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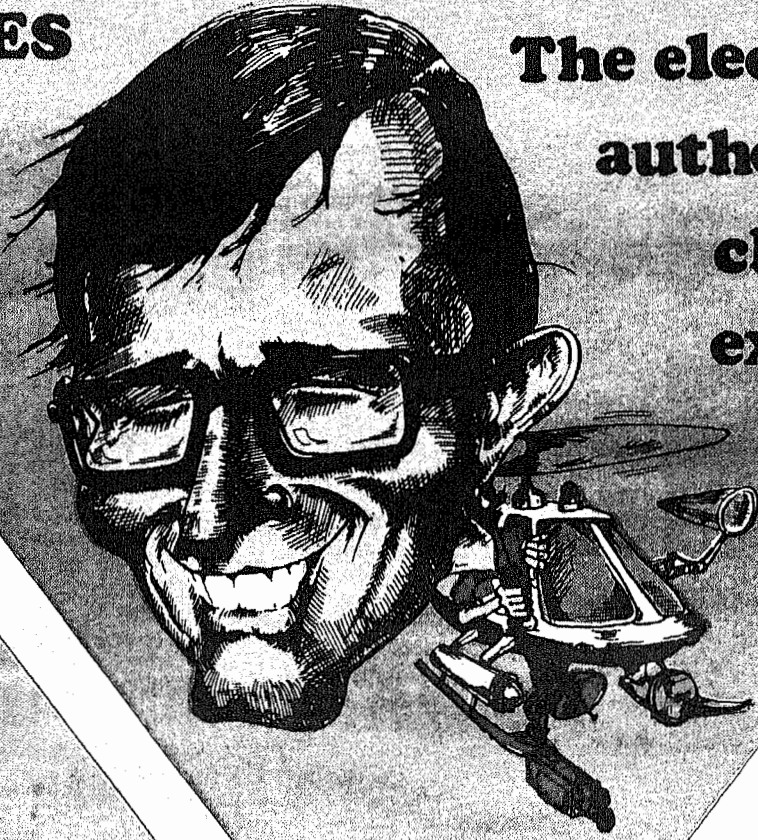
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ADELAIDE UNIVERSITY STUDENT WEEKLY

SEPTEMBER 21, 1987

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chopper
explorer**



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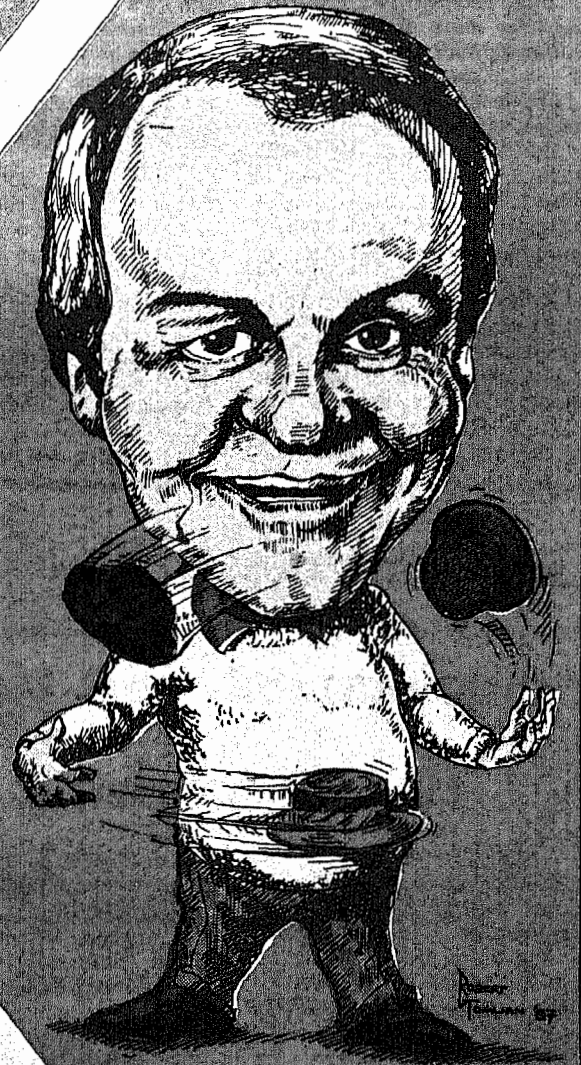
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An amateur window on the science world

Science journals can be strange awkward beasts for the non-scientist. There are a whole heap of them on the newsagent racks across the country. BOB BEALE reports on the difficulties the specialist scientific magazines are facing.

Science journals are strange, awkward beasts and they can be pretty daunting for the non-scientists. Most are written in a kind of dry code that often can be fully understood only by a select few.

Flick randomly through the indexes of some and you'll be met by what reads like gobbleygood. Last year, for example, the *Australian Journal of Chemistry* published a paper titled "Synthesis of Benzo[d]thieno[2,3-g]azecine and Benzo[d][1]benzothieno[2,3-g]azecine derivatives". Beyond the first word, there was barely a clue to what the title meant. The article was little help, having pages of even worse brain-twisters and complex details of how the "synthesis" was performed.

It's easy to poke fun at something so esoteric. The point is, of course, that articles like that were never intended for lay readers. And a quick chat with the author, Dr Elaine Browne, of the University of Tasmania's chemistry department, revealed far more about what she was telling other scientists in her field.

The article may not suggest it, but she is part of a research team, led by Dr John Bremner, doing world-class work at the cutting edge of modern chemistry. So far, they've found more than 50 new chemical compounds which, in years to come, may lead to new "designer" drugs, notably for treating diseases of the central nervous system.

Journals like the *Australian Journal of Chemistry* have been the lifeblood of science for more than 300 years. They are a forum for research reports, debate on topical

issues and sharing the wealth in a field of human inquiry that prides itself on being truly international.

Dr Browne's experiments are reported in such detail not only to alert her global colleagues to what she's doing, but to allow them to repeat her work. Publication, especially being first, also counts strongly for a scientist's career prospects: the so-called "publish or perish syndrome". As well, the reputations of the scientist's employer or nation rides on it, too. And reputation counts for a lot in science.

As the Australian Academy of Science has summarised it: "No piece of scientific research work is complete until it has been written up, scrutinised by referees, and published in a journal accessible to the scientific peers of the author. Only then has it entered the continuing dialectic of science: it is subject to criticism, experimental test and interpretation in terms of various theories."

So much for how and why scientific journals are what they are, why scientists attach so much importance to them, and why they can indicate the state of health of a nation's science.

Now to the point: winds of technological and economic change are fanning concern about Australia's science journals, as a two-day national forum on the issue, starting today in Canberra, is about to discuss. The forum is organised by the ACT division of the Australian and New Zealand Association for the Advancement of Science (ANZAAS).

Its convenor, Mr Peter Judge, has

surveyed more than half Australia's estimated 250 scholarly journals in the natural and social sciences. He has uncovered a muddy picture.

Three-quarters of the surveyed journals are run at a loss, mainly by "dedicated amateurs". Most appoint editors for their specialist knowledge, not managerial skills. Few carry advertising.

Members of learned societies, universities and taxpayers pick up the tab. Total costs for the 140 journals in the survey totalled more than \$7 million.

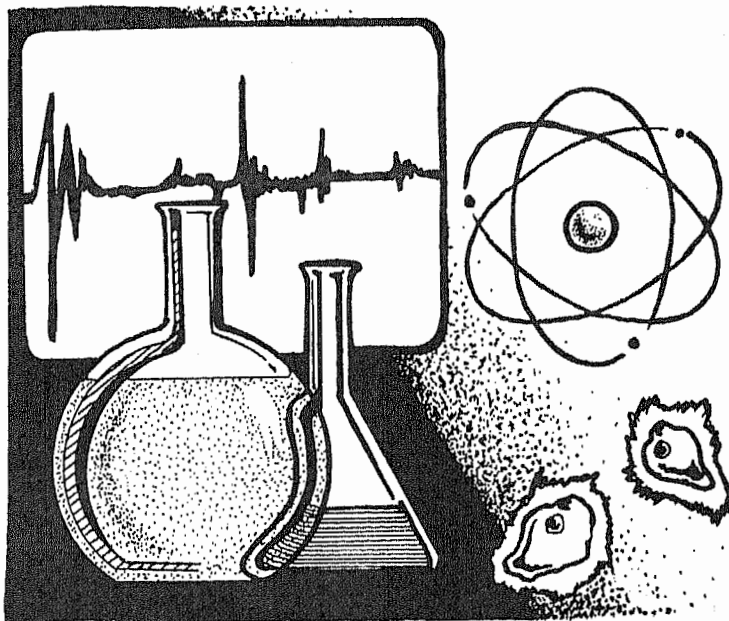
"Most of the people involved are doing so while sitting at a desk in a university, the CSIRO or some other body," Mr Judge said yesterday. "That represents a fairly whacking hidden subsidy, but it's usually tacitly approved or actively encouraged."

Yet other surveys have found that more than two-thirds of all papers by Australian scientists are published overseas, suggesting that Australian taxpayers contribute only a small fraction of the real cost of publishing their scientists' output.

Some observers say that with costs increasing, and with science funding generally being squeezed, there is ample room for rationalisation, more professionalism, more advertising, greater cost-efficiency.

That's the line CSIRO is pushing as publisher of the 10 main Australian journals. The biggest player in the field, CSIRO no longer wants to pay, as it has done for decades, for journals used mainly to publish research by other bodies.

Subscriptions to overseas journals by libraries and government



research organisations are certainly dropping sharply. Even popular science magazines - such as *Science 86* in the US, and *Omega Digest* in Australia - have folded recently under similar pressures.

Electronic publishing is nibbling at the edges of the field as well, although scientists, like the rest of us, still seem to prefer portable print - and the chance to come across other items of interest rather than rely on a single-field computer selection of material.

Oddly, however, the Australian journals in the survey seem to have escaped lightly so far. Only a tenth report a drop in subscription in recent years and a third reported rises. And a new glossy upmarket popular science and technology magazine, *The Innovator*, has just been launched in Australia.

Even ANZAAS's own cross-discipline journal, *Search* is building circulation slowly, and its editor, Mr Basil Walby (CSIRO's editor-in-chief) aims to at last double its 3

500 circulation. It may yet emerge as the print flagship of Australian science.

Mr Judge thinks the survey is evidence that interest in scholarly journals is as strong as ever in Australia, despite its sorry financial condition.

But Mr Walby is deeply worried. "There's an incredible lack of support," he said. "Even traditional supporters are trying to withdraw. If publishing collapsed in the CSIRO, for example, it would be pretty bad for Australia's scientific community."

"I believe we shouldn't be a mendicant nation. This country should be a big enough and confident enough to be publishing at least some of its own research, particularly in fields that are peculiarly Australian, such as soils, zoology and botany."

"In other areas where Australia is a leader, such as plant physiology and astronomy, we should be publishing vigorously." Reprinted with the permission of the

Sydney Morning Herald

Governments to blame for unemployment says visiting British academic

by Richard Ogier

Governments and not the world economy were to blame for high unemployment in Australia, according to a visiting academic.

Professor Adrian Sinfield, Professor of Social Policy at the University of Edinburgh in Britain, told a seminar at Flinders University last week institutional commitment in countries like Sweden kept unemployment rates low.

He said that sort of commitment did not exist in Australia.

"A lot of unemployment over a long period in this country has seen the tendency for governments to pull back the level of unemployment benefits," he said.

"But this is when the social need is greatest."

Professor Sinfield said unemployment had hovered around 1-3% in Switzerland, Austria and Sweden since the 50s because of strong social justice traditions in those countries.

He said long periods of high unemployment in Australia, Britain, the US and Canada had wrought major social damage.

Referring to empirical research on Britain he said, "high unemployment is connected to the increase in crime - prison rates have massively

increased in the last five years (since unemployment has been running at about 13%)."

"It appears offenders are perceived differently if they are unemployed. Police appear more likely to proceed with a case and magistrates and judiciaries seem more likely to sentence a person to prison," he said.

"The other side of that is that a prisoner has a better chance of getting parole if he or she has a job."

Professor Sinfield said it was difficult to rehabilitate people if jobs could not be found for them. He said a job was central to society considering a person "rehabilitated".

But unemployment affects some groups more than others. Said Dr Sinfield: "The people who bear the heaviest burden of unemployment are most likely to be the ones on the lowest earnings when in work."

"When politicians ask whole societies to bear unemployment because of 'the economic mismanagement of the past', they are in fact referring to those at the lower end of the socio-economic scale."

Professor Sinfield chairs an independent research and lobby group for the unemployed in Britain and his books, "The Workless State" and "The Long Term Unemployed", are widely considered as major contributions to the debate over unemployment.

Booklets on worker's rights coming from NUS

The WorkWise campaign for part-time and casual student workers is starting to take shape.

The campaign is being run by NUS through the State Student organisations. It is designed to help inform students regarding their rights as workers.

All too often, students are forced to seek part-time or casual work to support themselves financially. Finding a job is hard enough but being ripped off by the employer is worse.

The campaign will first of all give information on how to get a job. This will involve information on job registers, how to use them and how to land the job. The second part of the campaign, which will form the major component of the campaign, will cover issues to do with receiving award wages and conditions, what union to join and what to do if you are treated unfairly.

Booklets will be produced in each state over the next 6 months with information which will be of great use for student in the workplace.

More information on the WorkWise campaign will follow shortly. For further details contact your state student organisation or the NUS office.

Student families suffering from financial stress



A survey administered at Melbourne University has found half of its foreign students studying medicine are supported up to 50 percent by their families.

Dr Margaret Bullen, acting Chairwoman of the Committee of Student Service Heads, told *the Age* that over one half of overseas students enrolled in Medicine would be unable to complete it if the government increased overseas student charges.

Dr Bullen surveyed 3/4 of overseas Medicine students and found that many of their families were heavily in debt with mortgages on their homes to pay for their children's education.

Many of the students surveyed were unable to return home in the

Christmas break, as they had to earn money to support themselves during the year.

Continual increases in fees cause severe hardship to these students, according to Dr Bullen. She said that 2 part instalments would lessen this difficulty and a reassurance was wanted by overseas students that fees would not rise mid-course, preventing their finishing.

A common misconception in Australia is the basic belief that all overseas students are very wealthy. Dr Bullen found that if the charge was increased, 24 out of the 60 families of students surveyed would have to sell or mortgage their homes.

On top of the large financial stress, foreign students also have to cope with language and cultural barriers.

It seems, with the knowledge that to pay for their course, their families are prevented from pursuing higher education.

Production

Notes

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Student Stopwork meeting this week

by Graham Hastings

National student stopwork meetings have been organised for this Wednesday to discuss the proposed boycott of the Higher Education Administrative Charge next year.

State organiser, John Spoehr (President of the SAIT Union) said that boycott proposals were being developed by the National Free Education Coalition. He said that this

was the first step of evaluating whether there was sufficient support for a boycott next year. He said that if a boycott is going to work it has to start being planned now.

It is expected that students from all campuses in South Australia will attend a regional stopwork meeting at 12.30 outside Parliament House. Similar meetings are planned in other States on the same day.



John Dawkins

New education minister coming to campus

by Jamie Skinner

The new Federal Labor Minister for Education, John Dawkins will be giving a speech on campus next week.

He will be giving the 1987 H.V. Evatt Memorial Lecture, the annual A.U. Labor Club public speaking event last year given by State Labor premier John Bannon.

Organiser and Labor Club Secretary, Ben Vagnarelli said it was an opportune chance for Adelaide University students to air their views on government assistance to tertiary education.

The new department of Employment, Education and Training is one of the new super departments being an amalgamation of the Education department with Employment and Training.

John Dawkins has been charged with the portfolio of Employment, Education and Training, formerly run by Susan Ryan who was the longest serving Labor Education Minister.

Like most young and upcoming Labor Ministers, he was educated at an exclusive private school in Perth. He then went to the Roseworthy Agricultural College where he was awarded a diploma in Agriculture. He went on to gain a degree in

Economics at the University of Western Australia where he was active in student politics and Guild President

John Dawkins was first elected to the House of Representatives for the seat of Tangney, WA in 1974 but was defeated in the 1975 election. He was again elected to the House for the seat of Fremantle in 1977.

Mr Dawkins became a member of the Opposition shadow ministry in November 1980. He was spokesman for education and later for industry and commerce.

He was a member of the ALP National Executive for two years and became a Vice President of the party in 1982.

He was appointed Minister for Finance on 11 March 1983, following Labor's victory in the general election. On 1 July 1983, he was appointed Minister Assisting the Prime Minister for Public Service Matters.

Mr Dawkins was appointed Minister for Trade and Minister Assisting the Prime Minister for Youth Affairs on 13 December 1984 after the election on 1 December.

John Dawkins will be speaking at 1.10 pm on Monday September 28 at the Union Hall.

CTEC to conduct faculty review of Engineering disciplines

by Jamie Skinner

The second of a series of faculty reviews looking at teaching methods and resources will take place later this month.

The Commonwealth Tertiary Education Commission (CTEC) will be conducting an assessment of all 39 Engineering faculties in Australian universities and institutes of Technology.

The study will be similar to the one released earlier this year on Law Faculties - entitled The Pearce Report.

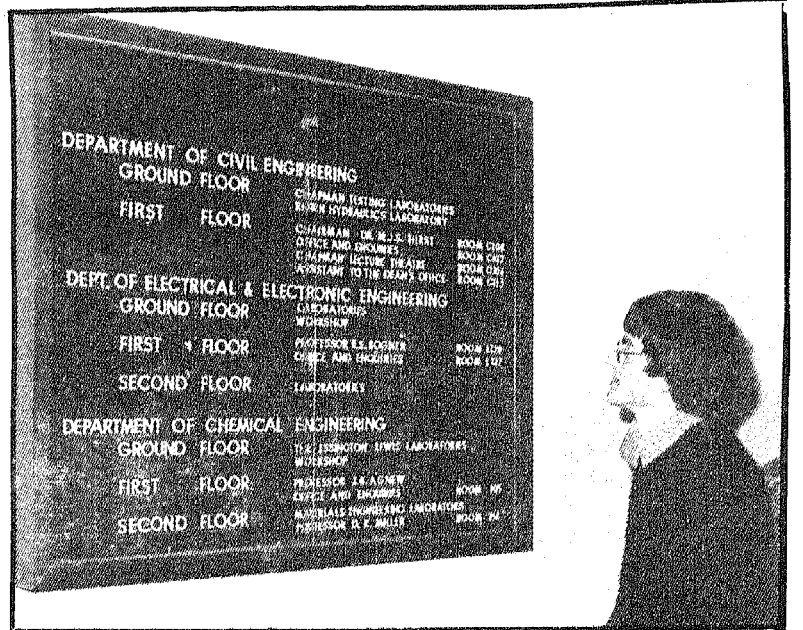
The review will be conducted by Professor G. Rigby (Electrical Engineering) from the University of NSW; Dr. G.A. Ramsay from CTEC; Professor R.G.H. Prince (Chemical Engineering); Professor P.T. Fink (Mechanical Engineering) from UNSW; Mr. Ian Mair, a researcher employed by BHP and Vice-chairman of the Institution of Engineers; a Professor Rogers and Siv Bruce Williams, an economist and ex-vice Chancellor from Sydney University.

They will be discussing submissions prepared late last year and early this year from all institutions which have engineering disciplines.

The committee of seven will be making a two day visit to Adelaide University on Tuesday 29th and Wednesday 30th of September.

They will meet with the Vice-Chancellor then the Dean and Chair of Engineering, followed by a short inspection tour of the Engineering faculty this will be followed by a two hour meeting with undergraduate engineers. The Tuesday itinerary will finish with an informal barbeque.

