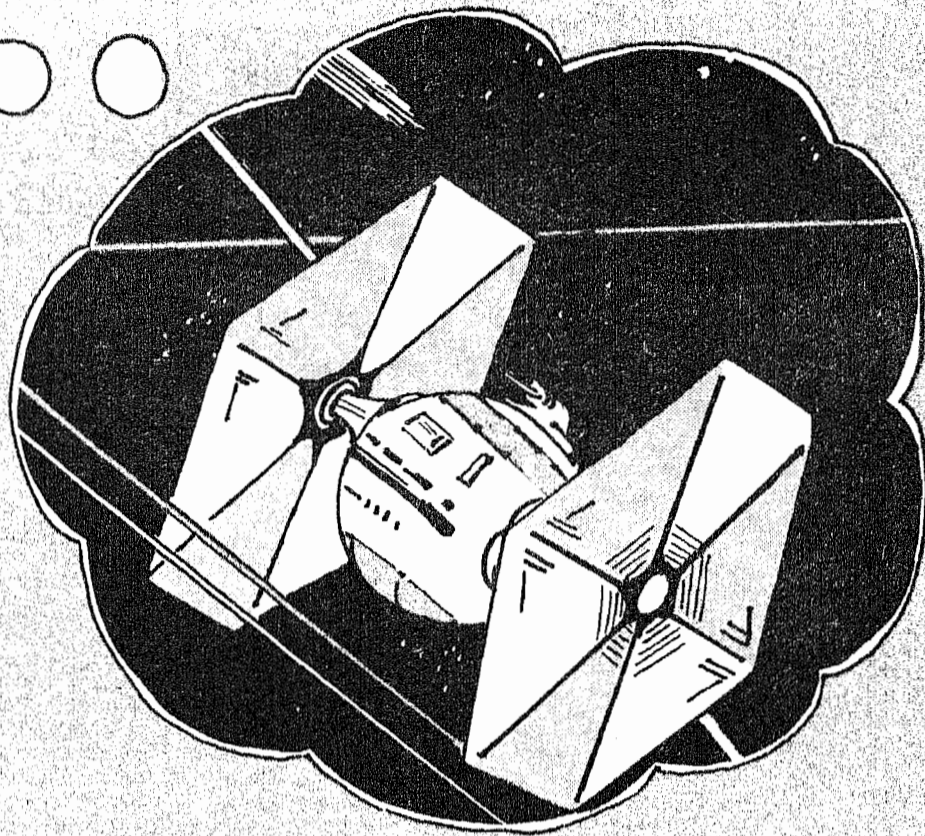


on dit



Star Wars: Why Reagan's new toy won't work

page 10

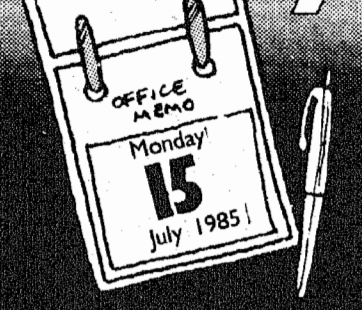


Mt Everest



Wendy Harmer

Diary



This week's activities, on and off campus, with a few garnishes. Compiled by David Walker.

Rambo and Ronny

It may be a healthy sign, but none of our readers seem to want to see the sneak preview of *Rambo: First Blood Part II* which was the subject of one of last week's competitions.

The competition for two tickets revolved, you will remember, around Ronald Reagan's comparison of himself with the Sylvester Stallone character. We wanted more appropriate suggestions for films he might have starred in and roles he might have played.

The competition is hereby extended to Thursday afternoon, in the very ambivalent hope that somebody will claim the tickets.

The twenty double passes to any Hindly Cinema movie are, by contrast, well and truly gone.

Liquid Oddity

Next Saturday the Anthropol-

ogy Society will present *Liquid Sky*, a movie to be followed by a panel discussion. Since the movie is about an alien visitation which gives a young woman the power to kill anyone she has sex with, it should be quite a little chat. The screening is part of a seminar on Popular Culture, which strains the senses if only because *Liquid Sky* is far from being the biggest box-office hit of all time.

Greasy Believers

Also apparently included in the category of Popular Culture are the *Screaming Believers*, playing in the Uni Bar on Saturday night with *Spikes* and *July the 14th*. When *On dit* wrote about them last month, Jenni Lans noted their "attractive rebelliousness ... independence and outlandish style"; their album *Communist Mutants From Space* has just been released on the Greasy Pop label, and the entire night is a celebration of the Greasy Pop cause. For those who don't know, GP is Adelaide's leading independent record company.

Our Boy Don

Remember the days when Adelaide was the Athens of the South, an exciting backwater of cultural creativity and liberal (not Liberal) legislation, when we all lived in Camelot and King Don ruled over us in benevolent, wise manner?

Those days so very long ago will be recalled this week when someone called Donald Dunstan - not, we understand, the current state governor - speaks on Wednesday at 1.00 pm in Union Hall on "Social Democracy in South Australia during the 1970's".

On dit is looking...

...for proofreaders

You can assist us to take the bugs out of *On dit*. We need people to proofread copy on Thursdays and Fridays. If you have a good knowledge of English grammar and spelling we want you now. Call into our office.

...for Academics

If something interesting is happening in your department, let us know. The little potion brewing in your lab could be the ideal subject for a story in the campus newspaper; your sociological survey might just be story material. Ring us on extension 5404.

...for Listeners

If you listen to a wide range of radio programs - rock and classical, music, magazine and current affairs programs - and you believe you are capable of writing intelligently and concisely about radio, *On dit* wants you. We need a reliable and consistent radio writer to provide a critical guide to the airwaves each week.

The successful applicant (hereafter referred to as "that unlucky sod") will be supplied with radio guides and contact numbers for additional information and will be graciously granted the opportunity to write much more challenging (i.e. difficult) feature stories on radio people and events.

You supply your own pens, paper, tranny and hearing aid.

On dit is in the south-west corner of the Union Cloisters, or you can phone 223 2685 or 223 5404.

Apology

Footlights Law Revue

In the edition of 9/7/85 *On dit* published a review of the Law Revue by Andrew Stewart.

We wish to point out that he wrote, in reference to the script, that it "certainly rarely failed to get laughter", and that this only mista-

kenly appeared as "certainly failed to get laughter".

Moreover *On dit* accepts that, in cutting a part of the review extolling various sketches and urging readers to see the Revue, the original tone of the review may have been to some extent misrepresented. In all other respects Andrew Stewart is of course solely responsible for his opinions.

Production

On dit is a weekly newsmagazine produced at the University of Adelaide. It appears every Monday during term except Monday holidays.

Edited and published by David Walker.

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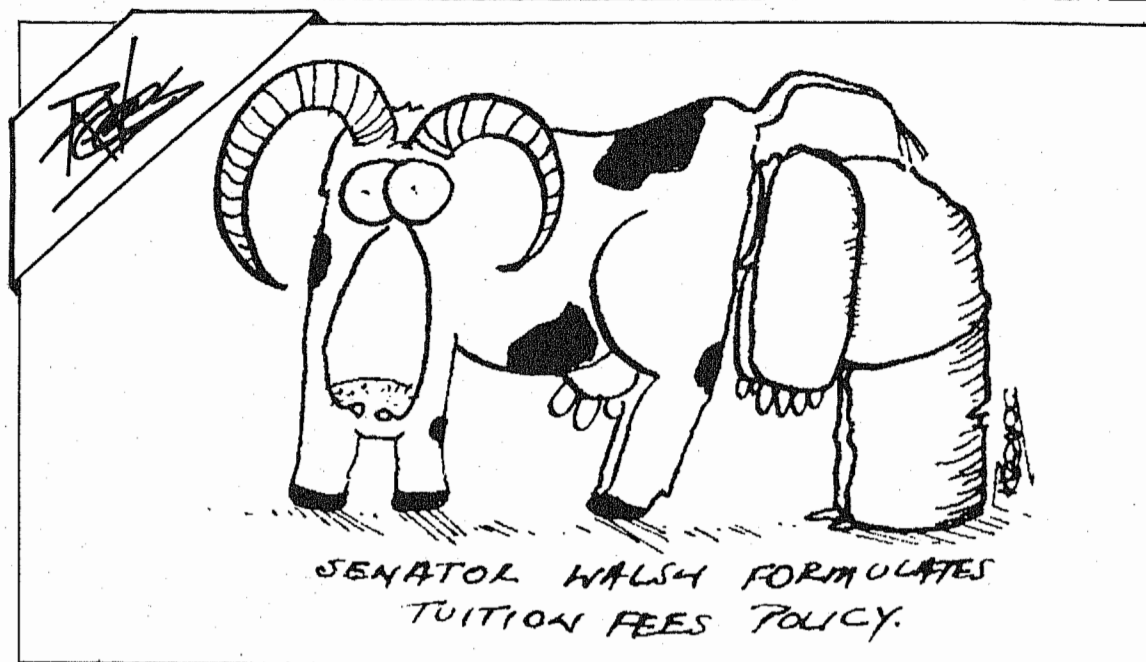
maestro), Craig Ellis and Nick Something, Peter Reeves, Peter Meehan, and that fellow who's obsessed with people's bums.

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Teaching single mothers the skills of parenthood

In a suburban house in Unley young mothers are learning to do what many believe should come naturally - that is, how to be a mother.

The Mothering Unit is a Federal Government funded family support service with a full time co-ordinator, part-time assistant and an army of volunteer and visiting professionals from various community resources.

Co-ordinator Ms Cynthia Rimell said the main aim of the unit was to equip young women with the confidence and skills to live alone with their child.

The women must be unsupported - that is not have any family or partners who can help them.

The women live with their child or children in the Mothering Unit for a maximum of six months. The unit can cope with five mothers with three children each.

When I visited, two women and the same number of babies were resident. They were preparing to move temporarily to another house while the Housing Trust completed much needed renovations and extensions to the house.

Cynthia Rimell said many of the women she saw at the unit have had poor parenting themselves and were disillusioned with the mothering image presented by the mass media.

"They all want to be good mothers and have perfect babies. When they find out they are not, they feel complete failures," she said.

"It is a very sad group. Parenting is very difficult. Having a child around you seven days a week, 24 hours a day is very difficult."

The Mothering Unit tries to change the mothers poor self image with lots of "tender loving care" - just being around when the going gets tough.

Many of the women do not know of, or do not know how to use, the many resources in the community available to help them. The unit puts them in touch with the groups.

"We teach them how to use the resources properly," Rimell said.

There are no resident staff, so the mothers are alone at night and on weekends. Rosters decide who will cook and clean. Various workshops and lectures are presented with subjects like "When to call the Doctor", "Home" "Plumbing" and "Sexuality".

Cynthia Rimell places little emphasis on counselling sessions.

"Most of our girls have been counselled to death," she said. "They need practical skills."

By being with the mothers when they prepare a meal or other household duties, the helper has a better chance of communicating and finding out what sort of help the mother needs.

"If I'm helping the girl with the cooking or preparing a budget and the baby is screaming, I can watch the mother's reaction and say

"Why is he crying?" and we can work the problem out," Rimell said.

After a family's stay is over, the mother and her child are expected to move out into a house or a flat and function as part of the community.

"We don't just throw them out and say 'There you are,'" Rimell said.

Follow-up volunteer visits are arranged and the young family is watched closely to make sure they are coping.

Rimell admits "We are not churning out super mums."

Even so, the Mothering Unit does go a long way to help families stay together. It needs help and is desperately short of volunteers.

Any woman interested can telephone Cynthia Rimell at the Mothering Unit on 271 3527.

-Jacquelynne Willcox



Cynthia Rimell with mothers

It's not always easy being mum

Every week Karen, 19, telephones the head office of the SA Housing Trust and asks the same question: "How long 'til I can get a house?"

On the Housing Trust priority list, Karen is very low. She would stand a better chance if her two-year-old daughter, Sheree, lived with her. To have Sheree live with her, Karen needs a house.

Sheree has been taken into the care of the Department for Community Welfare and is with a foster family.

"They reckon my flat is not good enough for her. In some ways it's not, but, I can't afford anything else," she said.

Housing is only part of Karen's problems.

Life as a 17-year-old mother was hard to cope with.

"I tried really hard to be a good mother to Sheree, it's not fair. I never hurt her. But I just could not trust anyone to babysit her, and my mother was always too busy with her kids to help me," Karen said.

"What really blew it was when I

took her to a disco and someone complained."

Karen admits she "she had no idea what a big job being a mother was". With no-one to help her, she felt completely isolated and unsure how to cope with the teething, feeding and sleeping problems a new baby goes through.

"If I'd known about the Mothering Unit, I know I'd still have my daughter with me," she said.

"Believe me, there is a lot to learn about being a mother. You just don't wake up one day and know it all."

Now it's \$1,400/year and loans

Walsh launches new attack on free tuition

FINANCE MINISTER Peter Walsh has re-opened the tertiary fees debate with a proposal that all tertiary students pay fees.

His new proposal includes a loans scheme for those students unable to pay fees at the time of their education.

The loans would be repaid only when a student's taxable income reached a certain point, suggested by Walsh as \$15,000.

Walsh made his proposal in a speech to the National Press Club last Wednesday titled "Budget Restraint - Equity and Marginal Choices".

Walsh's previous proposal for means-tested tertiary fees was rejected by the Federal ALP Caucus in late March.

In his speech the Minister cited a recent poll which showed that 54 per cent of people believed spending should be higher and taxes lower.

He pointed out both community unwillingness to pay substantially higher taxes, and what he called "the real poverty" of many pensioners, TEAS recipients and welfare beneficiaries such as sole parents paying private rents.

"The available evidence", he said, "suggests that as many as 200,000 children are on the verge

of malnutrition simply because household income is inadequate."

Walsh recalled that his earlier fees proposal had exempted from fees all students from families with a taxable income less than \$22,300, and had partially exempted households with incomes up to \$28,000. Those over this point were to have paid 15 per cent of tuition costs, amounting to about \$1,400 per year.

Criticisms of this scheme included the cumbersome administration required to administer it, the fact that the full exemption was less than the median income limit, the fact that taxable income was an imperfect measure of ability to pay, and the possibility that affluent parents would refuse to pay fees or avoid them because their offspring established independence.

His new scheme avoided all of these criticisms, he claimed.

He suspected that most affluent students or parents would pay the fees "up front" rather than take out a loan.

"Loans could be advanced to students by private financial institutions, with a Government guarantee," he said.

"Graduates who had taken out loans as students could be obliged to repay the loans after their tax-

able income reached a certain point - say 25 cents for every dollar of income above \$15,000, adjusted upwards for any independents."

He said that his new scheme would not result in fewer people going to university or college, because "the reality at present is not one of empty seats inside tertiary institutions but of queues outside them."

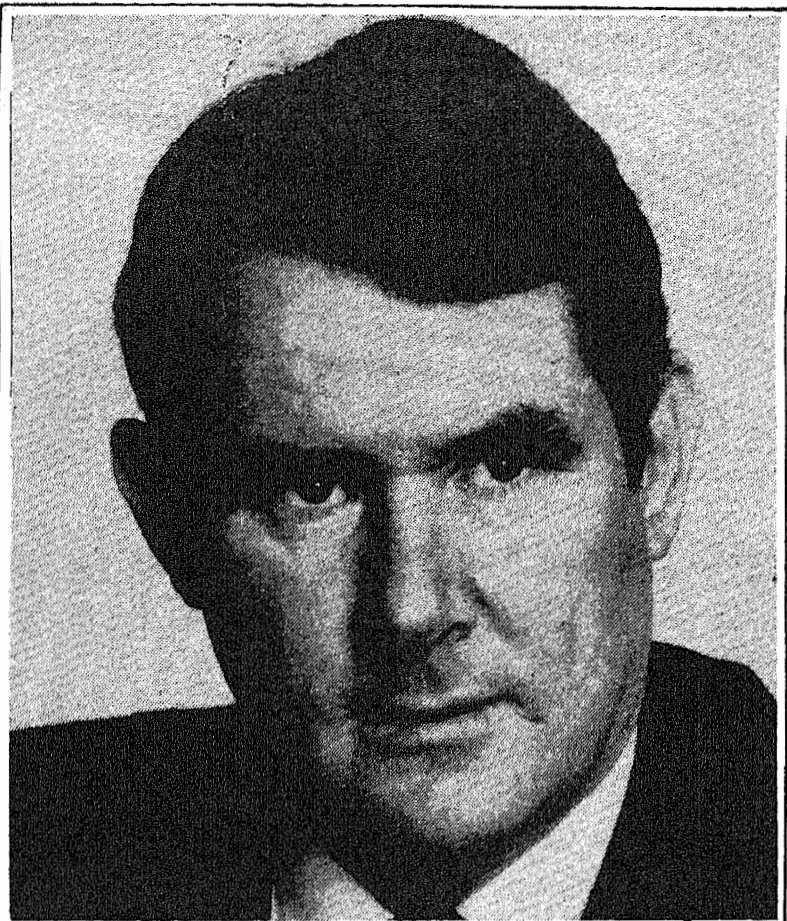
He added that "it seems unlikely that a repayment obligation triggered by a \$15,000 taxable income would be a significant deterrent..."

"Public benefit would be more than taken into account by an 85 per cent subsidy."

To those who called the measure "a step backwards," he replied that "we have a world of limited resources and unlimited demands."

In a full year of imposition, Walsh said his scheme would save \$325 million, "enough to increase assistance to pensioners and beneficiaries paying rent by 30 per cent, and to fully index both the rate and income test for all education allowances."

Students' Association President Greg Mackay expressed his "disgust" at Senator Walsh's new proposal last Friday.



Senator Peter Walsh: scheme would save \$325m

"It's unbelievable," he said. "This guy has no idea about public opinion or his own party policy. Now I suppose we'll have to go through the whole rigmarole again."

"The Labour Party seems hell-bent on making itself as unpopular as possible."

"They're desperate to slug anyone, and dollar signs light up in his eyes when Walsh thinks of tertiary students."

The most recent proposal he termed "ludicrous".

"It bases a person's ability to pay on their parent's income."

"It's making supposedly independent people dependent on their parent's income for the purpose of just one law."

Mackay plans to write letters to school principals and councils. He claims that "talk of fees is scaring poorer people" in secondary schools.

Tertiary fees were also the subject of a stinging letter printed in the Friday *Advertiser* and written by University Councillor Harry Medlin.

Medlin claims that "if tertiary fees were to be reintroduced, then the hoped-for reform would be further delayed and vulnerable parents with little or no love of learning would continue to be dissuaded from even attempting to increase the educational expectations of their children."

- David Walker

Cricket rebellion spreading?

Rebel Kiwis plan tour, says black leader

A REBEL NEW ZEALAND cricket team is planning to tour South Africa, according to a visiting black leader.

Reverend Arnold Stofile, a Presbyterian minister and official with the integrated South African Rugby Union, told *On dit* that former Australian test captain Graham Yallop told him about a tour at a private meeting at the Adelaide Cricket Club recently.

Stofile said Yallop was very "nervous and shaky" when they spoke.

Stofile met with many sports groups and individuals as part of an Australian and New Zealand tour to dissuade sportsmen and women from playing in South Africa. His visit was funded by the United Democratic Front (UDF), an anti-apartheid organisation in South Africa.

When *On dit* contacted Graham Yallop in Melbourne, he at first denied meeting with Stofile and then admitted that the two had met in Melbourne.

Yallop refused to comment on his alleged remark.

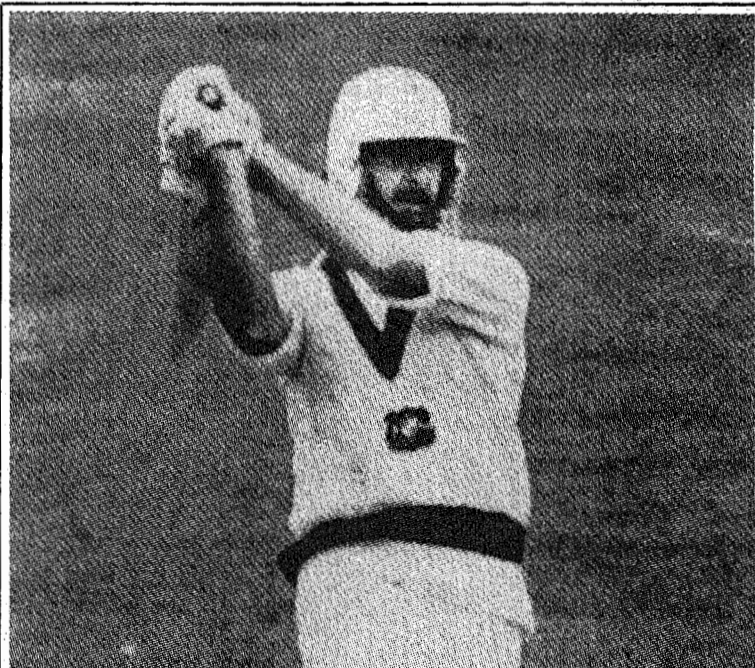
"I am not prepared to discuss it; we spoke about many things", he said.

"There is an Australian team going, so what's the big deal if a team goes from Pakistan or Sri Lanka or India ... what's the diff?"

Stofile said Yallop told him "negotiations were well under way" between New Zealand cricketers and South African cricketing authorities.

The secretary of the Adelaide Cricket Club Mr R.J. Farrell denied that a meeting had taken place at the Adelaide Cricket Club.

- Richard Ogier



Yallop hits out

Yallop: no moral choices

FORMER AUSTRALIAN test captain Graham Yallop does not believe there is a moral dimension to his decision to play cricket in South Africa.

"It (Australia) is a free country" he told *On dit* from the South Melbourne Cricket Club last Thursday.

Does he feel responsible for police arrests and four killings of anti-tour demonstrators in South Africa?

"Not really. Who is initiating the violence?" he asked. "Blacks".

Yallop said he didn't believe the

black people initiating the violence were representative of the country's 22 million black majority population.

He also said that it was ill-considered to judge affairs in South Africa unless "you've been there yourself. You don't know the situation."

Yallop would not respond to claims made by black leaders of police and military atrocities against black people in South Africa.

