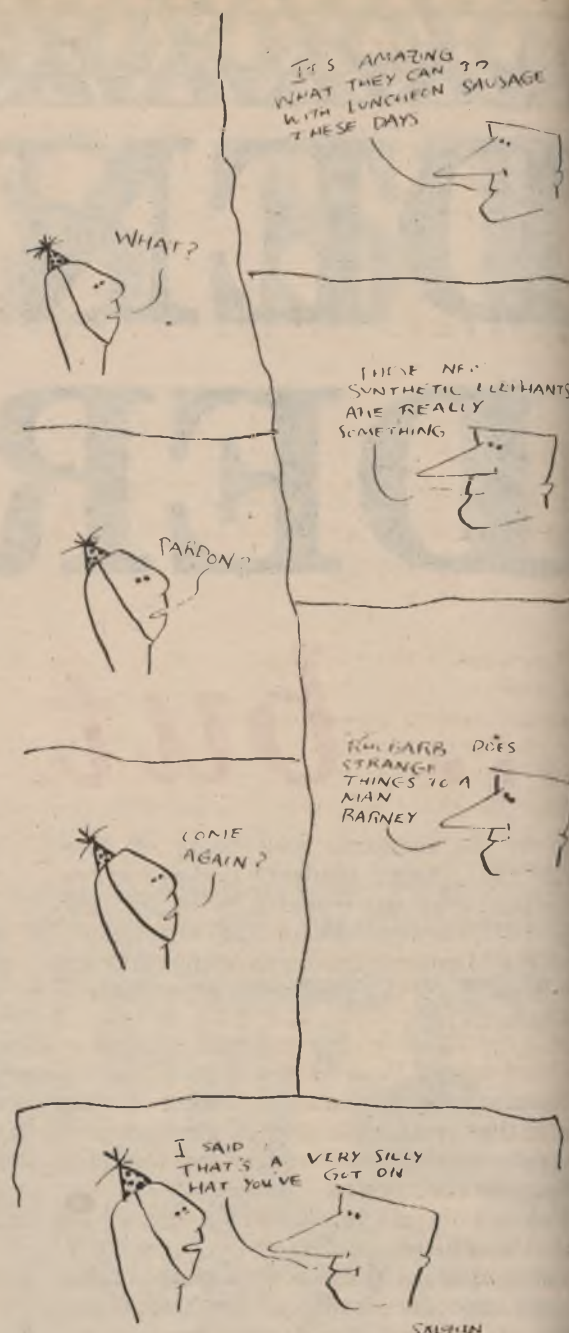
It appears that the University hierarchy are doing their very best to squash AUSA's proposal for a Sexual Harassment Grievance Procedure on campus. Last week the Appointments Committee (on which there are no student members) set up a special committee to look at the adequacy of the present complaint procedures. One would think that AUSA, having initiated the call for a grievance procedure would be represented on this committee. Not so. The committee will comprise three academics plus the Registrar. The Chairperson believes that sexual harassment is not a problem and there is no need for any grievance procedure while the Registrar is very cool on the proposal and appears to believe that the system, whereby a complaint must be made in writing to the Registrar, works just fine.

Not only are there no AUSA members on this committee; AUSA was never told of the existence of this committee until the matter appeared on the University Council agenda. AUSA President Trish Mullins raised the matter at Council but then it was a fait accompli and nothing could have been done about it. This is another example of the university trying to keep students away from decisions that vitally affect students - particularly women.



NEW UNION MANAGER ►

Penny De Valk, our able Job Search Coordinator, has been appointed Student Union Manager to fill the position that has been vacant since Jay Clarke's resignation in February. Helen Grant, previously the Job Search Field Manager is now Co-ordinator. Kia Ora wishes both of them well in their new positions.



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WEDNESDAY:	4-6m ... in black and white... Andrew Weir (piano)
	7-10pm SPHERE - Barry Young, Jim Langabeer, Jan Jenson & Derek Kay.
THURSDAY:	5-7pm Julian McKean 8-10pm Ted Chapman
FRIDAY:	5-6m Andrew Sewell (violin) 8-10pm HEPTOCRATS
MONDAY:	8-10pm Hills & Clare

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TE WHARE TAPERE

INDIGENOUS THEATRE ...

1. MAIDMENT THEATRE

This year the Maidment Theatre, through having a season of New Zealand plays, hopes to encourage local playwrights. In this article David Jowsey talks with the theatre's Artistic Director, Ron Rodger.

Ron, what is the background situation that has led you to circulate posters calling for new dramatic writing around the campus?