On the Wednesday's, the seven will conduct a detailed inspection of each Engineering department: Mechanical;



Electrical and Electronic; Civil and Chemical. In the afternoon, they will meet with postgraduate students.

The aims and objectives of the review include:

- appropriate aims and objectives for professional B.E. courses
- the nature and quality of B.E. courses
- the standards of teaching and research
- the effectiveness and deficiencies in resource allocation
- the interaction between the faculty and industry
- the adequacy of places provided and the selection of students
- the training, development and recruitment of engineering academic staff.

There are also many problems which face engineers. These include:

- poor remuneration to engineers

considering their contribution to society

- the low profile of engineers in the Australian community

- excessive workload that faces B.E. students
- male domination of the profession
- the antiquated equipment often available to students
- the lack of more combined degrees

If an engineering student wishes to become a student representative to the CTEC review, he/she should see the chairperson of each department whom will select student reps.

Dr. Fred Zockel, Dean of Engineering told OnDit last week that he considers the CTEC review of absolute critical importance.

"It is only through the review that the proper education of engineering graduates can be assessed," he said.

Copyright company to collect "million of dollars" from campus photocopying records

by Cathi Walker

Representatives of CAL, Copyright Agency Limited, have begun inspecting photocopying records of universities and CAEs which could lead to millions of dollars in royalties being collected.

Under the 1981 Copyright Act, educational institutions are allowed to make multiple copies of material from books and journals for student use. Records must be kept of staff photocopying and the institutions must pay two cents per page for copies if requested by those who own the copyright.

CAL represents copyright owners and is sponsored by the Australian Society of Authors, the Australian Book Publishers Association and the Australian Copyright Council.

The Assistant Secretary of the Australian Vice-Chancellors' Committee, Mr Terry Earl, told *OnDit* last week in 1984-85, educational groups met with CAL and mounted a test case over the copyright provisions. As a result, the judge

declared the rate of two cents per page.

The Sydney-based organisation began examining the records of NSW educational institutions last year. Macquarie University was sent a \$27,000 bill for about 1,380,000 pages which had been copied for teaching purposes over four years (since the Copyright Act came into effect.) The University of New South Wales has been sent a bill for approximately \$34,000, according to Mr Earl.

CAL's executive officer, Mr Michael Fraser, has said that the bill for Monash University, which is presently under examination, was likely to be at least double that of Macquarie University because more than 90 per cent of Australian authors and publishers had since commissioned the agency to collect the two cents per page due to them.

The other institutions which have so far been sent copyright bills are Adelaide University, Sydney University and Newcastle University, said Mr Earl.

"Millions of dollars" are likely to be collected as a result of CAL's move to make sure that about 20,000 universities, schools and colleges can no longer use photocopyers to avoid royalty payouts, according to Mr Fraser. Payments to particular authors will probably run into thousands of dollars.

The organisation's costs will be deducted before it forwards payment to copyright owners. Mr Fraser would not say how much is deducted or how much money has been collected so far. This is because CAL is trying to work out a simpler method of billing with educational bodies, he said. At present, each photocopying record is fed separately into a computer.

Mr Fraser said that there had been a "guarded" response from the educational institutions.

Soon many educators will probably have to consider passing on the costs of the payments to students. At the moment, many teaching staff hand out large wads of photocopies freely.

Engineering students likely to get best pay start to their careers

According to a survey by Monash University, engineering students are likely to get the best pay start for the beginning of their careers.

The eighth such survey conducted polled over 1662 graduates with 89 employers.

Engineers receive the highest average starting salary of \$22,397 (for Chemical engineers). This is a 5.2 per cent increase on 1985-1986 figures.

The largest per centage increase was for law/arts and law/economics graduates with a rise of 8.9 and 10.3 per cent. Their average salary was \$20,986 and \$21,933 respectively.

Geology graduates received the highest pay-start of the science courses. Their starting level was \$21,743, and increase of 3.4 per cent.

Computer science graduates were paid only \$21,525, a relatively low

rate despite their demand and only a 6.2 per cent increase.

Economic graduates were found to be paid very low salaries of \$20,724 for example with a major in accountancy.

Language graduates receive marginally more than an arts graduate specialising in the humanities. Language students received \$21,123 (a 4.6 per cent increase) whilst humanities students averaged \$20,896.

Masters graduates received on average a starting salary of \$24,500 and PhDs an average of \$27,600.

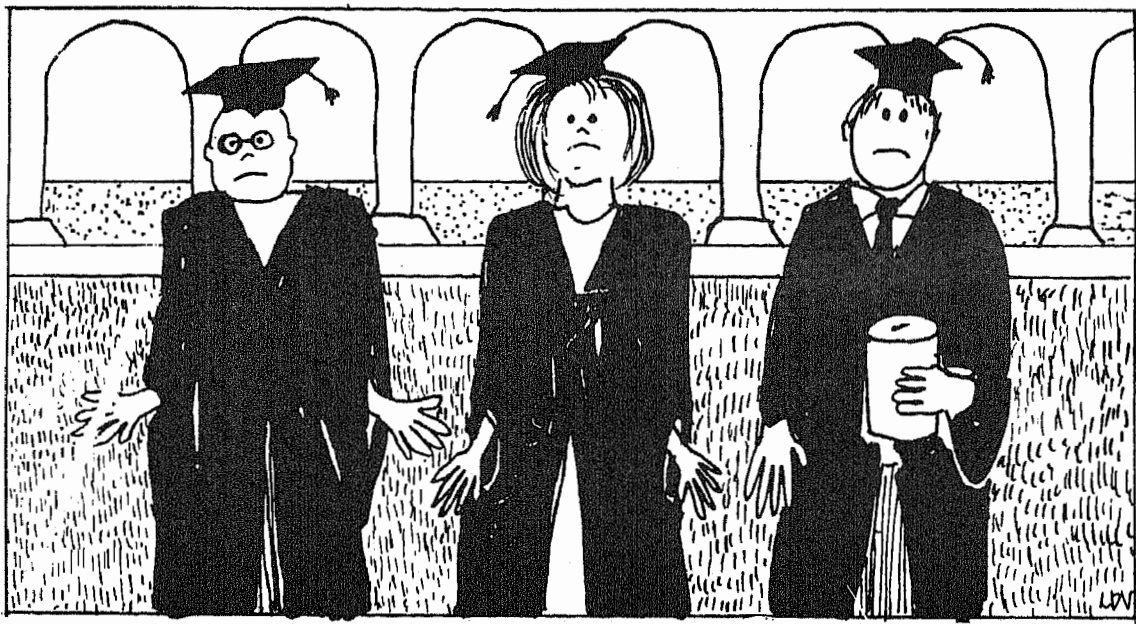
Dr Don Watts, the new Vice-Chancellor of the Bond Uni which will open its doors in 1989, told the *Age* recently that the areas in which demand for graduates were most likely to grow were the applied sciences, engineering, marketing, design, business management and technology.

But existing universities were failing to produce graduates with the right qualifications for the private sector and, therefore, the job market.

"In general, courses at tertiary institutions are orientated towards research work as that is the way for the academics to progress; the real problems of industry have been neglected," he said.

Mr Lionel Parott, the director of the careers board at Monash University told the *Age* that internal politics and the bureaucratic structure of universities had made it hard for them to respond to business needs.

"Perhaps the great benefit of Bond university will be to force the other universities to respond and look at their course content so that graduates let loose on the business world do have the necessary acumen," he said.



"School Leavers" increase their chance of employment with higher education: Govt study

by David Blades

A recent study has shown that people's employment prospects are increased if they go on to higher education.

The Department of Employment, Education and Training has released statistical details on Australia's 250,000 final year matriculants in a publication called "School Leavers".

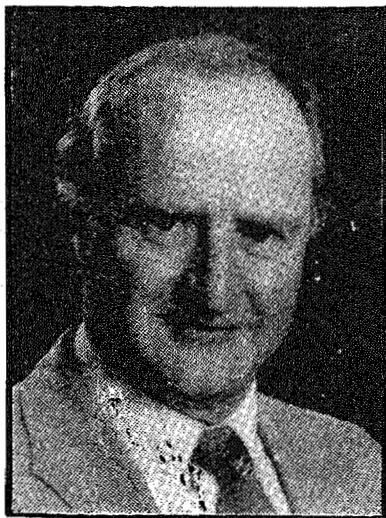
The statistics show that people with more schooling are less likely to be unemployed for long periods if they lose their job.

The Minister for Employment Services and Youth Affairs, Mr Clyde Holding, told the *Sydney Morning Herald* last week that the study showed that a person's educational level determined their job prospects and job satisfaction.

"School leavers points out that 88 per cent of people who commence work with a university of college degree find a job in their preferred occupation," he said.

"This compares with 78 per cent of people with a trade or technical certificate, 72 per cent of those who finish secondary school and 66 per cent of people who did not finish secondary school.

"Unemployment rates also tend to significantly decrease as educational levels rise."



Clyde Holding

The study found that the most popular courses at university level in Australia are those in the areas of education and business/commerce.

23 per cent of male students and ten per cent of female students are enrolled in courses that lead to careers in medicine, law, engineering and veterinary science but these figures do not support the popular belief that most students enrol in such courses.

The statistics also show that more children are staying at school longer

and going on to higher education.

It was found that 47 per cent of all school leavers between July 1985 and July 1986 had attended Year 12 while 37 per cent had done so five years ago.

But more girls stay at school until Year 12 than boys, possibly because education and work opportunities available to males, such as apprenticeships, do not require completion of Year 12.

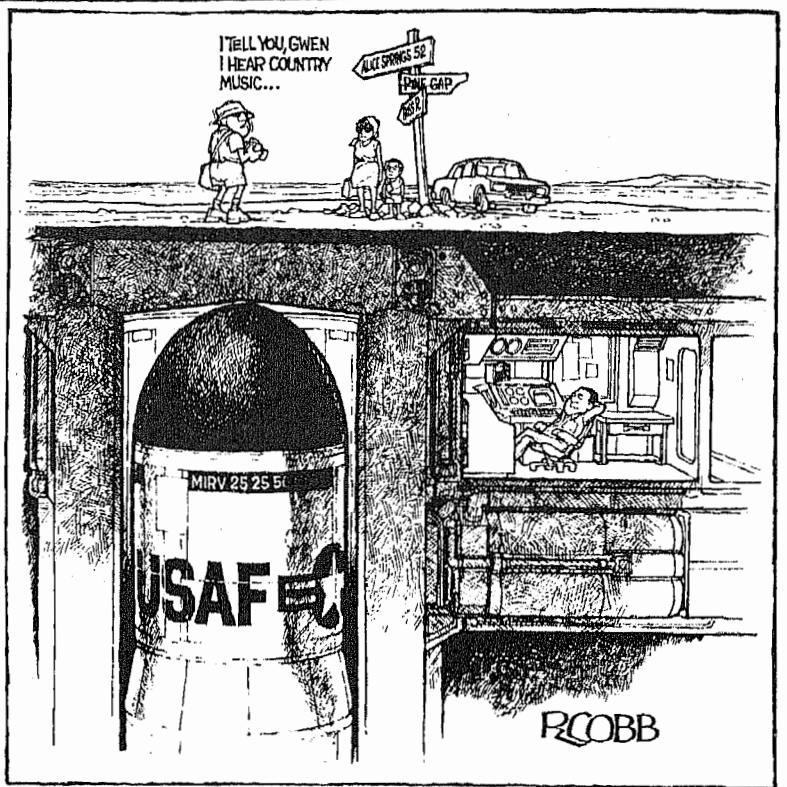
In addition, the rate of male participation in higher education has diminished since 1975, while the corresponding rate for females has increased.

More than half the female students who commenced university courses in 1986 enrolled for an Arts degree. The corresponding figure for males was nearly 28 per cent.

The study found that there has been a steady increase in the retention rate in all schools for years one to 12, from 34 per cent in 1975 to 48 per cent in 1986.

During this time the retention rate for government schools increased from 28 per cent to 42 per cent, while the rate for non-government schools went from 53 per cent to 67 per cent.

In Catholic schools, the retention rate increased from 40 per cent in 1975 to 57 per cent in 1986.



SA Peace movement to protest Pine Gap

by Richard Ogier

The South Australian peace movement will next month protest the Smithfield navigational facility as part of a national campaign against US defence links with Australia.

The protest will take place at the facility, situated in Adelaide's northern suburbs, on October 18.

It will coincide with a week of activities organised on a national basis by People for Nuclear Disarmament (PND), the centrepiece of which will be a march on the Joint Facility at Pine Gap on October 19 - the day the ten year lease on the base expires.

The official line on the Smithfield facility is that it is concerned with non-military navigational operations.

However, evidence forwarded by Dr Desmond Ball, of the Strategic and Defence Studies Centre at the Australian National University, sits very awkwardly against that official position.

He wrote in 1980 in "A Suitable Piece of Real Estate", the definitive work on American installations in Australia, that US Ballistic Missiles were the "principal users" of the satellites sending radio signals to Smithfield.

In one of the few parliamentary references to the facility, (then) Fraser Government Defence Minister, Jim Killen, said in 1977: "Smithfield remains relevant to the tracking of other non-navigational US satellites".

But he did not name these 'other satellites' or their functions.

Dr Ball has said they are so-called Geodetic satellites which charter the earth's size and shape.

In so doing, he argues, they aid and abett US strategic targeting strategy.

Says Des Lawrence, PND convenor in SA: "If it were a benign facility there would not be a sign outside saying that if you go inside you'll get 7 years imprisonment".

Inquiry into concentration of media ownership



by Cathi Walker

A royal commission, or an inquiry, into the concentration of media ownership in Australia is expected to be urged by the ACTU congress.

Any strengthening of its media policy will be in response to lobbying by media unions and calls from the Victorian ALP conference and the Victorian Trades Hall Council for a media ownership inquiry, and was first advised by the ACTU executive.

Amidst the recent bout of media takeovers and sales, union concern about media concentration has grown. Takeovers include Mr Rupert Murdoch's News Limited's purchase of the Herald and Weekly Times Limited, which gives his company control over most of Australia's daily newspapers.

The suggested change, which has the support of senior union leaders,

says that a royal commission or "an appropriate inquiry with similar powers" should scrutinise influence in and ownership of the Australian media and make recommendations on how to diversify and strip down the media.

The "nature of media ownership and its concentration in limited hands is a pressing concern for both the union movement and the community," says the amendment.

It is vital for the media to have more diversity in ownership and control, says an ACTU executive resolution, but it does not call for an inquiry.

According to the policy, support should be given to increasing the number of television, newspaper and radio outlets and to setting up greater community access to established media forums.

It says that journalists should be encouraged to be independent of their employers and that a national negotiating committee of media unions should be formed to organise ACTU replies to industrial issues within the media.

THE BUDGET

Budget likely to reduce part time and mature age student places

by Tiberius Kirk

The Federal Budget is likely to reduce places available for part-time and mature age students, at Australian colleges and universities, next year.

Up to 5800 extra places would be provided in tertiary education for school leavers next year, according to last week's Budget.

The Budget allocated \$38m to fund 3500 to 4000 of those places.

But \$24m of that restores cuts made in the May mini-Budget to recurrent fundings, for colleges and universities, next year.

In effect, savings from administrative charges intended to recoup the \$24m cut in May will now partly fund the extra places for school leavers.

A further 2000 positions for school leavers are expected to be provided at the expense of part-time and mature age students.

The Minister of Employment, Education and Training, Mr. Dawkins, said top priority would be given to providing an extra 650 positions in computer science and information technology studies, to school leavers.

The Sydney Morning Herald stole the Treasurer, Mr. Keating's, Budget thunder. It leaked details of Education funding on Tuesday, hours before the Budget was delivered.

Technical and Further Education colleges will have to compete next year for most of their Federal Government funding, under changes made in the Budget.

Priority in funding would be given to

economically important projects, such as computer studies, undertaken by TAFE colleges and to courses supported by private industry.

The changes would apply to \$170.9 in of capital works assistance funding for TAFE colleges.

The move is part of the Government's plans to make TAFE more responsive to training needs in the workplace. It also wants to make TAFE more reliant on private contributions instead of Government funding.

A condition on the Government's remaining TAFE contributions \$100m of general recurrent funding, will be that the colleges pursue productivity gains from their staff.

It is also likely more TAFE courses will be subject to fees next year after the Budget relaxed restrictions on them. Courses undertaken to upgrade skills and increase income are now subject to fees.

The Government has cut its TAFE funding 5.4p.c. in real terms to \$270.9m. It provides a quarter of TAFE's funding.

Responsibility for TAFE was shifted from the Commonwealth Tertiary Education Commission to the new Department of Employment, Education and Training colleges of Advanced Education will, for the first time, be able to receive research funding from the Federal Government, under charges announced in the Budget.

The Government cut \$5m from recurrent research funding for universities with a new council, to be set up, to allocate those funds to research projects.

Colleges, universities and other government and private groups will be able to complete for the funds.

In other education funding moves in the Budget:

- The Higher Education Administration charge will be increased from \$250 to \$263 next year, in line with inflation. But exemptions from the fee will be extended with almost 9000 students expected to be exempt.

- Overseas students studying medicine, dentistry and veterinary sciences, after January 1, will pay a \$6890 Overseas Students Charge. Overseas students in other courses will pay \$6050.

- The postgraduate students' living allowance will be increased by more than \$700 a year to \$8882.

- Recurrent grants to schools are to be increased \$60m next year. Government secondary schools are to receive an 11p.c. increase with most non-Government schools receiving a 3 to 4 p.c. lift.

Foreign Aid budget cut

by Richard Ogier

A senior aid organisation official has slammed the federal government for its plans to slash the aid budget announced on Tuesday night.

Mr. Brian Witty, state secretary for Community Aid Abroad, said the decision was "a case of shirking Australia's moral responsibility to the third world."

The government plans to cut foreign aid expenditure as a percentage of GNP for the fifth successive year in 1987-8. Prior to Tuesday night's budget it was running at its lowest level in twenty years.

"Australia has a moral obligation as a wealthy country, relatively speaking, to disperse some of its wealth through long term development projects that will benefit some of the world's poorest people", Mr. Witty said.

He said that the government had

"sacrificed the aid budget on the altar of economic pragmatism."

"However, there are direct economic benefits that flow through aid that the Hawke government seems to have lost track of," he said.

"This is the boomerang effect of Australian aid whereby the goods and services provided in actual fact return to this country by way of goods which are purchased from Australia."

Mr. Witty said Australian trade with neighbouring countries is often based on perceptions of our generosity as an aid donor.

He said that he would like to see the government recommit itself to achieving the United Nations recommended aid ratio of 0.7% of GNP, as laid down in the Labor Party Platform.

The budget papers forecast that aid will drop to 0.36% of GNP this financial year.

Table 1—Official Development Assistance 1968-1988¹⁾

	Current Prices (\$m)	Constant (1983-84) Prices (\$m)	Real Change over Previous Year (%)	ODA/ GNP Ratio (%)
1967-68	141.3	598.8	8.6	0.59
1968-69	148.0	608.9	1.7	0.55
1969-70	171.5	675.3	10.9	0.58
1970-71	180.6	678.9	0.5	0.56
1971-72	200.5	708.5	4.4	0.55
1972-73	219.2	707.2	-0.2	0.53
1973-74	264.9	746.2	5.5	0.53
1974-75	334.6	796.7	6.8	0.57
1975-76	356.0	735.5	-7.7	0.51
1976-77	386.2	719.2	-2.2	0.47
1977-78	426.1	736.0	2.3	0.48
1978-79	468.4	750.6	2.0	0.45
1979-80	508.7	734.0	-2.2	0.44
1980-81	568.0	744.4	1.4	0.44
1981-82	658.0	782.2	5.0	0.45
1982-83	744.6	798.1	2.0	0.47
1983-84 ²⁾	931.8	931.8		0.51
1984-85	1011.4	953.3	2.3	0.50
1985-86	1031.0	907.5	-4.8	0.46
1986-87	975.6	795.1	-12.4	0.38
1987-88 (est)	1007.6	760.5	-3.4	0.36

\$263 Admin Fee next year

The Higher Education Administrative Charge (HEAC) is set to increase from being a \$250 fee to \$263 next year.