- Richard Ogier



Postgrad sale in progress

Postgrads on special

ADELAIDE UNIVERSITY'S Mayo Refectory became the scene of a bargain-basement sale with a difference last Wednesday when a mock auction of tutors was held by the Postgraduate Students' Association in a protest against cuts to the Teaching Fund of more than \$347,000 since last year.

The cuts mean that there will have to be larger tutorial groups for students, and that many postgraduate students who currently rely on part-time teaching for income will have to look elsewhere for their daily bread in the future.

The purpose of the auction was to emphasise the low value the university places on its postgraduate staff and the way in which postgraduates will be exploited in the face of the reduced funding.

After an initial address by Lance Worrall, organiser-researcher for the PGSA, to explain the postgraduate's plight, the auction got underway.

In a style reminiscent of a red-light special, teaching assistants were thrown in free of charge to garnish what the university seemingly believes to be the limited

attractions of a postgraduate tutor. Bidding ranged from offers of *On dits* (a bid refused much to the chagrin of our beleaguered editor) to such items as rocks, and even sauerkraut for one distressed German fellow who envisaged himself studying indefinitely as a result of being overworked because of the need to support himself whilst studying.

Although enacted in an atmosphere of amity, the demonstration successfully put the writing on the wall for both postgraduate and undergraduate students to read - that the funding inadequacies will have significant, lasting detrimental effects right across the board.

Union President, Gary Martin, a postgraduate studying for a Ph.D., was auctioneer for the event. He said the auction was a success because the satirical approach allowed students to support the cause while still enjoying themselves.

A show of hands after the event by the audience expressed nearly unanimous support for the postgraduates.

The ball is now in the University's court.

- Paul Washington

Though problems remain...

Windpower can make substantial contribution: expert

WIND IS ONE OF the two or three most promising alternative technologies for South Australia according to Dr Malcolm Messenger, chairman of the SA Wind Monitoring Committee.

Dr Messenger said at a public meeting last Thursday that wind energy could never make more than a 10 per cent contribution to the total state electricity supply but its contribution to specific areas could be substantial.

A number of problems however stand in the way of wind technology development.

Dr Messenger said the "weak link" in alternative energy is the problem of storage.

He said developments in storage were taking far longer than expected.

"To match the improvements in alternative energy technology there need to be dramatic improvements in electricity storage technology," Dr Messenger said.

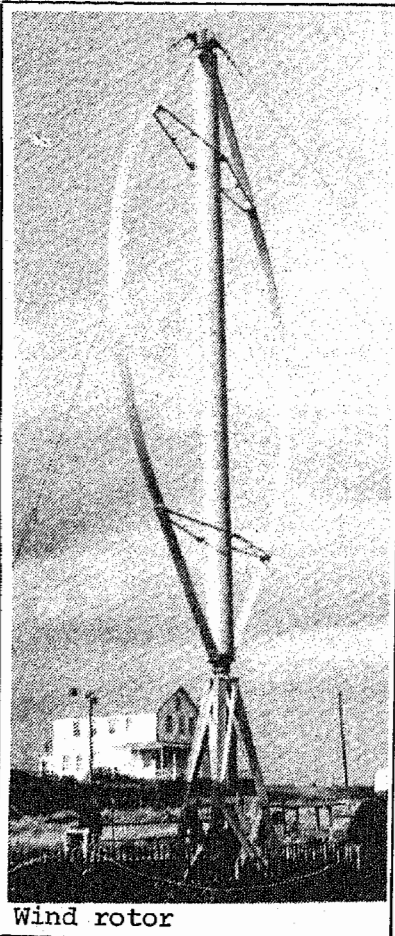
The Committee was formed just over a year ago and is made up of representatives from the SA Department of Mines and Energy, the Electricity Trust of South Australia, the Bureau of Meteorology and a consultant from the SA Institute of Technology.

The Institute's consultant, Andrew Skinner said some sites suitable for wind stations are so windy they are either uninhabitable or at least unpleasant.

Bringing consumers and wind energy together is a problem.

"Where we need the wind most it's not there," Mr Skinner said.

Mr Skinner said suitable sites for a wind station provide good exposure to a consistent supply of wind



Wind rotor

close to the consumer.

Sites should be quite large areas to accommodate a number of machines - the top of a single windy hill is not good enough.

Mr Skinner said heavy winds for 20 days of the year were not suitable for a wind station.

He said it would be much better to receive moderate winds 365 days a year.

If winds were too strong the machines are designed to shut down automatically.

According to Mr Skinner in wind energy a little more velocity equals a lot more power and so the landscape is carefully chosen for maximum velocity.

The yearly average velocity for a site should be at least 6.5 metres per second (a moderate breeze) and preferably 8 metres per second.

The Electricity Trust representative on the committee, Mr K. Webb, said energy free wind stations were not necessarily economical. Other factors such as a capital outlay and maintenance had to be considered.

Mr Messenger said much high technology wind energy equipment was developed overseas but this has to be adapted to Australian conditions.

A Western Australian company, West Wind, has adapted a Danish machine not designed to cope with changing wind directions.

Mr Messenger said a fair amount of money and a lot of time was being invested to establish a database on wind energy potential in this state.

He said the committee was taking a methodical rather than sensational approach to alternative energy. Costly equipment and white elephants could discredit the alternative energy movement.

"It's generally agreed in this state the committee is going about it in the right way," said Mr Messenger.

- David Bevan



Hot-footing it to a firewalking solution

IF YOU WATCH the semi-science mystery programs which have swamped our screens in recent years with tales of UFOs, ghost ships, the Bermuda Triangle and other such tales you will surely have come across the magic art of fire-walking.

It's a sure-fire spectacular. Some Eastern-person dressed to dazzle chants mantras and mumbles incantations and then strolls onto the flowing coals. No screams, no cries of pain escape our wizard's mouth. By a miracle of mystic mind-power, he remains unharmed, his feet unfried. These are things beyond our ken, to which western science can only bow in amazement.

Not quite. There are a number of possible solutions to the firewalker's seemingly impossible stunt, but one journalist has at least disproved that myth that the coal stroll requires one to move one's mind to a higher plane.

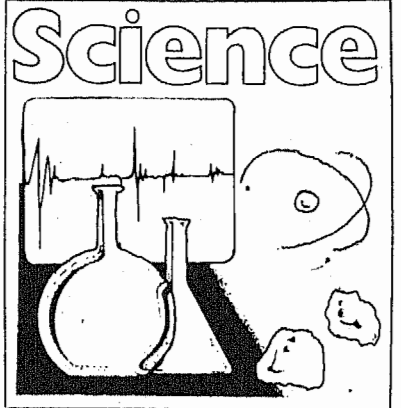
Writing in a recent *New Scientist*, Jeremy Cherfas recounts his experiences with Hugh Bromily, a Briton whose rhetoric owes much to California and whose firewalking technique involves persuading (paying) guests at his seminars that fear - such as that of walking on hot coals - is nothing but False Expectations About Reality.

Which is, of course, mere babble. Were it otherwise, than Hugh and his customers could escape unharmed from such experiences as, say, a short round of machine-gun fire, instead of merely keeping their feet warm in the most spectacular of fashions.

Sherfas, having endured his host's psychoramblings about Fear and Human Potential, trod the coals himself. They glowed, he walked, and he has not had to be hospitalized.

"At no point did my feet even feel warm", he reports. "The most curious sensation was that the coals crunched and seemed to squeak underfoot."

No one disputes that the coals are hot - probably 650 degrees C. But Cherfas theorizes that the trick of fire-walking is all to do with char-



David Walker

coal's low thermal conductivity. Charcoal releases its heat very slowly. That's why it stays hot so long. If a firewalker's feet start out cold, as Cherfas's did - he and his fellow firewalkers stood around on cold, wet grass before their experience - a walk across hot charcoal will not warm their soles to the 45 degree C. at which skin burns.

What Hugh Bromiley forgot to tell his seminar when he was instructing them on False Expectations About Reality was that expecting hot things to necessarily transfer heat quickly is a very false expectation indeed. "Put a frying pan on the coals and step on that," writes Cherfas, "and your feet would be rapidly seared."

Another thinker has his own theory. London's Professor John Taylor thinks that wet feet stepping onto charcoal will soon acquire a layer of ash which insulates them. As the water evaporates, he adds, the soles are further insulated by the Leidenfrost effect, that phenomenon which causes drops of water to skate about on a hot metal barbecue plate.

But after all the theorising, was Cherfas so certain of his safety when he first put a foot into the fire? Not at all. He was "distinctly nervous". And getting to the other end safely was "a triumph".

It's comforting to find that knowing the science doesn't prevent enjoyment of what remains a remarkable, if quite explicable, activity.

Inside the women's ABC

WOMEN IN THE MEDIA have yet to achieve full equality with their counterparts, according to ABC *National* reporter Helen Vatsikopoulis.

Vatsikopoulis was speaking as part of the "Women's Week 1985" programme of events. She highlighted some of the problems faced by women in the media generally, and in the ABC in particular.

"If you look at women in the *National* ... there are no women producers. Women just stop [being promoted]. I can't think of any women executives."

Women have, however, made significant progress in the ABC: of the five cadets inducted last year, four were female.

And of all the television stations, Vatsikopoulis preferred the ABC, for it prided itself on being an "Equal Opportunity Employer".

Even so, "One of the best things to happen to the media is [Chan-



ABC's Vatsikopoulis

nel] 0-28 as migrants, and migrant women especially, have normally been ignored as a viewing audi-

ence. "Things are changing."

- Graham Lugsden

The nuclear drought

BY NOW ANYONE concerned with the question of nuclear disarmament will know about the "nuclear winter", the cooling-down of the planet after a hypothetical atomic war blows into the atmosphere vast clouds of dust and gas which block out the sun's warming rays.

But it seems that most of Australia may be hit worst not by the cold of a nuclear winter, but by that old enemy, drought.

Results of computer modelling of smoke dispersion at a recent Melbourne science workshop suggest that Australia and other southern climes are indeed going to be hit hard by a nuclear winter even if we should escape the worst results of a direct strike.

The computers tell scientists that if nuclear war arrives in a northern spring or summer the warmth will loft smoke from Soviet, European and North American targets to heights of up to 20 kilometres, after which it will drift south, too

high to be washed out of the air by rain.

As the smoke spreads southwards it will cool down the land surfaces whose heat would otherwise fuel the monsoons, drying out much of southern and southeast Asia, an outcome even more disastrous than the expected 10 to 15 degree temperature fall.

And Australia, too, will dry out as it cools down. Most of Australia could withstand a temperature fall (although Tasmania weather will suddenly become positively Antarctic) but local agriculture will be severely affected by the drop in rainfall.

It will, in short, be the drought to end all droughts.

The worst of it is that Australia, with its large food surplus, is one of the countries likely to be least affected by a nuclear winter. The highly-populated areas of Asia and Africa will suffer far more.

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The dilemma of rape

AUSTRALIA'S CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM has always been geared to protecting the defendant, and has rarely required the defendant to prove anything.

Law Department Deputy Chair Kathy McEvoy believes that it is this concern for the defendant "to which the greatest resistance is shown in trying to alter the definition of rape."

Kathy McEvoy spoke about the proposed rape law reform at the Little Cinema on Tuesday.

At present a Crown prosecutor of a rape charge, the Crown must prove penetration, identity, consent and with more difficulty, the belief held by the defendant.

McEvoy believes that the element of consent is essential in a charge of rape. To allow the defendant to say he honestly believes that consent exist denies the importance of consent.

The victim, as a witness, would have to prove the defendant dishonest, "and that, of course, is very difficult to do" said McEvoy.

Four options were presented to the government last year. According to McEvoy, the suggested reform to the definition of rape will likely be a variation of one of those options.

"The suggested reform may be that the Crown has to prove on the balance of probability that the

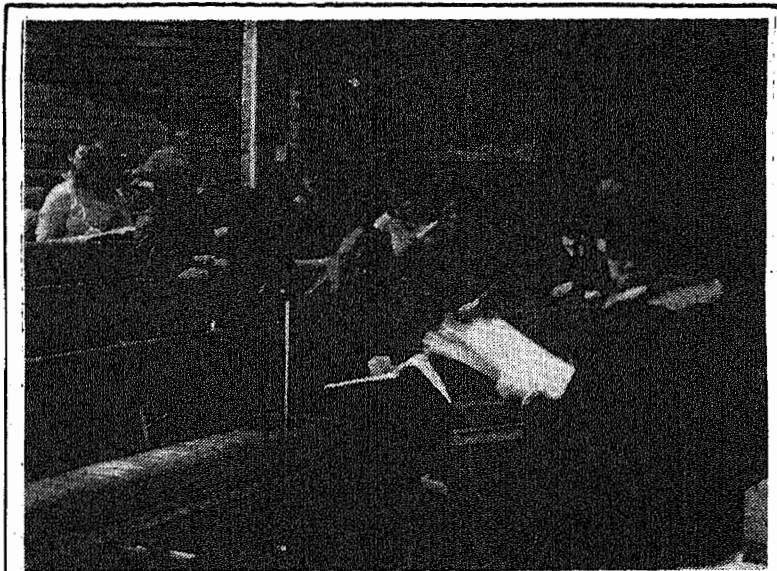
defendant's belief wasn't honest", she says.

This is "quite a significant variation on the law as it is."

But she adds, "it's certainly an alternative from the suggested recommendation", which would require the defendant to prove the reasonableness of his belief and not just its honesty."

The major problem with the rape law reform is that "it is very unusual for any criminal provisions to require the defendant to prove anything."

"If we reform the definitions of rape so that you're requiring defendants to have a reasonable belief as well as an honest belief,

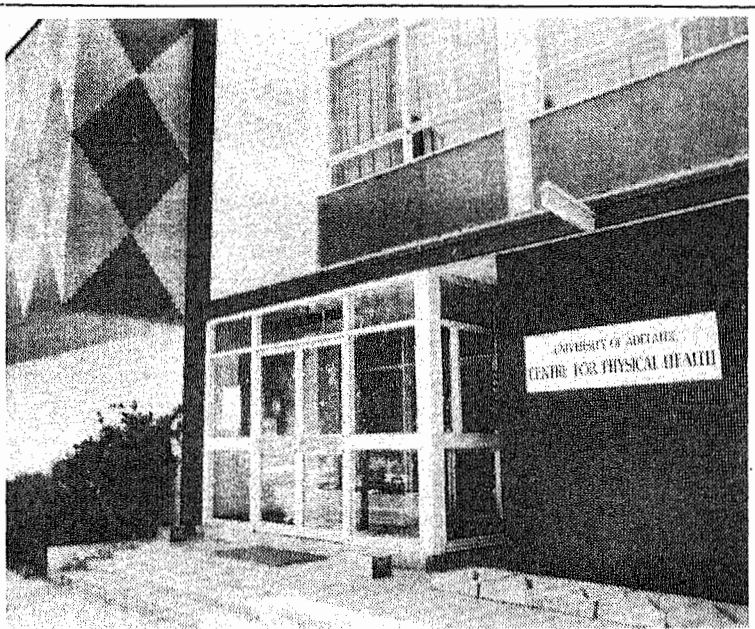


you're denying to the defendant defense which many people think is perfectly reasonable."

Although the reforms have not yet been decided upon, it is

interesting to note that South Australia is the only state where a married woman, whether living with or separated from her husband, can sue him for rape.

- Sue Blaby



Mackinnon Parade: \$15 membership?

Uni's charges force clubs out of Gym

MORE SPORTING CLUBS have been forced out of the University Gym in order to offset new fee charges being introduced for use of the facilities.

Previously both squash and fencing clubs have left the Mackinnon Parade Centre. Now volleyball, tae kwon do and baseball clubs have also decided to find alternative facilities because the Uni Gym is charging them more.

The issue began back in 1983 when the university administration made funding cuts deeply affecting the Gym, properly known as the Centre for Physical Health.

Since then the funding situation has deteriorated with the University administration still unable to provide financial assistance and the Union refusing to bear the brunt of gymnasium costs just because of university funding cuts.

It has become a fight between these two bodies, with the sporting clubs caught in the middle.

Union President, Gary Martin, and the Union Council believe it is the responsibility of the University to carry out promises made back in 1977 in a special detailed report concerning the Gym.

The University's report said it would continue its financial assistance to the gym so that the "Sports Association [will] have access to the facilities at a level no less than currently enjoyed by them."

Yet it seems that circumstances have changed since 1977 and according to Colin Pickering, Sports Association General Sec-

retary, "there is no doubt that the Centre is in dire financial straits as a result of the increasing costs that the centre is being obliged to meet given the limitations of funding from the university".

As a result the gym is being forced to charge the clubs, where services had previously been provided free of charge. This seems to be the only way for the gym to continue operation, says Pickering.

Colin Pickering explains "there is one proposal and that is the students who want to use the centre next year will be charged a fee which will be in addition to the statutory fee somewhere in the range of \$10 to \$15 annual membership."

It is apparent that even this solution will cause some problems - such as the possible decrease in the number of students using the gymnasium.

"Next year the university plans to increase charges to staff members, to graduate users and to introduce fees to students, and from those three additional sources hoping that the target of \$235,000 will be met to keep the centre open," says Colin Pickering.

The Gym is approximately \$60,000 short of total funding needs and it therefore seems that this will have to be met by students, staff and sporting clubs.

All that remains now is for the three bodies involved, the University, the Union and the clubs, to play the 'waiting game', to see how this financial crisis will be resolved.

- Alison Mahoney

Shut up about TEAS and look at the "absurd" dole: Howe

PEOPLE ARGUING FOR increases in the level of education benefits should examine more carefully where the money for such increases is going to come from, according to Social Security Minister Brian Howe.

He believes the government must first concentrate on providing an adequate level of benefits for the young unemployed with the funds available to it.

And he has foreshadowed government changes to the structure of education allowances to relate them more closely to age rather than the type of course pursued.

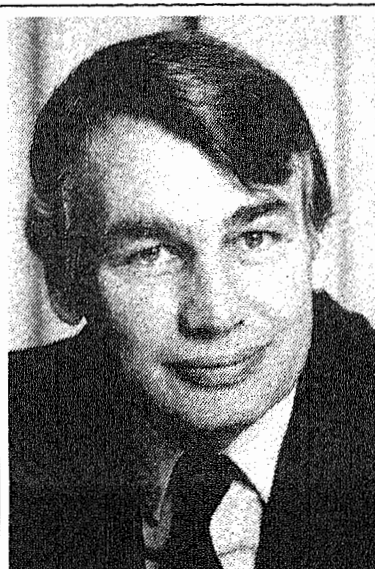
Speaking to a Young Labor audience last Thursday on the topic of "Income Support for Young People", Howe said he was "concerned that those arguing for a common allowance [i.e. an education allowance equal to the dole] are prepared to allow redistribution between those on the unemployment benefit and those receiving education benefits."

"Unlike young people in education, those in the workforce have been expected to stand on their own," Howe said in his speech.

"In the immediate term the young unemployed have a greater need for adequate income support to help them find jobs and they need jobs to find."

Howe called the current level of benefits to sixteen- and seventeen-year olds - about \$50 per week - "absurdly low".

Recalling the ALP's stance when in opposition, that TEAS should be raised to the level of the dole, Howe said this concept had "some



Brian Howe

support in Caucus".

"But I have reservations.

"The unemployed have only government benefits to support them." Out of these benefits, he pointed out, they had to find money for the necessities of job-seeking, such as clothes and a telephone.

"Those in education have government income support, and the government also pays for the cost of their education."

Howe, while stating that the theoretical basis of current payments was that those in education under the age of 25 had some parental support, admitted that this assumption was "somewhat

unreal."

The removal of family allowances for those over the age of 18 contradicted this assumption.

In his speech, Howe denied that the low level of education benefits was discouraging people from seeking higher education.

"The evidence suggests that, on the whole, income support is not a significant factor in young people's choices about education or work."

Training, he said, was more worthwhile than education when considering where money should be paid. The government's highest priority with young school leavers "lies in the direction of traineeships" as proposed in the Kirby Report.

"Those out of school", he said, "are often pissed off with the educational system."

At the same time Howe admitted that "existing [education] allowances don't always meet the levels of support students need to survive on.

"The government is coming to the view that education allowances need reshaping.

"It would be better to pay education allowances according to the age of the student and not determined by the type of course which the student is enrolled in.

"A rationalised system of education allowances will go a long way towards improving incentives for students to continue schooling."

Howe added that "my assumption is that tertiary fees is not going to come in."

- David Walker

World leaders give way to gurus

IF 7000 "sidhas" can do what they say they can do, President Reagan and the Soviet leader Mr Gorbachev may have to cancel their planned November summit conference.

There will be nothing much for the world leaders to talk about because the sidhas will already have dealt with the nuclear threat, crisis in the Middle East, social breakdown, economic recession, crime, infectious diseases, traffic accidents and even depressed world share markets.

Sidhas - practitioners of an advanced form of Transcendental Meditation - say they can purify the collective consciousness of the world.

And 7,000 of them, including five from Adelaide, were in Washington from last Monday to do just that.

The chairperson of the Adelaide Maharishi College of Natural Law, Ms Susan Germein, said 7,000 was the square root of 1 per cent of the world's population and this number of sidhas meditating together would produce harmony and balance around the world.

"Research studies carried out on previous 7,000 assemblies using

government and business statistics, showed that violence decreased, accidents decreased and economies boomed on a global scale," Ms Germein said.

"In January 1984, we had an assembly in the American State of Iowa and some pretty amazing things happened.

"During the time of the assembly, the American stock market showed a marked increase with the Dow Jones index rising by about 50 points.

"The incidence of infectious disease in the US decreased by about 25 per cent, there were decreased traffic fatalities and violence in Lebanon dropped off markedly.

"Patent applications in the US rose by 15 percent, which indicated an increased level of creativity, and there were other general indications of increased social orderliness."

A smaller sidha assembly in NSW in January 1983 broke the Australian drought, Ms Germein said.

According to Ms Germein, the advanced meditation practiced by sidhas "optimises brain functioning in the individual" and "develops perfect mind-body co-ordination."

"This has a harmonious effect not just on the meditators themselves but also on the people around them and their environment."

People involved in Transcendental Meditation were a broad cross-section of society.

The five sidhas who left Adelaide last week for this week's Washington assembly, for instance, were a lawyer, a hairdresser, an architect, a teacher and an estate agent.