Well, there are several points of reply to this. One factor is that playwriting is a specialised form of writing to which only a few individuals ever try their hand. It should be part of the role of a university theatre to foster playwriting as a creative outlet to which students should have access. Secondly, the emerging writers both on and off campus are faced with theatrical institutions which give their main emphasis to overseas authors, which means importing overseas culture, paying royalties to overseas authors and stifling the local talent. Most professionally-based theatre companies relegate the NZ material to their second and smaller venues yet they do generate enormous interest and box office returns and should be seen in the main auditorium.

Why do you think an increase in NZ playwriting has come about?

Playwriting is a form of social, political and creative expression which reflects something of the ethos of the authors' country of origin. An increasing number of writers are turning to playwriting as a means of expression as they realise the immediacy and impact of their work in front of a live audience. Generally speaking one can say much more from a live stage, and what is expressed is often more potent because it touches people both emotionally and intellectually in a shared communal environment. NZ theatre is developing rapidly as we all increasingly realise the need for things to be presented; issues that are not being addressed by television, the media and politicians. From an 'entertainment' point of view, the theatre best serves its audience with emotional and intellectual challenge.

What type of response have you had from aspiring playwrights?

To date, nine new playscripts have been received and many more are expected once the information is more widely circulated that here at the Maidment, with the assistance of the Diploma of Drama, NZ drama will be featured.

We are presently reading the scripts and preparing the ground work for public 'readings', closed 'workshops' with the writer, director and cast, and production seasons where worthwhile material may be exposed to an audience. In all of these areas we expect to engage the writer in the process of developing and re-writing his or her material. The learning of 'craft' is invaluable to new and recent playwrights, and proves of enormous benefit to actors and directors working with new, raw material.

So what you are doing is really quite important in the development of drama in Auckland?

Yes, it is, and more particularly for this campus, since the call for playtexts has been directed toward the young playwright. The support mechanism is far more widely based however, and one cannot really discuss NZ theatre without mention of other institutions catering to new work. They include Playmarket, the Wellington-based clearing-house for new work who develop, publish and encourage the presentation NZ plays. This year's National Playwrights Workshop that was held in Auckland in May, and Playmarket are the organisers of this week-long workshop and readings of selected manuscripts. There are many nationwide contributors to NZ playwriting, but the major focus in Auckland would have to be Auckland writers, Theatre Corporate, Mervyn Thompson and Indigenous Drama Services.

Who are you aiming at?

Basically I'm looking to the young writers who have probably never heard of 'Playmarket'. One would expect that a university campus should be a hotbed of activity in this area, and yet one gets the feeling that we are self-conscious about our own mixed ramblings on a dramatic theme. A Theatre Workshop last year, with two one-act plays by varsity student Richard Finn, really convinced me of the worth and necessity of encouraging more attempts from student writers. Mervyn Thompson and the Diploma of Drama are also highly involved in the project and we are disseminating playscripts around the University scene and hopefully to off-campus theatres to consider for production.

So what can the student writer expect?

Upon receipt of a play, it will be read by at least two play-readers, with written comments for the author's consideration. Then, depending on its merits, we would give a rehearsed public reading where the author can hear the text and determine where changes may need to be made. From there, the play may move into a workshop situation where it is discussed, rehearsed and challenged by the actors and director. This is one of the most interesting processes for new writers, and one which usually sees the emergence of a play ready for major re-writing changes and developments drawn immediately from the workshop experience. Then, once the play has been fleshed and its form located in terms of what it has to say and just 'how' it is to be said, it should then be considered for production. The process is usually on-going, with the writer involved in the rehearsal and production decisions, which proves very exciting for the cast and can be most enthralling for an audience. Once a new play is scheduled for production, other theatre companies, critics and authors will be invited to see the work, and hopefully to take the play further and offer encouraging feedback to its originator.

And who is paying for all this drama?

On-campus bodies, such as University Theatre Workshop and the Diploma of Drama, will finance production money should new texts come up for production with them. With work undertaken by the Maidment, we would expect to draw finance from AUSA, profits from successful productions, outside subsidy from grants and straight box-office returns. The latter is not possible from play-readings and workshops, however; but the costs are usually related to administration, venue hire and publicity, and in a University context may be kept to a minimum.

Whether a play is given reading, workshop or production treatment, will you be giving it full publicity and hoping students support it?

We certainly will! On-campus publicity will include posters, coverage through Craccum and Campus Radio, plus the assistance of lecturers. Advertisements in the press will also inform potential audiences of the event, inviting discussion on the play following a reading on the final results of the workshop process.