The rise is an inflation increase which will scoop the third Labor Government's coffers with an estimated \$111.1 million.

According to a report in this week's *Sunday Mail*, new ALP Education Minister John Dawkins "is considering to making an attempt to change Labor Party policy" which currently opposes tertiary education fees. The HEAC is not seen as a "tertiary fee" by the ALP.

"Mr. Dawkins wants to allow Universities and colleges (of advanced education) to change fees for selected courses."

This could happen two ways. The statutes of all state universities are contained in the state's constitutions. The States Grants Act which prohibits tertiary institutions from changing fees for courses would have to be changed in each state and be agreed to by each state government.

More likely is the Federal Government would change its own fees which would become direct government revenue. A portion would be channelled back to the institutions like with the current HEAC.

The optimum time to do this will be at the 1988 ALP national conference. The article reads:

"Mr. Dawkins is believed to have raised the possibility of fees in discussions last week with Commonwealth education authorities."

The article continues:

"Mr. Dawkins is known to be strongly in favor of fees for courses at universities and colleges of advanced education on grounds that graduates are getting a free ride from the rest of the community. It was Mr. Dawkins' suggestion that an administrative charge of \$250 a year should be paid by all higher education students to offset the cost of running universities and colleges.

Former Education Minister, Susan Ryan initially opposed the likes of Dawkins, Walsh and Keating in Cabinet but got rolled.

"Government sources said universities, represented by the Australian Vice Chancellors Committee, had been pressing the Government for some time to allow some university fees."

"Sources said that Mr. Dawkins could find support within Cabinet for the proposal provided it was limited to courses such as post-graduate courses where most students were employed."

"But any attempt to get around A.L.P. policy against fees would be rejected by the Labor Caucus, the sources said."

"It also was certain to be rejected by the national conference and would arouse a heated and bitter debate."

SAUA President Elect and anti-fees activist John Ridgway said that it was always inevitable since the onset of the \$250 fee that the Federal Government would one day try and bring in full fees.

NEWS IN BRIEF

QUEENSLAND CONDOMINIUM

Students in Queensland have been extremely successful in publicly defying a ban on condom vending machines in that state. The move was part of the Queensland Union of Students campaign that began with the James Cook University Union installing machines followed by nearly all campuses throughout Queensland.

In the meantime the State Government has moved to prosecute the students for their responsible stand. At Griffith and University of Queensland the police took great delight in damaging the toilets with 'crow' bars to remove the machines. A legal challenge looks set to be launched by the Queensland campuses against the Petersen Government.

NEW SOUTH WALES

Liz Gardner the Student Action for Free Education (SAFE) candidate in the Sydney University SRC elections, has been elected president. A referendum on that campus to affiliate to NSW State Union of Students, lost

amidst the election confusion of 165 candidates, was unsuccessful. In the meantime the NSW State Union is keying itself up for the run up to the September Budget.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA CURTIN POISED TO AFFILIATE

Curtin University of Technology students look poised to affiliate to the WA Post-Secondary Students Organisation (WAPSSO) at a referendum to be held with their annual elections.

Curtin are the only Guild in WA not affiliated to WAPSSO which was formed in 1985.

VICTORIA NEW AFFILIATE

The Victorian Student Union welcomes a new affiliate in the Gippsland IAE Student Union. At a referendum held on campus recently students voted to affiliate to the VSU, further increasing the state union's representative base.

DEAKIN TO DECIDE

At a General Meeting of the Deakin University Student Union, students voted to hold an affiliation referendum with their annual elections later this year. The decision was made after it was argued by a student not from that campus that a referendum should only be held once an opposition national union is in place. "What does an opposition national union look like?" "One that is more left" came the reply. That's democracy for ya!

EQUAL OPPORTUNITY SEMINAR A SUCCESS

The Victorian Student Union convened a seminar on Equal Opportunity and Affirmative Action last week. The seminar was organized by the VSU Women's Officer, Kate Deverell. Speaking at the meeting was Senator Olive Zakharov from Victoria and Gaye Thomson, Equal Opportunity Officer with the Council of South Australian College Student Organisations.

The seminar was attended by about 50 delegates from around the state and was considered a success by all.

SAUA PRESIDENT

David Israel

Last week's budget contained no major surprises on the education front. Nonetheless, whilst there was no massive increase in fees payable by students, one thing which was not highlighted in the budget speech but which is a development of the budgetary process, is the Government's intention to increase the efficiency of the higher education system. This increase in efficiency is reflected in the Government's demand for an extra 5,400 places to be provided in higher education around Australia, whilst providing 1% less funding for higher education institutions. One must ask whether the efficiency of higher education should be considered in the simple terms of the number of dollars that it costs to train each graduate, or whether the quality of education should have some input into the formula.

Clearly any move which lowers the standards of graduates in this country is in fact counter productive to the long term aim of educating as many people to as high a possible standard.

The union fee for 1988 will be \$206. The one dollar reduction in the Union fee represents an approximate 8% cut in real terms in the cost of Union membership for a full time student in 1988. This was achieved while at the same time providing an 8% increase in available money to student oriented services and groups.

At the next meeting of the Students' Association Council, a sub-committee will be elected. This sub-committee will be called the Constitutional Review Sub-Committee and will preside in the next few months over the redrafting of the Students' Association Constitution. This is an opportune time to redraft the Students' Association Constitution as in 1989 the University will be implementing semesterisation and there are many areas in the Constitution which need to be clarified with respect to semesterisation. The Constitution also is a very lengthy document which constrains the operations of the Students' Association to the extent where almost every day the Constitution is breached because it is impossible to abide by some of the absurdly obstructionist clauses which were included in the Constitution when it was redrafted in 1985.

As was suggested in an interview with the Union President, Sue Coles, in last week's *OnDit*, there is some discussion to the effect that the Students' Association and the Union should amalgamate. The issue of amalgamation is probably the most important issue to come before the students of this campus in recent history. There are many perceivable benefits towards an amalgamation, but also there are clearly costs and these pros and cons need to be weighed up. An input from the student body and other interested parties needs to be considered before a decision is reached.

At the next meeting of the Students' Association Council I propose to put through Council that the Counter Calendar for 1988 be a radically different document to its predecessors. Already there is a small group of people very interested in the possibility of changing the Counter Calendar's format. It is proposed that a questionnaire containing questions on subjects you are studying and the lecturers and tutors who take you in those subjects be circulated to all students and returned by the end of the year. The results of this questionnaire will be collated and will form the basis of the Counter Calendar for 1988. I can see the Counter Calendar being of immense value in this format as it will provide a concise reference on student opinion of the subjects available. Keep an eye out for the questionnaire, we need your help.

In the last month or so I have spent much time placating members of the general public and the University about the activities of Prosh. Prosh 1987 was financially successful, but unfortunately somewhat more destructive than Prosh in the past. The future of Prosh needs to be considered as students at the University of Adelaide are not doing themselves many favours with the behaviour that occurred during this year's Prosh. On the subject of activities, the Students' Association is currently looking at an end of year show. Both the Activities Standing Committee and Activities Council of the Union are working together towards a possible large concert on the Barr Smith Lawns for an end of year show. More news soon.

Something which has occurred only recently is the proposal, through the University's Executive Committee of the Education Committee, that a reallocation of 3/4 million dollars be made in the 1988 budget. This reallocation of resources is towards post graduate research support, but unfortunately away from such things as library books and the possibility of casual teaching being effective. The arguments in favor of greater support for research are

Pleasure and pain

Dear Editor,

As Orientation Co-Ordinator, I would like to express my pleasure at the number of applications for the various Orientation positions. Applications for the O'Camp have been understandably brisk with almost all positions filled. Any students who would still like to participate in the Orientation activities of 1988 should apply as soon as possible. Places are limited and demand is high. Wally says: The early bird gets the worm.

James Wallbank,
Orientation Co-Ordinator,

most convincing, however the source of funds for these changes needs to be questioned. Whilst it is possible that library books may be able to sustain a cut of 1/4 million dollars as is proposed, it is most unfortunate that casual teaching should be targeted for a \$300,000 reduction as it has been. These deliberations are still in their embryonic stage and I hope to avert the possibility of a major cut to casual teaching as this will effect not only tutorial sizes and therefore the standard of academic work, but also the possibility for post graduates employment as tutors. More information when it comes to hand.

Also at Executive Committee last week, the question of full fee paying overseas student raised its ugly head once again. Fortunately, the Committee deferred discussion on this item until a later date. It was a possibility that a policy of full fee paying overseas students would have been passed at this meeting. However, serious lobbying by the Post Graduate Students' Association and the Students' Association averted this. Hopefully the University of Adelaide will not follow the lead given by some other Universities in Australia of accepting full fee paying overseas students.

Recently, I have also been dealing with a large number of student complaints regarding examinations and the treatment of students by some departments. It is unfortunate the communications sometimes break down within a large community like the University, and I remind everybody that part of my responsibility is to represent students to the University, so if you are having any problems with regard to your study please don't hesitate to come and see me.

LETTERS

LETTERS

Botty rot

Dear Editor,

As a frequenter of the Helen Mayo Refectory, I feel that I must protest at the sight of Ms Gale changing her baby's nappy while I am eating lunch. That this is repellent to the eye, not to mention unhygienic, can be ignored. It is when Ms Gale departs, leaving the used nappy

Deadline for letters to the editor is noon on Wednesdays prior to publications. All letters must be signed and include the author's telephone number. Pseudonymous letters must include the author's real name. Letters may be edited for defamations, clarity, blasphemy and limited space. Please keep letters concise.

on a chair, that one has to strenuously object. I would like to remind Ms Gale that the Refectory is a place for eating and she should use the Women's Room for such activities as nappy changing. I ask you to spare a thought for the cleaners of the Refectory who have to clean up after such people.

Yours sincerely,
Miss Angela Selby,
English

SAUA

FINANCE

Andrew Lamb

Nominations are open for the election of delegates to the National Student Union Conference in Adelaide (October 2 - 5). If you feel you have something to contribute please nominate at the SAUA office. Voting is by proportional representation so I hope to see a wide cross-section of views which can only aid debate. We hope to have delegates from most tertiary institutions in Australia (we have notified 130) so the union should get underway and tertiary fees can be fought at last. Judging by the Federal Budget last Tuesday the Gov-

ernment does not need the \$250. They can afford to drop the fee (congratulations to Mr Keating on the budget, by the way).

Beds are desperately needed for the October Students Conference. If you have any spare room, an old mattress, anything - please contact Michael, Linda or Anthea in the SAUA office. Do your bit in the fight against fees.

If you want to get involved in SAUA activities like the O'Camp, O'Ball and O'Week (especially) go and see Wally or apply at the SAUA office. This is an opportunity to have some fun, and help orientate the freshers.

political groups stop nominating their members. These functions and events are for orientation and for fun - NOT for student politicians to indoctrinate first years

Wanted!

A student who is a fast, accurate typist on both an electronic typewriter and a Macintosh computer to act as clerical officer for four days - 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th October, 1987 - the duration of the national student conferences. Other duties will include photocopying, collation, and assisting in the preparation (not cooking) of food.

Hours: Approximately 8 per day, probably from 11am - 7pm, but hours will be flexible.

Wages: Award rates. Cash payment on conclusion of work.

Apply at Students' Association Office 9-5pm.

WILL YOU JOIN THE BOYCOTT OF THE FEE IN 1988

Aboriginal Participation AUSTUDY Childcare Marketing Education



Quality of Education Student Housing Student Services Tertiary Fees

NATIONAL DAY OF ACTION
STOPWORK MEETING OF STUDENTS

PARLIAMENT HOUSE STEPS

WED. SEPT. 23rd
12.30pm - 1.30pm

National Free Education Coalition

Written by DARIO FO
directed by ANTONIO COMIN
designed by MIMMO PALUMBO
musical director - LOUIS POIANA

MISTERO BUFFO



Adelaide University
Little Theatre, 8pm.
Sept 17-19, 23-26, 30 - Oct 3.
\$8.50 Adults, \$4.50
Concessions.

The Theatre Guild gratefully acknowledges the support of the University of Adelaide Foundation, and the participation of the Italian Folk Ensemble.

THEATRE
GUILD
GUILD SEASON 1987

Drug profits to psychiatric camps

GARRY EIFFE of the Citizens Committee on Human Rights reports on the South African Connection to the Australian pharmaceutical industry.

In 1977 it was brought to the attention of the World Health Organisation, by the Church of Scientology's Freedom Research Unit and allied groups, that approximately 10,000 black South Africans were being detained in privately-owned mental institutions, against their will.

Smith, Mitchell and Co. operate a group of these private facilities which, under contract to the South African government, provide racially segregated care for chronic psychiatric patients transferred from state institutions.

There is not a single black psychiatrist in South Africa and the fate of these patients is being decided by part-time physicians who do not even speak their language.

Two years later this situation was investigated by the American Psychiatric Association, who found "good reason for international concern about black psychiatric patients in South Africa." Many of the Smith Mitchell institutions are evacuated mining compounds, maintained by the patients themselves. The outward appearance is that of a concentration camp and during the day many of the patients work for outside companies who are contracted to Smith Mitchell.

The money paid to Smith Mitchell by these outside companies for the work ("therapy") done by the patients has amounted to a multi-million dollar per year industry. When asked about the camps, David Tabatznik, the key figure in Smith Mitchell admitted "We know we're far from perfect, but we provide a reasonable service at no capital expenditure to the State. And of course we make a profit, or we wouldn't be doing it."

David Tabatznik's name has now turned up when the Citizens Committee on Human Rights began investigating generic drug companies in connection with Chelmsford Hospital (generic drugs are copies made of patent drugs by another company after the patent has expired). Two of these companies, Protea Pharmaceuticals NSW and Alphapharm Pty. Ltd., had 33 of their drugs withdrawn from the Australian market in January this year because of questionable testing done in South Africa. In the early 1970s, the directors of Protea Pharmaceuticals in NSW were David Tabatznik and Mr David Duchon. David Duchon is currently Managing Director of Alphapharm Pty. Ltd.

One of the parent companies of Protea Pharmaceuticals NSW was Protea Holdings in South Africa and it is also one of the largest shareholders of Smith Mitchell and Co. David Tabatznik is still chairman of Smith Mitchell. The Alphapharm links to David Tabatznik appear to be covertly masked corporately and trace back through Doc Investments, Singapore and Finsbury Finance BV in the Netherlands.

Of major concern to all Australians should be the fact that profits from these generic drug companies may be going to South African companies operating the psychiatric labour camps. The Federal Health Minister, Dr Neal Blewett, has been assured that Alphapharm Pty. Ltd. is not under majority South African ownership but proof of this is unobtainable because of foreign protection of corporate documents.

Tabatznik drug companies have also had questionable dealings in America and South Africa. In the USA, Zenith Laboratories (director till 1986 was D. Tabatznik) had

52 generic drugs recalled by the Food and Drug Administration. Also in South Africa, Propan Ltd. (director D. Tabatznik) was part of a three-way price fixing cartel which was being investigated by a Commission of Enquiry. Protea in South Africa was involved in paying kickbacks, in the form of company shares or cheques, to doctors who were prescribing their generic drugs.

In Australia there was the rather one-sided situation where the Federal Health Department recommended to the Victorian Premier's Department that Mr Be Goldberg be employed for research on how generic drugs could be best utilized and marketed in that state. Mr Goldberg was, at the time, consultant to Protea Pharmaceuticals and had been a past director with David Duchon. CCHR has questioned whether this report influenced the Federal Government in its policy to promote generic drugs.

Where generic drugs differ from patent drugs under consideration for approval is that the companies submit their own test data to the Health Department, while patent drugs are tested by the Australian Drug Evaluation Committee. When the standards of these generic drugs were first questioned in 1985, the Federal Health Department sent Dr Rod Hall to investigate Gestalt Laboratories in Pretoria, South Africa. This was the laboratory which supplied the test data for Protea and Alphapharm. According to a report in the Age newspaper (20/11/86), Dr Hall found that the Gestalt Laboratory operated "from a converted house under the direction of a pharmacist" who admitted that "her mathematical expertise was inadequate and said that she did make errors..." The report also stated that the apparatus used for testing the tablets was "primitive".

Despite Dr Hall's report in 1985, it took almost two years before the Health Department acted and finally withdrew the defective drugs from the Australian market. On the 19th of February, 1987, the Federal Health Minister, Dr Neal Blewett, announced a Review of the drug evaluation methods used by the Commonwealth Department of Health. Following this an inter-departmental committee has been set up under the Foreign Affairs Department, just recently, to investigate the South African influence on the Australian pharmaceutical industry.

While the Government has taken steps to look into these matters, it must be pointed out that an even more complex "conspiracy" appears to be at work. Lawyers who are representing the doctors from Chelmsford Hospital (where 18 patients allegedly died from sedation therapy) are known to have shares in these generic drug companies. David Tabatznik is also alleged to have large interests in private hospitals and nursing homes here, in Australia.

There are many questions here which need to be answered and CCHR is now ensuring that our Federal MPs and Senators are informed of this whole situation. When the results of these ongoing investigations are eventually tabled before Parliament we will see if the action to be taken will truly reflect the feelings of all Australians. We do not want drug evaluation that puts price before quality and safety; nor do we in any way wish to support companies which deal in slave labour.



Being caught "on the spot"

Forum is a weekly column where individuals and organisations explain their beliefs. This week, STEPHEN LIESCHKE gives the lowdown on the new State Drug Laws and explains the Controlled Substances Act 1984-86.

Despite South Australia now having some of the nations most progressive laws controlling recreational drug use (especially Cannabis) the law remains complex and riddled with anomalies and injustices. A brief explanation of the major provisions and a short history follow.

Until 1985 the Narcotic and Psychotropic Drugs Act 1934 governed this area of law. I lumped all drugs together and prescribed a penalty of \$2000 and 2 years jail for possession or use, and \$4000 and 10 years for any sort of cultivation or distribution. In 1984, in response to continued pressure for the decriminalization of Cannabis use, (which dating back to the early 70's), the Health Ministers, Dr John Cornwall introduced the Controlled Substances Act. It provided a completely new legislation framework for controlling substance abuse excluding, of course alcohol and tobacco.

On the Cannabis question he compromised by eliminating jail and reducing maximum fines to \$500 for users. It also gave legal recognition, for the first time, to the reality of cultivating Cannabis for one's own use, which also carried a fine of \$500. These penalties have since been superseded by the recent "On-the-Spot" fines system for which Cornwall can take much of the credit.

The new Act introduced Drug Aid and Assessment panels which were modelled on Children's Aid Panels and based on a philosophy of treatment rather than punishment. Anyone found in possession of or using the more serious drugs such as Hashish Oil (Hashish itself is included with Cannabis) cocaine, amphetamines, LSD, heroin, etc. is referred to a panel for assessment of

their drug habits and any addiction. They are counselled and many be required to give undertakings as to treatment if appropriate. Prosecutions do not usually follow for first offenders.

The old offence of permitting premises to be used for the smoking of Cannabis has been dropped from the new act.