They will not be raising any specifically Australian problems for the assembly to meditate upon, Ms Germein said. And what does Ms Germein have to say to those who are sceptical about the effects of meditation?

"We expect there will be several indications of increased harmony over the next couple of weeks, so people should watch for these indications in the Press, especially in the period of the assembly, from July 8 to July 18.

"When conventional approaches to world peace, on the level of economics and politics are failing, we've got nothing to lose by trying this..."

- Terence Cambridge

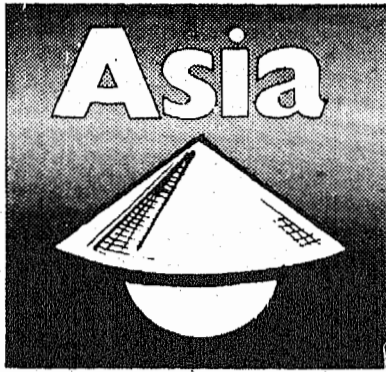
ASEAN shadow boxes around Pol Pot

THE OFFER OF "proximity talks" to the Vietnamese over Kampuchea was probably the major outcome of last week's annual ASEAN conference in Kuala Lumpur.

The talks, proposed by Thailand, would have involved Hanoi, the anti-Vietnamese resistance forces headed by Prince Sihanouk, and representatives of the current Vietnam-backed government of Kampuchea.

Given the inclusion of Pol Pot in the process, Vietnam's speedy rejection was hardly surprising.

Foreign Minister Thach told *Time* magazine just before the conference: "We demand the elimination of Pol Pot. That can be accomplished by the withdrawal of aid from China. In return we will agree to pull our forces out of



Robert Clarke

Kampuchea simultaneously.

"We do not ask that Pol Pot be killed, he can be exiled in Beijing or in Bangkok or in Spandau jail ... perhaps he can open a bar." He suggested that once Viet-

namese troops had withdrawn, Kampuchean President Heng Samrin and Prince Sihanouk would work out a transitional power-sharing arrangement.

Malaysian Prime Minister Dr Mahathir, in the keynote address to the conference, called for an elected Kampuchean government based on the "reasonable accommodation" of all interests.

All of which is in the way of shadow boxing. Neither side has fundamentally changed its position. And a shift is unlikely, given the relative strength of Pol Pot within the coalition forces, where his troops number about 40,000 as against approximately 8,000 under the command of Sihanouk and former Kampuchean Prime Minister Son Sann.

In fact, the ASEAN offer itself is probably something of a stunt. Last year anti-Vietnamese forces in the UN secured record support in the annual vote on the question of the Kampuchean government.

No doubt the ASEAN ministers had this year's vote in mind and can now go to New York and be able to show an offer made to, and rejected by, Hanoi.

The ASEAN Conference was the 18th since the group was founded by the purposes of non-military collaboration at the height of the Vietnam War in 1967.

The organisation has grown to include six non-communist nations of South-East Asia - Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia, Singapore, the Philippines and Brunei.

IN MANILA further pressure has

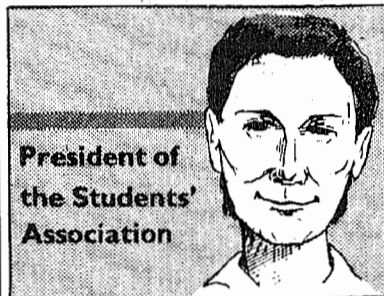
been applied to the beleaguered Marcos regime by the revelation that the President, his wife and their well-placed cronies have stashed investments worth tens of millions of dollars overseas.

The story was broken three weeks ago by reporters on an American paper. It was predictably ignored by the government press and was picked up only by *Business Day* magazine.

Since then one minister has offered to resign and opposition groups have called for an enquiry.

The next step would be to move to impeach the President but this would have no chance of success, with opposition members comprising nowhere near the two-thirds majority of the national assembly required.

Deceit turns to reality in 'despicable' document



President of the Students' Association

Greg Mackay

THE JUNE MEETING of the University's Education Meeting proved to be a torrid event. The focus of the meeting was a paper prepared by the Deans of the ten "North Terrace Faculties", entitled Compact II. Compact II is a new recipe to aid the University in adjusting to continuing cuts in the real level of funding.

To the uninitiated, three questions should spring instantly to mind.

- (1) Where did Compact II originate?
- (2) What is the substance of Compact II?
- (3) What are the implications of Compact II for students at Adelaide University?

In 1975, the Federal Government signalled that funding to the University tertiary education sector would be reduced in real terms over an indefinite period of time. Since that time, funding to Adelaide University has decreased steadily by one per cent per annum in real terms. It was not until 1981 that the University implemented a full proposal to address the Federal decision made six years prior.

The first Compact of Deans, ratified by the Adelaide University Council in 1981, identified the problems associated with the contraction of Adelaide University. The primary aim was to ensure that the burdens of contraction were distributed equally across all areas of the University. The success of the 1981 Compact is referred to in the preamble for Compact II.

"...The Deans recognise that the 1981 Compact was formulated at a

time of budgetary crisis and that it involved some significant deficiencies. It also contained inequities..."

Revelations such as this; led to the evolution of Compact II.

One valid criticism of the new Compact is the lack of consultation, especially with students. As expected, students will again be required to bear the brunt of this extensively researched(?) "equitably balanced"(!!!) proposal.

There was no opportunity for student input into a document that will affect the quality of postgraduate and undergraduate education on this campus for the next decade. The final irony is that the Deans do not want to contemplate alternatives and they will only stand by the Compact recommendations in their entirety. (Political Blackmail on Campus???)

It should be noted that some Faculties have used this to implement impalatable policies that could not gain support in their own right. The glaring example in this category is the Law quota cut from 150 to 120 for 1986.

The Postgraduate Students' Association has begun the campaign against Compact II with their "tutor auction" in the Mayo Refectory last Wednesday. They will be affected as much, if not more than undergraduate students by the dismantling of full-time tutorships and the continuing depression of part time teaching monies. For some postgraduates, the income derived from these sources is the financial bridge they require to sustain themselves.

The continuation of cuts to part-time teaching monies is the most despicable aspect of the whole package.

In 1984, when the University announced it was cutting the teaching fund by 40 per cent (about \$400,000), it argued that this would be a one-off situation for 1985 and that funding would be returned to the 1984 real level in 1986.

They lied. The full restoration of the teaching fund to the 1984 level will not occur.

Last year's deceit becomes this year's reality.

At the June Education Committee meeting the proponents and supporters of the new Compact oozed pious clap-trap from every phone, but failed to answer the plethora of questions of concern. There was no response from those who were irresponsible.

And what could they say? Could they admit that it is a lot easier to screw students whose powers of redistribution are minimal?

Could they admit that the real problem lies in the top-heavy tenured staffing profile of this University?

Could they admit that they have not got the guts to address the real problems involved?

Could they admit that they aren't

afraid to butcher and bludgeon students, while the merest pin-prick into their more than comfortable, totally secure, academic lifestyle could not even be considered?

The answer in every case is no.

The Deans will find no solution to the funding problems of this University in Compact II.

Before seeking specific solutions, they must outline the specific problems.

On a general level, the major area of concern is still the level of Federal funding. The only true long term solution is the University and its students uniting to oppose the cuts instead of merely shifting the burden between themselves. Implicit in this notion is total opposition to teaching assistanships, which have reared

their ugly head in the Compact. They have failed on other campuses and their detrimental effects on both postgraduate research and the undergraduate learning process has been well documented.

Stay tuned for more next week.



SAUA spends less but fee may rise



Finance Vice-President

Anthony Snell

In the wake of the tax summit the Government is proposing to abolish the tax threshold.

This proposal, strongly supported by the A.C.T.U. as an anti-tax-avoidance measure designed to stop income splitting, will have a detrimental effect on many students. In practical terms it means income earners will pay tax on every dollar they earn and the general deduction of about \$4,400 will be scrapped.

People earning less than about \$10,000 per annum will obviously

be most affected. A large part, or all, of their income that was previously tax exempt will now be taxable at the rate of some twenty to thirty cents in the dollar. Since many students work part time or on a casual basis would have the effect of quite drastically reducing their incomes.

The Government is, to date, not considering compensating individual students for the effects of the scheme. The Association is currently making representations to the Prime Minister and Treasury concerning the abolition of the threshold pointing out the hardship it will cause many students. Other student bodies across the country will no doubt follow suit.

The Union is currently engaged in the process of setting its budget and stat. fee for 1986. The Union uses the fee it collects to provide services directly to students such as the bar, refectories and theatres or indirectly through associated groups such as the Students' Association and Sports Associa-

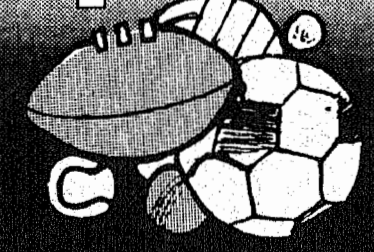
tion. The level of the fee depends, therefore, on the cost to the Union of directly providing those services and the size of the budget allocations of the associated groups. The Students' Association is budgeting to spend some \$10,000 less in 1986 than it did in 1984. This reduction was brought about by savings on AUS subscriptions and economies. The Association's budget for 1986 is about \$3,500 less than its budget for 1985.

However the Association is just one of many claimants on your fee dollar. Other areas in which the Union spends money are more unwilling to maintain the status quo or cut back on their expenditure. A very real attempt must be made by the Union to keep its fee for 1986 down.

The Union's 1986 Budget and your statutory fee will be set on Monday night at a Special Union Council meeting to be held in the Union Dining Rooms at 6.00 pm.

authorised by the Returning Officer 818034U

Sport



This weekend's results, as compiled by Moya Dodd.

Touch

Div I: Untouchables I 13, Band Aids 4. Blackfriars 6, Untouchables I 4.

Div II: Untouchables II 5, Yestredays Heroes 3. Untouchables II

6, Frying Pans 1. Untouchables III 1, WHOOP 4. Armadillo II 5, Untouchables III 3.

The A.U. Touch Club recently entered two teams in the Corporate Cup Competition run by the Adelaide Sports City. The competition varied with experience but the teams put in a great effort and were successful in taking out first and second place. Congratulations to an up and coming club.

Women's Lacrosse

A grade: Adel Coll-

ege 9, Uni 6. Scorers A. Rischbeith 2, G. Kingston, J. McInerney V. Ingham, M. Muri.

B 2 grade: Southern Districts 6, Uni 3.

C grade: Brighton 17, Uni 1.

Women's Soccer

Div 1: Uni 5, Munno Para 0.

Reserves: Uni 1, Munno Para 6.

Football

A 1: Adel Uni 26-16 d. Adel College 12-9.

Goalkeepers: A. Hancock 8, Burfield 4, Eaton 4, T. Hancock 4, Watson 2, Proudman 2, McDonna 1. Best :

Burfield, Kenny, Kimber, A. Hancock, Parker, Williams.

A 3: Pembroke Old Scholars 16-15, Adel Uni 7-12.

A 7: PAOC 20-18, Adel Uni 11-14.

A 1 Reserves: Adel Uni 17-11, Adel College 7-3.

A 3 Reserves: Adel Uni 17-6 d. Pembroke OS 9-10.

Men's Hockey

A 1: Grange 7, Adel Uni 2. Goals: Terry Smith 2. Best: M. Kew, D. Watson, K. Blythe, G. Newburn.

A 1 Reserves: Adel

Uni 2, Grange 0. B 2: Uni 2, Adelaide 0.

C 1: Royal park 2, Uni 1.

Rugby Union

Division II: A grade: Adel Uni 26 Southern Suburbs 0.

B grade: Adel Uni 20 Southern Suburbs 6.

Aardvarkelling

There was no aardvarkelling lastweek-end due to very wet grommets.

Clubs are invited to phone in results on Saturdays before 8 pm on 223-2685.

Rev. Arnold Stofile talks about...

Fighting for democracy in South Africa

Black South Africans are incensed by the mercenary decision of Australian rebel cricketers to tour South Africa, a visiting Black leader has claimed.

Reverend Arnold Stofile, executive member of the United Democratic Front, and an administrator with the racially integrated Rugby Union, said that the rebels would be partaking in racial exploitation and oppression.

He was addressing a recent CARE meeting (Campaign Against Racial Exploitation) as part of a tour of Australia and New Zealand funded by the UDF, an anti-apartheid organisation in South Africa. An old passport gave him access out of the country.

"The arrogant stance taken by the Kim Hughes Show, will entertain the people responsible for our suffering," he said.

"They will enjoy the grounds we have made green and the hotels built from our own sweat and blood, from which we have been excluded."

Stofile called recent tour-related protests at which blacks have been killed at Port Elizabeth and arrested at Cape Town "dress rehearsals".

"When the cricketers come we will stage full-steam demonstrations and there will be full-steam demonstrations by police," he said.

"Sports men and women who go to play in my country are sidestepping an obvious moral issue for money", he said.

There is no chance of a non-violent solution in South Africa, according to Stofile.

"For many years we tried to rationalize our situation with non-violence, much to our disaster."

He told an emotional audience about police rifle and dog attacks on peaceful black gatherings. A list of atrocities included burning houses where meetings were taking place, opening fire on funeral gatherings, white hospital administrations handing over wounded blacks to the police to be "killed off", and in recent weeks the special assignment of Army helicopters to monitor black townships.

Said Stofile: "We cannot stand back and be brutalized; we will fight back, we are not cowardly people"

Recent years have seen the 27½ million black majority step-up the strength of its resolve against the 4½ million minority regime.

"In the 1980's the blaze of the resistance has moved from the cities to the country towns... If people were running away from the police in 1976-80, in 1985 they are resisting them, seizing their rifles and fighting back."

Despite this increasing current the Botha government has succeeded in hoodwinking the world into believing it is reforming South Africa. So-called reforms have in fact intensified the laws of oppression.

"The government has lead the world to believe we are experiencing a period of positive reform in South Africa and a change of heart on the part of the oppressors; to incorporate black people and share with them the power. These

things are not happening, in fact the contrary is true."

Australia's mainstream media warmed to the recent repeal of mixed-marriages legislation. Rupert Murdoch's *Australian* newspaper, in an editorial entitled "A remarkable change" congratulated the Botha government for taking what it referred to as a "revolutionary step." Of the much-lauded repeal Stofile said:

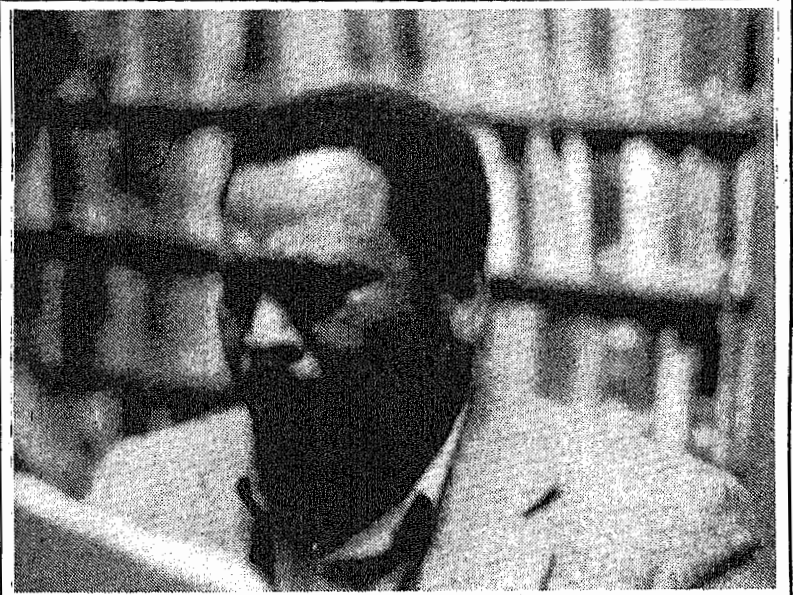
"Previously both spouses would be arrested, but the white spouse would not lose the privileges of being white. Now, new mixed couples are reclassified as coloured and have to move to a coloured township. Now is that reform?"

Stofile claimed that parliamentary rights given to blacks this year are also a farce.

He explained that the government has given "surplus black labour" the right to reside in specific areas about ten to twenty kilometres outside of the major cities, so that they can be close to their place of work. He said that the government is using black labour in the country's continuing programme of industrialization and urbanization, under the close scrutiny of white bosses.

Botha has devised a fourth chamber or "informal forum" so that these blacks can "voice their aspirations" to the white parliament. It is not a formal legislature.

This is in addition to the "Tricameral parliament" introduced in 1982, which segregates and confines coloureds, Indians and blacks onto legal homelands. Each homeland has the constitu-



Reverend Stofile

tional power "to tend to its own affairs". Stofile said black South African's call it the system of "bedroom, kitchen and lounge room parliaments."

"We talk in the kitchen while the big people take care of serious business in the lounge."

According to Stofile the Botha government is also "cashing in" on widespread confusion about terminology - especially in the area of sport - in order to deceive the world into believing it is building bridges between blacks and whites. A so-called multi-national team means that "the whites pick and choose from the different national homelands. Erol Tobias (who came to Australia with a South African Rugby team in 1981) was invited to play. When people go along and see someone like him playing they come away thinking sport in South Africa is integrated; they think that is what is happening at home," he said.

"The government is a highly efficient propagandist and we don't have the power to counter it."

Stofile said the collective force of trade unions could bring about reform in South Africa.

"We believe (that) when the

workers of the world comprehend the issues responsible for the oppression and exploitation of people" he said "then we are set for total change. A pledge of solidarity-in-action with other workers elsewhere will mean we are set for a transformation."

Sofile said that if the white minority regime was "human enough and just enough it would abdicate its authority to those people who should rightly hold that authority."

"South Africa should be thrown open to all South Africans to rule their lives on a democratic basis," he said, "but how that is going to be achieved I really cannot say."

If Black majority rule was imposed tomorrow, would there be a place for whites?

"Oh yes, the people of South Africa are fighting for a non-racial democratic South Africa. We are not as racist as the whites you know."

Reverend Stofile would not answer questions on economic matters for fear of retaliatory action on returning to South Africa. The penalty for treason against a country that doesn't classify him a citizen, is death.

- Richard Ogier

Background confirmed as a key to Law School entry

THE LAW SCHOOL is dominated by students from Independent schools.

A recent report by the Law School shows that 44 percent of first-year Law students come from Independent Schools.

This contrasts with the 17 per cent share Independent Schools have of total matriculation students.

The percentage of government school students fell from 67 per cent in Matric to 33 per cent in first-year Law.

Catholic schools contribute 15 percent of Law students from their 16 per cent of matriculating students.

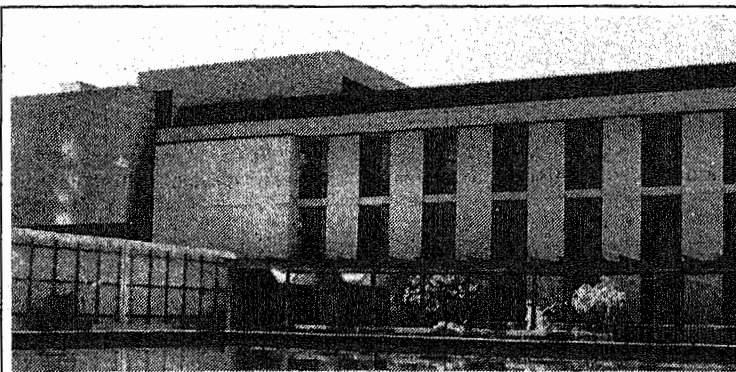
The report also reveals that 46 per cent of first-year Law students reside in the eastern suburbs, while other areas peak at 18 per cent (South: 18 per cent; North: 14 per cent; West: 9 per cent; Adelaide/North Adelaide: 9 per cent).

Approximately 50 per cent of matriculation entrants came from eighteen schools, only four of which were government (Blackwood, Brighton, Norwood and Adelaide-Marryatville also contributes some law students).

In 1985 two schools-Pembroke and Saint Peters - provided a quarter of the Law School students entering from matriculation.

Mr Simon Palk, Chairman of the Law Faculty, explained this with reference to home environments and the educational quality of these schools.

"It would appear that these factors count a lot in the very competitive angle of Law entry.



Haven of privilege?

"And as competition increases (i.e. the matriculation score goes up, say, five marks), it appears to cut out a higher percentage from government schools."

The Law School's proposed later-year entry scheme, where students spend their first year in another faculty, "should bring about a degree of equalisation in selection as school backgrounds will count less," says Palk.

"The present system is fair in concentrating on academic merit (as the only factor), but in the final analysis it can't be regarded as such, as it is taking an enormous account of school and home backgrounds.

"The Law School should try to draw from the whole spectrum of social and economic backgrounds."

Dr Russel D. Linke, Director of Academic Planning at TEASA, commented on Phillip Satchel's *Morning* on 5AN.

"The disturbing feature of the disproportionate representation in

the Law School actually masks a more serious problem. Even the students that go into Law from government schools come from a very selective group ... and it seems to be the case that Law (and Medicine is close to it), have the most extreme social-economic discrimination in their intake."

Betty Segreto, Registrar at Pembroke School, pointed to the school's position as an academic school and to their matriculation college, aimed at preparing students for University.

She also commented on the courses students from Pembroke enrol in.

"We've never had that many students that take Arts - generally a lot go into Medicine."

"We have a lot who do Law simply because their parents were in Law. Although modern children would not be so inclined to follow their parents in their career, it is amazing how many do end up in the same area."

- Ron Fergusson

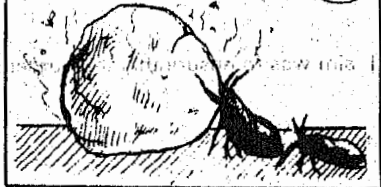
Dung beetle returns to nip Senator Walsh

Tertiary fees again, children. During the week Senator Peter Walsh appeared on the television stating that the reintroduction of tertiary fees would enable the government to provide much needed financial relief to the underfed children and pensioners of Australia.

Large sections of the public were surprised at this suggestion, apparently being unaware that education in any form has always operated at the expense of the sick and the needy. Some of you may not know, for instance, that the famine in Ethiopia was entirely due to the proliferation of institutions of higher education in that country.