Where do you see this project leading to?

Hopefully toward a situation where local material is continually generated and expressed through the two venues at the Maidment. The wider experience for writers should be one of working with other artists in the craft of theatre, developing their talents and experimenting with drama for theatre, radio, television and film. From an audience point of view, I'd be keen to see a developing taste and demand for material which excites the communal experience of good theatre - which reflects in an entertaining way, issues



2. THEATRE CORPORATE



Photo - Justine Lord

'SHURIKEN'

Vincent O'Sullivan has shown his touch for NZ's humour and languages in his poetry. SHURIKEN, his first play, shows those same qualities which enliven and entertain in this war time story.

Japanese, European and Maori men warriors are all caught in a cross cultural trap formed around the barbed wire of a P.O.W. camp. The play is presented without identifying as central any one of those groups or individuals giving a distance to the characterisations and the setting. The soldiers learn each others songs and try to cross the cultural barriers that separate them. However in the end they all lose by virtue of power not rested with them but that of the necessity of two empires at war.

The tragedy of this solution to the camps problems is lessened by the inclusion of all three cultural stories. It is the Maori warrior, Tui, least seen within the play who expresses when there the strongest individual lament. A man facing the world alone and yet caught by his history.

'Top Girls' the counterfoil to this play about men is being presented by Theatre Corporate at the same time as the early show. By Caryl Churchill this all women show presents the unsung, but soon to be famous, women in history.

-M.R.B.

relevant to the here and now and future of this country.

Does a writer have to be a theatre-freak to write a good play?

No, not at all. Some of the most interesting and challenging material emerges from people who have never stepped foot in a theatre. Something to say, a passion to write it and a need for the inventing of characters to say it make a pretty good start for any playwright. Some writers, searching for years for an adequate means of expression, often find dialogue a breeze once they locate the freedom that characterisation may give to their ideas. It really is a most liberating experience, and one can learn not simply from a University education, but from an open ear and a vibrant imagination. Observation is still the basis of art.

-David Jowsey

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gives full-time students 50% standby concession on airfares throughout New Zealand. It will also give you substantial discounts on ARA bus fares and at selected theatres, cinemas and retail stores.

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(See your nearest branch for details).

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N.B. Get all the details (applications, etc.) from the Students' Association office, STS sales office, or from any branch of The National Bank.

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NGA KAI-PUORO

MUSIC INDUSTRY

A State of Art!

Aotearoa it seems has reached a point of internal Artist Saturation. We have performers and exponents that not only match the world at large but are equally as innovative and capable, and productive. Nothing larger than life stops anyone in this country from 'doing it yourself'. A problem? When audiences and financial returns remain minimal it is, but when we have

this freedom of movement in the Arts it's not. However, one cannot live on bread alone, there comes a time when the hinterland of the Arts must contribute as well. As far as music goes we are talking about CBS, WEA and the other overseas companies, the radio stations, 12M, you name them! At the moment the back-up support does not exist, the feeling of banging ones head

against the wall is growing.

If support did exist would we as consumers and artists be better off? Yup! At the moment the tried and proven are catered for (the local pop heros) and the traditional are preserved, (ballet company, symphony, YC station etc) effectively the Media, Promotional and Producing avenues are censored. When Peter Blake (Radio With Pictures produces) refuses to make a video for an indigenous act (because of 'HIS' criteria) - he is not only censoring that artist but you out there - he is saying NO! you cannot see this.

The list of conservatism and censorship goes on, ie. The radio network, the pulp, whoops, pub circuit, record companies, the Arts Council, 40% Sales tax, on and on.... Feel censored, channelled? Do you get what you want, or what some-one else wants you to get? These people that sit on us lack adventure, do you?



K4 - One of the many bands with cassettes available on Rites Tapes.

Rites Tapes.....

Rites Tapes is an Auckland based independent label run by Steve Moore who aims to promote underground NZ bands, and offer music that's an alternative to mainstream overseas punk available here. Tapes are cheap (\$2-4) but very good quality (TDK AD). The Releases try to cover the many musical, political and national approaches to punk. There are anarchist Apostles, Corpses, Australians Pictish Blood and in future a Dutch tape. Currently in Auckland there are many underground bands. The Menial Vex tape is the best example: music otherwise lost is now an alternative to Flying Nun type music as well as

average 6B punk. The upcoming NZ punk compilation (K4, Dead Image Corrective Training (Napier) and Vicious Circle) will be an important statement to ALL who think they are into local music. If you want an alternative to guitar punk, try the synth band, Sons of Adsib. WATCH OUT!!