On-the-Spot fines These apply only to Cannabis or Cannabis resin (hashish). Under this recent amendment on infringement notice must be given to any suspect found using an amount of up to 100 gms for Cannabis and up to 20 gms of hashish, rather than a prosecution being launched. This gives the suspect up to 60 days to pay the fine. If the recorded weight is disputed, e.g. that there was less than 25 gms, written notice of this must be sent to the Police within 28 days. Once received, the substance is formally weighed and analysed, and a correct notice will be sent out. As the regulations make no distinction between "dried" or "wet" Cannabis, a later formal weighing will reveal a lower weight, if the cannabis was initially weighed when fresh. Payment of a spot fine is not an admission of guilt or in justice. Nor do the Police require admissions before a notice can be issued.

If the charge is disputed, (e.g. because the fact of possession was without knowledge of that fact) or if it is thought the Police do not have sufficient evidence for a successful prosecution, the notice can be ignored and the subsequent charge disputed in court.

The applicable scale of fines is shown in the diagram.

If the Police have any evidence that even a small amount of Can-

nabis is being sold or traded, the suspect will be charged with this offence.

If more than the maximum amount is seized, the suspect is 'Deemed to have had the substance in their possession for purposes of sale'. The normal presumption of innocence is reserved and if the suspect can't disprove the charge they are liable to 10 years jail and a \$50,000 fine, the penalty for minor dealing.

One strange inconsistency in the way cultivation for personal use is dealt with by the law. The Act specifies a fine of \$500 where the cultivation is solely for the grower's own use. However, an on-the-spot fine must be issued where Cannabis is being grown for "other than commercial purposes". This of course has a much wider scope as it includes the concept of gratuitous distribution such as giving some away to friends or family. Whether police will follow this definition in handing out on-the-spot fines or stick with the narrower definition remains to be seen.

Search Powers

The old Act gave police power to search any person upon reasonable grounds of suspecting a breach of the Act. As this power was a significant extension of the Common Law power to stop and search individuals a balancing right of the suspect was created. That was the right to be taken, by the Police who wished to conduct the search, before a Justice to have that Justice test the reasonableness of the Police's suspicion. If found to be unreasonable no search could be made. This right remains in the current Act, despite being omitted in an early version of the Bill, and despite the fact that no-one ever exercises it.

Many people have been dismissed for smoking or being in possession of Cannabis at work, or after Police have directly informed employers of offences committed outside of work. Some have been successful in seeking re-instatement where the dismissal was unjust in the circumstances. Although the Industrial Commission has taken a fairly conservative approach in such cases it has established a principle that dismissal is only justified where the particular offender had some effect or potential effect on safety, work performance or discipline.

1. Knowingly possess up to 25 gms Cannabis or 5 gms hashish or smoke either	\$50 + \$5 Victims of Crime levy
2. Knowingly possess over 25 gms but less than 100 gms Cannabis or over 5 gms but less than 20 gms hashish	\$150 + \$5
3. Produce (grow) Cannabis not for commercial purposes	\$150 + \$5
4. Knowingly possess equipment for consumption of Cannabis or hashish. (Where together with other offence)	\$10 + \$5
5. Knowingly possess equipment. (Where only offence)	\$50 + \$5

These fines are not applicable to people under 18 or to the offence of smoking Cannabis or hashish in a public place. In these cases the Children's Aid Panel and Court Prosecution will respectively be used.

The whys and wherefores of contraception

SEX

Contraception today is not just confined to a little rubber sheath. SUE FOSTER of Family Planning describes the different kinds of contraception available for having sex.



The decision about whether or not to have sex is fairly straight forward - YES or NO. If the answer is yes, then there are a number of other issues to be confronted - one of which is *contraception*.

Which Method to Choose:

People have used contraception for thousands of years - the most ancient records date back to 1850 BC when the Egyptians recorded the use of crocodile Dung as a vaginal suppository (Did it repel the lover or his sperm?)

The Condom:

Is one of the oldest methods of contraception still in use. Legend has it that Casanova made it popular in the 16th Century, and trimmed his with velvet bows. The condom is the one method that actively requires a man to share responsibility for contraception. It has many advantages - it's cheap, readily available from all night chemists and vending machines, doesn't require a prescription, and has no side effects. Most condoms are lubricated and have a reservoir tip to catch the semen. Spermicidal condoms are also available.

To be effective, the condom needs to be used correctly.

"Correctly" means:

- using a fresh condom each time you have sex
- pressing the air out of the blind tip of the condom (about 1.5 cm). Some men make the mistake of pulling the condom on right to the tip, so the semen may be squeezed down the sides and the condom may leak
- rolling the condom on to an erect penis before there is any genital contact
- holding the rim of the condom when withdrawing the penis from the vagina, so that the condom does not slip off and spill some semen in the vagina.

The condom, used correctly and every time, is still an effective contraceptive.

Remember, rubber is perishable

Make sure condoms are kept in a cool place and don't keep them too long. Always check the expiry date on the pack of condoms. If a lubricant is required do not use Vaseline - it will affect the rubber. K-Y Jelly is an effective lubricant and will not harm the rubber.

Reliable brands have the Australian Standards Association approval marked on them.

A very important fact about the condom

The condom gives some protection against the sexually transmitted diseases.

For extra protection, a spermicidal pessary, or cream, or foam should be inserted into the vagina just prior to intercourse. This increases the effectiveness of the condom considerably. However, spermicides

METHOD	METHOD FAILURE	USER FAILURE
No contraception	-	80 - 90
Condom	2 - 6	10 - 14
Combined Pill	0.3 - 1.0	2 - 10
Progesterone - only Pill	1	2 - 5
Cervical Barriers (diaphragm and cervical cap)	2.2.5	10 - 20
Spermicides	2.5	15 - 36
I.U.D.	1.0 - 1.5	1 - 6
Periodic abstinence	2 - 20	8 - 30
Withdrawal	-	3 - 23
Tubal Ligation	0.0 - 0.01	-
Vasectomy	0.0 - 0.01	0.15

should never be used without a condom.

The Pill:

Is an oral contraceptive which contains a combination of two hormones oestrogen and progesterone, which must be taken by mouth. Most packages of the pill are made so that you take a pill every day, and the pills you take for the seven days when you are not taking the hormones are sugar pills. Some of the packages are designed to make it very easy for you to take the right pill on the right day.

The pill is a very reliable contraceptive if taken according to instructions. It is very easy to use. All you have to do is to swallow one pill every day - nothing else. Taking the pill ensures regular monthly bleeds with less pain and blood loss and, for many women, premenstrual tension is relieved.

About 30 different brands of pill are available. Except for the "minipill" (which contains progesterone only) all contain oestrogen and progesterone in varying amounts. Your doctor can advise you on the one that is appropriate. There are some drugs, including

antibiotics, which make the pill less effective. If any other medicine is prescribed while you are taking the pill ask whether it will interfere with your oral contraceptive.

There are some side effects which can be associated with taking the pill so it is important to have regular check-ups every six months, and make sure you have accurate information about its action. Many women find the pill the most hassle free of all methods of contraception.

The Diaphragm:

Is a dome-shaped rubber device which is used with a spermicide jelly or cream, and is inserted into the vagina prior to intercourse. It covers the cervix (entrance to the womb) and acts as a barrier to the sperm.

It has to be individually fitted - (everyone is a different size) and a woman must be given correct information about how to use it.

Many people like the fact that it is only used when needed, as opposed to taking the pill each day, and that it has no side effects.

The effectiveness of the diaphragm is very dependent on how well motivated you are to using it. Using the diaphragm now and again will not protect you from pregnancy. You have to use it always, even when you are having a period. The time that you get careless and forget to use it is the time you'll get pregnant. If you can't use the diaphragm constantly and reliably, then don't choose this method of contraception.

The I.U.D. (Intra-uterine Device):

Is a small flexible plastic device, sometimes with small amounts of copper added, which is inserted into the womb by a doctor. Once there, it can stay put for 2 years. For some women they work very well, but they are not a suitable choice for everyone. A woman who has not had a pregnancy may find a doctor will not recommend it, and if there is any exposure to sexually transmitted disease whilst using an I.U.D., pelvic inflammatory disease may

result causing permanent infertility.

Get good, clear information and advice about choosing and I.U.D.

Finding your way through the mass of information and misinformation that surrounds contraception may cause a couple of popular misconceptions (excuse the pun) to surface.

Withdrawal:

It is the oldest method known, and is referred to in the Bible as "spilling the seed" - sometimes described as to as "getting off at Brompton instead of going all the way to Port Adelaide".

Sounds easy and feasible - pull the penis out before ejaculation, but has a high failure rate. It requires a high degree of control not always compatible with a passionate encounter.

Rhythm Method:

This method relies on marking out a "safe time" to have sex, i.e. when it is unlikely that the woman is ovulating. How do you know when that is? Good question. It can be a different time each cycle for some women and can be disrupted by emotional factors or illness. The best advice is - don't use it!

Sterilization:

For either men or women involves an operation and should be viewed as permanent, despite occasional medical reports to the contrary.

The decision to be sterilized is usually made when you don't want any more, or any children - not ever.

So what happens when you are sterilized? No organ is removed. All that is done is to tie and divide or clip or cauterise the tubes which carry the sperm in the male, or the eggs in the female.

The Morning After Pill:

Or post-coital contraception is another choice available to women. It refers to pills that can be taken after unprotected intercourse to ensure that you don't get pregnant.

They work by preventing a fertilized egg from implanting. It is not recommended for routine use, but is good emergency information to have in case of failure of other methods or unprotected intercourse. It must be taken with 12 - 72 hours after having sex.

An "emergency kit" is available from the Family Planning Association for \$2.50.

The effectiveness of your chosen method depends a lot on you.

Method of theoretical effectiveness is an estimate of the best possible results under ideal circumstances. For example, the method failure rate of the pill is extremely small. This means that if it has been taken exactly according to instructions, the risk of getting pregnant is very small.

User effectiveness takes into account the pregnancies which occur when the method is used regularly, though not necessarily in the correct way. It would also include couples who forget to use it occasionally.

Failure rates over a period of 12 months.

Although it seems there are many choices available to people, individual values, circumstances and health may limit these a lot. Like any decision, it is important to gather accurate information and assess it with consideration of values and social factors.

Your future, your partner's and that of "someone you haven't even thought about" may depend on this choice.

Information and advice is available from the University Health Service, Family Planning Association, local community health centres and your local G.P.

Next time someone says "coming, ready or not?", make sure you're not in the dark about contraception.

FEATURES

The electronic DICK: author, editor, chopper explorer

Aussie entrepreneur Dick Smith started his mini-electronics business servicing two-way radios with only \$600. Today, he flies around the world in a helicopter and publishes Australian Geographic. JOHN LINDSAY reports.

We all have our ambitions and our dreams but what drives people who have realized that which we would consider success?

Dick Smith is one of those great Australian people who many of us look up to as "successful". He started Dick Smith Electronics with \$600, a \$15 per week premises on the Sydney's North Shore. He worked at his real job, servicing Two-way Radios and selling car radios. Now the electronics business he started is a household name in Australia and his new magazine, *Australian Geographic* is going from strength to strength with Dick saying it's going to get better.

Recently I had the opportunity to talk to Dick first hand and ask him about his new magazine and what life is like for Dick Smith.

When I called him, he was out, his wife told me he was getting fuel, for his chopper, of course. Just an extraordinary weekly chore for an extraordinary Australian family man.

His latest venture, *Australian Geographic*, has 105 thousand subscribers and 60 to 70 thousand copies of each edition are sold through newsagents. This makes its circulation larger than the *Bulletin* or the *Australian* and of course most issues are read by more than one person.

Of *Australian Geographic*, Dick says, "The standards we are trying to put on are high, compared to past Australian magazines. With most Australian magazines the publisher is looking for a bit of text to slop between the advertisements, whereas we are doing something quite different, we're trying to get something that in twenty years time people will look back on and say, 'Well that was very important, it was absolutely accurate and it showed an accurate reflection of Australia in the nineteen eighties.'"

Dick's recipe for editorial quality involves ensuring communication between the authors and the editors with three referees reading each article and commenting on its accuracy and quality. Problems are corrected with consultation between the magazine and the authors. This makes *Australian Geographic* unique, other magazines receive a contribution and publish it between some glossy advertisements and some tacky photos. The only contact after the contribution is the cheque. This often results in a noticeable slide in quality and a poor magazine.

I asked Dick about his stand on Cigarette Advertising and his response was, "Most reporters say to me, 'Tell me about your anti-smoking campaign'. Of course it is not anti-smoking at all. As far as I'm concerned if people want to smoke or get onto any drug it's completely up to them as long as they are prepared to pay the costs."

"What I am not supportive of is promoting drugs to young people, especially of an age where they really have difficulty making up their minds about what they want to do with their lives."

"I'm an expert on marketing and I know that these advertisements, especially ones with young girls and guys in them are directed at getting the twelve to fifteen year old, girl especially, but also young boy, into buying cigarettes."

"This is because the cigarette companies know there are less adults buying their product than ever before so that [their] market is dropping, they know that most people who look at the pros and cons won't take up smoking but if they can get kids to do it, at a young age, fourteen or fifteen, when they're old enough to then make up their own mind that they really don't want to do it about eighty per cent of them are addicted and can't stop."

"And so this very cynical method by very wealthy people in manipulating our young people and whereas I think adults should not be protected from advertising.I think adults should be well aware of what they are doing and I think the community reflects that where we allow things like sexual practises between consenting adults, we have no problems with. We are getting more broad minded there which is good but when it comes to children we are actually doing the opposite, we are more interested in protecting children."



Just as we have very strong laws on child molestation and manipulating kids in any way. Where we have been remiss is one of the greatest



manipulation of kids is with the legal drug. I think we have to do something about it, I know we will in the future and I think you'll look back in twenty years time and people won't believe that we tried to make this product, which has no safe level of use, that we tried to make it desirable to young people we could get them addicted. Now people love to say, 'Oh Dick's a wowsler' but I'm not at all concerned if adults do anything to their bodies but if it's adults manipulating children I am concerned because I think that is disgusting, I think it is sinister, I think it is the worst side of capitalism and I happen to be a very proud capitalist, I've done well out of the system but if you allow wealthy capitalists to do that type of thing you're going to destroy capitalism."

But what of Dick's earlier exploits. What brought him to public attention? Dick had a dream, to turn his little one man Two-way Radio service business into an employer with five or six people working for him. He was putting in eighty to ninety hours a week and loving it. When that dream became a 500 employee company with fifty million dollars turnover it stopped being fun and that's when Dick realised it was time to sell up and do something different. He likes small business and the close personal contact with the company that can be achieved within a small group. "When the company gets too big it's time to get out," he says.

What drives a man like Dick to work far longer hours than any ordinary person, start a business and

battle to the top? Dick says, "it's the risk, the danger and the excitement." Others have complicated drugs that give them their rush, Dick's drug is uncertainty. It is exactly the same drug that drives him to fly his chopper to the North Pole, around the world solo and start companies. Without uncertainty and risk, Dick's life isn't worth living.

Obviously their are short comings being Dick. The media are waiting in the wings for his various ventures to crash. His much publicized fall from the *Business Review Weekly's* top 200 richest people in Australia made the front page of the Sydney newspapers, yet his successes are used as amusement fillers between daggy advertisements. His greatest triumph in many people's eyes is his magazine. He still gets calls asking if it is true that it is on the rocks and he replies with his circulation figures, pending articles and exciting aspects of the past issues. Does any of this make any impression on the hack journo? No, the hack goes away quite disappointed that he hasn't found anything to write about. No thought of writing something positive, "all the media want to do is tear people down," he says. With *Australian Geographic*, Dick has created a forum for excellence. Second best is definitely not good enough, nor is winning a hollow victory, the only way to win is to do your absolute best and make your absolute best better than the rest.

And what does Dick have to say about Computers? "Well I was built up the Australian media as a com-

puter expert, and never owned a computer and never programmed a computer in my life.No I'm not an expert on computers, I'm a two-way radio technician pure and simple."

When Dick was a poor little battler with a young business he couldn't afford advertising in the media so he couldn't get the publicity his company needed. The solution: *stunts*. In the best traditions of our *Prosh Week* antics, he did crazy things with cameras pointed at him. The craze in Sydney was jumping a motorcycle over rows of double-decker buses. The record was seventeen motorcycles. So Dick thought he should get in on the act, the media would love it and he would get the free publicity he needed. There was a problem: he couldn't ride a motorcycle. Dick, always a great thinker, solved the problem elegantly: he jumped a bus over seventeen motorcycles. Thus getting the publicity he needed and only spending \$1,300.

But what advice does Dick have for us? He says, "I have a little mnemonic I tell everyone, it's called **CASHED**. **C** stands for **Communicate** well; **A** stands for **Ask** all the time and copy the success of others; **S** is for **keep things very Simple**; **H** is **Honest** (I think that's a very important success point); **E** is for **Enthusiasm** and you've got to work on that very hard and **D** is for **Discipline** you must have great discipline if you want to be successful."

The Peace Movement: A popular resurgence or a gradual fade-out?



New Zealand is fiercely anti-nuclear. Australia sells uranium to France. The Australian peace movement seems to have enjoyed a popular resurgence in recent years. But is it searching for new directions and more creative ways of protest if it is to avoid fading? DAVID PORTER reports.

SOME TIME DURING the early hours of Sunday, October 18, a small group of Christians will drive out along the Stuart Highway from Alice Springs, turn right at the nine-kilometre post and travel down an unmarked bitumen road for a further 10 kilometres, before pulling up just short of the high security fence and boom gate that guards the joint US-Australian defence installation at Pine Gap. There, under the watchful eye of the military personnel on duty, they will hold a quiet, ecumenical service for universal peace.



An Australian Nukes-demonstration

the protesters' methods — they call them "actions" — will involve acts of civil disobedience, and it is likely that by the end of the day a few will have been arrested.

It is two contrasting sides to the symbolic protests of the Australian peace movement, which has enjoyed a popular resurgence in recent years, but now finds itself searching for new directions and more creative ways of protest if it is to avoid fading into insignificance.

At the start of the decade, when the US and Soviet Union began pointing a new generation of nuclear missiles at each other, the threat of a nuclear war seemed immediate and real. In Australia, as in Europe and elsewhere, thousands of people responded by joining anti nuclear groups and taking to the streets.

In Sydney in 1985, a record 170,000 people marched to the Domain in the Palm Sunday rally. There were similar huge crowds elsewhere around the country. The peace movement, it seemed, had become a powerful political force and its organisers were, according to one of them at least, "dizzy with success."

But, in 1987, the international climate has changed. The US and the Soviet Union appear to be moving towards a new era of detente and many in the peace movement are asking themselves what happens next. Heightened as it is by the current peace overtures by the superpowers, the Australian peace movement is coming to terms with the reality that successes on the home front are proving difficult to achieve. While New Zealand voters have elected David Lange's anti-nuclear Labour Party for a second term, the Australian peace movement has been hitherto unable to turn its main objectives — such as halting the export of uranium to France, banning visits by US nuclear warships, removing the US bases from Australian soil and severing military ties with the American global nuclear network — into concrete government policies.

David Campbell, a researcher at Canberra's Australian National University who has studied public opinion polls and the peace movement over three decades, suggests that while the peace movement has had considerable impact in getting the nuclear issue raised and debated, it has been unable to break through to the conservative electorate to the same extent as the environment movement. "It has become almost fashionable to write the peace movement off, but I think that is a mistake," he says. "The present wave grew upon the remnants of the Vietnam war era, which had been built on remnants of the Ban the Bomb protests of the early 1960s. So it comes to prominence at different times, depending on the nature of the political agenda."