Sincere congratulations should be extended to Senator Walsh for raising the tone of debate on this issue. It seems likely that his next step in raising public consciousness will be to point out that for some time universities have harboured such unsavoury activities as the vivisection of human bodies, the development of sic-

Dung Beetling



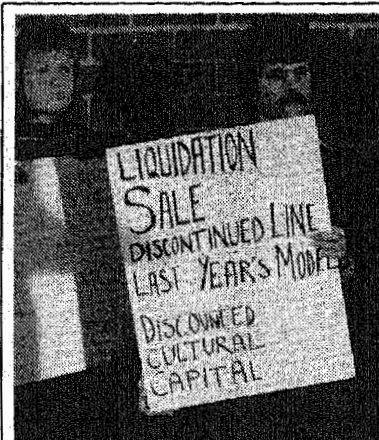
Scarabeus Sacer

kening chemical weapons and an endless round of perverted sexual practices.

In the atrocity stakes, however, Senator Walsh must be careful not to misjudge public opinion, for history shows that these are precisely the sort of grotesque activities the ordinary taxpayer is only too happy to subsidise.

Last week saw a grouping of indignant intellectual giants, namely the Post-Graduate Students' Association, to protest against funding cuts. Under the unlikely auspices of Union President Gary Martin (mental age 3½) a mock auction was held in the Mayo Refectory, to the dismay of lunching students and to the delight of the sensation-hungry media.

It was all jolly good fun actually. But one question still ricochets around my cerebral cortex. How is it that the representatives of an organisation whose members have an accumulated I.Q. of somewhere around the quarter of a million mark, cannot comprehend the workings of a simple microphone? I think we should be told.



Postgrad protest



And still on the little matter of Armageddon...

Dear Editor,
I would like the opportunity to clarify a point or two made by NDP member, Stephen Jackson, about the Democrats' stance on nuclear issues.

Mr. Jackson claimed that ALP and Democrat policies did not go as far as the NDP's. But, the Democrats' policy quite clearly involves the closing down of existing uranium mines, and repudiation of existing contracts. In Government the Democrats would ban all visits to Australia by nuclear powered or armed warships and aircrafts, and Democrat Senators have already introduced Bills into the Senate to do this. There would be no foreign bases because they would be under direct Australian control, with a guarantee that they would not be in any way involved in the nuclear weapons system.

So the comment that the Democrats' policies do not go as far as the NDP's is incorrect. Democrat policy goes still further: the creation of nuclear free zones in the South Pacific and Indian Oceans, a total ban on nuclear fuel enrichment and nuclear power within Australia, a ban on the transport of uranium or nuclear waste within the country, and a ban on the sea-dumping of nuclear waste.

In a statement earlier this year, when the NDP announced they would stand candidates in the forthcoming State election, a spokesman said that the NDP candidates would vote only on nuclear issues. I find this prospect very disturbing because, in doing so, the symptoms are addressed, and not the cause. Part of the reason we have the prospect of nuclear war facing us, apart from psychologically deranged world leaders, is the inequitable distribution of world resources, and such inequity exists to some extent in S.A. Surely such issues are worth a policy and a vote.

I have previously stated my reservations about the NDP, and do so again. I believe that they are seen as a conscience soothing way of voting anti-nuclear by members of the Labor Party who do not want to rock their own boat, but ensuring at the same time that the votes do not come to Australia's only effective anti-nuclear party, the Democrats.

In the last Federal election, the NDP's greatest effect was to split the anti-nuclear vote, thereby ensuring that all anti-nuclear representation in the Senate terminates in three years time. This is the "major impact" that Stephen Jackson must have been talking about. There is no doubt that the NDP's campaign forced more attention to be given to the issue by the ALP, but where has that got the anti-nuclear movement over all?

So, having effectively limited the anti-nuclear voice in Federal Parliament, the NDP has now split. The saddest part of all this is that the peace movement itself has become a victim. As Senator Don Chipp put it, "If the hundreds and thousands of people who, in good faith, worked and voted for the NDP during the election campaign are so disgusted with what has happened that they opt out of politics for good, then it will be a victory for the pro-nuclear forces."

Yours sincerely,
Ian Gilfillan, M.L.C.
(Australian Democrat in the Legislative Council).

Shifting the bureaucrats' bums

Dear Ed,
I would like to bring up a few points coming from Lance Worrall's article about the attacks on Postgrads' living standards.

Firstly, this attack on Postgrads is

not isolated and should be seen in the context of a generalised attack on all working people. The Prices and Incomes Award of the Hawke Government is a way of using the ACTU to police unions, and has effectively stopped any pay rises or shorter hours claims for the last two years. On top of this, the Hawke Liberal ... sorry, Labor Government is now trying to increase taxes on the poorer half of the population so that Rolls Royces and caviar can be cheaper. Naturally, any group that is poorly organised or cannot exert economic pressure is penalised e.g. student fee proposals. Any group that is organised and sticks up for its members is labelled by the press as bloody minded and selfish e.g. BLF. Postgrads and students as a whole have to take sides with the majority of Aust. workers and small farmers and say "No ... we will not accept a lower standard of living".

Secondly, I wish to take issue with Lance on his suggestion that academics take unpaid leave as a cost distribution measure. The issue is not how we divide up a smaller cake. The issue is the size of the cake. Academics have their own problems with regards to their pay rises. Our concern is that we are suffering due to education cutbacks. We are talking about a few hundred thousand over a year when the government spends over fourteen million per day on war preparation (they call it defence). War preparation is a total waste - it wastes resources now and destroys them in the future. We could build a stronger, safer Australia by educating many more overseas students, building schools, hospitals and production machinery. I don't think we should be afraid of counterposing education spending to defence spending. The link is very real and we suffer because of it.

Finally, as to how we pursue our demands.

We find ourselves in the position of any other worker in an industrial situation. We should be noisy to publicise our grievance. But when it comes down to the last time, it is economic pressure that will shift a bureaucrat's bum. We should not feel inhibited about improving, let alone maintaining, our standard of living - not at the expense of academics living standards but at the expense of the Army's killing standards.

Peter Sobey
(Mech. Eng. Postgrad.)

Is "Trot" a slander?

To the Editor,
I wish to comment on two letters that were in *On dit* last week. The ones I refer to are: "The Trots revisited" and "Is Shaun a Trotter?"

In the 1950's the words "Red" or "Commie" were used in a way to confuse, mis-interpret and divert. The use of the word "Trot" in these two letters is no exception. I find that through my own experience, that most people don't even know what "trot" is - especially those who seem to use the term so loosely. These people, instead of discussing and making clear a point, use the word "Trot" out of their own ignorance and play on other people's ignorance.

The word "Trot" is used as a slander against the Socialist Workers Party; we are supposedly 'Trotskyists', and if that means we support Trotsky against Stalin's rising bureaucracy, then yes, we are. But, I must add, that this term has little or no relevance today.

Even David Walker seems to have a had case of verbal diarrhoea as he labels any progressive thinking person as a "trot". I wonder if he knows what a "Trot" is and means?

With regards,
Lotus Cavagnino
(Socialist Workers Party member and proud of it!)

P.S. Relax, the Socialist Workers Party is everywhere.

Protesting against protest

Dear Editor,
In reply to the letter by Brendan Harradine (*On dit* 8/7/85) headed "Protesting against inarticulate mutes", in which he so guttously lashes out at a (nameless) lecturer, speaking supposedly for the "silent majority" of first year law students, I feel it necessary to point out to Mr. Harradine and draw to his attention the following facts which, in his fervent desire to slog the "academics of the myopic board who selects these articulate mutes [sic]", he may have missed.

Perhaps the learned Mr. Harradine

would find himself less "pissed off with the quality of lecturing" in the particular subject if he desisted in: (a) continually interjecting on behalf of his "silent majority" every lecture; (b) verbally abusing named academics with such literary gems as: "What's the difference between Mr X (lecturer) and a piranah? The piranah has better social skills"; and spent more time in the actual study of the subject concerned. Maybe, just maybe he would find that by dropping his vendetta against lecturers and getting down to some hard work, his understanding of that "more difficult" subject might become clearer.

But from what I have seen, heard, and now read of Mr Harradine, I doubt it very much.

A law student who has had enough

Dawn's early light (beer)

Dear Editor
Hi. Howwarya? I'm pretty pissed, myself!!! Speaking of which I wanna get more pissed. Because of this, I have had what I consider to be a beautiful idea. Just picture this:

As the dawn breaks, easy sunbeams bathe old Adelaide town in tranquil bliss. Joyful nightingales echo sweet melodies in the crisp morning air as young deer bound whimsically over the freshly fallen dew. The pale sunrise merges on the rolling horizon as the Torrens meanders aimlessly on its seemingly endless journey through the myriad of velvet foothills and onto the hedonistic pleasure of suburbia until metropolis.

Adelaide, the sleeping giant, slowly awakens from its serene slumber to the heartbeat of racing rats (in the rat-race). Many of those weary rodents are, my friends, you and I, blindly following the well-worn paths into this mild-mannered institution (alias Adelaide Uni.). Warm these melancholy souls with the nectar of paradise. We can go no further without our beloved tavern opening its stately doors with the rising of the giant.

Charrioted by Bacchus and his bards woe-begotten travellers may seek refuge from the bitter paradox of Life. Hard labour should not go

unrewarded any longer so we implore the Union to open the bar at 8.00 am. This gesticulation would satisfy the vast majority of our fellow learned scholars.

The scenario illustrated above portrays with romantic endeavour the plight of the naked student tip-toeing life's tight-rope where one step could be his last. (His/her to keep the femmoes happy).

To summarise, open the fucking bar at 8.00 am so we can get pissed enough to face morning lectures.

Yours in solidarity,
Richard Kimber
Andrew Kennedy



Aardvarkelling - the saga continues

Dear Sir,
I would like to set the record straight once and for all on the sport of Aardvarkelling. In last week's edition of *On dit*, the self-professed Aardvarkelling specialist, Mr Bidley Dirton, gave a rather misleading account of the origins and development of the sport.

While I must congratulate Mr Dirton for providing the correct spelling of the word "Aardvarkelling" (a task which a certain M. Dodd found quite impossible), I would like it to be made perfectly clear that the sport did not originate in South America, nor was it played by the Aztec kings as Mr Dirton suggested. In actual fact, the sport originated in Egypt, and was a favourite sport of the Egyptian ruler Ikhnaton, the father-in-law of the famous boy-king Tutankhamen.

During Ikhnaton's lifetime, Aardvarkelling flourished; in fact it was even a demonstration sport at the Olympic Games of 1372 B.C., but unfortunately the sport was not popular with the Greeks (who found the wearing of clothing while playing sport to be objectionable), and so the game never achieved the recognition it deserved.

The sport remained virtually unheard of after Ikhnaton's death, and it was not until midway through the 19th century (not the late 15th century as claimed by Mr Dirton) that the prominent British archaeologist, Francis Griffith discovered the rules of Aardvarkelling inscribed in hieroglyphics in a limestone relief featuring busts of Ikhnaton and his wife Nerfertiti. This relief can be seen today in the Cairo Museum.

The word Aardvarkelling comes from the Afrikaans language; it was given this name by Griffith after one of his colleagues commented that the ruckvarkellers assumed an aardvark-like stance at the hit-off.

Please Mr Dirton, before you attempt to gain a few laughs and recognition for yourself at the expense of a sport which continues to struggle to establish itself in this country, please consider those who believe that Aardvarkelling is a graceful and highly skilled sport - a sport which could well do without the adverse publicity that you gave it.

I'd like to end on a brighter note by thanking *On dit* for at least publishing the results of this season's Aardvarkelling matches - it's a start, but it's still not enough!

Yours,
Gike Mibson
SAUA (South Australian Union of Aardvarkellers)

Sociologists think that mateship is as Australian as cold beer.

On ya clobber

But it seems to be a rank and file

phenomenon. Power seems to decrease the number of mates you are likely to have.

He's no mate of mine

No. of mates $\propto \frac{1}{\text{power}}$

In fact for some Australians mateship may even be illegal.

A sad cop

Should Women's Studies be knifed?

Dear Sir,
Recently there has been much debate regarding the continuance of the centre for Women's Studies. Many letters published in *On dit* have acclaimed their approval for its continuance. Much has also been said regarding the quite savage acts in the teaching fund over the last year or so and also those proposed by Compact II. At a time when this University is facing severe financial problems, there needs to be a general rationalisation in the services and ventures it undertakes.

Instead of looking for ways in which reductions to the teaching fund can be minimised, the ten Deans of the University of Adelaide under their review of the 1981 academic staff compact decided to create a senior lecture position as the sixteenth priority for compact II. It is generally perceived that the Centre for Women's Studies offers some tangible benefit to students and overall its continuance is a great victory for students.

However I disagree. The ten Deans have been misled into believing that there is strong student support for its continuance. This is far from the truth. In fact the only students who support its continuance are a small band of feminists and a number of left activists. The average student obtains no tangeable benefit. At a time when tutors are a rare breed, I find it appalling that this University caters to the political whims of a few students, ignoring the ever increasing educational needs of the vast majority of students.

Yours sincerely,
Con

Neither barefoot nor pregnant

Dear Ed,
In reply to Alan Barron's letter in *On dit* No. 11. Mr. Barron your attitudes frighten me. I believe that people with opinions like your own are reinforcing the 'barefoot and pregnant' image of women in society.

Women certainly differ from men in that they alone can give birth to other human beings - but surely not only women are capable of "the raising of the next generations of Australians".

Or perhaps for men to be as capable they must forego the exercising of their unique masculinity - achievement of career heights! It is the belief that women alone should bear the responsibility of caring for and nurturing children that has made their situation so unfair.

If a couple decide to procreate then surely the 'family' way of arranging it would be to share the rearing. Perhaps even having the mother go back to work after the birth of the child and letting the father remain at home. Surely men no longer wish to be discriminated against by society's role models - they deserve the joy of experiencing their off-spring's early years too!

No doubt Jessica Adam's article on the 1/7/85 issue of *On dit* appeals to you as brilliant - it supports you in your efforts to perpetrate the myth that the majority of women - worry "most people" regret the extent to which the feminist movement has gone.

Mr. Barron you are right - "A woman should be free to choose whatever she desires" but why should she sacrifice work for family or vice versa - the question rarely if ever occurs for a man. Please don't try and give us your approval for having occupied wombs at the expense of occupied minds and satisfied career ambitions.

Yours sincerely,
Cathie Baldwin



Up Mount Everest

Two Australians who reached the top

Tim Macartney-Snape and Greg Mortimer were the first Australians to climb the world's highest peak, Everest - still the ultimate challenge for many climbers, it has become an icy tomb for some. ALEX HANCOCK reports.

Mention the names Tim Macartney-Snape and Greg Mortimer to most Australians, and chances are that they will stare back at you blankly and wonder what you're talking about. Yet last Monday evening these two delivered an audiovisual presentation to nearly 200 people willing to pay six dollars for the privilege.

So who are they? Macartney-Snape and Mortimer are the first Australians to reach the summit of Mt. Everest. They headed an expedition late last year that included five climbers, a film crew, doctor and newspaper reporter and a support crew of Chinese and Nepalese, and remained on and around the mountain for over two months.

Although Everest has been climbed many times since 1953, it still holds a mystique and attraction for climbers as well as the general public. For Tim and Greg

"...Many people don't seem to realize just how committed climbers in the Himalayas must be."

the ascent had great significance - it marks to a large extent the coming of age of Australian mountaineering, and to them, that means recognition of the growing climbing movement in this country.

Another attraction of Everest for climbers is, quite simply, that although not considered technically a particularly difficult climb, it is still the highest, so the debilitating effects of altitude on the body are greater than anywhere else. And to put up a major new route in the Himalaya without the use of artificial oxygen is an achievement for any mountaineer.

While Tim and Greg travel around Australia on their hectic lecture tour, the other three members of the climbing party (none of whom reached the summit) have

gone their separate ways: Lincoln Hall is busy with the release of his book about the ascent - *White Limbo* - named after a hideously unnerving though monotonous part of the climb between camps two and three. Andy Henderson has recovered from amputations of frost-bitten fingers and now has a job designing circuitry for Fairlight musical instruments, while Geof has returned to a guiding job

"Everest is, quite simply, still the highest..."

in South America, probably the most unchanged of the party.

And what of Tim and Greg? When not climbing Himalayan Giants, Macartney-Snape spends much of his time showing mere mortals around the region as a director of the Australian-based Company Wilderness Expeditions, while Mortimer (a geologist before the ascent) works as a search/rescue officer at Mount Cook in New Zealand.

One thing that always annoys and surprises Tim is that many people don't seem to realize just how committed climbers in the Himalayas must be. They seem to equate the climb to the summit with the walk to base-camp, and this he believes could be the reason why climbers tend to "bite off more than they can chew" on their first trip to the region. He and Lincoln Hall certainly did - they both reached the summit of Dunagiri back in 1978, but it cost Lincoln several toes while the rest of the group retreated.

In Tim's opinion, the only way to approach big climbs in the Himalaya is after serving a lengthy apprenticeship on the more moderate altitude peaks. Himalayan climbing is inherently dangerous, but Tim and Greg refute the notion that people can be killed up there even if they do everything right; "Ultimately [anything that goes wrong] gets back to you making a wrong decision somewhere down the line... The difference between triumph and tragedy is very, very fine - we came close to dying a couple of times."

So why do they do it?

For the thrill, to push their bodies and minds to the limit, and to ease their curiosity about extreme altitude.

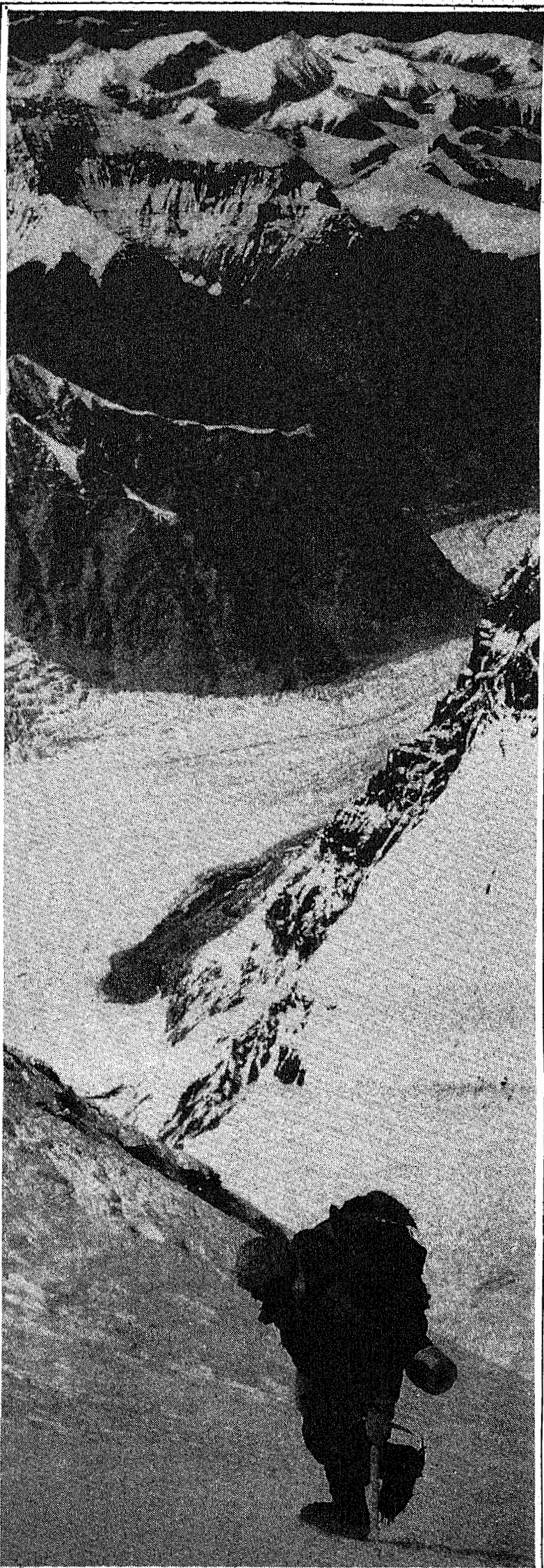
If they did it for fame and fortune they have missed out. The only official recognition was a nomination (for Tim only) for Victorian Sportsman of the Year, and their financial situation is less than buoyant.

Their current lecture tour is no doubt a result of this lack of money, and the performance they give is a memorable one for the money. It follows graphically their journey to the area, through the various regions of China and Tibet, and then a dramatic step-by-step account of the ascent itself: the relative luxury of the base camps, before the exposure and precarious nature of the bivouacs on the mountain, the excitement, danger and disappointment, the boredom of acclimatisation, the bitter cold and searing heat, and finally the

"The difference between triumph and tragedy is very, very fine - we came close to dying a couple of times."

elation of success were vividly brought to life by the commentary and the superb photographs.

But perhaps the most moving and startling part of the presentation came near the end, when Macartney-Snape played back a tape recording he made when he was just 300 metres below the summit, then completed at the top. Even if you ignored what he was actually talking about, the sheer physical distress that he was under tore apart any romantic illusions one may have had. To hear his convulsive gasps for breath and retching cough as he spoke as quickly as his respiration and altitude-impaired nervous system allowed bought home to everyone the will-power, fitness and small degree of lunacy needed by anyone attempting to reach the roof of the world.



An Australian at 7,600 metres

Semen Donors Required

Healthy males who are prepared to donate semen are required by the Fertility Clinic at the Queen Elizabeth Hospital for use in the artificial insemination program. Prospective donors will be required to sign a form indicating that they have not had male-to-male sexual contact or have used injectable drugs of addiction. The clinic has rooms at the Medical School, Frome Road, and at the Queen Elizabeth Hospital for the collection of samples. Incidental and travelling expenses of \$15 per donation are paid. If you are interested and wish to find out further details please ring 45 0222 ext. 7310.



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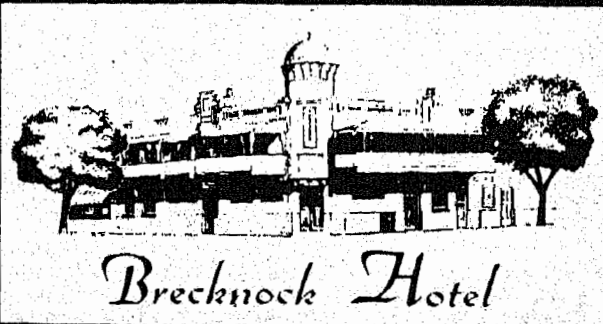
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Holes in the Star Wars shield

From the White House has come "Star Wars", President Reagan's plan to abolish the threat of nuclear war by giving each superpower an invincible shield against nuclear weapons. But can such a shield ever be constructed safely? In this briefing paper, the Union of Concerned Scientists says no.