P.S. Christchurch's Failsafe Tapes, and Aucklands, Industrial tapes are doing similar great work. P.P.S. All above Independent tape labels available from Real Groovy Records and Record Warehouse.

- Simon Yates

THE NORMAL AMBITION

- the sum of their influences?

You will not find any 1/2 truths within the Normal Ambition. Four very direct young New Zealanders, a generation or two away from home, the colony comes out, questions are asked, the land and people are challenged - aggressively.

Rock music not being an inherent part of our culture here in Aotearoa has taken a little longer to mature. Even now rock orientated musicians tend to make capable copies of overseas rock which is soaked up on the pub circuit and at Grant's 21st.

1984? people, lots of them love loud aggressive music. Let's hope the shadows of the past loom lighter and the pomp of the 'Party Boys' et al is replaced with more of a Normal Ambition.

AVAILABLE. 'THE NORMAL AMBITION' an INDUSTRIAL CASSETTE. BOX 8809 SYMONDS ST, AUCKLAND. PERFORMANCES 'THE NORMAL AMBITION' - 11th - 16th Streets Ahead Cafe. 8th Varsity Cafe. June 22nd. SHADOWS (Campus).

-Paul Luker

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Student ID = 10% discount on new games

Yes, the rumours are true

Symonds St now has a dress fabric and haberdashery shop, opening on June 5th, and offering 10% student discount on all fabric sales.

Come and check us out at
198 Symonds St
(near the last and first)

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AND YOU CAN APPLY FOR BNZ CAMPUS PACK**



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NGA TUHI MAI

LETTERS

TERRORISTS.....

Dear Editors,

The claim that 800,000 Jews were expelled from Arab lands needs closer investigation. Mr E. Markham must be aware that since the establishment of the State of Israel the Zionists have been unable to produce one shred of evidence of a single Jew having been expelled from any Arab country, with the exception of Egypt where the majority of Jews expelled at the time of the Suez held foreign passports and were treated like other foreign (mainly British and French) nationals, who were expelled.

In 1975, the PLO suggested to Arab rulers that they should invite their former citizens of the Jewish faith to return. One of the first Arab countries to do so was Iraq, which advertised it in various newspapers. There was an outcry from the Zionists. The British Jewish Chronicle reminded its readers that in 1968 '19 Jews were hanged' in Baghdad. In fact nine Jews and five non-Jews were hanged for allegedly spying for Israel, but ten of those charged, including six Iraqi Jews, were acquitted. There was much turbulence following the 1967 war, but the Jews remained the richest, most cultured group in Iraq. Two Israeli journalists, Baruch Nadel and Shalom Cohen (a former Knesset member) have described how 'Zionism, not having saved the Jews of Europe, found itself after the second world war without a useful objective. To give a moral justification to the existence of their country, the Zionists looked after a way to 'save' other Jews in spite of themselves. The only Jews with whom this would be possible were those of the Arab world'. Ben Gurion found the Iraqi Jews had no wish to emigrate. The official Israeli emissaries then threw bombs in Jewish areas, causing panic and forcing practically all the Jews of Iraq to leave for Israel in less than a year.

Marion Woolfson's book 'Prophets in Babylon- Jews in the Arab World' is really an eye-opener on how Terrorist groups were sent from Israel to Arab countries to force the Jews to emigrate to Israel. The facts in her book have never been disputed, indeed the Jews who were responsible for subversive acts in Arab countries have boasted publicly in Israel about their exploits. The group of Jews who planted bombs in Egypt in 1954 have described their actions on Israeli TV and have written books about them. The activities of Jewish terrorists in Iraq are fully documented by those who participated. It was not the Moslem and Christian Arabs that forced the Jewish Arabs to Israel.

Yours sincerely
Mary Johnson

...AND INNOCENTS

Dear Rangi and Neil,

E. Markham does not distance his views from those of the Jewish Underground, whose stated aims are the expulsion of the Palestinian population, or from Rabbi Meir Kahane, who after the Beirut massacres of Palestinians was quoted in 'Yediot Aharonot' (25 Jan 83) as saying 'Believe me, I felt jubilant particularly when I learned that there were thousands of civilian victims.... There is not one good Jew who did not rejoice at the extermination of these Palestinians'. Nor does Mr Markham condemn the world wide campaign by Mossad and its agents to kill Palestinians.