One who took part in the movement's campaigns during the 1960s is Dr Joe Camilleri, now professor in international relations at Melbourne's La Trobe

University. Though agreeing that some of the previous passion and sense of urgency seem to have dissipated, Camilleri says the movement is merely "catching its breath" after a period of intense physical and emotional energy. "There is a considerable re-thinking going on about future directions at the moment and what is needed now is a period of quiet reflection about alternative ways of influencing the political process," he says.

Nick Abbey, secretary of the Victorian Campaign for International Co-operation and Disarmament, a group supported by trade unions, professional associations, individuals and church and community groups, describes as hectic the "new wave" of the peace movement which grew in the early 1980s: "In a way it caught us off-guard because of its spontaneous nature. One year, the Palm Sunday rally attracted 30,000 people, the next year it was 70,000 and so on. It seemed we barely had time to organise the rallies, let alone reflect on what we were doing."

During the past few years the debate on nuclear issues has attracted the attention of young people. Miranda Salt, a 17-year-old high school student from Melbourne, first became interested at home in suburban Frankston when she was 13, even though her parents were not involved and rarely discussed nuclear weapons or the arms race. After moving to Melbourne, she found school friends who were interested in the nuclear debate and soon after joined Young People for Nuclear Disarmament (YPND), which meets weekly in a warehouse in Fitzroy. This year she addressed 80,000 people at the Palm Sunday rally in Melbourne. "My motivation to join YPND was initially pure terror about nuclear weapons and fear of annihilation. But later I became angry at the Government's attitudes and policies," she says.

Maggie Tyers, aged 31, joined People for Nuclear Disarmament (PND) in 1983, an umbrella group formed a year earlier to co-ordinate the many groups involved in peace movement activities. She says becoming a mother made her view things somewhat differently. "I suppose it made me feel the need to reach out to other people and to get a sense that other people mattered. I found myself thinking of peace in ecological terms and not just disarmament."

Sheril Berkovitch, aged 31, had been involved in the women's movement and with housing issues in England before migrating to Australia and joining PND. "From Europe, Australia seemed like a green refuge, but when I arrived I realised that it wasn't the case. Working in the peace movement is a way of bringing together the issues I'd already been working on."

To some of the older peace campaigners, there is a certain sense of deja vu about the peace movement's resurgence in recent years. Sam Goldbloom, 67, remembers taking part in his first peace march more than 50 years ago. "It was in 1936. The Japanese had invaded north-east China and we were marching behind Australia's famous literary couple, Vance and Nettie Palmer, shouting 'Hands off Manchuria!'"

Later, Goldbloom was to experience first-hand life as a peace activist during the McCarthyist and Cold War days of the '50s and early '60s. "I can remember one particular woman who would always walk alongside us while we were marching and point out people, saying, 'that one's a communist, so is that one, and that one.' Some time later when we auctioned our home, I was amazed to find that same woman walking through our home. She was not interested in buying the place, but was staring at my bookshelves to see what books I had there. We were always being watched, our children were followed by unmarked cars and people constantly called us communists and traitors. At best we were stupid dupes being led by the communists and at worst we were the communists themselves."

Goldbloom says the peace movement has always had its high and low periods, though he adds that it has gone beyond simple slogans now and is tackling issues in a much more mature and sophisticated way.



At 68, Fleur Finnie has been marching in peace rallies almost every year for more than 50 years. She is Victorian

branch president of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom and gives a monthly broadcast



on Melbourne station 3CR, titled "Peace is our Business." She also belongs to 15 other peace and disarmament groups. "It's a way of contributing to a more peaceful world and one with freedom from exploitation," she says. Fleur says she is not the oldest peace marcher. "There are others who are at least in their 70s, but they just don't like to admit it. Why do I keep marching every year? Because I am determined that the young folk and children will not be destroyed in the nuclear holocaust."

Anne Monichon, aged 24, who became a "new wave" peace activist in the early 1980s when she joined an anti-nuclear group at university, says she first recalls being distressed by the nuclear issue as a 10-year-old while watching news coverage of the French nuclear tests in the Pacific. Later, she joined PND in Melbourne. "I saw it as a way of being involved in a broad movement for social change," says Anne, who last year also joined the newly formed Anti-Bases Campaign, an organisation created to overcome the ad hoc nature of previous protests against the US bases. Anne says the movement is not winding down, but is redirecting its energies into more specific campaigns to accommodate changing circumstances.

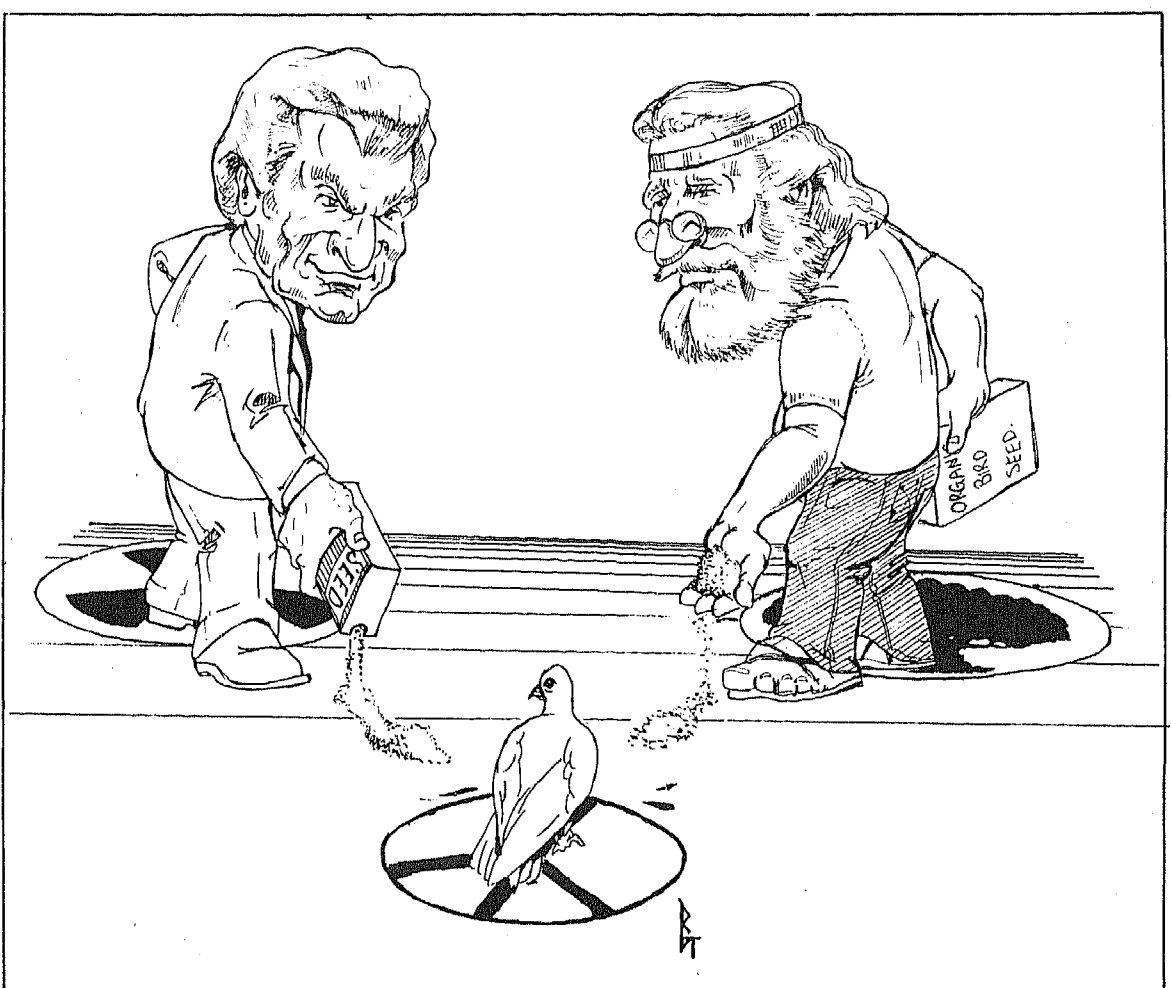
With the 10-year agreement under which Pine Gap operates due to expire on October 18, as will a similar agreement for the joint naval radio station at North West Cape in Western Australia, the issue of the bases is moving up the political agenda. Theoretically, both countries could serve one year's notice to end the agreements at any time. Not surprisingly, the US has shown no inclination to do so, and Australia's Minister for Defence, Kim Beazley, will let the present arrangement extend indefinitely. This will give Pine Gap and North West Cape the same status as the third joint facility, Nurrungar, in South Australia.

Brian Doolan, a member of the Anti-Bases Campaign in Alice Springs, believes next month's demonstration against Pine Gap will be the "most exciting event among disarmament groups in a long time" and will herald a new approach by the peace movement. "In a sense we failed to capitalise on the massive crowds we attracted to Palm Sunday rallies because we didn't formulate credible alternative policies," he says. "But now we have 120 groups active on an issue (the bases) which 18 months ago was not even addressed because it was considered unwinnable. Gone are the days when people were prepared to blindly support a cause because of a catchy slogan. Now people are facing up to the hard questions, such as asking what sort of foreign policy stance Australia should have."

This is the first time so much careful planning and preparation has gone into a Pine Gap protest. A week before October 18, the Heaviree Gap caravan park in Alice Springs will be transformed into a colourful "peace park." About 500 people from Alice are expected to take part and their numbers will be at least doubled by others arriving from all over Australia, New Zealand and several Pacific nations. The occasion will be both festive and sober. There will be workshops, discussions and singing. People will be trained in the creative ways of non-violent protest.

It seems paradoxical that an event created to attract media coverage leaves some peace-movement activists uneasy about this aspect. Christine Jones attended the "Woman for Survival" peace camp on the lawns of Parliament House, Canberra, last October. The media reporting on the event has left her with mixed feelings about the type of coverage the anti-bases rally can expect. Nevertheless, she believes taking part in such events is valuable. "I could have just sat around worrying about the threat of nuclear weapons and violence around the world, but I thought it was better to actually go out and try to change things," she says.

Australia's first Senator elected on a nuclear-free ticket, Jo Vallentine, will watch the event from close range. Last month, the faithful filed through the rainbow-coloured curtain over the front



of her office in West Perth. The occasion was a party to celebrate her re-election for a second term, but 12,000 voters had deserted her this time around and it was a close call. Why? "I think that in 1984 the Nuclear Disarmament Party was a bold, new national initiative which captured people's imagination," she says. "However, running as an independent candidate this time was more difficult. People are conditioned to vote for parties." (The NDP split in 1985 after an internal dispute over infiltration by members of the Socialist Workers' Party). Also, neither major parties was talking about the issue, so it was much harder to get media coverage. Nevertheless, a NSW candidate for the NDP, Robert Wood, managed to win a Senate seat in the recent elections.

Valentine says her travels around the country have left her with a feeling that there is less enthusiasm now. However, there is also much discussion about a new movement, which could emerge in the next 18 months. "Many people want to pool the resources and energy of the peace, environment and social justice groups because a lot of the issues and people involved overlap," she says. "There's not much disagreement about the kind of policies we want — a truly independent and nuclear-free Australia that cares for its people and environment. It would be something like an ecology or Greens group (the Green Party in West Germany has blended similar themes and issues with some electoral success) but I don't think people want an official political party."

Valentine's NDP partner in 1984, Peter Garrett of Midnight Oil, decided not to stand at the last election. Though singularly responsible for much of the NDP's early success by attracting the nation's youth to the anti-nuclear issue, Garrett has never considered himself a career politician. He spent the 1987 election campaign putting the finishing touches to Midnight Oil's new album and video, and awaiting the birth of his second child. In between, he penned a few thoughts for Rolling Stone: "This is the time of broken promises, consensus and dark mutterings of a banana republic. If people are to look ahead and away... from the ominous threat of a final war, they must be able to believe in a different set of values."

It was the outpouring of a seemingly disillusioned man, but touched on what lies at the heart of the difficulties facing the peace movement.

David Campbell, of the ANU's international relations department, explains: "The whole problem for the peace movement, and why it works in

such a harsh environment, is the perception of insecurity that Australia holds generally. It is so culturally and historically rooted that it has become a character trait. There has never been less than two-thirds support in Australia for the US alliance since public opinion polls on the issue began. More recently, support for the US bases and for visits by nuclear warships has similarly been about two-to-one in favour."

Jenny Rice, who joined Psychologists for the Prevention of War three years ago because she thought it would address her personal concerns, such as bringing up children in a threatened world, says: "I think a lot of people are uncomfortable with the idea that going to war is the only strategy for off-setting conflict."

Michael Danby, of the Victorian ALP's foreign affairs committee, who supports Bob Hawke's all-the-way stand on ANZUS, takes a different view. He suggests we should learn from the lessons of the 1930 policies of appeasement before World War II.

"Australia is not under threat, but the few real democracies, whatever the differences in the policies of our governments, either hang together, or will hang separately. The US — its people, Constitution and Government — are the world's most important

democracy and Australians have an special affinity with them which is formally expressed in the ANZUS alliance." This strong statement of support for the US alliance, still evidently shared by a majority of Australians, is what the peace movement has to overcome.

Perhaps a heartening sign for the movement is the surge in popularity of peace studies. In Victoria, the Peace Education and Resource Centre is part of the Education Ministry. All States except Queensland and Tasmania support the idea of peace education in schools. Of significance also is the startling fact, uncovered by recent surveys, that many young people hold real fears of being "nuked".

Peace activists acknowledge that they must do their homework in middle-class Australia if their anti-nuclear views are to influence government policies, as they have in New Zealand.

So, after several years of heightened activity, is this an admission of failure? "I don't think we've failed," says Jo Vallentine. "We haven't got the support on any of the major issues that is evident in New Zealand, but we are still working on all of them."

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The Nuclear Disarmament Party

headquarters in Melbourne

Common Cold Study Call for Volunteers

- We need volunteers for our next common cold research project.
- Volunteers should be non-smokers aged between 18 and 35 years.
- This research project will determine if aspirin, PARACETAMOL and ibuprofen affect the contagiousness of the common cold.
- Volunteers participating in this research project may experience a mild cold while in residence at our research facility at Belair.
- We will ask you to live in at Belair for 10 days (between November 24th, 1987 and March 29th, 1988).
- While in residence all meals, accommodation and recreational facilities will be provided.
- There will also be financial recompense for your volunteered time.

For further information please complete the tear-off slip below and send to:

Dr Neil Graham,
Department of Community Medicine,
Royal Adelaide Hospital,
Adelaide, 5000.
[or telephone Dr Graham on 224 5135]

Please send me more information.

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Address:

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1 pm Blues and funk band "Marlene and the Counterparts" (thanks to the Activities Council).

9 pm "Rockit 88" Great rhythm and blues. Free!

Saturday September 26th

1 pm VFL Football Grand Final on big videoscreen "Carlton Vs Melbourne or Hawthorn". Pies and Pasties available.

8 pm - late Student Radio 5UV Bar Night with "Ugly Ugly Ugly", "Iguana Twins" and "The Philistines".

Students \$4

Guests \$5

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DOMESTIC LIGHT

BIG-TIME BOB!

Adelaide radio personality Bob Francis has been there and done that. He's brought Boy George and the Beatles to town, been dumped as the manager of 5AD and has been President of the Anti-Football League. GRAHAM LUGSDEN talked to him at 5AA recently where he hosts the drivetime segment.

Bob Francis, the Prince Alfred College Old Scholar and winner of the drama prize, and who could speak English, French, Italian and Arabic by the time that he was eight years old, was first employed as a desk clerk filling in stock lists for Olympic Tyres. Little wonder, then, that "that used to bore the Christ" out of him and that yet-to-be-Big Bob would soon move on.

His first job in the radio industry came one lunchtime in 1957 while he was sitting in his new Morris 1000, eating his lunch and listening to Barry Hall on 5DN. Hall said that DN had a vacancy for a panel operator (who spans the discs for the announcers) with the chance of becoming an announcer later on. Francis applied, "and luckily enough the manager of 5DN was an ex-Prince Alfred Collegian." He was in.

"I panel operated for about six to eight months, and in that time they gave me a small announcing job on Saturday mornings, to do an hour and a half which consisted of ¼ hour of news, introducing Max Fitzpatrick doing the racing morning program, and then an hour of music, playing Mantovani strings, Johnny Mathis and people like that... They were the days when rock 'n' roll really hadn't got a foothold in South Australia. So I had a couple of years of playing music on radio, when radio was The God, and radio still had the serials on at night time: the *Hop Harrigans*, the *Supermans*, *When A Girl Marries* morning serials for women."

Then the transistor was invented. "They thought the radio was dead. Television was the new thing, and radio was finished. [But] transistors minimised the size. They were still pretty bulky things, but you could take a radio down to the beach... 'Wherever you go, there's radio': that was the jingle." DN gradually increased his shifts to include weeknights. "I was on the air between 4.30 and 6, and we did half an hour every night of either the current Top 40 Hit Parade or new releases from America. I used to listen down the line to John Laws and Bob Rogers in Sydney, because they had deals going with Qantas pilots, bring them in records and details of what was happening in America... They used to give details like 'Currently, Frank Sinatra is appearing at the Sands Hotel', so I would say that

over the air and people would say to me 'Where did you get that information from?', not knowing that I had stolen it from Bob Rogers in Sydney.

"I was the first disc jockey in Adelaide. I had no idea what a disc jockey was, and we'd never heard of disc jockeys, so whatever I said basically was what a disc jockey was!" The diversity of Francis' career now began. He was asked to compare the Hi-Fi Club's Saturday arvo dances for the newly-emerging 'rock and rollers', whatever they were. "We used to have Saturday afternoon dances at the Palais Royal, which is now a car park opposite the RAH, and we'd bring people over like Johnny O'Keefe and Patsy-Ann Noble and Johnny Devlin and Col Joye and the Joye Boys, and we'd bring in kids from twelve to sixteen or eighteen years of age, because in those days, don't forget, it was six o'clock closing, and booze wasn't really that important."