In March 1983, President Reagan offered the vision of a shield against nuclear attack so effective that it could replace deterrence as the basis of western security and render nuclear weapons "impotent and obsolete." He called for a major national effort to realize this vision through the development of new defensive weapons capable of intercepting and destroying Soviet ballistic missiles in flight. The US administration's proposed Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) is a five-year, US \$26 billion research, development and testing program to lay the groundwork for construction and deployment of missile defenses.

The Problem of Missile Defense

The SDI raises a host of questions about the technical feasibility and strategic wisdom of missile defense and recalls the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) debate of the late 1960s.

Unlike the earlier ABM efforts, however, the new program focuses on futuristic weapons operating in space - hence the "Star Wars" label often applied to the SDI. The proposed shield would consist of several layers designed to intercept missiles during different phases of their flight (see Figure 1). The key to success is the first layer, which would attempt to destroy Soviet missiles in their "boost phase," interception is critical for three reasons. 1) the number of targets is much smaller than in later phases of the trajectory (since multiple warheads, decoys, and other penetration aids have not yet been released); 2) the booster rocket is a much "softer," more vulnerable target than the re-entry vehicles it releases in the post-boost phase; and 3) the booster rocket flame offers a strong infrared signal that greatly facilitates target identification and tracking.

If "Star Wars" weapons failed to thin out an attack drastically in the boost phase, the subsequent "midcourse" and "terminal" layers of the missile defense would face an unmanageable problem. In midcourse, the defense could be confronted with hundreds of thousands of objects, all of which would have to be tracked and intercepted, since discrimination between warheads and decoys would be impossible in the vacuum of space. Terminal defense, while possibly a feasible means of protecting individual "hard" targets such as missile silos, is fundamentally unsuited to a comprehensive territorial defense.

The Union of Concerned Scientists has conducted a detailed technical analysis of the prospects for Star Wars defenses, emphasizing the principal technologies being considered for boost-phase interception - directed energy weapons such as lasers and particle beams, and "kill vehicles" that would home in on their target missiles.

The UCS study concludes that there is no realistic hope of achieving the president's goal of an impenetrable defense against nuclear attack.

Moreover, the attempt to develop such a shield will have dire consequences for the arms race and for strategic stability, leaving both the United States and the Soviet Union secure in the end.

The proposed defensive weapons of the SDI suffer from a combination of inherent technical limitations, intractable basing

problems, and susceptibility to Soviet countermeasures. The Pentagon's own chief of research has conceded that the total missile defense called for by the president would require breakthroughs in eight separate technologies "equivalent to or greater than the Manhattan Project" that produced the first atomic bombs.

Even if individual technologies could be developed to the needed performance levels, fashioning them into a workable, deployable, and survivable system would pose insurmountable difficulties.

The system would be immensely more complex than existing weapons and could never be tested under realistic conditions.

In addition, it would have to be fully automated, responding instantly upon warning of attack without presidential involvement, given the very short reaction time available for boost-phase interception. Yet the defense would have to work with near 100 percent reliability. It would have almost no margin for error because even a minute "leakage" rate would mean hundreds of nuclear explosions on western targets - and millions of fatalities - in the event of a large Soviet attack (see Figure 2).

Basing Problems

The problem of basing is particularly daunting. A boost-phase missile defense must operate in space, creating three deployment options. The system could be 1) based in space on orbiting battle stations; 2) based on the ground, with mirrors in orbit to reflect its laser beams to Soviet missiles rising from their launch sites; or 3) "popped up" into space when a warning of a Soviet attack is received. None of the three schemes appears workable.

Orbiting battle stations could be placed into low orbits, at an altitude of several hundred miles, or in geosynchronous orbit at 22,500 miles. In the first case, a very large number of battle stations would be needed, since only a small fraction would be in position over Soviet missile silos at any given time. UCS has estimated that a low-orbit defense would require several hundred chemical laser weapons. Simply launching this system would cost tens of billions of dollars; more important, the weapons would be extremely vulnerable to Soviet attack. In geosynchronous orbit, fewer weapons would be needed, since they would remain in fixed positions relative to their targets on earth. But these weapons would have to operate at an enormous and quite infeasible range. An "excimer" laser in geosynchronous orbit, for example, would require a sighting telescope some 100 to 150 meters in diameter - twenty or thirty times larger than the Mt. Palomar telescope, the largest in the United States.

A ground-based laser, favored by President Reagan's Science Advisor, George Keyworth, is no more promising. UCS has analyzed an excimer laser weapon whose beams would be reflected by a mirror in geosynchronous orbit to other mirrors in low orbit, and then to Soviet booster rockets.

UCS estimates that the electric power bill alone for this implausible system would be \$40-110 billion, even if the Soviets made no effort to counter it.

The "pop-up" scheme has been proposed as a basing option for the x-ray laser weapon, favored by the physicist Edward Teller. Such a weapon could not be based in the

United States, however, because of the curvature of the earth and the short time available for boost-phase interception. For example, a pop-up missile launched from Alaska would have to reach an altitude of 2000 miles before it could "see" missile fields in Siberia, and by then Soviet rockets would have completed their boost phase. As a result, the system would have to be based close to Soviet territory, probably on a new fleet of submarines created for this purpose. Even then, it is doubtful that sufficient reaction time would exist. Moreover, this basing scheme would be vulnerable to Soviet attack and would create major difficulties for command and control.

Countermeasures

The slim hopes of overcoming such problems disappear altogether in light of the countermeasures available to the Soviets, who would certainly take any action necessary to defeat a US defense that would, if successful, disarm them. All of the proposed Star Wars defenses are susceptible to countermeasures that are cheaper and better understood than the defenses themselves. Soviet responses could include:

- An offensive nuclear buildup designed to saturate and overwhelm the western defensive system. This could include a proliferation of real or decoy missiles (decoys would lack warheads and guidance systems but would still have to be tracked and intercepted by the defense), or the placing of additional warheads on existing missiles (thus increasing the effectiveness of those that penetrate the defense).

- A buildup of warhead delivery systems, such as low-flying cruise

missiles, that would circumvent space-based defenses.

- Shortening the boost phase of Soviet ICBMs by giving them more powerful engines. This would reduce the already short reaction time available to the defense, perhaps to as little as one minute. In addition, by designing their missiles to complete the boost phase while still inside the atmosphere, the Soviets could defeat those defensive weapons that are unable to penetrate the atmosphere. These include the x-ray laser and particle beam weapons.

- Protection of booster rockets from the effects of beam weapons through hardening, shielding, or rotation.

- Attacks on the defensive system itself. Space-based weapons and components (such as mirrors) would be highly vulnerable to attacks by "space mines" or inert objects such as sand or small pellets. Ground-based components would be subject to attacks from submarine-launched ballistic missiles and from cruise missiles. Targets could include ground facilities for battle management, rockets and basing facilities associated with pop-up weapons, and communications and control stations. Well-executed strikes of this sort, in advance of the main offensive missile launch, would probably disable the entire defense.

Strategic Implications

The Strategic Defense Initiative will carry heavy political, strategic, and arms control costs. These costs would weight against development of ballistic missile defenses even if the technical prospects for such systems were much

brighter than they are.

The most obvious casualty will be the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty, the most important arms control agreement to date and the foundation of all efforts to impose limits on offensive nuclear forces.

The ABM Treaty flatly prohibits the development, testing or deployment of space-based missile defenses or components. Although the administration claims that the SDI can initially be carried out within the terms of the treaty, planned technology demonstrations will at the very least push the United States to the edge of noncompliance. As such, the process of erosion that already threatens the ABM Treaty will be accelerated, precluding serious attempts to resolve issues of Soviet compliance that have been raised by the Reagan administration.

A major US missile defense program would also stimulate a new round of the arms race and undermine the already bleak prospects for new arms control agreements. Despite US rhetoric that missile defense might be in the mutual interest of the superpowers and compatible with negotiated arms reductions, the Soviet Union will certainly view the SDI as an attempt to achieve military superiority by negating the Soviet deterrent. The Soviets are no more likely than the United States to accept such a situation and can be expected to respond with a nuclear buildup that ensures their ability to penetrate US defenses. This fresh stimulus to the arms race would sweep aside existing constraints on offensive forces and doom future ones, including the administration's own "build-down" initiative in the Strategic

Arms Reduction Talks (START). The President's Commission on Strategic Forces (the Scrowcroft Commission) has recognized this danger and warns that the continued integrity of the ABM Treaty is critical to arms control.

Another danger of the SDI is the destabilizing impact of missile defenses in crisis situations. Given their limited effectiveness against all-out attack, defenses are likely to be perceived as part of a "first strike" strategy. They would be

most effective in defending against the weakened retaliation that would follow an attack on the adversary's missile silos. As a result, defenses could increase pressures for preemptive strikes during periods of high tension, as each superpower fears that if it fails to strike first it may find itself disarmed.

Finally, pursuit of space-based missile defenses will foreclose any chance of restraining the development of anti-satellite

(ASAT) weapons. The proposed Star Wars weapons would all have an inherent anti-satellite capability. Indeed, they might well function more effectively in the less demanding ASAT role than in their intended anti-missile role. Therefore, a commitment to Star Wars means an unconstrained US-Soviet ASAT competition - and the future vulnerability of satellites on which the United States depends for early warning of attack, control of nuclear forces, and military

communications.

The Star Wars policy is ill-advised on both technical and strategic grounds. There is virtually no chance that an invincible shield envisioned by President Reagan can be developed. Yet the pursuit of this appealing mirage, will, ironically, make the world less rather than more secure: it will escalate the arms race, reduce stability, and feed a new cycle of mutual suspicion and fear between the superpowers.

The Union Of Concerned Scientists

The Union of Concerned Scientists is a Massachusetts-based, non-profit organization of scientists, engineers and other professionals concerned about the impact of advanced technology on society. UCS was established as an informal faculty group in the Boston area in 1969. It now has over 100,000 citizen sponsors nationwide.

Pentagon dollars tempt the boffins

Scientists may not, on the whole, agree with the Star Wars program, but it is proving a rich a ready source of funds. Will researchers be able to resist the lure of the dollars so readily available? JEFF HECHT reports

Some of the scientists who initially sneered at the programme have begun to change their tune, publicly at least. The reason is that Reagan administration plans to spend billions of dollars over the next few years on research into prospects for space defence systems. The Pentagon hopes that the investment and technological challenge will stimulate new ideas from top researchers in the United States and its allies. Ironically, some of the innovations seem to be aimed at saving existing programmes from budgetary oblivion.

A massive amount of money will be available. The Reagan administration requested \$3.722 billion to fund the SDI in 1986. This nearly matches the \$3.738 billion requested for research and development by NASA and it is more than 2½ times the \$1.447 billion requested for the National Sci-

ence Foundation. Congress will undoubtedly cut some of the SDI's funds, but next year's budget will almost certainly be much bigger than this year's \$1.4 billion. So far, that money has been trickling slowly out of Washington.

The SDI was established as a research programme; not to build or deploy systems, but to develop and evaluate technologies useful in defence against intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBMs). What it needs now is new ideas and flexibility, as Gerold Yonas, chief scientist of the SDI organisation, explains: "When you're in the mode of building and deploying hardware, you don't want new ideas. But now we do want new ideas. That means we're going to have to set priorities and cancel existing programmes."

The managers of the programme have divided potentially suitable

technologies into three categories: mature, advanced and innovative. A prime example of a "mature" technology is kinetic-energy weapons - sometimes called "smart rocks" - which would home in on targets and destroy them by the force of the impact (in other words, using the kinetic energy of their motion). Yonas says that the SDI programme is spending most on "advanced" technologies, such as free-electron lasers, which have still to be developed to the scale needed before they could make a usable weapon.

Only a fraction of the SDI's budget is earmarked for "innovative" technologies, but it is in that area that managers are searching the hardest for new ideas. The Innovative Science and Technology Office of the SDI organisation headed by the astrophysicist James Ionsen, held several meetings in the spring to solicit proposals from researchers in the universities and industry. More than 200 university administrators and researchers flocked to a seminar for academic researchers held on 28 March in New Carrollton, Maryland (just outside Washington). They came from most of the 50 United States, from well-known and specialised institutions such as the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Carnegie-Mellon University and Rice University, and from lesser-known schools such as the University of North Dakota, to hear officials from the SDI give their "wish lists" of ideas. Most academics seemed to have ideas that could be tailored to meet the long list of goals described.

Scepticism about the feasibility of missile defence was much more evident in private conversations, however. Some of those attending the meeting doubted that technologies they knew well would be up to the task of space-based defence. Others withheld judgment, or admitted that they did not know enough about star wars to make a proper assessment. There was little sign of strong advocacy, or conviction that the SDI was sure to produce a defensive breakthrough, even though the scientists seemed to welcome the prospect of money to support research.

Officials in the SDI organisation maintain there is reason for optimism about the feasibility of space defences, but, at least in public, they try to take an objective stance. As the programme is intended to assess the feasibility of proposed defences, the SDI organisation theoretically should be able to answer "no".

In talking with scientists, managers of the programme readily acknowledge that much work remains to be done. Louis Marquet, head of the SDI's Directed Energy Office, has admitted that cost-effective defences could not be built using current technologies. Yet Marquet and others are optimistic that the required



technological improvements can be made.

The presidential science advisor, George A. Keyworth, is the most optimistic. He also is the closest to President Reagan, and it is clear that the SDI is ultimately Reagan's programme. Questioned at the New Carrollton conference about defence against cruise missiles, Keyworth said the threat from cruise missiles was being examined, but that - at least from the American standpoint - it was not as big as the threat from Soviet ICBMs. Keyworth quoted Reagan: "We seek to render obsolete the balance of terror," and cited Reagan's emphasis on destroying the effectiveness of the ICBM, adding "I call those orders".

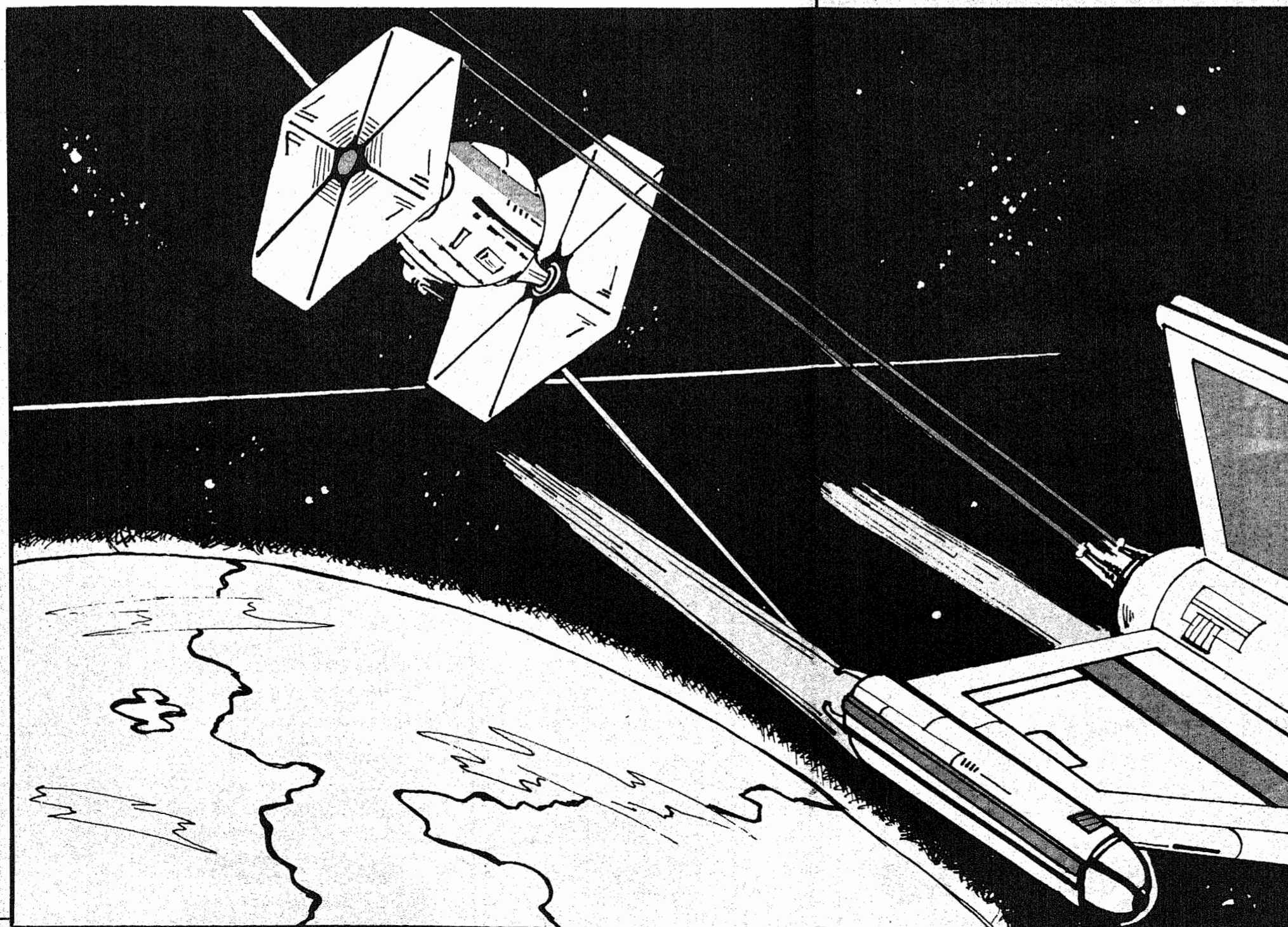
Reagan personally puts a high priority on the programme, and his statements are cited, almost ritually, by officials of the SDI organisation. His stated goal is to make nuclear weapons impotent and obsolete. But, as is normal for Reagan, he seems little concerned with the technical details.

In his "Star Wars" speech of 23 March 1983, Reagan talked of eliminating the ICBM threat, and he reiterated that aim again in March this year. A major reason for renewing the emphasis was

that some military officials have tried to shift the goals of the programme to tasks such as defending missile silos against Soviet attack. But according to Keyworth, protecting weapons represents no change in present policy: "It simply strengthens - entrenches - the doctrine of Mutual Assured Destruction. Protecting people, on the other hand, holds out the promise of dramatic change."

Even so, the US Department of Defense is continuing its efforts to develop silo defences - but independently of the SDI. The task of defending cities and other "soft" targets is far more difficult. With Reagan's emphasis on destroying the administration seems to have backed away from the idea of leak-proof defences against massive nuclear attack, which had been implied in some earlier statements made by top government officials. The SDI organisation reported to Congress this spring that any space defence system should "deny damage from limited ballistic missile attacks, and limit damage from full-scale attacks, should deterrence fail". That is a long way from promising that no bombs will land.

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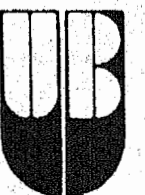
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HARMER ON HER FEET

The back-row, chorus-girl Wendy Harmer who made indistinct impressions on the periphery of 'Gillies' was a disappointing waste of a trenchant wit. Live, Harmer excels. "The thing I like about doing stand-up is that people say I look really self-confident. Well, I am. I'm at the peak of relaxation. Being up there in front of an audience, I find immensely relaxing and I enjoy it and it doesn't frighten me."

There is no doubt who is in control at a Harmer show. She has whipped rowdy bucks' nights into gently submission - 'by the end of the night, they put up their hands to heckle!'. Her often irreverent humour and her sharp appraisal of an audience means she hits the raw nerve every time.

A lot of Harmer's characters are authoritarian and she's always been interested in pushing the bounds of where power lies for a female with a male audience.

"I do a policewoman character and that's interesting because...you go out there and present as a female in uniform and men go beserk! 'Show us your tits!' They just wanna try you out. The bottom line is, I suppose, that when you go out on stage, men think you're going to make fun about the size of their penises. I've gone down that road a couple of times, just for the sheer hell of it, when they were getting out of control. I remember saying to this audience one night, - Now if you look around girls, you'll see that the men will yell out in inverse proportion to the size of their dicks'. The guys didn't know what I was talking about. The girls understood perfectly. When a guy yelled out, I'd whisper 'tiny' and if he was quiet, I'd say 'This one has to be huge, girls. Rush him at the bar!'"

Harmer says she's come through the 'feminist school of hard knocks' graduating in the male-dominated journalism offices, where, to be an assertive woman was to be pushy, aggressive or a loudmouth. However, her response is not to push an overtly feminist line in her work.

"Sue Ingleton and I differ quiet a lot about this because she has a very thorough background in feminism and feels that she really takes it with her on stage. When she does a comedy, she says something very positive about women and their status, whereas I look at it in a different way. I live a feminist life. Being a professional woman who made it in a man's world...blah de blah...My feminism comes from the opposite thing where I don't mention that I'm a woman at all. I like to take it as read. I deal with a lot of real yobbo audiences and the amount of times those real yobs will come up afterwards and say 'You're a really funny person' or 'I don't know girls as funny as you' ... They think, 'Well fuck! A woman can be funny!' I find that's a good way of doing it."

Late last year, Harmer made a break from her character routines (the policewoman who knows what a combination of sand and K-Y can do to a person, the lady in the lunch bar who has soya sauce handstains 'there' because she's been doing ugly things with the Vietnamese man down the road) and started doing stand-up.

Her stand-up differs from the traditional male batty housewife/interfering mother-in-law approach because she is simply herself. "I'm not that different on stage to what I'd be at a party."

Basing her routine on a very personal view, Harmer tries to talk about the experiences that women have in common. "What's really exciting about that is that when I perform, the women in the audience get really excited and that's great because there's all that cultural stuff that girls don't really get to share because women are still fairly isolated. Women don't stand around in pubs and yak, they don't meet up after the footy...so they're not often in situations where there's big joke telling going on. The girl's stories often start, 'Oh, I was so embarrassed the other day when...Women don't come up to you as much as men and say, 'Did you hear the one about the two fat nuns on the train, one had a wooden leg...'"