There does not seem to be any evidence for Mr Markham's claim that the PLO aims for the destruction of the State of Israel and the expulsion or murder of its Jewish population. Article 15 of the Palestinian Covenant is quite clear that the aim was the elimination of Zionism in Palestine. In the words of Yusif A. Sayegh, PLO Planning Council (April 1970) 'Specifically, our vision is the setting-up of Palestine in its entirety as one sovereign state in which Palestinians, Arabs and Palestinian Jews (whether practising Moslems, Christians, Jews or atheists) can live together as equal citizens regardless of religion, colour or race. For the Palestinian Jews opting for the proposal this would mean identifying with Palestine and with its Arab environment and therefore shedding Zionist colonialist and expansionist attitudes. For the Palestinian Arabs, it would mean accepting the Jewish community and cooperating with it in democratic and progressive conditions'.

As the present Israeli Government's activities become more extreme, Mr Markham would do well to disassociate himself from them and look to the groups such as 'Israel Council for Israeli-Palestine Peace', 'Yesh Gvul' (There is a Limit) and 'Peace Now'. Let us not forget the Traditional Jewish saying 'Who is the strong man? He who changes an enemy into a friend'.

Yours sincerely
K.R. Smith.

NEED FOR STUDENT UNION INFO

Dear Editors,

Just a quick word about your article on the Student Union: I think you should promote the services of it more. Up to your past edition I had no idea that there exists a Student Travel Service and I still don't know where to find it. I believe I am not alone with this problem. The same applies to the Sports shop and Shadows. I think not everyone knows where to find those places. What's the use of a quarter page ad (Shadows) if someone doesn't know where to find Shadows

Yours sincerely
P. Someone? (illegible)

INDIGENOUS CONFLICT (AN OUTSIDER OBSERVES)

Dear Editors,

Mr Markham's letter (May 29) is curious. He appeals to NZ students to recognize the Jewish 'historical right' to Palestine, yet at the same time refuses to recognize and indeed openly denies to the Palestinians what he claims for himself: The desire for an identity; the desire for a homeland; security; peace. Mr Markham, as a NZer, of course has a NZ identity, homeland, security and peace here. Yet he claims Palestine too - fair enough. As a non-Jew I can't understand.

But as a non-Jew I fully understand the Palestinian struggle: They find themselves in Lebanon, Kuwait and Syria and Israel itself - here they have little security, peace or freedom. They are indigenous to Palestine, many were born but exiled from the land Mr Markham, as a Zionist, claims for himself.

Mr Markham opposes Palestinians because their very existence is a thorn in the side of Zionist Israel. Because the Zionist State, by definition, has no room for the Palestinians because they are the wrong race, and pray to the wrong God.

-John Snow

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NGA TUHI MAI

LETTERS

CHIPS OFF THE OLE (ICE) BLOCK

Dear Neil and Rangi
Kia Ora

I think I am pretty well safe when I say, I'm speaking for the whole of myself, when I state that although your newspaper is very broadminded on its selection of topics to cover (all Four of them) it seems to have missed the one single major problem affecting the students of today. Yes of course, I'm talking about soggy chips from the cafe.

Following the theory that cafe staff were force injecting the fat into the chips I did an undercover survey into the influence of time of day on chip condition and came up with the following information.

-chips cooked before 12:45pm are cooked so that there will be too many and therefore they will turn cold and soggy.

-chips cooked after this before the rush ie. 1:05 - 2:00 are cooked to be crisp and hot and arrive in the tray at 12:56 plus or minus 45 seconds. Note there is only one batch.

-chips cooked after this batch are mass produced and very much raw to deal with the sudden demand.

-After this rush time chips are left to sit and soggy.

As you can see I have done much research and it seems like a raw deal for 65c. As seen in the results there will have to be some 'heated' discussion about cooking procedure to cafe staff. Oh yes the cost of the survey was \$29.25c and I intend to put forward a motion at the next S.R.C. that this money be paid out of student funds for its causeworthy merits to me.

Michael Parr



CAMPUS CUISINE

Kia ora Rangi and Neil,

Of late I have heard that the University Restaurant intends to raise its prices with the ostensible aim of recouping some of the thousands of dollars that AUSA Catering throws out with the dishwater each year. As the restaurant is never very busy, and there is nothing special or exceptional about the food or environment, all that could result from this course of action is to provide even more people with even more reason to go somewhere else.

Somewhere else could be, for example, Dominos - only a few minutes' walk from Varsity, with a menu half the price and infinitely better food. A few years ago, the University Restaurant could afford to be bland and boring, as most other places were as well, but now there is an increasing number of restaurants and cafes springing up in the inner city.