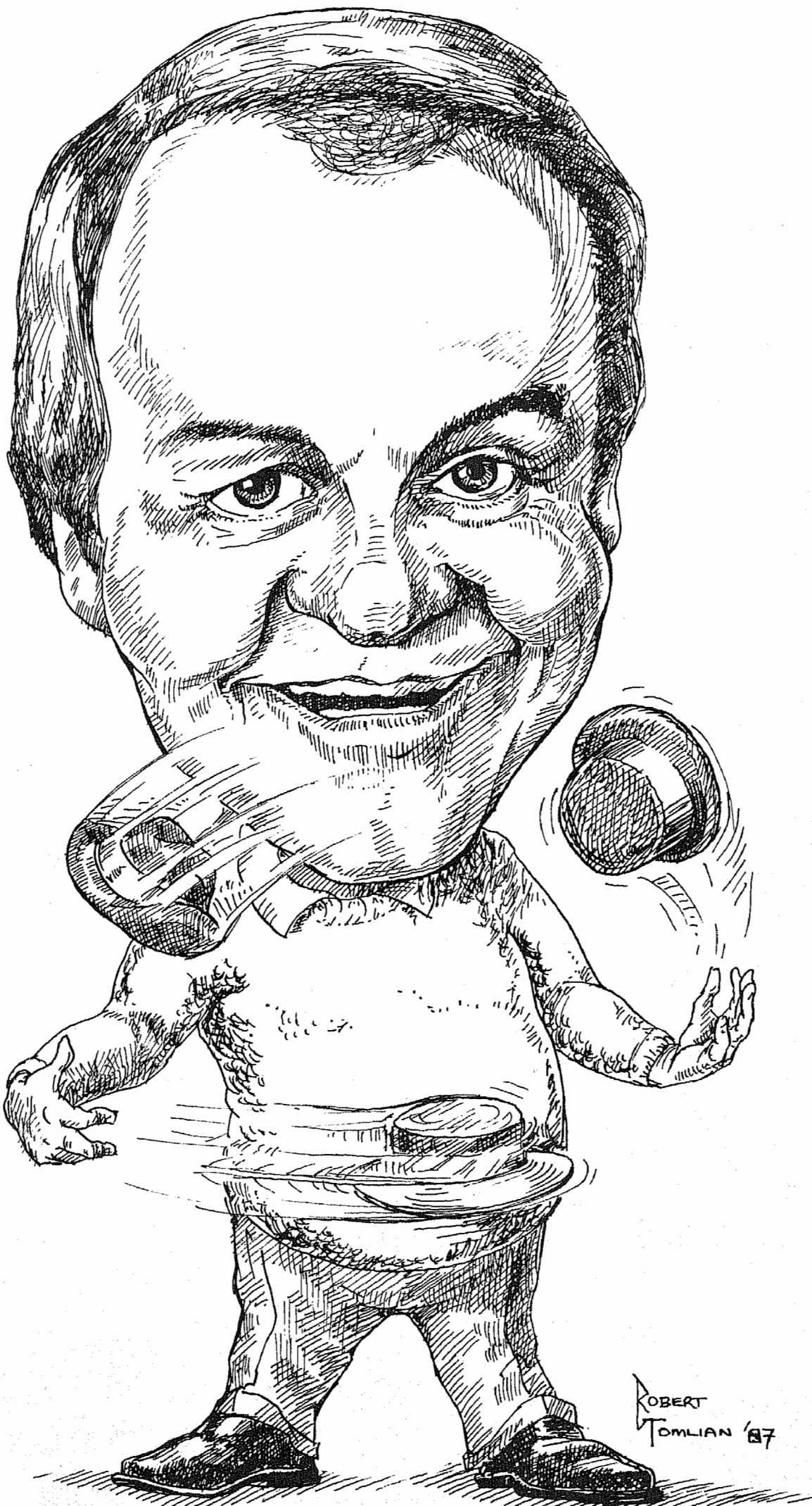
"That was the beginning of disc jockey work, and in '61, 5AD offered me a job.

"So, the AD days started, and I did 4.30 til 6 and then 4.30 til 7 and then 4 til 8, and it expanded every day." As did Francis' circle of contacts. Many people know that it was Bob Francis who brought Boy George to Rundle Mall in 1984, but fewer are aware that it was also he who organised the deal to bring the Beatles to Adelaide, twenty years earlier.

"Out of just *nothing*, I started asking over there (interstate), saying 'Isn't it stupid that Adelaide's being left out in the middle of nowhere? They're going to Melbourne, Sydney and Brisbane and they're not coming here.' Somebody said to me got to get some signatures, so we started asking kids... We got 18,000.

"Johnny Martins actually paid for them to come here, through a guy called Ron Tremaine, and when they got here I was the only one allowed on the balcony with them."

"It was just magic, to be up on the balcony, and 300,000 people in the streets. It was almost like being Hitler controlling a crowd. I'd say, 'Quiet, here's John' and then 'AAAAGH!'. It was fantastic. People were throwing rose petals. Where that idea came from, we don't know, but there was just millions of rose petals thrown in the roadway as they came down in the



open car...It was just everybody happy, everybody saying 'Welcome, the Beatles', and they still say that it was one of the biggest welcomes that they ever had."

Not content with just importing the Beatles, Francis, then, in 1967, imported talkback.

"Within 3 months, the Government allowed 2-way telephone conversations to be broadcast on air, and I was the first guy in Adelaide to start a talkback program. The subject at that time just happened to be Vietnam. That was when the uni students were on the streets, and I was on the side of the streets...screaming 'You long-haired arseholes!' I was for the Vietnam involvement, so every

telephone conversation was me having a fight with some anti-Vietnam person. Fantastic radio!

"And I got a white feather in the mail. Somebody saying that I can talk about it, but I'm too chicken to go over there." So he went. "I was given full war correspondent's accreditation, and we spent two weeks in the Phouc Tuy (pronounced 'phook twee') province in southern Vietnam." The Australian soldiers were doing civil work in this area, "teaching them not to shit in their backrooms, but to go out in the back yard, drill a hole and shit there. Point is, it was so futile: they'd fill a hole with shit, come back and shit in their own room again."

In addition, he visited some of the war districts. "We went to all the army bases. We were allowed to fly anywhere in any aircraft that we wanted to. Its amazing that when I came back, not a soul wanted to talk about Vietnam." Partly because of this visit, Francis was asked to re-visit Vietnam as part of an entertainment group. "We toured the whole of South Vietnam, going into American areas, working at Bob Hope stadiums and places like that to some 50,000 troops during a two-week period...It was pretty hard work, but it was fantastic. They

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SCRATCHES

"Let's Work", Mick Jagger (CBS):

The unlikely marriage of Dave Stewart's production with the Jagger whine has yielded an extremely commercial sound, lots of sing-along bits and an up-beat backing track will move a few copies even if the name doesn't.

"Roadblock", Stock Aitken Waterman (Body Beat):

This record was made by a committee. Basically a chorus linked together with James Brown type screams, 'funky' samples and various party noises. For what it is, it sounds surprisingly good. Even though, the Australian appeal would be hard to gauge (it's already been a hit in England).

"Tell Me Why", This Way Up (Virgin):

Roy Hay of Culture Club fame tries hard to be sophisticated with his new pop-soul outfit *This Way Up*. Hay handles production and Robinson Reid (the other half) wobbles his vocal chords. The result? Very smooth with a distinctive jazz feel that would only be fully appreciated by fans of George Benson and the like (and yuppies with CD players).

"I'll Show You Something Special", Balaam And The Angel (Virgin):

Spinal Tap meets ZZ Top and covers Donna Summer's "I Feel Love" along the way. Wearing their influences proudly, Balaam roped in Steve Brown (who has worked on Cult records) for production and even devised their own little Cult-like logo.

"Something Special" has been, unleashed on the unsuspecting public to promote Balaam's second album on Virgin, to be released later this year.

"Why?", Wednesday Week (Liberation):

It's sad but true, the easiest way to describe the sound of a new band is by comparison - "Why?" is like early Bangles with rougher production. The sixties influence is almost overbearing at times but to the band's credit they wear it well.

"River Of Love", Trance Dance (CBS):

Back to haunt me yet again, Trance Dance have released the second single from "Do". A polished production sorely lacking in originality.

"Her Charity", Boom Crash Opera, (WEA):

The needle clatters through the grooves as the track rumbles relentlessly towards that famous Boom climax - rumble rumble clatter clatter and BOOM its all over. Anyone for a cigarette?

"Beathag", Blood Uncles (Virgin):

Grunge, grunge, grunge. Almost reminiscent of Brad Shepherd, Meat Puppets. This EP contains "God Says No" and "Broken Town".

Both grinding, solid waves of music, with Jon Carmichael on vocals. "God Says No" is the more interesting of the two. If you like the grunge, than a good, affordable addition.

"Crash", Blood Uncles (Virgin):

Contains "Crash", "Never Happy Man" and "Caravan". Ditto to Beathag, but slightly more 'experimental' grunge. Nice stuff, very nice stuff: Let your mother experience it.

"Holiday", The Other Ones (Virgin):

For once I have to agree with the press release, "more hooks than a shipful of pirates" and "more infectious than Typhoid Mary" (someone gets paid to think up that crap!). Lush production with liberal helpings of brass, *The Other Ones* take us on three different holidays on the 12" and throw in another track, "Jackson" for good measure. If the previous release ("We Are What We Are") is anything to go by it should get a bit of radio support as well. I can feel the sand in my face already.

"Like Lovers Do", Jude Cole (WEA):

With a voice uncannily like that of ex-Eagle Glenn Frey, Jude Cole dishes up a strong and accessible pop song. A distinctly unadventurous mix teamed with lyrics lifted from the latest Mills and Boon should ensure a modicum of commercial success but will keep this single far from the pages of music history.

"I Surrender (To the Spirit Of The Night)", Samantha Fox (Jive):

Plastic productions presents pop for party people and pinheads. A poxy platter pushed by pluggers.

First Class Debut

BOOM CRASH OPERA Boom Crash Opera WEA

by Andrew Marshall

That blistering-rhythm-machine Boom Crash Opera's long awaited debut album is one that mixes the gritty hard edged pop of the first two singles ("Great Wall" and "Hands Up In The Air") with six new tracks taming the wil rhythmic bias and injecting a finer melodic sensibility, while still maintaining a streamlined, aggressive band feel.

Boom Crash Opera sing with pas-

sionate enthusiasm about the "everyday" - the "banal" becomes the entertaining with lyrical wit and detail second only to those gutsy backing tracks. "Gap That Opened" (resurrected from the "Cooking With George" tapes) meditates on the nightmare of city driving.

*If I was rubber I could bounce right off
But I'm only left to curse
The grille that blind, approaches from behind
Ahead the funeral march and hearse*

Urban living ("City Flat"), the frustrations of life in Melbourne ("Hands Up In The Air") and the reality of touring ("Caught Between Two Towns") are all touched on by the Boom boys. Curiously, both love songs ("Bombshell" and "Love Me To Death") gesture toward the morbid. In "Bombshell" we "deliver the prey to the jaws of truth" and similarly "Love..." invites us "to go to the grave together", an approach that can only reinforce the successfully idiosyncratic style in which the band has attacked the stultifying predictability and crushing conservatism of the top 10.

As with all of their work, the new album punishes the cardrums at high volumes (for any extended period of time), but as keyboardist Greg O'Connor recently told *On Dit*, "these days we're tending to start off a little quieter rather than coming on and delivering a lead pipe over the head of the audience." Those of you who 'just wouldn't feel right' without at least 10% hearing loss will be pleased to find "Great Wall" as evil as ever, ever so slightly reworked, but still capable of killing goldfish (take my word for it).

The newest single "Her Charity" and the next obvious single choice, "Bombshell" are fairly indicative of the style and quality of the album, but tracks like "Love Me To Death" and "Sleeping Time" belie such sweeping judgements.

The verdict? The new album from Boom Crash Opera is the best Australian debut since *Do Re Mi's* "Domestic Harmony".



All Too Smooth

DAN HILL Dan Hill CBS

by Richard Wilson

Dan Hill is probably best known for his two big hits - the 70's tear-jerker, "Sometimes When We Touch", and the inspirational Rambo theme "It's A Long Road".

That his new self-titled release lacks any such monumental piece is

not surprising. That it lacks much substance at all is somewhat more unusual.

Most of the album is written by Dan The Man, and follows the time-tested and true formula for structuring pop songs of this type. To be fair, Hill's been about so long, he may have acutally had a hand in the birth of this type of bland and slick pop music.

For those who like this sort of album, better tracks include Con-

science, Blood In My Veins, Every Boy's Fantasy (a meek attempt at controversial lyrics), and the love song Carmelia, which probably comes the closest to recapturing past glory, with a catchy hook and pleading lyrics.

The album also contains a duet with Vonda Sheppard (who?) called Can't We Try.

Technically, the album is a fine piece of work. It falls down on the score of creativity, however.

Like an old record, Hill seems to be stuck in his past, forever repeating himself rather than surging forward. It may work in the States, but Australian record buyers are a little more discerning. A disappointing 4 on the Wilsonometer.

Is This Jazz?

Modern Jazz Quartet with the New York Chamber Symphony WEA

by Jeremy Phillips

The modern Jazz Quartet, ever attempting to incorporate Western classical musical forms into their music, have presented in "Three Windows" an irregular and unexciting blend of jazz and orchestral music.

In combining with the New York Chamber Symphony, John Lewis, composer, arranger and pianist in MJQ, may feel that he has made jazz more acceptable as a musical art form, but jazz needs no such justification. In fact the very essence of jazz, spontaneity and individual expression, is quite contrary to the defined and arranged nature of orchestral music.

Each of the pieces on this album seem to be a self-conscious and clumsy mixture of elements, joined rather incongruously (the title-cut in particular): a passage of classical style arrangement, followed by a couple of

jazz solos and sections which resemble more than anything else the pretty muzak of a Hollywood film score. This disjunction means that the music quickly loses any tension or interest it might have achieved (and there is little enough of this.)

When jazz does break through the generally unexciting orchestration, the improvisations are generally uninspired affairs, usually just the connection of a few simple riffs in Lewis' case. There are some interesting lines in milt Jakon's vibe work, especially in a new arrangement of the MJQ classic "Django", but the jazz playing on this album is pretty lacklustre in the main.

Confined by the rigid setting of the orchestration, the impros have little opportunity to develop beyond the bounds of the strict chords.

This album is an attempt at a serious piece of jazz composition and arrangement using the techniques of classical music, but ends up falling between two stools, being neither truly jazz nor "serious" orchestral music.

Electric/Acoustic Excellence

One Way Home The Hooters CBS

The music of The Hooters is a tantalizing mixture of electric and acoustic. The complicated balance of sounds integrated on "One Way Home" surpasses '85's "Nervous Night" in its dynamism and texture. While lesser bands may have moved away from their "roots" toward a more commercial sound to maintain the success of a debut album, The Hooters have, if anything, reclined, making a mockery of the second album syndrome.

Along with John Cougar Mellancamp, The Hooters stand at the forefront of the revitalized approach to traditional instruments and sounds in American music. The band moves in and out of rock and folk/country modes with complete ease and credibility. Principal songwriters Bazilian and Hyman are capable of the ballad and the anthem, rendering both with symbolism, a touch of surrealism and the appropriate musical accompaniment.

The important difference with Mellancamp is the lack of socially or politically oriented material within the lyrics. They are, with the exception of the title track, love songs of diverse persuasions, although this is not a point of criticism.

The single, "Johnny B", sets the

mean for the whole album. There are tunes both more and less catchy, with both a greater and lesser acoustic component and an equally varying degree of rock and folk passages.

"One Way Home" will be a hard act for them to follow.



More Than Just Another Prince

On Dit talked to Jill Jones, the voice behind "Mia Bocca", and the face behind the clip. MATT GIBSON reports on her new album.



For simplicity of conceptualization, Jill Jones is immediately penned in with half a dozen or so other female artists that share a common musical ancestry with Prince. The temptation to label her 'his' product and discard her just as quickly will be an unfortunate reality.

Arising from the mid-west of parents she saw in frequently, music was neither a habit of her youth nor a goal of adolescence.

"I never really had much contact with them when I was young. They were pretty individual people and they wouldn't have pushed me either way."

Spotted early by Prince as a vocally talented individual, she was more a product of herself than of him, her career beginning as a stage and studio singer to earn money to keep her in college. Joining Teena Marie for her '81 tour opening for Prince, she became acquainted and it was he that encouraged her to continue, using her on "1999" and the film "Purple Rain".

Recording intermittently for several years, the decision to turn full time to album production was a painstaking one. In part, the album was merely one project among many in the future.

"I like music, I love it. But the pressure of having hits and all of that, I don't like, even to think about because that sort of thing takes away the artistic side of it, and if there is any way I can continue to do that and continue to be a visual artist, whether it be on stage or in movies as well, I'd be perfectly happy with."

Having studied variously acting, painting and sculpture, she is perhaps a more visually inclined artist. Her first video being an extension of that as well as a cinematic master piece.

"I worked (on the video) with Jean Baptiste Mondino, and he has a great eye and great insight into people. He knows me very well. It kind of frightens me to think that he knows me that

well. (The video) was mainly his idea but I would say that only after he knew and had spent time, with me."

Not that she took the album flippanantly, working hard on the material to achieve diversity.

"There was a lot to choose from and I didn't want to be limited in what I presented. I like to sing all kinds of different things, even opera, so I didn't want to get tied into one style or image."

And does, in fact, she have a desire to go beyond the essentially pop medium of the current work.

"Maybe, if I'm approached I might try, but as long as it keeps me challenged, as long as I like singing it it all really depends on the phase I'm going through at the time because I'll tell you that that album that I did, there was a definite feeling I was feeling when I decided to select all those songs. I was feeling very vulnerable at that time in my life and quite moody. Who knows what the next ones will be like because my whole mood has changed. Not my opinions, but my moods."

One particularly uncomplimentary reviewer simply rejected her as a figment of Prince's imagination, as a guinea pig for his musical experiments. Yet such an evaluation is facile. Co-producing the album with

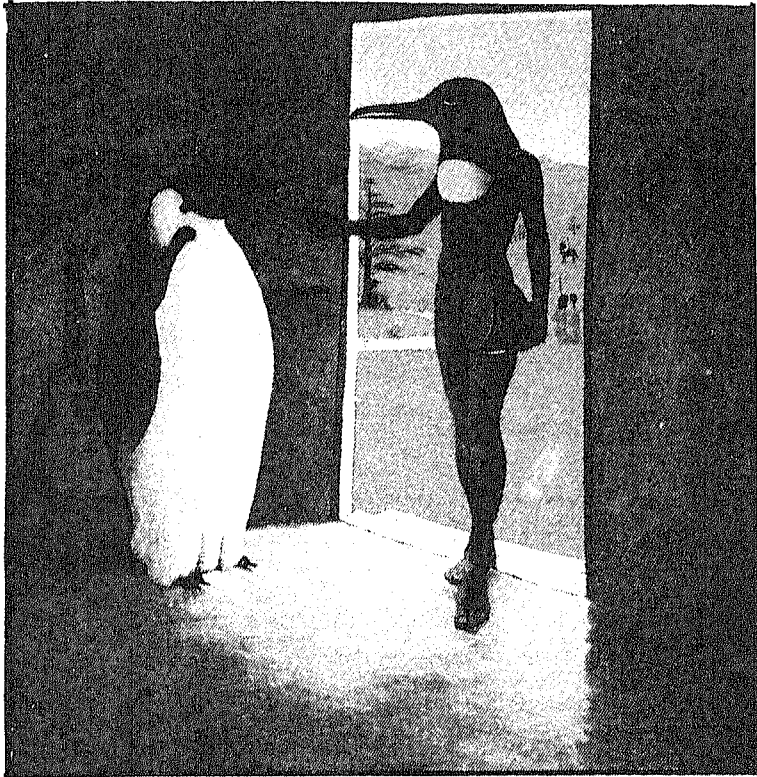
David Z and writing most of the material suggest something quite different.

"Even if people want to say 'guinea pig' or whatever. I have a tendency to say "I did my share of the album and what's said is said on the album. People are going to believe what they want no matter what you say, being secure with what they've said and their attempt to justify it. I think its a bit unfair to be that way. It's very narrow minded and I think that once you've heard the album and you hear and know I can sing...."

I find it ridiculous. I saw that review and I'm glad that you either love me or hate me. I don't want anyone to be in between with me. He hated me and I was like "Wow, this guy hates me! I think this is cool" I was really kind of excited about it."

True to her word, she can sing and the album illustrates some of her vocal ability. From the controlled screams on "All Day, All Night" the power on "Mia Bocca" and the jazz infused, soulful acrobatics of "Baby, You're a Trip".

Whilst Prince co-writes four songs, its her own, self written material, mostly slow ballads, which are more memorable, including the occasional piece of orchestral composition. A clone indeed!



Avant-Penguin

PENGUIN CAFE ORCHESTRA
Penguin Cafe Orchestra
EG thru Virgin

by Richard Wilson

The recent acquisition of the British EG label by Virgin is great news for listeners of alternative music.

With the vast resources available to them, Virgin can now distribute and promote in Australia a whole range of acts whose names we had barely heard of 12 months ago.

One of the biggest recipients of the increased distribution has been *Penguin Cafe Orchestra*. First we got two tastes of their work on the wonderful compilation "Angels In The Architecture" released last year. Now Virgin has released locally the ensemble's self-titled second album, which was originally recorded back in 1981, and contains a collection of pieces recorded between 1977 and 1980.