The amount of times I bring out the Barbies and you hear the younger girls especially go off in groups, 'I had a Midge! I had a Skipper!' And when I do that thing 'What's Bar-

bie's friend's name?' all the girls yell out 'Ken!' and they all look at each other. I love that and I think that's terrific because women's culture is very much hidden and the more women perform it just for women, the more hidden it will be. The thing is to get that culture to in a form where both men and women will enjoy it."

In *Sunburn Bloody Sunburn*, a show Harmer did at the Comedy Cafe with Jane Clifton, there was a routine about two surfer girls sitting on a beach waiting for their boyfriends: Shane's taking me down to X next week, an' 'e reckons I might be able to sit in the front with him instead of the Afghan an' sometimes he lets me mix his muesli'. Harmer had a complaint from a woman who said she shouldn't send up these types of women because they were victims.

However, as Wendy Harmer says, "It's really difficult, because one of the things you want to do with comedy is expose that women characters are funny too, and they're worthy of parody. If hardliners are saying you can't send up women, what direction can you go in? Sue Ingleton said to me, "You see, Wendy, the difference is that you talk about these women as a matter of fact but I would have to explain why they were there..." So where does that leave me when I describe those women in cosmetic counters who are bitches?...You know those women in cosmetic counters, they're probably only there because they didn't have the opportunities in tertiary education...It's alright to send up women who work in Toorak boutiques, it's not alright to send up women who work in Toorak boutiques, it's

not alright to send up girls who work in Coles."

Wendy Harmer believes we've got to the stage where women can relax and enjoy comedy more. "There is not so much emotional baggage ('Where does this come from? What are my motives for laughing at it?'). Although there's one line - 'They grew up to be girls who wouldn't swallow it' - where you can see this knee jerk laugh and then everyone goes, 'Oh shit, hang on a minute, was that kosher?'"

Harmer also believes that we've got past the stage where we have to make jokes about bodily say 'dick' for the first time and they go around saying 'dickdickdickdickdickdickdick'. So women are allowed to say 'tampontampontampontampontampon'.

- Farrago



2JJJ's bubbling pot

COOKING WITH GEORGE

Various artists
Reviewed by Andrew Stewart

With the imminent appearance of the *Bre-wing* mini-album, SA-FM's worthy attempt to inject a little media support and involvement into the local music scene, it seems pertinent to reflect on a comparable, indeed somewhat grander-scale effort from last year.

Sydney's 2JJJ has of course held considerable sway for some time as Australia's biggest and best progressive music station, bands such as *Midnight Oil* being not the least of its beneficiaries. Over the last couple of years it has made praiseworthy, if also doubtless self-interested, attempts to put new bands on a national stage. Success in the Australian music industry is, at least in the first instance, directly proportional to the number of influential friends one has: it could hardly be anything else with the lack of strong independent record companies. What 2JJJ have done is to provide hopefuls, especially those with a less overtly commercial outlook, within one more influential friend to choose from, and one whose motives appear to be more, well, above board than those of the Meldrums of this world.

Cooking With George is JJJ's most ambitious project to date, with eleven bands from Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane and Adelaide being invited into their local ABC studios to record their best one, two or even three songs, and the resulting efforts being packaged into a box-set of five "maxi-singles". Really a very good idea, because the formula gives each band the chance to show its style in a little more depth than the forced immediacy of the would-be hit single allows. The set thus succeeds right from the start, because if nothing else it gives exposure. Whether it succeeds in musical terms is of course a matter of opinion.

On the whole the standard is fairly reasonable and even, though perhaps most or many of the bands to some extent fall into the trap of wasting very good individual elements on mediocre songs or arrangements. But by the admittedly dubious yardstick of subsequent commercial success, only *I'm Talking* of the eleven outfits have really gone on with the job - compared to the (relative) achievements of the likes of *Hoodoo Gurus*, *Do Re Mi* and *Drop Bears* from JJJ's previous compilation *Live At The Wireless*.

Still, looking at the eleven bands in order of appearance, here goes...

I.T.: Dance/Real Love

Definitely one of the more promising bands on offer, *I.T.* are a studio-based electronic dance band. As such their sound is somewhat predictable, but well put together. *Dance* is the track to impress, featuring attractive and well-structured female vocals over a catchy arrangement. Sadly, though, the second track shows up limitations in songwriting which may be fatal to further progress.

DANCE THEATRE: Another Day/ Laugh It Loud

Another electronic dance band (everyone can afford synthesizers these days), *Dance Theatre*, though opting for a more straight ahead sound, fall in much the same bag as *I.T.* - nice sound, but the songs aren't crash hot, a fact only emphasised by the dragged-out arrangements. Nonetheless they have energy and the second song, fuelled by chanted OMD-style vocals and some good percussion, is certainly worth a listen.

SKEL-E-TONE: Auto Go-Go/ Never Never/Wild Youth

Thankfully there's no rock-a-billy in the set - the *Skel-E-Tones* come closest, though. Impossible to describe them - "punkabilly", maybe? I like this, but I have no idea why! It's raw, gutsy, unpretentious and not self-consciously "alternative". Shaun McGrath's distinctive vocals are a real asset, and the production is as basic as it ought to be. There are probably a hundred bands sounding like this, but who cares?

HUXTON CREEPERS: Slow Attack/ Happy Days

More guitar music. I've written rather dismissively about the *Creepers* before, but they do execute their own particular brand of full-on r'n'b (laced with a touch of psychedelia and the usual thin and awful guitar solos) with style and flair. Again, the vocals work well. Not how-ever anything to set the world on fire.

GREAT OUTDOORS: Eyes Forward/ From The Beginning

More modern funk! Tempting to repeat the

assessment of *I.T.* and *Dance Theatre*, but *Great Outdoors* probably show a little more assurance and the songs perhaps hang together a little better. The now expected female backing vocals are a little brittle, but main man Gunther handles his chores pretty well. Good stuff.

POLES APART: Tropical Air/ Waterfall

One of the more experimental outings, this is New Wave mood music (I). Nice guitar and some very familiar pre-set sounds from the DX-7 synthesiser certainly create the necessary atmosphere, and the very Siouxsie-ish vocals work OK, but - but nothing. Expecting everything to conform to a commercial melodic pattern is one of the worst mistakes you can make, and I'm not going to make it again now. Both songs improve with repeated listening and deserve that effort - even if *Waterfall* could appear without comment on most of the *Banshees'* albums.

THE SEAMONSTERS: Trouble/ Love Won't Bring Me Back

More compulsive dance fodder, light on substance but heavy on commitment, from the duo of Billy Gruner and Dean Denham, augmented by "variable" (and unnamed) musicians. *Trouble* works best, though again songwriting limitations seems the obvious flaw. As with so many of the bands presented it just isn't possible to judge the depth of their material.

THE SHOWER SCENE FROM PSYCHO: I'm Into Something Good/Cara-Lyn

Weird by name and weird by nature, it seems. Try and imagine the old *Herman's Hermits* hit *Something Good* with cheesy 60's organ, distorted snare and frantic random guitar, but the (male) vocals sounding like a cute schoolgirl with hormone problems ... Confused? So was I. No idea where *Cara-Lyn* comes from, but it sounds like another old fave and it gets the same treatment. Maybe these people have hit on something - then again, maybe not.



I'm Talking

FLOTSAM JETSAM: R27's in God-like Intercession

Great name, great song title, great sound! My favourite track for the whole set, this is tight, intelligent, up-to-the minute funk, pushed by a great bass riff, scratchy guitar and a frenetic percussion break. The rap vocals, while well-executed, don't quite put enough icing on the cake, but with the beat they've got underneath, who gives a proverbial?

I'M TALKING: Here, There and Everywhere/ Scratching

No need to introduce *I'm Talking* of course, who've gone on to richer pastures since this was recorded. Their offering is of interest though is demonstrating just how smoothed out and clinical their sound has become with the advent of Big Production. The sound here is

much more raw and arguably cuts through a lot more. *Scratching*, though regrettably indulging in last year's fad, as the title suggests, is still good fun(k), complete with snippets from the Ray Millard movie *The Man With X-Ray Eyes* (I think) and a great sax/keyboard tag. Again, interesting to note how relatively low-key Kate Cebrano's vocals are, compared to the attention heaped on her since - but then that's what *Countdown* does to you.

SHAKE 288: Beaten to a Pulp/ No Death

Last, but not least. Adelaide's own (or rather they used to be), *Shake 288*, brainchild of local would be Creative Genius, Peter Tesla. *Beaten to a Pulp* stands up against anything else in the set, a quirky, catchy vehicle for Michael Hodson's lead bass and some weird and wonderful machine noises. Odd but likeable.



Inspiration for the world's wierdest band name...

Not sweet, but merely sinful

JOE PENHALL has talked to new Adelaide duo *Sweets of Sin*. What they say, he reports, is a long way from what they play.

Whilst so many categories "fail disastrously" to categorize Adelaide duo *Sweets of Sin*, according to their publicity, lead singer and "song"-writer Frank Moller has no trouble. "We are a dance band" he says. A rather dubious categorization considering that not one person danced during their recent, excruciating performance at the Adelaide University Bar.

Indeed, many found that backing tapes of what Steve Lock describes as a "pretty boring to play" synthesizer and "limited drum riffs", combined with a guitar used purely for sound effects, and some intermittent percussion and brass was hardly worthy of foot-tapping, let alone dancing.

The answer, as expected, lies within the purely subjective definition of "dance band", or more precisely "dance". Frank explains that "Dance is not something limited to a certain steam - hammer beat. Music is a wide range of things and so is dance. So with a fraction of imagination our music is danceable."

Then does this mean that the Uni bar audience on Saturday night simply lacked a fraction of imagination? Certainly not; I heard a huge variety of adjectives, used to describe the hapless artistes.

"When Frank says "dance" it might be construed to mean more intuitive dance" adds Steve, hopefully.

That is, "...just moving to the music, taking in the music and letting go rather than just copying what the people next to you are doing," ruminates Frank, who admits the concept is based on a 1920's dance movement whose name has eluded him since he saw it on T.V.

However, *Sweets of Sin* are not just a "dance band". The band that got its name from Ulysses has further pretensions.

"We don't necessarily just see ourselves as a band; the band is only one part of our appeal. We're also trying to work with theatre companies... It'd be nice to avoid the whole pub scene that you have to go through to get anywhere ... take a side-step and work with theatre people, and then step into the recording industry on a higher level."

However, clever as it may sound, it's a plan with problems. As far as I could see, the sum total of their theatrical artistry was three pot plants, a black and white T.V., a wire thing with a piece of fur stuck to it, and Frank Moller doing a variety of awkward walks, or making deafening screeching noises.

Or was it? "We're sort of into existentialism ... we take great care over our lyrics to convey some sort of meaning or atmosphere."

However "people don't seem to listen to them ... I guess it's 'cause most bands just throw together a bunch of lyrics that rhyme, and they're mostly about love or something..." says Steve, with a suggestion that pop music's trend towards "love songs" bores him. He is unaware that *Sweets of Sin* are offering no better alternative.

"One of our songs does a parody of Adelaide ... about what a strange place it is that looks so pretty and nice but has got all these frustrated people ... all these sinister things happen, like these bizarre murders... and so this song depicts the zoo animals being killed", explains Steve.

However the fact remains that whether a "dance band", a theatrical duo, or just artistes, *Sweets of Sin* failed dismally on Saturday night as entertainers, and until they can produce the standard of entertainment which audiences are used to, they have no place on the Adelaide entertainment scene.



Sweets: no hoot

Lady Joan, coping with popularity

Joan Armatrading, her swing from fringe cult to commercial artist carefully and painlessly executed, talks to SUSIE McLEAN and JULIA HUCK.

Over the space of twelve years, with eleven albums under her belt, Joan Armatrading's success in the music industry has increased steadily. No longer does she cater only to a specific, more ecstatic audience - those bewitched by her earlier albums. Still maintaining her inimitable style and finance, she now appeals to a broader audience with music that is quite easily accommodated in the mainstream.

Joan Armatrading is an exceptionally talented guitarist, singer, pianist and songwriter. She moves from ballads through to funk, blues and accessible pop songs with a natural ease that reflects her amazing versatility. Looking at this range of talent it is easy to understand her obvious success in the music industry. Somewhere along the way a lot of different people in a lot of different places going through a lot of different stages can respond to Joan Armatrading's music.

The idea of appealing to a large audience seemed to us to be the crux of her musical ambition.

I've been thinking about how you've got such a large female audience and I was wondering whether or not you'd call yourself a feminist?

No, I'm not a feminist.

Were you aware that you're very popular within the women's movement?

I've been told I am and that's fine. I don't mind as long as the music is shared by everybody, and that's fine, you know. I would never restrict my music to just women or just men or just people who are twenty. And as long as nobody else does it, I'm very happy.

Were you aware of why you were so popular within the women's movement?

No, it's not something I'm sort of thinking about because, as I say, I don't want my music restricted so I'm not thinking of any specific people.

What about the fact that you write about relationships and emotional responses to relationships. How do you think that after eleven albums you've been allowed to be so popular? I don't think that people who are so into emotions and stuff can easily get this mainstream legitimisation so much.

I think it's probably because the songs themselves do relate to different people, to lots of different people. Like a bloke can come up to me and say "Look Joan, this song..." and mention one song and a woman can come up and say exactly the same thing about that song. That's what makes it work, I think. And when they listen to a song they can make it very personal to them. I think that's why it works as well.

Are the songs generally related to your own experience?

No they're generally from observation. I write them as if they're about me but they're usually from looking around.

Really? Is it people that you spend time with?

No, not necessarily. I mean some of the songs are about people that I know and some of them are just, you know, you're sitting in an airport and you see a little scene happening ... or you hear of things or read things or you see things on television or whatever. All sorts of different places to get information. And also, because I travel around so much as well. If I was just sitting in London, I don't know whether ... I don't know how the songs would've turned out then, just being in that one place all the time, but I think travelling around has helped to put variety in.

And do you have a special sort of environment to turn your inspiration into songs?

I write on the road and I write at home. The only thing I need to be is on my own.

What about the change in your music, especially with "The Key", it was really quite a strong difference between that and say, "Whatever's For Us", your first album.

I would hope so.

But does that feel natural?

Yes I think the real change or the noticeable change to me is the EP *How Cruel*. That's where you can see where the music is starting to become different.

And so what do you think about the earlier ones?

Oh, I like them still...

Do you still listen to them?

Well I don't really listen to them. I mean you're on the road for seven months. The last thing you want to do is put on one of your records when you get home.

It's interesting actually, a lot of people I know who are interested in your music actually like "Whatever's For Us" the best. That's the record that they play the most. Sort of early morning music.

It's a good album. It's a very good first album.

Your use of acoustic guitar. I'm interested in how you can get the sound so good on stage.

'Cause I'm a good player! (laughter). No, it does have something to do with style because if the guitarist in my band plays my guitar through my stuff he doesn't really sound the same. But it's also to do with the equipment I use which is just two bow speakers and the Ovation guitar and an amp. Very simple, very basic, but it's good sound.

What about your voice, you've got a really



good voice. Is it something that you have to work on and maintain.

No, I don't do anything.

When you started out did you have aspirations to become as big as you are now? The feeling I get is that it's quite private, quite intense and internal and not sort of things you'd expect the broad public could latch onto.

Yeah, again I can't see it like that, because the songs, even the early songs, aren't written from personal experience so it's hard for me to look at it the way people do. But ah ... I've forgotten the question.

Were you aware that you'd become so popular?

No, I didn't think ... I didn't plan on having music as a career.

Was it just a really passionate interest?

Yeah, I liked writing. And I thought it would be really nice, if other people could sing the songs and make the records. It was actually after I made my second album that I decided that I would do this. Which is a bit strange...

Was publicity difficult for you?

Yeah it was difficult, but it's difficult for anybody. I mean you make your first record and then suddenly you're put into interview situations, you don't know what the questions are going to be like and you don't know what your answers are supposed to be.

Do you get horrible ones?

Now and again, but I was more sort of interested in finding out what was going on rather than being bothered by the questions. And then over the years you learn what you can answer, what you want to answer and what you ignore.

What other musicians do you listen to?

Oh I listen to everybody, whatever's on the radio.

You haven't got any favourite inspirations?

No, not really. No ... I really do just listen to ... I like the *Eurythmics* a lot at the moment but I listen to everyone.

Do you still play the piano a lot?

I do at home but I don't play on records so much. I haven't played on records for a number of years now. Maybe I should do it next time...

- Farrago

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Parisian influences revealed

ANTON HART & DONALD WALTERS

At the Contemporary Art Society
Reviewed by Emma Hunt

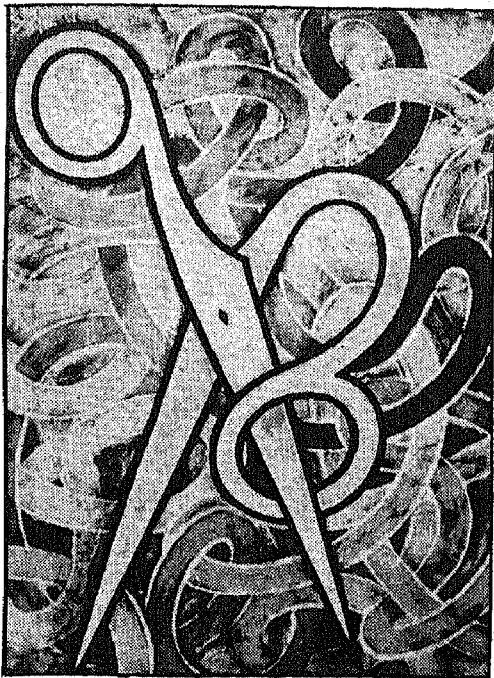
Anton Hart and Donald Walters have an exhibition at the Contemporary Arts Society (A.S.) until August 2.

The two Adelaidians have spent the last 8 months in Paris, where they resided at the Cité Internationale des Arts. Paris, they say, was teeming with excitement and all their co-inhabitants were artists, painters, sculptors, musicians, performers and so on.

Both fresh from Australia, they became infatuated with the cosmopolitan atmosphere of Pan's, and the easy access (they had) viewing the works of great artists such as Kandinsky, Chagall, Watteau, Rousseau and the Impressionists, in The Louvre.

Hart's works are predominantly in dark colours and struck me as being rather crude (and melancholy). They are strongly influenced by abstraction, as in Paris - many shapes and images that have sifted in fragments through his mind. Yet the images resist clear meaning. *Paris Suite* (1984 acrylic on canvas) was my favourite and consisted of six colourful panels, incomplete as individual canvasses, yet depicting a skillful usage of light and dark.

Walters provides a welcome contrast with his bright colours and use of clear cut shapes. He displays a sense of humour in his pictures as pairs of scissors become animated. "Paris" (1984 Acrylic on synthetic canvas) is exciting with swirls of colour (that look like telephone cords) mixed with swirls of black. To me he reveals the convolutions of communication - maybe he couldn't



speak French. He seems obsessed with scissors as seen in *Large Bent Scissor* (1984 Acrylic on synthetic canvas), symbolizing, perhaps, the cutting of an umbilical cord with Australia.

Hart and Walters experiment with a collaborative work *Night and Day* (1985 Oil on canvas) but their individual styles seem to become less effective when merged. Both artists work predominantly in two-dimensional mediums but they have planned 3-D pieces which we will have to wait for.

WRITINGS ON THE WALL

By Edward Schambre
At the Contemporary Art Society
Reviewed by Emma Hunt

Another exhibition currently on the CAS is Edward Schambre's *Writings on the Wall*.

On first impression, Schambre's work looked like a compilation of all the pro-left graffiti around Adelaide. He makes the photo become a political tool; some very meaningful statements on Uranium, Racism, Vietnam, politics, Asians in Australia, human and land rights, are made.

Schambre says of his exhibition, "It is from fragments of our environment that I have tried to glean elements which tell us something of ourselves, and perhaps of the direction that we are going. In subject matter of this work, it would seem, it could almost be a retrospective: a tour of a world in which one man lived but no longer does."

He is making a very worthwhile attempt to make people more aware of world concerns, by presenting graffiti of people who are already aware of them.

A festival of sci-fi

CHEKHOV'S JOURNEY

by Ian Watson
Granada, \$5.95
Reviewed by David Mussared

All credit to Ian Watson. Not only has he chosen a setting which is generally regarded as taboo in SF circles - the Soviet Union - but he also succeeded in basing his story on a fascinating historical character without seeming impertinent, or demeaning the memory of that character. *Chekhov's Journey* is a convincing meld of fact and fiction, a coincidence of coincidences that leads to an eerie conclusion which seems inevitable from the first page.

Three Russian men approach each other through an amorphous mist of time static. One is from the past (Chekhov), one an actor from the present and the other a space-ship pilot from the future. They converge on Tunguska, the site of the famous meteorite explosion in Siberia in 1908 (or was it 1890?), and reality grinds to a halt as each awaits the outcome of the meeting.

The story is seen through the eyes of the actor, Mikhail Petrov, who, under hypnotic suggestion, alternates erratically and helplessly from being himself to being one of the other two. As Anton Chekhov travelling through Siberia in 1890 he learns of the Tunguska explosion, as Petrov he remembers that the meteor struck in 1908, as Anton Astrov he speeds backward through time toward a collision with either date, or both.

The Stanislavsky Film Unit of Krasnoyarsk, filming a re-enactment of Chekhov's travels on location in Siberia, finds itself surrounded by a sluggish and impenetrable fog. They are trapped in an Escherian retreat, terrified by the apparent historical duplicity, and their interaction becomes increasingly ritualised.

As the novel folds irrevocably in on itself, Petrov's trinity catch glimpses of each other through the temporal miasma, and ambiguity gels into cyclical sequentiality. The Tunguska explosion takes place, the fog lifts on a recurring anomaly, and shards of a tilted reality fall into, or rather out of, place.

Watson has skillfully worked an old theme of Science Fiction into a new setting, and his fastidious embroidery sparkles with original talent. Chekhov is ably portrayed, a man with great curiosity, embittered by fatuous success and plagued by haemorrhoids, gastritis and chronic migraines as he traverses the awesome wastes of the Siberian landscape in a quest as much psychological as it is physical. The Russian back-drop is scintillatingly authentic, the characters are described with penetrating humanity, and the excerpts from Chekhov's correspondence are worthy of the great dramatist himself.