I suggest that instead of the simplistic, unimaginative and self-defeating move of raising prices, the restaurant should change its menu and image. Why not become the only restaurant in NZ specialising in Polynesian Food? If students are to subsidise a restaurant, then it may as well be for tani instead of potato.

Yours, Pauline Bocus

UNIVERSITY BOOK SHOP

TAKE THE PLUNGE...



AT THE
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ANNUAL SALE
— 7TH JUNE —

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AUCKLAND 1
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requests the pleasure of your company for our up-coming seminars on news, ad production and announcing.

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NAME

PHONE NO.

I AM INTERESTED IN NEWS/AD PRODUCTION/ANNOUNCING

PLEASE DROP THIS FORM INTO CAMPUS RADIO, TOP FLOOR STUDASS BUILDING IF YOU WANT TO TAKE PART IN ANY OF THE SEMINARS.

PANUI NOTICES



Politics

CATH TIZARD
MAYOR OF AUCKLAND
AND
PHILLIPPA CUNNINGHAM
MAYOR OF MT EDEN

Speaking at the Labour Club
7:30pm in Room 144, the room
behind the Television room.
On Wednesday June 6.
Refreshments (Hi!) available.
Bring a Friend.

EDUCATION FORUM

The Radical Potential of the
Maori to Transform NZ Education
with Rangī Walker and Pat
Heremaia. Thursday 7th June 1pm
in B28 (library basement) sponsored
by the Education Dept.

NO PRIVATE OVERSEAS STUDENTS?

That's the likely result in NZ
Universities in only a few years time
because:

1. The government policy is that if
all places in a department are filled
up by NZ students no private
overseas students will be given
places. As a result, no private
overseas students will be able to get
into Law, Commerce or Engineering
schools next year no matter how
good their marks.
2. Even if overseas students do get
a place at University they will have
to pay enormous fees.
3. Overseas students will have
trouble saving money over the
holidays because they are not
eligible for government subsidised
jobs or the unemployment benefit.
4. The Immigration Bill, if enacted
will mean that the status of
overseas students in this country
will be checked by the University
and overseas students will face
more harassment.

Fight the attacks on overseas
students!

1. Come to a meeting to organise
action against these threats:
- lobbying the university and
government
- submissions
- informing other students.
5pm June 6 Executive Lounge.
2. Get the anti-Immigration Bill
petition filled up with signatures
and return to the AUSA reception
desk by June 15.

Trish Mullins
PRESIDENT AUSA

ANTI-RACISM MOVEMENT

ARM is currently concerned with
activities against the Immigration
Bill, and against the exclusion of
private overseas students from NZ
universities. Come along to the
ARM meeting - this Tuesday, 1pm
in the Exec Lounge. And don't
forget to sign the petition against
the Immigration Bill!!!!

TYPING & Word Processing

Professional Service, Competitive Rates

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Ph 864-748 for all your typing/word processing
requirements.

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL

First meeting of the second term.
Featuring: Letter Writing for
Prisoners of Conscience. Tuesday
June 5th 1pm. Room 1206 New
Arts/Commerce Bldg. Meet
beforehand cnr Symonds St and
Grafton Rd.

Film

OUT OF THE KITCHENS AND ONTO THE STREETS

The Scenario: From a chasm
opened in California by an
earthquake emerges a deadly breed
of foot-long, carbon eating,
incendiary cockroaches. They wreak
havoc upon the city of Riverside,
until a scientist discovers how to kill
them. A return to normalcy for the
haranged citizens of Riverside
.....No! One cockroach survives, to
breed with a common roach, and an
even more deadly second generation
emerges.

The Place: Coffee Lounge, 1st Floor
Student Union.

The Time: 7:30pm on Thursday 7th
June.

Fat Cats present the first of many
fabulous films this term - one that
will have you squirming.....It still
only costs \$1:50, and refreshments
are available. (If you can stomach
them.)
Karin, for Fat Cats.

Theatre

MERCURY THEATRE

June 8 - July 14. MULTIPLE
CHOICE by Roger Hall, directed
by Lee Grant. Mercury One Mon,
Thu 6.30pm, Tue, Wed, Fri, Sat
8.15pm.

June 13 - July 14 SUMMIT
CONFERENCE by Robert David
MacDonald, directed by Paul
Sonne. Mercury Two Mon, Thu
9.15pm Tue, Wed, Fri, Sat 6.15pm.