The Penguin Cafe Orchestra is basically Simon Jeffes, who writes and produces the material. A loose association of musicians playing a wide range of instruments compliment Jeffes. He describes their

work as "new traditional music".

The album is fascinating in its diversity, be it in the light and whimsical "Air Á Danser", the happy sounds of the beautifully-titled "The Ecstasy Of Dancing Fleas" or in "Telephone And Rubber Band" which, as the name implies, is composed mainly of telephone beeps and rubber band twangs.

The token use of percussion and a rhythm section generally is a nice change from the pulsing 110 b.p.m. of current American dance music, but it does lead to some bare patches in the album. The pieces with percussion as an integral part are generally the better ones, such as the "Dancing Fleas" piece, and the brilliant "Walk Don't Run", which is as close as this lot will get to producing a catchy single.

The use of the electronic instruments to produce sounds and noises rather than carry the songs themselves is also a pleasant change.

What we have is a group of musicians whose outlook is not to bury the past, but to learn from it. The result is a musical hybrid of both that is sometimes attractive, sometimes empty, but never boring.

to be fully characterized as one) or Suffering Fools (one of the rare tracks that actually flows through its duration, due partly to a different relative mix of guitar and piano).

Throw in The Emperor (a tongue-in-cheek song based on 'The Emperor's New Clothes' children's story) and Target Practice, with a funky bass line that really hits the spot (if you think that's a bad pun, you should listen to the song), and you've got a very good album.

The whole concept of the album revolves around Astley's violent fear of flying, a fear he calls 'a monster of my own creation'.

An insight into Mr Astley's confused mind comes in the lyrics of Better Never Than Late.

*"I had my foot hard down on the floor
and although I was going no place
The sudden loss of power at 100 miles an hour
Left its mark, see the lines on my face"*

Fortunately though, the plane lands safely...

*"My feet are back firmly on the ground
My head is still in the clouds
My problems are all drowning in the duty free I'm downing
- Who is the master now?"*

Eric Clapton, master guitarist and recording artist in his own right, helps out. To Astley's credit, rather than let Clapton's appearance overwhelm him he takes it in his stride, and adds it to the overall brilliance of the album. My choice of record of the month for August.

Rare Astley

**EVERYONE LOVES THE PILOT
(EXCEPT THE CREW)**

Jon Astley
WEA

by Richard Wilson

Everybody Loves The Pilot is a rare album indeed. Fresh, innovative, entertaining to use just a few often-used, but in this case richly-deserved, adjectives.

Jon Astley is a troubled man. His manic mentality is reflected in the stop-start approach to songwriting. Play a nice chord, hit a nice note, then stop dead, only to start up again an instant later with an off-key note and cymbal crash. In addition, Astley's poem-lyrics come across coated with cynicism and dark humour. The quirky single, Jane's Getting Serious is a good example of all this, yet surprisingly it's one of the slowest tracks on the album, which manages to maintain a fairly hectic pace throughout.

One is amazed at the diversity of the album, be it in The Animal (similar to Jane, but with a powerful brass line), I Want To Dance (a confusing song with a 'Wall of sound' chorus and heavy, screeching guitar in the breaks), Jumping In The Deep End (an alledged ballad, but which never slows down sufficiently

Wylie Almost Delivers

IF I LOVE YOU
Peter Wylie
Virgin

by Richard Wilson

As multi-dimensional Mighty Wah! founder Peter Wylie's debut solo LP comes closer to release, we are subjected to another single from it. Called "If I Love You", the song supposedly reflects Wylie's change of style from guitar-based pop to electronic music, still retaining the hooligan element of rock 'n' roll. "It was time us hoodlums got hold of the technology instead of being Canutes," he says.

Unfortunately, it appears Wylie has embraced the electronic sound too hard. The song is expertly produced, but lacks the punch Wylie

used to have in days and albums bygone, very much like ex-Pink Floyd Roger Waters' catchy but rather limp Radio Waves song. Lack of punch is not the only similarity between the two songs - listen to the chord progressions of the two verses carefully....

The B-side, Never Fall For A Whore, overcomes many of the deficiencies of the A-side. Produced by Zeus B. Held (who has worked with Killing Joke among others) it marries the two styles of music beautifully, in addition to building to a powerful crescendo.

I'm not too sure what to make of all this though. I think I'll reserve final judgment until I hear the album.

For Connoisseurs

THE NO COMPRENDO
Les Rita Mitsouko
Virgin Records

by Alexander Grous

The second album from the french duo of Catherine Ringer (singer) and musician Fred Chichin. Mostly sung in French, it is 'new wave' type material sounding at times like David Bowie's early work.

Ringer makes records in between making porno movies, and likes both occupations with the same fervour. Both crazy eccentrics, their music is for those who like the 'artistic' and different flavours of independent material: strictly no SAs-FMers.

"C'est Comme Ça" is quite affable material, and this album could take some time to like: First listen can be vacant. Not bad, for the connoisseur rather than the trendsetter.

LITERARY ESCARGOT

PAPER NAUTILUS

Nicholas Jose
Penguin, \$8.95

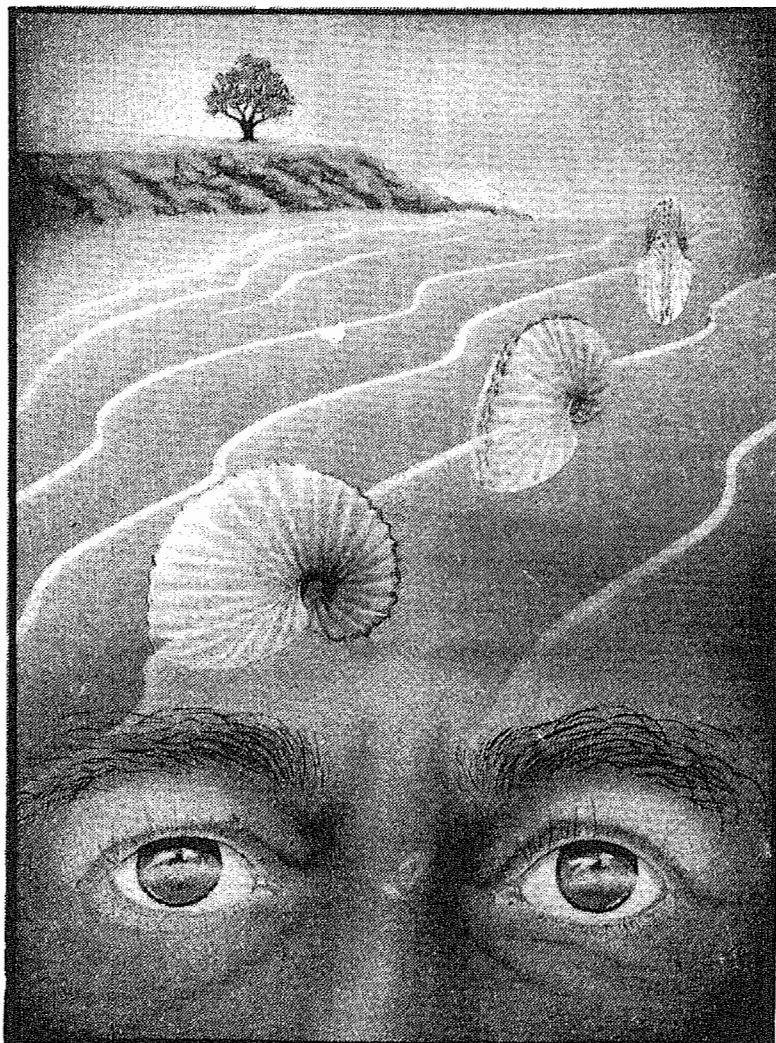
by Dino Di Rosa

"I'm interested in two opposite things," declared the author in a recent interview. "The things right outside; the very marginal, the foreign Ordinary bodies in our midst. This includes foreigners, misfits, Australians abroad, other societies. On the other hand, I'm interested in the very, very ordinary, which is in another way on the margins, because it doesn't get written about."

Nicholas Jose, a young man of 35, has had a brilliant career, or has at least a brilliant curriculum vitae. From an upper middle class Adelaide family, Jose landed a Rhodes scholarship as a student from Adelaide University, and after completing his doctorate at Oxford took a chair in English at the Australian National University in Canberra. He has lived and worked in England, Italy and China, and has contributed to journals as disparate as the *Times Literary Supplement*, *Daedalus* and *The Adelaide Review*. This has all been an armchair ride for him into authorship, and it may be argued therefore that he is eminently unqualified to write about the "very, very ordinary", which he admits to finding hard to muster at the best of times, and which is not as marginal as he says, given the works, for Australian instances, of Jolley, Winton and the like.

Earlier in Jose's literary career this did not matter so much. Short fiction, for which I suggest he has the most facility, caters more to the ordinary than it does to the extraordinary, and he has indeed strived towards this, from his own bourgeois Adelaide point of view, in his two short story collections, *The Possession of Amber* (1980) and *Feathers of Lead* (1986). Jose's background also worked to some advantage for him in his first novel, *Rowena's Field* (1984), which, even although falling into the Lawrentian trap of being narrated by its heroine, had the satiric good sense to ironically declassé privileged Australians in terms of its sections, "Romance", "Therapy", and "Real Estate". Now, with his new ornate little novel, *Paper Nautilus*, Jose reveals even less instinct for conjuring up the "very, very ordinary" than he did conjuring up the inner feelings and actions of a woman.

The title comes from the cephalopod mollusk, genus *Argonauta*, a relative of the octopus. The paper nautilus is often found near the surface of tropical and subtropical seas feeding on plankton. The female of the species is different from the male in that it is twenty times larger and is contained within a thin unchambered coiled shell, whereas the male has no shell. This short lecture in marine biology is important inasmuch as it is the female of the species which figures in the novel, not only literally but metaphorically. The paper nautilus can only be got at while in the sea, and once treasured human



hands it is, like life and love, more fragile the larger in size and beauty it is. The novel is set on the west coast of South Australia, and even if the paper nautilus does not have its habitat there, this nonetheless is the motif Jose uses to describe the shattering real life experiences of the "very, very ordinary" people who originate from there.

The paper nautilus is also an apt description of the novel itself, a beautifully structured, variegated piece that, once read, is hard to grasp. *Paper Nautilus* spirals backwards in time, from the wedding of Penny Tregenza, an Adelaide private schoolgirl rich with life, in 1965; to her idyllic meeting with her eventual husband, in 1961; to her drift away from her mother towards her uncle Jack, in 1953; to her uncle's settling down after the War with his wife Kath, with and without her; to her father Peter's tragic, all too typical death in the War; and finally to her father's loss of innocence with her mother Vera before going in to the battle, from which loss of innocence Penny Tregenza was born. The paper nautilus theme will float up to the surface of the text in an attempt to prey upon the reader's emotions:

When he thought backwards he again thought of light, the sweetness and sadness of beginning for those who have seen beyond the end. The two directions of his thought, of his love, he realized, came to rest in the same place, where all his thoughts and memories merged. The place was his own beginning and ending, and also a place that would be there before and after those points of

infinite, when all that his life had encompassed, and would encompass in future, resolved into one story. He would devote himself, though some would call it denial. He would never let go the line, until it was complete. He would live his life, setting it down according to his own drifting words and pattern, like a white unfurling scroll or a paper nautilus edging shorewards one year in seven, seeking completion. Eventually it would be there. He thought of currents.

This, in its own minute way, is an ambitious way of detailing a set of everyday lives. But Jose's work is only a shell of a novel; he does not ever convincingly render the stuff of life (and therefore of literature) that, for example, John Updike can summon from his own bourgeois experiences. Jose is clearly a man of good taste and modesty. ("A book is like the paper nautilus shell," he avowed recently. "You let it float off, but you don't know where it will end up.") He has here somewhat pared down his prose, which hitherto has often strained towards the kind of symbolism that Patrick White as the only Australian can manage, but which has given Jose instead to mix his metaphors, and he uses words like "mozzies" and "knockers" to enliven the writing with an everydayness along with the poetic. But, alas *Paper Nautilus* is merely a shell of a novel, achieved discreetly and tastefully, yet with no real muscle inside. This is not to suggest that those people in Burnside and Springfield will not enjoy it as a type of literary escar-

got, and eventually their ratings went through the roof, as did the profits of 5AD. AD, however, refused to grant them pay rises, and they left. "I thought everything would come to an end when I finished there, because I thought that was my life's career...It was the first time in my life that I started looking at *The Advertiser* on Saturday mornings for a job.

"But things have built up again, and bingo! I was offered a job at AA and I'm as happy as a pig in shit!" Looking at the current radio scene, the most conspicuous success since Bazz and Pilko must surely be the rise of SA-FM. Did he foresee it? "No, not in a million years." Did anyone? "I don't think so, except perhaps Paul Thompson, the gen-

eral manager, who really had a feeling that it was going to work...But they've done it - they're roaring ahead with success. Not as much as the Bazz and Pilko days, but close to it." What about mistakes in the industry in recent years? "I think the biggest disaster has been AM stereo. Absolute total flop. I have an AM stereo in my car, and I can't really tell the difference." At the opposite end of the ratings league ladder from SA-FM lies 5AA. Have they really turned the corner?

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around and watch everybody laughing at the same time when Peter Plus was on and things like that was just a magic situation."

appreciated any sort of entertainment that came their way." During this time, Bob Francis also compered a number of light chat or quiz shows for Seven, including *I've Got A Secret* ("people would come and whisper in my ear what secret they had; it might be 'I've sat on the Queen's toilet' or something"), *Anything Can Happen* and *The Penhouse Club*.

Then came Bazz and Pilko.

"Magic times. I can't remember the exact figure, but it was the highest rating per capita in the whole English-speaking world. It was just absolutely monstrous....The ability to drive to work in the mornings, stop at a traffic light and look

Amusing and impressive

A TOUCHY SUBJECT
(Or Everything you always wanted to know about sexual harrassment but were too afraid to ask)

Little Theatre
September 4

by Helen Pickford

In the context of a wider look at the issue of sexual harrassment, the University sponsored a performance of "A Touchy Subject", with the assistance of the Union and the S.A.U.A.

The play was presented by the Vitalstatistix Women's Theatre Company, which specialises in performing plays on topical issues. Vitalstatistix were commissioned by various arts and government bodies to present the issue of sexual harrassment in an amusing and widely accessible way, and they have been touring with the play for several months.

A particularly impressive feature of the performance is that it takes a problem solving and educative approach to the subject. A variety of situations are portrayed, ranging from deliberate victimisation to unintended offence. "Typical" scenes are set up, aided by simple painted back-drops, some well chosen props, and an array of carefully stereotyped costumes. Ollie Black, Michelle Stanley and Margaret Fischer portray male and female characters complete with characteristic gestures and facial expressions, which are instantly recognisable and thoroughly plausible, if somewhat larger than life.

However, unlike the experiences of many people in similar real life situations, these characters manage to deal with most of the 'unthinkable' situations with which they are confronted. The two teenage girls in school uniforms stop in front of the gang of boys who yell and whistle at them, and ask if they have anything to say. The boys have no reply. The girls recognise that the problem is not solved, but at least they feel less intimidated.

Providing an alternative viewpoint, a 'young lad', complete with ripples, tight jeans, and black beanie, learns how to offer a genuine compliment to the girl who he has previously only wolf whistled at, and finds that she is quite happy to go out to lunch with him. In this scene, the 'genuine compliment' comes onstage in person, to coach him on how to approach the girl. Peer group pressure is personi-

lied by Mr. Wolf Whistle, dressed in grey fur gloves and foxy hat. The 'young lad', in this instance, had not realised that a wolf whistle was not an appropriate form of communication, and that his whistles had gone unnoticed amongst the many other wolf whistles.

On a more sinister note, a woman in line for a promotion is being deliberately harrassed by a colleague, who wants the promotion himself. He is caught out by the Manager (a man), and told to change his behaviour. There is a lesson in this scene for the woman involved, also, as she realises that she is not assertive enough, when being confronted by an unwelcome invitation. She is quite frank with the audience that she thinks her colleague is a 'total creep' but she finds herself smilingly putting him off with a polite 'no thanks', leaving him room to persist. The message that it is necessary for women to 'make the boundaries clear' is important, but so is the point that they should not have to deal with this type of situation alone. Sexual harrassment is also a management issue, and the implications of ignoring it are costly, and not just for the victim.

After a hesitant start, the audience of staff and students, of both sexes, gave the play a warm reception. The style of the performance was essentially cabaret, relying on overstatement, stereotyping, and an element of fantasy, over the course of a number of skits. This approach, whilst lacking in subtlety, helped to provide what was intended as a non-threatening look at aspects of sexual harrassment, whilst basing the script upon real experiences.

The play was followed by a discussion session, started off by Professor Marcia Neave, Chairperson of the Equal Opportunity Board, who pointed out that the message in the play now needed to be applied on campus. Other comments were that the play did not highlight the role of sexual harrassment laws in a direct sense, or the existence of sexual harrassment complaints procedures, as none of the scenes depicted an actual instance of a complaint being made. The personal emphasis of the play was seen as very valuable in general terms, however. It was also pointed out that the forms of sexual harrassment experienced by staff and students at universities may be more subtle, although the nature of the problems were essentially the same.

Volunteer Centre of S.A. Inc.
155 Pirie Street, Adelaide 5000

VOLUNTEER JOB

The Job: Assist Executive Director in the administration of selected projects, for example the Volunteer Referral Service, Newsletter, policy issues, National Conference (March 1988), promotion and publicity, submission writing.

The Person: Would need to become familiar with all aspects of the Centre's operations and philosophy. Could choose area they were most interested in. Would have had previous administrative experience - or a background which would enable them to move quickly into the area.

First Step: Ring the Volunteer Centre (232 0199) and arrange appointment with Marjon Martin, Executive Director, to discuss further.

maybe longer."

Whatever the problems of the moment, Francis has always applied his father's motto to his work: 'Give to the world the best you have and the best will come back to you.' To this end, he is continuing to diversify his career, including appearances in the Castrol "Oils ain't oils" commercials and the brief notoriety of being President of the Anti-Football League ("The idea was not to hate football, but not to talk about it for the rest of the week! I find conversation about football absolutely BORING.") For the future, Bob Francis is still wondering.

"I'm a sort of Walter Mitty in life: I dream of being great things, but they may never come about!"

Hamburger suffers shell shock

Hollywood has taken its aim at the Vietnam War this year producing a whole bunch of movies on the way: Platoon, Full Metal Jacket, Hanoi Hilton and John Irwin's new movie, Hamburger Hill. JOHN SHEPPARD talked to its stars, two unknowns called Antony Barrille and M.A. Nickles about Hamburger Hill.

Still suffering shell shock from the spate of recent Vietnam films, it was with fear and trepidation that I went to interview two stars of the latest 'Nam flick, *Hamburger Hill*, Messers Michael Nickles and Antony Barrille.

Donned in helmet, uniform and boots - Marlon Brando's thundering tones ringing in my ears - I began the interview after cordial greetings.

Mr. Nickles' handshake could have crushed a walnut.

OnDit: How is *Hamburger Hill* different from other Vietnam War movies?

M.A. Nickles: There's no sense in comparing any of those films, they're all completely different films, the only thing they have in common is that they're about Vietnam. I wouldn't say one's better or worse than another; they show different aspects of the war.

Antony Barrille: Yeah, like, lets use *Apocalypse Now* for an example. You do not see a Robert Duvall character in *Hamburger Hill* where that's like totally fictionalised and written: "I love the smell of napalm in the morning" - I mean, what he's going for, (John Irwin - director), is a daily basis, what these guys went through, from the learning of brushing their teeth to trying to get to sleep, I mean everything he hits on is trying to be factual more than like adding different personalities in Vietnam.