Chekhov's Journey is an outstanding novel, manifestly well-researched, which radiates the stolid sophistication of Russian culture. The pessimistic Chekhov himself would have been delighted with its gloomy tone, with its detached pathos and its empty conclusion. Whether he would have made the detour to Tunguska must remain a matter of conjecture. He died in 1904, four years before the mysterious crater appeared so dramatically - at least in this continuum.

TWILIGHT WORLD

By Poul Anderson
Sphere, \$5.95
Reviewed by David Mussared

Another piece of readable pulp from the sci-fi production line, *Twilight World* has a familiar setting - the world post-holocaust - and is based on the somewhat shaky assumption that both humanity and science can survive an all-out nuclear war.

In a devastated world America, which has reverted to mutated barbarity, is being slowly rebuilt. Somewhere in Siberia a new and evil Khan is also mustering his forces, apparently determined to plunge mankind once more into war. The crude metaphor is one of Western morality against cold Eastern rationality. Bet you can't guess who wins.

Anderson uses a narrative style apparently borrowed from the best-selling US paperback formula which has dominated non-SF circles for the past two decades. Generation skipping and character hopping, he takes the reader on a personalised history tour of the struggles of a brave new race emerging from the phosphorescent ashes of the old.

The main players are built on glossy, two dimensional frameworks, with an obligatory and shadowy third dimension carefully added as meat on their snowy white skeletons. This unashamed stereotyping makes

some of the scenes tedious, and others intensely annoying to any reader with even mildly progressive views on feminism, nationalism or politics. A typical case is Misha Ivanovich, a mutated Russian with bear-like strength, dog-like loyalty and a fish-like thirst for vodka. In a scene which fails to be even remotely touching, he gives his life to save an American comrade, standing stolidly on the Martian wasteland as bullets thump into him until even his mighty peasant heart can take no more.

Anderson is an adequate author of non-controversial bedside SF. He plays on his readers' prejudices instead of questioning them, and as a result *Twilight World* is nothing more than a coherent string of clichés

DAUGHTER OF REGALS

By Stephen Donaldson
Reviewed by Michael Gibson

Few authors have the inclination or the courage to write in a style new to them, or to branch out to a new type of story. Fewer still will attempt to do so after a run of highly successful novels in one particular vein. So it was a mild surprise to me when I read Stephen Donaldson's new collection of short stories *Daughter of Regals*.

A surprise for two reasons. Firstly it was unusual that Donaldson would be writing seven stories of such diverse range and style. Secondly it was a shock to read six very good stories from someone whose writing I normally intensely dislike. I read *The First Chronicles of Thomas Covenant* and was appalled by its plagiarized hack-work, so I never started the *Second Chronicles*. These stories were written either after the first series or after the second, (1977-1981).

Donaldson explains in the introduction his desire to do something new, and then proceeds to back this up by covering mainstream science fiction, traditional fantasy, horror, new-wave science fiction, and some more innovative fantasy. Donaldson stretches himself in this collection of believable and intense stories.

However, the title story is awful. It is a piece of bad 19th-century melodrama with a noticeably awkward style and structure, a story that would be better in a full novel form, but seems cramped and rushed in a short story collection.

This disaster is then nobly rescued by the following six stories. *The Conqueror Worm*, *Ser Visal's Tale* and *Unworthy of the Angel* were perhaps the best of these. *Ser Visal's Tale* is a story in the comfortable, traditional fantasy mode, and while not exactly new, it at least is well written. *Conqueror Worm* is a rather off-beat story, superbly executed, and delivers a wonderfully ironic ending.

Overall, Donaldson has broken new ground for himself in a good collection of writings that vary from the original and refreshing, to the traditional. Now I feel confident enough to go to the *Second Chronicles* and given them an honest try.

MILLENNIUM

By John Varley
Sphere, \$5.95
Reviewed by Michael Gibson

There seems to be an insidious conspiracy designed to bring Science Fiction to the unwashed masses, by disguising it as general fiction, rather than promoting the S.F. image which scares off so many of the uninitiated. *Millennium* is a case in point, presented as general fiction and given standard promotion as such a book. The film rights for this book have already been purchased (which is a great way to sell a book - see 2001). The whole idea of classifications for literature is an unnecessary concept, especially in this case, where two distinct styles are fused into the same novel.

This story is told from the perspective of the two main protagonists. The Hero is a crusty, self-reliant investigator in a contemporary Arthur Hailey disaster novel. The Heroine is a member of an elite combat group from the future (see Joe Haldeman's creations for any details that the book misses). Predictably the Hero and the Heroine meet, fall in love and encounter the Aged Scientist, and have their destinies controlled by the Big Computer. Pretty original stuff! The Hero tries throughout the book to discover what the Heroine is doing, and she travels in time to do much the same thing. The time travel theory is clumsy and paradoxes are left unexplained. The point of the activities of the people from the future must be guessed at, and the ending is horribly over-used in S.F. literature etcetera etcetera...

But!! When you've finished reading it, you'll have been thoroughly entertained. John Varley writes in this mode well, and is convincing in explanation and research. His clever use of

chapter titles and story told from two viewpoints simultaneously creates a mood that cynicism does not break easily. The book doesn't purport to be science fiction (it's listed as general fiction) but it does have all the classic qualities and it is easy to be carried along by such an exciting story.

I can't understand the front cover though - it looks good but doesn't relate at all to the novel inside (an indictment of the novel itself?). One flashy cover does not a story make.

NULL - A THREE

By A.E. Van Vogt
Sphere, \$5.95
Reviewed by Michael Gibson

A.E. Van Vogt is a classic writer of another age. He was a respected and like author during the 'Golden' age of science fiction - during the time of thundering Space Armadas; crisp, uniformed Heroes; and aliens who only want to rape our women and eat our children. He was a step above the run-of-the-mill authors then, producing calm, machine-like psychological dramas.

But he is not a classic writer of this age. Where S.F. has moved from adventure stories to technology stories to sociological stories, Van Vogt has been left behind. These days, with writers like Tim Watson, Bob Shaw, and Harlan Ellison, the early characters seem cardboard, the plots corny and the technology unlikely.

Anyway, to his latest. Van Vogt compounds his problem of age by continuing a series of books written over 40 years ago. *Null-A Three* is the third book in the *Null-A* saga, after *World of Null-A* and *Players of Null-A*, and takes up the story three months (story-time) after hero Gilbert Gosseyn defeats Enro and Great and the Follower and his vast fleets. Gosseyn is a believer in General Semantics(?) and is one of a series of clones - each with an identical memory of experiences and of equal ability and judgement. This part of the series deals with Gosseyn III who is awakened before Gosseyn II is dead, and both encounter the boy-Emperor Enin and his giant space ship containing 178,000 soldiers. The ensuing conflict is told in a droll, clinical style with the heroes examining every detail around them. This is possibly the most annoying facet of Van Vogt's writing style; he generates no emotion. Every possible situation likely to produce some sort of range of feelings is treated in such a dry manner that any reader is soon bored - with either death, subterfuge, or even the amorous advances of the Empress. His writing is simply not consistent in quality and the flow through the plot is both stilted and random taking any charm away from the reading.

Science fiction has progressed in leaps and bounds since 1945. To continue writing like this is simply a great leap backwards.

THE TRIPODS TRILOGY

by John Christopher
Puffin Books, \$5.95 rrp
Reviewed by David Mussared

The first book of the *Tripods Trilogy* was originally published in 1967, and it shows. It is a simplistic adventure story aimed at a young teenage market, with an incidental SF setting, and its publication in paperback coincides with the release of a BBC-TV series based on Christopher's work - a promotional gimmick which will no doubt aid sales in the United Kingdom.

For the older reader *Tripods* is flawed by a clumsiness of expression and a paucity of detail which betrays the youthfulness of the author's vision. There are recurring inconsistencies in the plot, which traces the exploits of three main players as they skip with romantic ease through the awkwardness of their unfurling adolescence and on into heroic adulthood, and the speculative element is naive, if original.

Christopher seems inordinately fond of Armageddon, and in most of his writing uses the ploy of setting rather ordinary people against massive alien and domestic forces of destruction, with old fashioned common-sense usually emerging triumphant over disaster. He shares a comfortable niche in the SF publishing world with John Wyndham, whose *Day of the Triffids* was also televised for the BBC, and together they monopolise a quaint genre of a peculiarly English nature.

Yet it is quite a readable tale, and those SF buffs whose first introduction to science fiction was through inoffensive works of this nature will agree that it deserves the accessibility to the next generation provided by its presentation in one, paper-back volume. There is no complicated moral issue under scrutiny, no indulgent philosophic speculation, not even any real attempt to portray the human animal in a futuristic environment. Not serious fiction, but a good kids' book in a readily available format.

Movie within a movie

THE PURPLE ROSE OF CAIRO

Academy Cinemas
Reviewed by Dino DiRosa



Woody Allen

Woody Allen's latest film, *The Purple Rose of Cairo*, is about movies and their illuded lovers in the same way his 1977 short story, *The Kugelmass Episode*, was about novels and their illuded lovers. They're both slight, beautifully scaled works of wit - little gems worth keeping somewhere nice. *The Kugelmass Episode* belongs to Allen's intellectual hipness and archness (never pretentiousness) of the seventies, when to get out of trouble - or, with women, into it - he'd talk in cross-references. As a screen persona, he was a special kind of hero. In the *Episode*, literary conceit became fantasy, and the tale resolved itself in the form of a wry fable: an unhappily married professor of humanities (Kugelmass) finds a way of entering the real, dimensional world of literature, makes love to Flaubert's Emma Bovary, wants more of other novels, and winds up having to live, not in the worlds of *Madame Bovary* or *Portnoy's Complaint*, but in an old textbook on "remedial Spanish" - forever.

The Purple Rose of Cairo isn't such a telling story, though it, too, is a fairy tale. It's about movies, and movies must always have a happy ending, must always be crowd-pleasers. Kugelmass, the romantic who's learning his lesson, has his fantastic place taken here by Cecilia, a working girl struggling through the New Jersey of the Depression, for whom the only means of escape (from her bully husband, from her bully boss) is the local theatre, where her latest favourite movie, *The Purple Rose of Cairo*, is playing. Trouble at home and work is her reason for seeing the picture over and over; she's a resolute little dreamer and her latest must-see is

about high society and "madcap Manhattan weekends".

Suddenly, at her fifth viewing, one of the characters in the black and white *Purple Rose of Cairo* (a preppy explorer-hero in pith helmet and britches, called Tom Baxter) recognizes the movie-loving Cecilia in the audience. He's smitten by her and opts to walk out from the screen into the real world of dull hues and dialectical three-dimensionality - which is the delightfully unreal world of Woody Allen's colour *Purple Rose of Cairo* - in order to court her. He strides off arm in arm with Cecilia out of the theatre and into the morning-misty small-town streets, leaving the

other screen characters - black and white swells, tarts, and broads - stranded with the plot. They stand around and bicker about their relative importance, while down in the audience patrons start to whine, "What kinda movie is this, anyway?"

A classic movie, that's what. It's said that Woody Allen created *The Purple Rose of Cairo* specially for Mia Farrow, but it's certainly their movie. Farrow's Cecilia is so classically sweet she'll make you cry and smile at the same time - Keaton and Chaplin would have had her in their pictures. With her mousy timidity, there's no need for the Allen persona in the film. And his direction is the fullest it's ever been. I consider it classical

because its innocent of art. Like Keaton's or Chaplin's silents, it just seems to happen - it doesn't prod you and say, "Look, see this film-making?" (*The Purple Rose of Cairo* recalls Keaton's *Sherlock Jr.* not only in story but in spirit). Perhaps Allen's Bergman apprenticeship (the last time he chose to direct and not to star was - ugh - for *Interiors*) has lastly done him some good as a filmmaker: the scale here is perfect, and he has at last shown an understanding of what to do with his performers. All he had to do, it seemed to me, was write for the screen as he wrote for the page, and let his actors do all the on-screen personations.

And he's done this superbly well. The characters in the movie-within-the movie are all familiar: our own Zoe Caldwell spits poison as an old cow countess; Van Johnson has the time of his life in black and white; John Wood and Ed Herrmann seem on the verge of singing, "We're a couple of swells;" and we even have a Negro housemaid who's part-way between Butterfly McQueen and Hattie McDaniel, and a chanteuse whose looks could kill. Great fun. Off-screen, in daggy reality, Dianne Wiest is outstandingly moving as a whore called Emma - this dame really does have a heart of gold.

Jeff Daniels, who was Debra Winger's sperm bank in *Terms of Endearment*, has the dual role of the movie character Tom Baxter and his "creator" Gil Shepherd, and he's charming. Tom, as the celluloid hero, is two-dimensional; Gil, as the pin-head movie star, is merely three-dimensional. Yet they gain extra dimensions by their friendship with Cecilia - until, of course, they find out about each other. Tom and Gil are in no position to live happily ever after with Cecilia because, alas, they have too few dimensions. Mia Farrow's performance is wonderful - after *The Purple Rose of Cairo*, you take her home with you.

No need to cover

MASK

Hindley Cinemas
Reviewed by Fran Edwards

I approached this film with very mixed feelings. Could I possibly view Cher as anything other than a mediocre singer who got herself a reputation as a showy dresser? More importantly, could I face a story which, if handled badly, could deteriorate into mush? I left the cinema with more respect for Cher's acting talent than I ever held for her singing talent(?); as for the story, it was handled with sensitivity, but not mush.

With a species like ours, which places so much importance on physical appearance, life can be difficult enough for those of us who only consider ourselves ugly. This boy was grotesque, but only on the outside. The most interesting thing about this "based on fact" story is not the way Rocky deals with the world, but rather the way the world, or individuals of it deal with him. Most of the performances were given depth and above all reality.

Very few films are actually perfect, but

sometimes faults are hard to pinpoint. One of the areas of almost-failure is the "goody-two-shoes" side of Rocky, which almost unbalances the character in just one or two places. Overall however the performance of Eric Stoltz as Rocky is superb. I find it difficult to fault Cher's performance as Rusty because the only small areas of dissatisfaction could be merely directing mistakes. Sam Elliott is not only a good actor, especially in an understated role like Gar, but he has an amazingly sexy voice.

Technically *Mask* is difficult to fault. The camera work was never boring, though neither is it adventurous enough to detract from the story. The settings and atmosphere are painstakingly detailed. I have no firsthand knowledge of bike gangs, but I am reliably informed that nothing in that area unraveled the fabric of fantasy.

So, if you enjoy a film that stirs the emotions and examines some of the "norms" within which civilised life as we know it operates, you will enjoy this film. If, however, you hate real-life cinema, sad stories, or only go for special effects, this is one to stay away from.

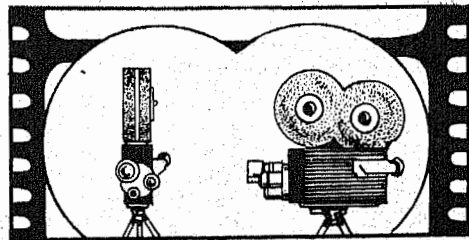
with it. You could say he's an Englishman bored - with plot, with facts, with characters. (Academy).

Desperately Seeking Susan: Ugh. Susan Seidman was said to have done okay with *Smithereens* (1982) on \$80,000; this time on a budget of \$5 million, she's succeeded only in making cardboard cut-outs of cardboard cut-outs. And "Madonna", the prick tease who's most unlike a virgin, is living pornography. (Hindley).

Amadeus: B-flat movie, I'm afraid. (Hoyts).

Mask: Can't be any good behind the camera (Peter Bogdanovich, who is still washing his hands, didn't exactly *ask* to direct this) but that inspired actress, Cher, is to the fore as the alternative-living mother of a seriously deformed kid. Eric Stoltz (not Sonny Bonol!) is the young man behind the plastic. (Hindley).

The Purple Rose of Cairo: Lovely; the movie of the year so far. Woody Allen is prepared here not to make himself the schmuck-hero, to sit back and *direct* others in performing his witty ideas - which, alas, have hitherto been only ideas. Mia Farrow, as the lovelorn movie fan in the Depression, is sweetness on film. (Academy).



SCREEN

Dino DiRosa

Witness: Sure, Harrison Ford has at last time to love even though he's bits of Han Solo and Indiana Jones and Deckard rolled into one, but why all the obvious 'juxtaposition'? But *That's Contrast!*, say the director, Peter Weir, and the screenwriters, Earl W. Wallace and William Kelley. (Hindley).

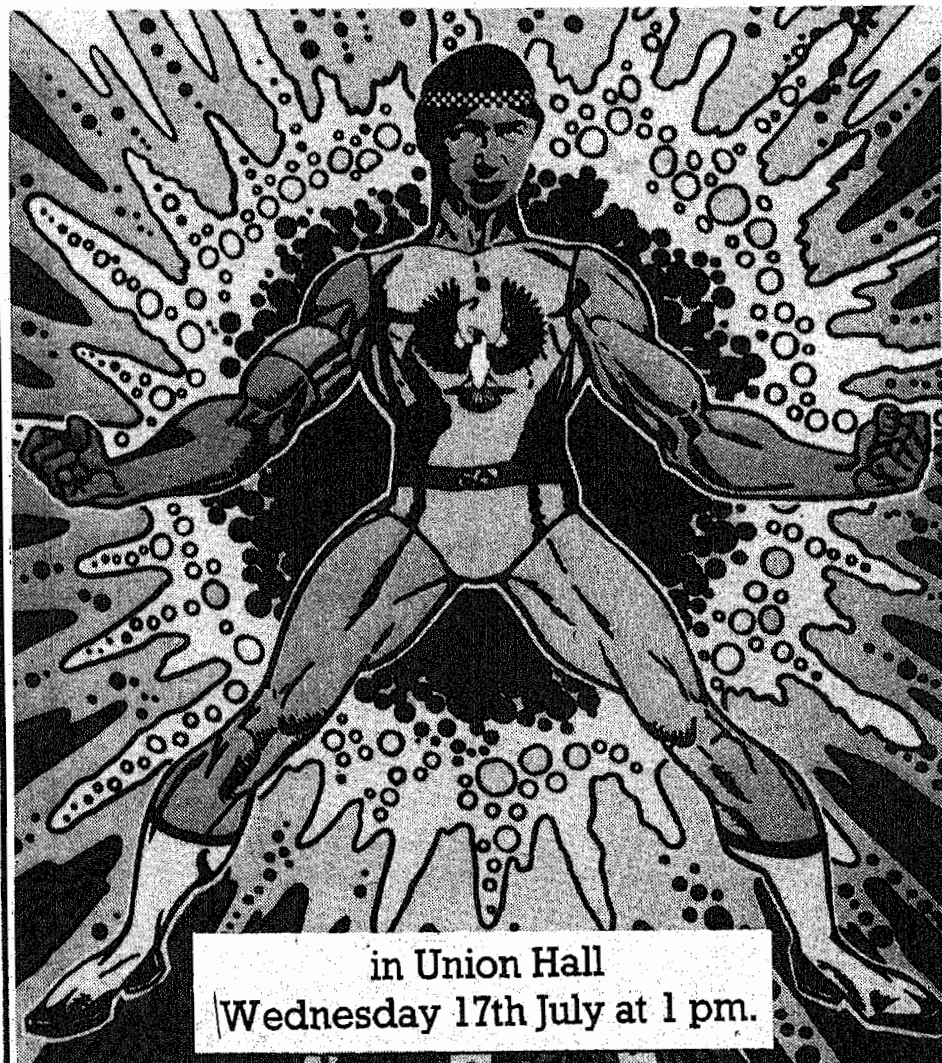
Falcon and the Snowman: Timothy Hutton (bland) as Christopher Boyce; Sean Penn (dynamic) as Daulton Lee - the Richie Riches who went wrong and sold secrets to "the Russians" in the seventies. All John Schlesinger has is a viewpoint, and he does next to nothing

ALP Students' Association
presents

The 1985 H.V. Evatt Memorial Lecture

delivered by
Former Premier of South Australia

Mr. Don Dunstan



in Union Hall
Wednesday 17th July at 1 pm.

Topic: **"Social Democracy in South Australia in the 1970's"**

Noticeboard

MONDAY

1.00 pm VIDEOSCREENING - UNION BAR

See noticeboard for further details.

1.00 pm ENTERTAINMENT MEETING

All welcome. BYO. Union Office.

1.30 pm AUCARE MEETING

Adelaide University Campaign Against Racial Exploitation will meet to discuss future plans - all welcome. Jerry Portus Room.

2.00 pm SILENCE CLUB COMMITTEE MEETING - OPEN TO ALL

Reports from Executive. Discussion re events. Got any bright ideas? Come and help us put a good program together. North Dining Room.

6.00 pm SCIENCE FICTION ASSOCIATION DINNER AND VIDEO NIGHT

AUSFA is holding a dinner and video night for members. Meet at Meeting Room 1, Union Building for Dinner at the Uni Bistro followed by a screening of *Wizards*. Meet at Meeting Room 1, then on to Bistro.

TUESDAY

12.10 pm 2010 AND 2001

(Note: change of day for this week only) Film screening of *2010* the follow up to *2001 A Space Odyssey* in Union Hall. 118 mins. \$2.50. Popular films on big screen every Wednesday lunchtime.

1.00 pm PRESS CLUB WORKSHOP

News and headline writing with Robert Clark and recent editors of *On dit*. On dit Office.

1.00 pm EVANGELICAL UNION

Geoff Bingham looks at the insights that ACTS provide on the early church and Christians and how it relates to us today. South Dining Room.

1.00 pm JUGGLING CLUB

Come along and learn to juggle a ball.

1.00 pm HISTORY SEMINAR A.U. HISTORY CLUB

David Floyd and the Great War 1914 - 1918 by Professor Trevor Wilson. History Politics Common Room, 4th Floor, Napier Building.

1.00 pm MEDITATION

Presented by the Silence Club. Everybody welcome. North Dining Room.

1.10 pm ANGLICAN SOCIETY

Mass in the Chapel. Join us as we worship God in the middle of our everyday lives.