July 21 - Aug 4 MANON
LESCAUT, an opera by Puccini.
Mercury One Mon, Thu 6.30pm;
Tue, Wed, Fri, Sat 8.15pm.

July 16 - July 29 The TOPP TWINS
in concert. Mercury Two Mon, Thu
9.15pm, Tue, Wed, Fri, Sat 6.15pm.

Bookings and information for all
shows, Ph 33869. Box office hours:
10am to 9pm Monday to Saturday.

HOWICK LITTLE THEATRE

Title of play: Hedda Gabler
Author: Henrik Ibsen
Director: Patricia Rose
Venue: Howick Little Theatre,
Main Howick/Pakuranga Highway.
Production Dates: June 30 - July
21 1984
Bookings: Rosene Fabrics, Howick.
Phone 534-4849.

This classic drama, set late in the
19th Century, is a study of human
relationships. It tells the tragic
story of Hedda Gabler, a dynamic
woman whose expectations of life
cannot possibly be realised. There is
a strong theme of women's need
for liberation from the social
pressure of the Victorian era.

LITTLE THEATRE

'Created Woman', the tale of
Blodeuwedd from the Mabinogi.
Tuesday 29 May - Saturday 2 June
8pm.

Clubs

GAY STUDENT GROUP

Meetings on Fridays 4 p.m. in
room 144, 1st floor of Student
Union. Non-students welcome.

COMMERCE STUDENTS BALL 13th JULY

Mandalay Reception Lounge.
Tickets on sale in Library Foyer
first three weeks beginning of Term
II. \$28 single. Formal dress.
Includes: Admission &
entertainment. Buffet dinner, full
bar service.

FILM MAKER'S CLUB

Meeting 7/6/84 - 1pm Rm 143,
(behind TV room). Come viddie a
video and banter about band video
creations.

SKYDIVING

Impress your friends and shock
your parents. Try the most
exhilarating and sensational sport
of Skydiving!

A first jump course is available
now! Just sign your name up on the
Aviation Sports notice board, or
Phone 792-480.

Give it a go.
Go Skydiving.

FOLK CLUB

Believe it or not... there is
something to do on a Wednesday
night. So, before settling down to
'just the usual' why not try the
Varsity Folk Club.

Every Wednesday 8pm, in the
Coffee Lounge, we promise to
provide you with live music of all
persuasions (and perversions). You
can listen, perform, or whatever
(refreshments are available). At
7pm for the enthusiastic, we hold
Guitar Lessons - beginner to
intermediate level - for only 50
cents. This week's guest artist is
Mark Poletti, a Classical guitarist of
notable accomplishment. See you
there!

WINE SOCIETY GERMAN WHITES TASTING

Come and taste 8 wines made in
the style of German whites from
Rhine Riesling and Muller Thurgau
grapes. Excellent fruity wines from
New Zealand, Australia and
Germany. Guest Speaker is Selak's
new Australian winemaker Kevin
Judd. Includes a \$30 German
Auslese. Join the Wine Society this
year for \$10.

MONDAY 18th JUNE 7.30pm.
COFFEE LOUNGE.

GOLF CLUB

Meeting Wednesday 6th June at
1pm in B10, under library.
Subscription for 12 months is \$20
and will be payable at the meeting -
Enquiries: Mark 789-554.

Arts

WOMEN'S ENGLISH COLLECTIVE

The Women Students English
Collective is holding a poetry
reading and put-in dinner at 6:30pm
Wednesday June 13. Please bring
your own work or the work of a
writer you enjoy.

CULTURE GRUB

Are you and/or your club feeling
CULTURAL and would like to get
involved in a feast of activities
during CULTURAL MOSAIC (23-
27 July)? Come to a meeting to
toss around ideas. THURSDAY 7th
JUNE, COUNCIL ROOM, 1pm.

Religion

EVANGELICAL UNION (CLUBS)

Missionary... Who... Tuesday
June 5th. Grant Cathro from
HCJB, a Christian radio station in
Quito, Ecuador, broadcasting
worldwide, will address an audience
in the Functions Lounge at 1pm.
His aim is to put us straight on
what kind of person a missionary
really is, from his standpoint as a
radio missionary. This is sure to be
a very informative and encouraging
talk, open to both Christians and
non-Christians.

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and address to Subscriptions Department, KIA ORA, 34 Princes
Street, Auckland.

AUSA ELECTIONS

Nominations for AUSA President, Vice-Presidents and Treasurer for
1985 close at 5pm on Friday 15 June.
Full details next issue.

SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING

Notice is given that a Special General Meeting of the Association will
be held on the ground floor of the main hall of the Recreation Centre on
Thursday 14 June 1984 commencing at 1pm.

The business before the meeting will be to consider:

Recommendations from the executive concerning the payment of
Honoraria to executive members.

The schedule of proposed minor constitutional changes known as
'Schedule A' which has been tabled at previous general meetings.

-Bob Lack

General

TERTIARY GRANTS

The second payment cheques will
be available for collection from the
Hall, Old Arts Building on
Wednesday 6 and Thursday 7 June.

GAY/LESBIAN DANCE

Saturday 9th June, Coffee
Lounge, Student Union. Come
dressed as your favourite
Tradesperson. Non-students
welcome.

DANCE

Varsity Cafe - Friday June 8, 8pm
featuring - Exploding Budgies,
Normal Ambition, Spare Messiah.
\$3.00 at door.

LEGAL REFERRAL SERVICE

Free Confidential Legal Advice is
available to all students whether
you have a problem with your
landlord or you face a court
appearance or have any other legal
problems. Legal Referral is keen to
help. Legal Referral is open 12-2pm
every Monday, Tuesday and
Thursday in Room 223 (Music
Room - next to Top Common Room).

POLITE NOTICE

There is a current rash of thieving
on campus. PLEASE keep money
and valuables on you at all times. If
you leave it lying around it will GO!

If you see anything 'suspicious'
please report it.

Just be careful, you could be the
next one to lose something!



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Bookings Ph. 774-307

Mon & Tues 6.15pm, Wed-Sat 8.15pm

SHURIKEN

by Vincent O'Sullivan. A new N.Z. play

Opening Wed, May 30th, 6.00pm

TOP GIRLS

by Caryl Churchill. An extraordinary play about women
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52 High St. Universities closest music shop

The Classics Society Presents:

Euripides' Women of Troy

Little Theatre 5-9 June

T, W, T, F 1pm

T, W, F 6pm

Bookings at Maidment booking office or R108 (Old Arts)

Adults \$4.00 Students \$3.00

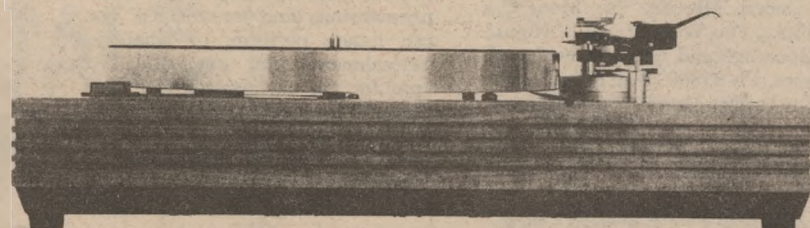
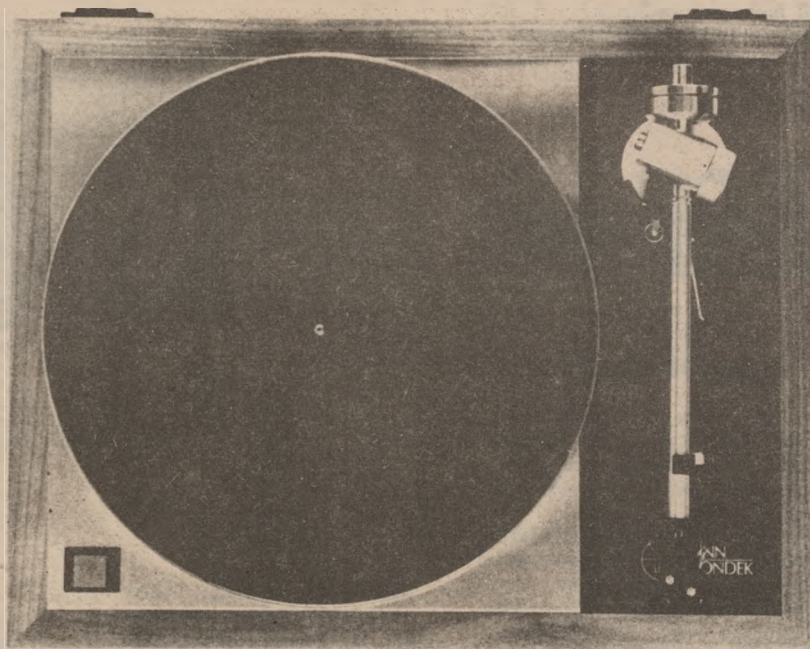
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