OnDit: You say that *Hamburger Hill* was a dramatization of events in Vietnam. There were plenty of people filming the war - why do we need dramatization?

Nickles: Because film, in America, in most countries, is the easiest way to touch the largest amount of people, and there's no way anybody's going to go dig in to their library and take the time to find information about Vietnam, they'd rather have it presented to them in a way that they can pay eight dollars to go and see it.

OnDit: But there was a lot of footage shot, so wouldn't it make more sense to use that footage, and perhaps incorporate dramatizations to fill in the gaps and present something like that.

Nickles: It would make more sense but it's not realistic.

OnDit: How can reality not be not realistic?

Nickles: Realistic to reaching the greatest amount of people. If you want to reach the greatest amount of people, you give them what they most often want to see. People don't go to see documentaries. They go to see big budget Hollywood movies. You reach the largest amount of people by giving them what they want which is a movie that they can go in to the theatre and pay eight dollars and eat a box of popcorn.

OnDit: So are you then, compromising the reality by dramatizing it?

Barrille: I don't think the truth is being stretched at all with film as much as it's considered a big budget rather than a documentary film, I don't feel at all that this film is "Hollywood". We had Sergeant Major O'Neil (military adviser) standing there, I mean, everything was down to the T, from stupid things like the way the shoe laces were tied on our boots, I mean we had the statistics down, the

way things were. That's where he (O'Neil) came in, he was as important to our film as our direction.

OnDit: You say it's about an actual battle, were the characters actual people, or fictionalized?

Barrille: There were really characters named all the characters we were. The writer, Jim Carabatos, mentioned to me that he feels that he's apart of every character he wrote about; he knew a Martin Bienstock, he knew a Beletsky (two characters in the film). There was an actual battle, but those guys are fictionalized.

OnDit: Why were unknown actors used in the film?

Nickles: If you had a "name" actor in this film you would go to the movie and you would know that it's a movie because you would know that he's an actor. By choosing unknowns you escape that, so you become more involved in the movie as an event, rather than just a movie.

OnDit: And just finally, how many Academy Awards do you think *Hamburger Hill* will win?

Barrille: I can honestly say this, I think that if *Hamburger Hill* came out before *Platoon* I believe that *Hamburger Hill* would have swept it, but because people are so saturated with Vietnam, I don't know if they're going to give another academy award to another Vietnam War film, honestly, but I do believe that *Hamburger Hill* is an excellent film in portraying what those boys went through.

Hamburger Hill
Academy Cinemas
by John Sheppard

Do we really need yet another Vietnam War flick? *Hamburger Hill* purports to be different in that it was based on "actual events".

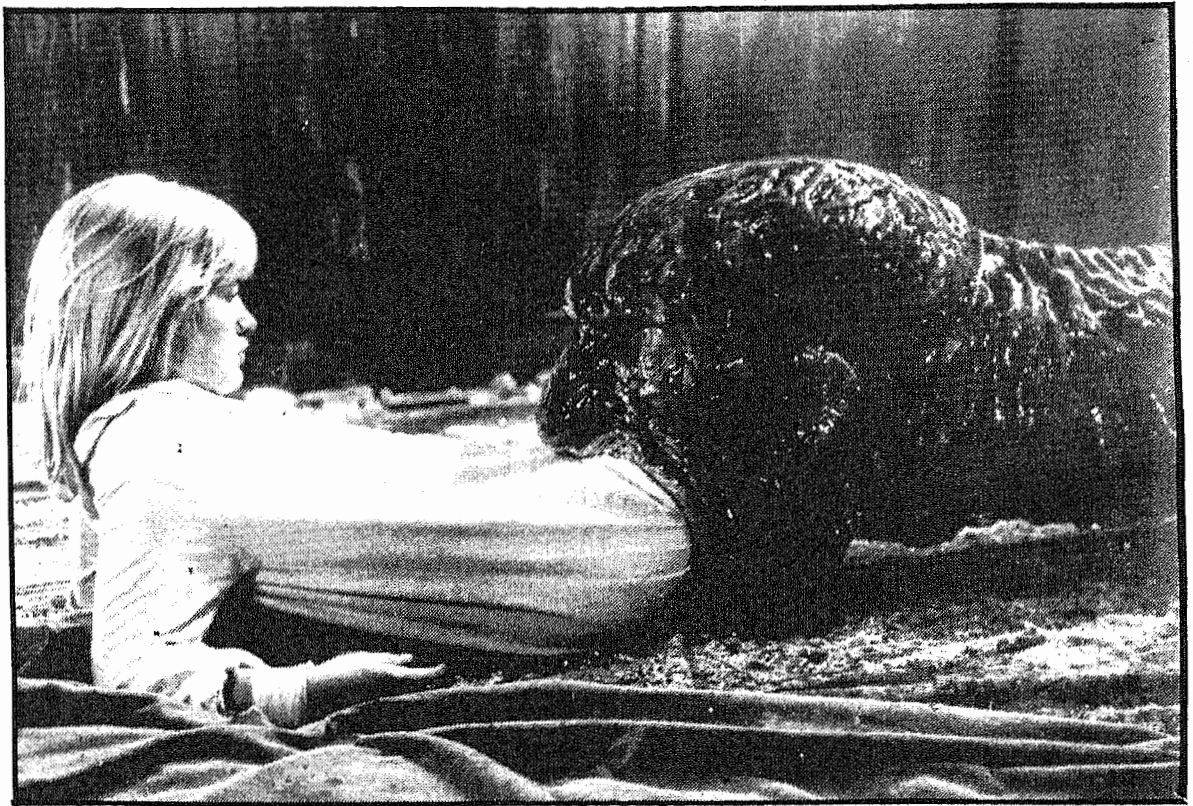
Hamburger Hill is very simply an account of a ten day campaign by a U.S. army platoon to take a Vietcong held hill in 1969. This theme is not new. It is similar to an episode of the old black-and-white WWII television series *Combat*, entitled 'Hills are for heroes.' Even more similar is the film *Pork Chop Hill* which centres on the Korean War.

Hamburger Hill deals with as many aspects of the war as it can cram in, including comradery and tension within the squad; soldiers visiting brothels and worrying about getting the clap; the morality of war and the reception the soldiers get from the people back home; guys getting their heads blown off and their buddies screaming hysterically. It's all here.

If this film is a dramatized version of certain incidents, in the Vietnam War, why need they have bothered? There were enough cameras on the scene to get it all down, so who needs a dramatization?

Then, the film is about the non-documentary aspects of the war, i.e. the human drama, it's treatment of it is melodramatic, poorly scripted, the characters are cliched and none of the subplots go anywhere.

Does all of this mean that this is what war is like or just that the film is badly made? This reviewer can't see anything in this film worth recommending.



Horror/Sci-fi sellout on Spielberg

A NIGHTMARE ON ELM STREET 3:
DREAM WARRIORS
HOYTS REGENT CINEMAS

by Sean Williams and Jamie Skinner

Yes folks, Freddy Krueger is back again! Just when you thought it was safe to go back to sleep, Wes Craven, writer and director of the original "Nightmare" film and its first sequel "Freddy's Revenge", has produced "Dream Warriors", the final chapter in this grisly saga.

No longer content with menacing one person at a time, Freddy Krueger (Robert Englund) has taken on all the remaining children of the vigilante parents who were responsible for his fiery death back in his child-killing days. These children have all experienced horrific nightmares and all have attempted to commit suicide; as a result, they are confined to a high-security psychiatric hospital. Despite careful treatment from the protective Dr. Neil Goldman (Craig Wasson), they are being killed by their dreams, one by one.

Enter, Nancy Thompson (Heather Lagenkamp), the heroine from the

original "Nightmare" flick now a

dream therapist, who recognises the "group delusion" of the tormented children for what it really is: Freddy Krueger, made horribly powerful by the souls of the children who have succumbed to him already. Aided by a sceptical Dr. Goldman (and a mysterious vanishing nun), Nancy and the children decide to fight Freddy on his own territory, entering the terrifying world of the unconscious by hypnosis and trying to outwit the dead child-killer's sadistic schemes with their own special dream powers.

The secret of Freddy's past and the means of his destruction are revealed in the course of the film; the former being chillingly in character with the nightmarish concept, the latter disappointingly banal.

The weakest link, however, is the acting, as is often the case with horror films; Heather Lagenkamp is insipid in her role as Nancy, and Craig Wasson as Dr. Goldman is a little unconvincing. He played a down-and-out B-grade horror movie actor in Brian dePalma's *Body Double* and has become a down-and-out B-grade horror movie actor after starring in this

film.

The star of the film, Freddy Krueger himself, is again portrayed brilliantly by Englund but the unfortunate aspect about his role in *Dream Warriors* is that Freddy is a lot more "real" than before. He appears more as a horrible person than a figment of the "dream world."

What the producers have tried to do with *Elm Street 3* is make a horror movie with that Spielberg-epic

approach, which is silly because their budget could never afford it. What the filmmakers are doing is making the type of Spielberg movie (*Dream Warriors*) heavily borrows from *Poltergeist II*, *Dreamscape*, *E.T.*, to name but a few) that they would like to make if they could. Hence it is an imitation of a style which doesn't work in the context of the Freddy Krueger saga. *Elm Street 3* is a sellout on a whole range of horror/sci-fi movies but is more entertaining than *Freddy's Revenge*.

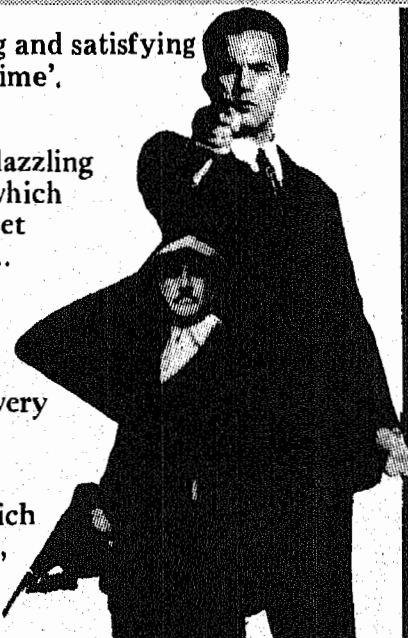
And is this the end of Freddy Krueger? I guess we'll have to wait and see.

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'The Untouchables is a dazzling display of film-making which will have you on your feet and cheering at the end... one of 1987's best'.

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KEVIN COSTNER ROBERT DE NIRO SEAN CONNERY

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SEPTEMBER

9 PERSONA 1966 Sweden. Dir. Ingmar Bergman. Liv Ullman and Bibi Andersson.
16 YOJIMBO 1961 Japan. Dir. Kurosawa
23 HORISHIMA MON AMOUR 1955. France. Dir. Alain Resnais. Guest Speaker
30 LAST YEAR AT MARIENBAD 1962. France. Dir. Alain Resnais. Guest Speaker Noel Purdon.

OCTOBER

7 L'AVENTURRA 1981. Italy. Dir. M. Antonioni. Guest Speaker Michael Baldwin.
14 BREATHELESS 1959. France. Dir. Jean-Luc Godard. Guest Speaker Dr. Blandine Stefanson.
21 HARDWARE WARS (13 mins) 1978. US.
FLASH GORDON. Space Soldiers Invade The Universe 1934. US. Guest Speaker Shane McNeill, Film Tutor.
28 VIRIDIANA 1961. Spain. Dir. Luis Bunuel. Guest Speaker Noel Purdon.

SUB-MUD SUPAFRY AND THE INNER RECIPE OF GRISTLENT

POSSIBLY BY KENTON PENLEY



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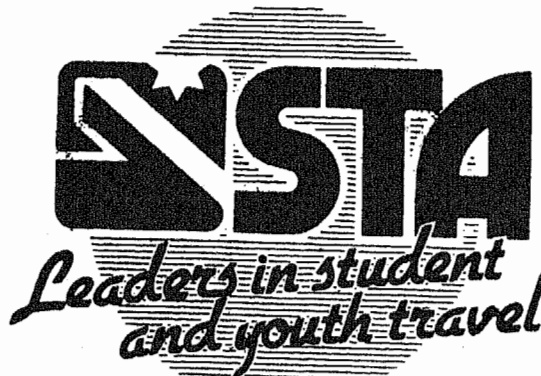


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Adelaide University:
The Arcade, Level 4,
Union House ...
Phone 223 6620

Flinders University:
Union Building,
Bedford Park ...
Phone 275 2179

North Adelaide:
55A O'Connell Street ...
Phone 267 1304

CONTACT STUDENT TRAVEL AUSTRALIA LEVEL 4, UNION HOUSE

To the University Community:

We, the undersigned, acknowledge that considerable offence has been taken to the sexist content of editions of *Bread and Circuses* in the past year. We wish to apologise fully for our actions, and undertake not to contribute to matters of this kind again.

**Neil Ballard
Jim McBryde
Peter Goss**

Editors *Bread & Circuses*

Student notices are published free on this page, subject to space. Lodge your notice at the On-Dut office, south-west corner of cloisters or drop it into one of the notice boxes in the SAUA office or refectories. Deadline for notices is 12 noon on Wednesdays prior to publication.

Spring is in the air and Student Radio is on the airwaves. As you delight in not having to shovel snow from your driveway nor wear your earmuffs to Uni, immerse yourself on weeknights and very early in the morning in some of the fine Rock, Soul, Thrash, Glam, Dance, Jazz, Soul, and Nolan Sisters that Student Radio has to offer - 10.30 pm to approx. 1.30 the next morning. So pull yourself together, get your Chemistry right and pay some attention to SUV. It's better than eating nails.

Mondit: 10.30 pm You're not hip, groovy, cool or mod until you have made Jude and Lynne's GROOVE TUBE part of your night-time entertainment.

11.30 pm Mesmerise your mind with Mary and Maddy's magnificently magical music machine - It's marvellous and m...

12.30 am Wipe yourself out with Damien, Robin and Danny on the MONSTER SURFER SHOW.

Tuesdit: 10.30 pm It's the return of that delirious duo MURRAY AND CLEM - under the title, "Adelaide can only take so much".

11.30 pm Banish those Tuesday night blues with a happy hour with Sam and Damien.

12.30 am Ilka and Josie haunt your senses with THE WITCHING HOUR but don't turn off those lights.

Wednesdit: 10.30 pm THUNDERBIRDS ARE GO from 10.30 until they stop going at 11.30 pm.

11.30 pm Bill and James are still trapped underground in the 1960s.

12.30 am Refine your culinary delights with the GREEN ONION SHOW.

Thursdit: 10.30 pm Student Radio's Michael Warner presents TOP OF THE SCHLOCK.

11.30 pm Cathy, Julia and Ilse ease you into Friday being UNDER THE AFFLUENCE.

12.30 am Matthew savagely sabotages your senses savouring the satisfaction on the sadistic SCOOTER SCAR SIXTIES SHOW.

Fridit: 10.30 pm Have some FUN WITH DIRK AND ROLAND. It does for Student Radio what The Sound Of Music did for hills.

11.30 pm Prepare yourself for Danny's BREAKFAST WITH THE BEAST - still running in its 12th big fortnight. LA smorgasbord of anything and everything. Likened to one eating every record of every record store in Adelaide and vomiting. Highlights include the heart-stopping, blood-racing, adrenaline-oozing Chess Report with Stefan; this week's Student Radio Phone Poll (86% of those polled last time wanted a Nolan Sister comeback tour); meaningless trivia spots; and the immensely popular but cruelly infamous Farnyard Mix (showcasing "alternate" versions of songs like Madonna's "Material Girl", Racey's "Some Girls" and Kylie Minogue's latest offering to the dance floor. So find out where Adelaide's real night-life is - SUV -

11.30 pm - Alternate Fridays - BREAKFAST WITH THE BEAST. In the words of Bill Collins - "I know you'll just love it".

12.30 am The best new talent since Kylie Minogue - Mario is back to end off this week at Student Radio.

For Sale:

Baby furniture: large cot with mattress, high chair, car seat, bath, carry basket. \$50 the lot or sell individually. Phone 297 0388.

The Student Christian Movement is holding a public meeting on the issue of the ordination of women in the Games Room at 1.00pm on Thursday September 24th. The guest speaker will be Aider Hall.

Lutheran Students Fellowship:

Thursday September 24. This week we are discussing 'A Student Active in Christ'. In the Chapel at lunchtime. All welcome.

Activities Week Beginning Monday, 21st September 1987

Wednesday, 23rd September: 6.00 pm-8.00 pm - MusicStudents performance in Union Bistro. FREE.

Friday, 25th September: 1.00 pm-2.00 pm - Activities Council presents "Marlene & Counterpart" funk and blues band in Union Bar. FREE - 9.00 pm-Midnight - Free entertainment with "Rockit 88".

Saturday, 26th September: 1.00 pm-5.00 pm - VFL Football Grand Final on big video screen in colour in Union Bar. Pies and passies available - 8.00 pm-Late-Student Radio SUV present "Iguana Twins", "Ugly Ugly Ugly" and "The Philistines" in Bar - A.U. Students \$4.00. Guests \$5.00.

Coming Entertainment: "Crummy Cowboys", "Preytells", "Coneheads", "Brownce McGhee", "Club Ska", "The Others", "Gondwannaland", "Just Kidding" and lots more.

3rd Term Student Talent Night: Friday, October 2nd, 8.00 pm - Late in Union Bar. Interested Performers should contact Maddy James or Barry Salter in Union Office or Union Bar (after hours). P.A. and mixer supplied.

AU Student Life:

Wed Sept. 23rd - 1 pm. North Dining Room, Level 4. Come along and share in the work of Christ in the world. Australian director of the Evangelical Alliance mission, Rev David Brook, missionary to Japan for many years, will be speaking. All welcome.

AU China Society:

Tuesday 22nd September, 7.30 pm. Union Gallery, Level 6. Coffee Shop.

Information Evening

Are you interested in going to China to study, find a job or just travel. Come along and meet people who have done these things. Find out about the various programmes and opportunities available.

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Review of the Department of English

As part of a regular program of performance reviews of departments, the University is currently conducting a Review of the Department of English.

Submissions on matters within the Terms of Reference are invited from persons interested in the Review. Submissions should reach the Secretary of the Review Committee, Mr J Pryzibilla, Vice-Chancellor's Office, The University of Adelaide (telephone 228 5236) no later than Wednesday, 7 October 1987.

Terms of Reference:

1. Review the Department's undergraduate teaching programmes, including course structures, course content and teaching and assessment methods.
2. Review the Department's Honours programmes, with special reference to the allocation of staff teaching resources at this level in relation to undergraduate teaching responsibilities.
3. Review the Department's record and practice in teaching post-graduate students.
4. Review the record of research in the Department, its quality and its international standing.
5. Consider the relationship of the Department to other areas of the University.
6. Consider the staffing, equipment, accommodation and other resources available to the Department, including its ancillary staff.
7. Examine the future direction of the Department from the beginning of 1988, pending the appointment of a new Jury Professor.
8. Consider ways in which the equal opportunity policy of the University might be implemented within the Department.

Membership of the Review Committee:

Professor F Gale, Department of Geography, The University of Adelaide (Chair)

Professor M Neave, Dean of Law, The University of Adelaide
Dr R Dare, Department of History, The University of Adelaide
Professor I Donaldson, Director, Humanities Research Centre, Australian National University

Professor C Probyn, Department of English, Monash University

J Pryzibilla

Secretary to the Review Committee

PSYCHOSOMATICS AND THE AVERAGE FISH Let them Eat Cake Edition

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