7.30 pm ARCHAEOLOGY OF JERUSALEM

A.U. ARCHAEOLOGY SOCIETY
Dr. Robert Crotty will present a slide-illustrated talk on the Archaeology of this Holy City of Judaism, Islam and Christianity. Refreshments will be supplied with \$2.00 donation from non-members. Little Cinema, Level 5, Union House.

Law and Morality: Fusion, Divorce or De Facto Cohabitation?

Dr. John Bray
Former Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of South Australia.
Former Chancellor of the University of Adelaide.

7.30 pm
Room 311, Hughes Building, Level 3.

Presented by
The University of Adelaide
Philosophy Club

WEDNESDAY

1.00 pm FREE LUNCH HOUR FILMS

STATE FILM LIBRARY OF S.A.

COUPLES AND ROBBERS

Two couples, one with all the riches dreams are made of, one without, are unexpectedly brought together by the schemes of the poorer couple, revealing much about contemporary values. 29 mins.

MEDUSA CHALLENGER

Two flower sellers, an older man and his mentally handicapped nephew, are separated when a drawbridge is raised to allow a cement freighter, the Medusa Challenger, to pass through. The uncle rows across to the other side and discovers that his nephew has successfully sold the flowers. The intention of the film is to show that the mentally handicapped can lead productive lives. 25 mins.

State Library Lecture Room, Kintore Avenue.

1.00 pm THIRD WORLD FORUM

Come along to the first meeting for 2nd term. Hear a report on the priorities out-

Student notices are free on this page - so if you want a job or a place to live, if you want to buy or sell, if your club has a meeting or event coming up, then lodge your notices before 7 pm on the Tuesday prior to publication. Lodge your notices in the box provided at the Students' Association Office or at *On dit* in the south-west corner of the Cloisters.

lined by the ASIN National conference. Plus we will be working out projects, activities and priorities for the rest of the year. All welcome. Meeting Room 1, behind the bar, not inside.

SOCIAL DEMOCRACY IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA DURING THE 1970's

1.00 pm, Union Hall

Guest Speaker

DON DUNSTAN

Presented by the
Australian Labor Party Students' Association.

1.00 pm CATHOLIC COMMUNITY

Did you know that Ronald Reagan is an anagram of 'an oral danger' or that Maggie Thatcher is an anagram of 'Gag her chat time'. AND did you know that 'Misty Communist Cholic' is an anagram of 'Catholic Community Mass' (well, almost, there is actually an 'a' left over). Hmmm, well, if you didn't it doesn't really matter. But it does matter if you don't know that there is mass at 1.10 pm in the Chapel in the Lady Symon Building.

6.00 pm FREE BISTRO MUSIC

Music students perform in the Union Bistro. Free to all Bistro diners only. (Earplugs will be provided for visitors).

6.00 pm MUSIC SPECTRUM

Dance night in Union Bar with D.J. Brian Moon - FREE. Special \$1.00 Tooheys Stubbies of Beer.

7.30 pm BANDE A PARTE SOCIALIST CLUB FILM

In *Bande A Parte* Godard is fascinated by the lives of gangsters. A remarkable film about people outside the underneath the Law (1964, 95 mins.). \$3/\$5. Another in the Socialist Club's Season of Godard films. Little Cinema, Level 5, Union House.

THURSDAY

7.30 pm CATHOLIC BREAKFAST

Discovering that a number of us have early lectures, that most of us hate eating

an early breakfast before leaving home and that we all love croissants, the Catholic Community has decided to have a breakfast at 7.30 am (although some will still be around at 8.30 am) at the Left Bank next to John Martins (or is it now David Jones? - anyway it's just of Nth. Tce.!).

7.30 pm EVANGELICAL BREAKFAST

PRAISE AND PRAYER PRESENTED BY E.U.

Come and share in the fun and free brekky. This week the music group are taking the session and are really looking forward to this. South Dining Room.

1.00 pm PRESS CLUB GENERAL MEETING

Jerry Portus Room.

1.00 pm MINER'S STRIKE VIDEO MEETING SOCIALIST CLUB

Following the overwhelming success of the Miner's Strike Forum, the club will show video's of the miner's struggle against the boneheaded policies of the Thatcher Govt. and the forces of authority and law and order. South Dining Room.

1.10 pm ANGLICAN SOCIETY

Join us for the last session on "Peace" in our discussions based on the themes of IYY - peace, participation and development. Anglican Society Room.

1.10 pm LUTHERAN STUDENT FELLOWSHIP

A.U. L.S.F. meets in the Chapel every Thursday lunchtime during term for discussion, fellowship, and anything else we think of.

Today we are going out for lunch, at 'The Left Bank Coffee House', on Charles Street, under the John Martins overpass! In the Chapel, at the north-west corner of the Cloisters.

1.10 pm FRIENDS OF THE EARTH A GENERAL MEETING

Plans for a "Green Week" and bicycle ride continue! Come along and help with the organising! All members and friends welcome. Clubroom S3 (behind bar).

Theatre Guild presents

LETTERS HOME

by Rose Leiman-Goldenberg
Based on the letters of Sylvia Plath

8.00 pm

Little Theatre
University of Adelaide

FRIDAY

10.00 am SIMULATION GAMING ASSOCIATION

For: Boardgames, Sportsgames, Family Games, Wargames, and Role playing. North Dining Room: 10 am - 10 pm.

1.00 pm ASIAN FOOD STALL OVERSEAS CHRISTIAN FELLOWSHIP

Want to try something different for lunch? Why don't you drop by outside the Union House for some delicious, authentic Asian Food! Outside the Union House.

1.05 pm CISCAC CLUB MEETING

Why? - Sixth Anniversary of the Nicaraguan Revolution. There is the Sandanista Fiesta later the same night and a motorcycle to blockade the US consulate the next day. Also a picket of RAMBO. Come along and find out why. Meeting Room 3, behind bar.

Latin American:
entertainment
dance
food, drink...

Celebrating 6 years of Liberated Nicaragua

SANDINISTA FIESTA

At the ... Irish Hall
13 - 15 Carington St.
City

COOPERS CUP 7.30 PM

Beer Skulling
A.U. Med. Students

Flinders Uni. Med. Students

9.00 pm FULL HOUSE BLUES BAND

Adelaide Uni Bar Friday Night Spotlight presents *Full House Blues Band*. Dance to some great blues. Free to members, guests \$2.00.

SATURDAY

BLOCKADE THE USA (CONSULATE)

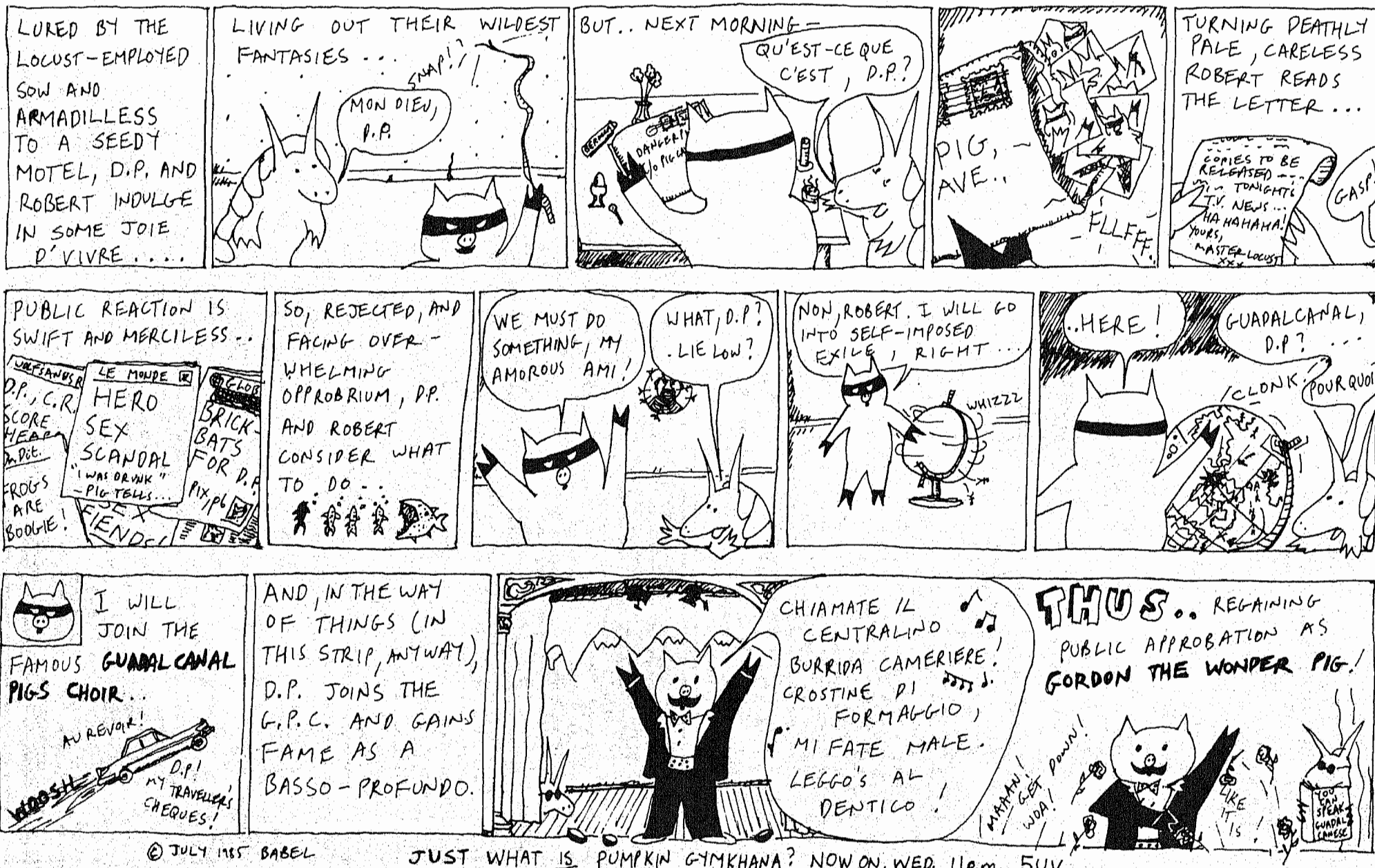
10.30 am - Assemble Adelaide Oval.
11.00 am - Depart for U.S. Consulate (15 Nilpinna St. Burnside).
Noon to 2.00 pm - Live Entertainment at the Consulate - organised by: the committee in solidarity with Central America and the Caribbean.
NOI TO THE CRIMINAL U.S. TRADE EMBARGO ON NICARAGUA!
BOYCOTT SOUTH AFRICA NOT

THE WORLD'S ROUNDEST SUPER-HERO..

DANGER PIG!

- AND HIS CONSORT - CARELESS ROBERT

BY BILLY BRAIN BUCKET.



NICARAGUA!
NOE U.S. AID TO THE MARCOS DICTATORSHIP!

8.00 pm BAR NIGHT

Student Radio 5UV Bar night with *Light-house Keepers* (from Melbourne), *Mad Turks from Istanbul* and *Zippy and the Coneheads* (from Adelaide). Special price Goddards drinks.
A.U. Student \$4. Guests \$5.

SUNDAY

1.00 pm SCIENCE FICTION ASSOCIATION

THE A.U.S.F.A. PICNIC
The Science Fiction Association picnic is on again! Bring food, drinks, friends and a crazy sense of humour.
Botanic Park.

COMING EVENTS

7.30 pm THE SHROUD OF TURIN

A.U. ARCHAEOLOGY SOCIETY
Miracle or Fraud? Is this piece of linen in Turin Cathedral really the burial cloth of Jesus or a clever Medieval forgery? Come and join local experts from both sides in an open discussion. Refreshments will be supplied with a donation.
Little Cinema, Level 5, Union House.

The Annual General Meeting of the Clubs and Societies Association Incorporated is to be held on Thursday, July 25, 1985 at 6.00 pm in the Games Room, Level 5, Union House.

AGENDA

1. Attendance.
2. Apologies.
3. Minutes of 1984 AGM (Distributed June '85).
4. Affiliations.
5. Disaffiliations.
6. Alteration of Regulations (proposed new Regulations attached).
7. Reports.
8. Elections.
9. Club Room Allocations.
10. Any other business.

GREASY POP NIGHT IN THE BAR

Saturday 27th, 8.00 pm.

Featuring:

SCREAMING BELIEVERS
SPIKES
JULY THE 14TH
Don't miss it.

A.U. SAILING CLUB

Annual Commodore's Dinner, Thursday July 18th Adelaide Uni. Staff Club. \$14 per head. Drinks at Uni Bar prices.

Anthropology Society
Presents
POPULAR CULTURE SEMINAR

Saturday 27th July, 10 am - 4 pm. LIQUID SKY and discussion panel.

Greasy Pop Bar Night

Sunday 28th July, 1 pm - 5 pm. Musician Workshop. Local Adelaide Musicians discuss their music.

RETURN TO THE JIVING 50's
A.U. HISTORY CLUB

In 1984 it was a 1920's bash, in 1985 now it's a "Return to the Jiving fifties" in the South Dining Room. We'll be having a D.J., drinks and smorgasbord. It's only \$2.00 for members and \$3.00 for non members and should be a great night. Watch out for posters and ticket sales venues in the 7th week of term.
South Dining Room, Union Building.

NOTICES

PROSH RAG

Every Tuesday and Wednesday in the *On dit* Office between 12.00 noon and 2.00 pm. See Graham Lugsden or Robert Clarke for further details.

VOCALIST URGENTLY REQUIRED

3-piece band requires male or female vocalist aged between 17 - 23. Musical likes of group are *U2* and *Police* but originals are main priority. Paid gigs waiting! Ring Andrew on 31 9408.

CAR RALLY WINNER
ASTRONOMY CLUB

The winner of the 1985 AUAC Car Rally was I. Button only by a margin of 1 point. The booby prize goes to P. Boundy with an all time low score.

WANTED - DRUMMER

A drummer is needed for a new wave/punk band. Experience is not necessary but own drum kit is. Talent is also optional. Must be ready to start immediately and practice Sat. afternoons. If interested, ring Justin, 278 3172.

SCHOLARSHIP IN PETROLEUM ENGINEERING

CSR, Developing Australia's Oil and Gas Resources.

CSR Limited is one of Australia's major oil and gas explorers and producers. Through Delhi Petroleum Pty. Ltd., CSR is participating in the \$1.4 billion Cooper

Basin Liquids Project and is operator of the Jackson oilfields facilities - two of the largest onshore projects in Australia.

Projects like this offer excellent prospects for people seeking a satisfying career and it is to be expected that many more exciting developments lie ahead.

To encourage people to work in the petroleum industry, CSR Limited, through its Oil and Gas Division, in 1986 will offer a post-graduate scholarship in petroleum engineering to a recipient of a Bachelor of Chemical, Mechanical, Electrical, Civil or Mining Engineering degrees. Applicants will need second class honours or better! The scholarship offers financial support for the candidate to study for a Masters degree at the University of NSW.

Employment with CSR Limited's Oil and Gas Division in Adelaide or Brisbane will be considered on the completion of this course in June 1987.

For further details, please write to: The Personnel Manager, CSR Limited, Oil and GAs Division,

GPO Box 483, Sydney NSW 2001.

INTERNATIONAL SHADOW PROJECT

When the first atomic bomb was dropped on Hiroshima on August 6th 1945, human beings within 300 metres of ground zero were instantly vaporised - leaving behind only their shadows. The remnants of these innocent victims provide the image and theme for the International Shadow Project; a solemn memorial with a singular purpose: To help people imagine and comprehend the disappearance of life through nuclear war ... Before dawn on August 6th 1985, we plan to paint silhouettes of human shadows engaged in various activities - walking, jumping, playing, eating etc. These non-permanent shadows will be found on streets and footpaths in various locations throughout the city. The silent testimony of these anonymous human shadows will dramatise what would remain following a nuclear war. If you wish to join us, attendance at one of the following is required:

Date: 26th July at 2 pm.

Date: 27th July at 2 pm.

Date: 29th July at 7.30 pm.
Location: The Box Factory, 59 Regent Street, Adelaide. For more information please contact Greenpeace, ph: 223 3133.

BRECHT

The German Club is producing one of Brecht's short plays. Anyone interested should come to Rm. 720 of the Napier Tower at 1 pm Tuesday.

CHEAP ACCOMMODATION AVAILABLE

Wanted: 2 considerate persons (one male and one female) to share a comfortable and appealing 3 bedroom house, with a 20 year old female student. Two unfurnished bedrooms are available in a partly furnished house, located 5 minutes from the city. Must be willing to share household expenses and duties. Preferably full time students between the ages of 18 to 24 and non-smokers. Rent - \$25.00/week. Bond - \$50. Contact: Gabrielle on 31 5169, Monday to Friday after 6.00 pm or Sat. and Sun. after 12 noon.

LETTERS HOME
by Rose Leiman Goldenshlag
Based on the letters of Sylvia Plath
JULY 18-20 23-27 8PM
30c SUSAN B. ANTHONY 40c
A Theatre Guild Production
The Little Theatre Adelaide University Bookings at Bass or Ph. 2285999

ADELAIDE UNIVERSITY UNION PRESENTS

music

SPECTRUM

EVERY WEDNESDAY at the UNI. BAR 6pm - late!

Adelaide Uni. DJ. Brian Moon the best of the commercial stuff. PLUS 1212

Bring your own single or cassette and I'll play it or bring your own musical instrument and you can play it. Bands with demo tapes or would-be vocalists most welcome.

I guarantee you a great time on my names Bob! who? Brian Moon

THE HACKNEY HOTEL

GIVES YOU MORE

Traditionally associated with the University of Adelaide
Official clubrooms of the University Lacrosse Club

DISCO
Open six nights a week
Tuesday to Sunday 9pm-1.30am
Free admission to uni students on presentation of student card

PIANO BAR
Free entertainment
Wednesday to Saturday night 'til late

HAPPY HOUR THIS WEEK

Wed. 5 'till 6

Open seven days 'til 1.00 pm 95 Hackney Road, Hackney

WHERE IT'S AT!

Some of the best, some of the worst, and a dash of the bizarre. Edited by Moya Dodd.

Bureaucracy

Committees may be hard to get on to but they can be hell to get off.

Take the case of one student who was, and perhaps still is, a member of her departmental committee. Apparently, she's resigned three times without success.

"I resigned after the first meeting, after the second meeting and after the third meeting", she told *Where It's At*. "And they still keep sending me stuff and telling me to come along to meetings."

Law and order

A Queensland man who gave a woman a jewellery box containing the testicles of a wallaby has won his appeal against a conviction for indecency.

The man was originally found guilty of doing an "indecent act in any place with intent to insult and offend" under S.227 of the Queensland Criminal Code.

The trial judge said that "indecent" meant "anything that is unbecoming or offensive to common propriety". However, on appeal it was held that "indecent" means "a bodily act involving moral turpitude or acting in a base or shameful manner."

Real things

Two weeks ago, *Where It's At* reported on the antics of Coke drinkers in America who were going to great lengths to preserve their supplies of old-formula Coke. We suggested that the Australian tourist industry ought to lure American tourists out here with the promise of the Real Thing.

Now we don't seriously expect anybody to take our advice, but it seems as if they've got it all the wrong way around. *The Australian* reported last week that a shipment of Australian "old" Coke has arrived in America, much to the delight of members of the Old Coca-Cola Drinkers of America.

"It could save our lives," one said.

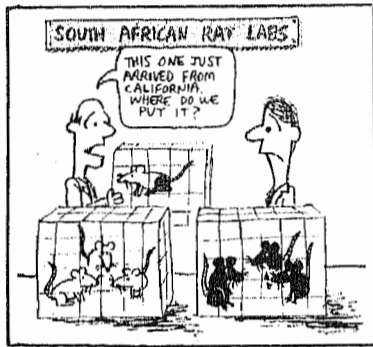
Nick's small part

This column was fascinated to hear that former Union President Nick Murray appeared naked (but for a folder) in this year's Law Revue.

Will this man never learn? We seem to remember Nick getting his knickers in a knot down at 5UV a few years ago. He played a Frank Zappa instrumental called *I Promise Not To Come In Your Mouth* and announced the title on air.

Someone complained (I hope they're reading) and the big N was hauled before a disciplinary tribunal. He was suspended from air for a month, and afterwards had to have all his programming approved.

But the burning question remains: why does he need a folder? Wouldn't a notepad do?



Rat tales

California medical researchers have been testing a new anti-rejection drug by transplanting the legs of black rats on to the bodies of white rats.

Of the 300 white rats which received black hind legs, apparently 230 lived to old age without rejecting the transplants.

One rat was treated with the drug, Cyclosporine, for only twenty days and lived for 735 days before expiring from old age. That's more than six times as long as the previous record for a rat with a transplanted limb.

Researchers say that the drug could be used on humans to prevent the rejection of skin grafts, transplanted limbs and transplanted parts of the skull or face.



The latest in road safety equipment? Inspector Gadget in disguise? *Where It's At* offers a record voucher to the person who can come up with the best caption for this photo. Leave your entries at the *On dit* office (south-west corner of the cloisters)

Watch out, possums

Barry Humphries, alias Dame Edna Everage, is being sued for hitting a member of the audience in the eye with a gladiolus, according to a report in the *Age* last week.

Mrs. Lela Grosse, 52, has filed a statement of claim in the ACT Supreme Court claiming that she was struck by the flower during a show in Canberra last July. She claims it gave her a two-centimetre cut on the lower-left

eyelid, internal bleeding, headaches, nausea, shock and cosmetic damage.

The statement says that "in the guise or role of housewife megastar Dame Edna Everage (he) threw into the audience portions of plant life known as gladioli, consisting of a long stalk and flowering top, and one such portion of the plant life struck the plaintiff..."

Stick-insects

Readers of *On dit* may be familiar with the poison pen of one Charles Gent, a well-known mis-

anthrope and former *Bread and Circuses* editor.

Where It's At was approached by this bespectacled stick-insect last week and asked to inform its readers (yes, both of you) that Auntie ABC-TV is to screen a hilariously funny series called *The Young Ones*, starting next week.

Unfortunately, he was unable to tell us why it's funny, when it's on or what it's about. It'd better be good, Charlie, or we shall be forced to unleash a campaign of persecution and revenge the like of which this campus has never seen.

PRESENTING THE COMIC THAT PEOPLE DROP OUT OF UNI TO AVOID...

CAPTAIN ADELAIDE

