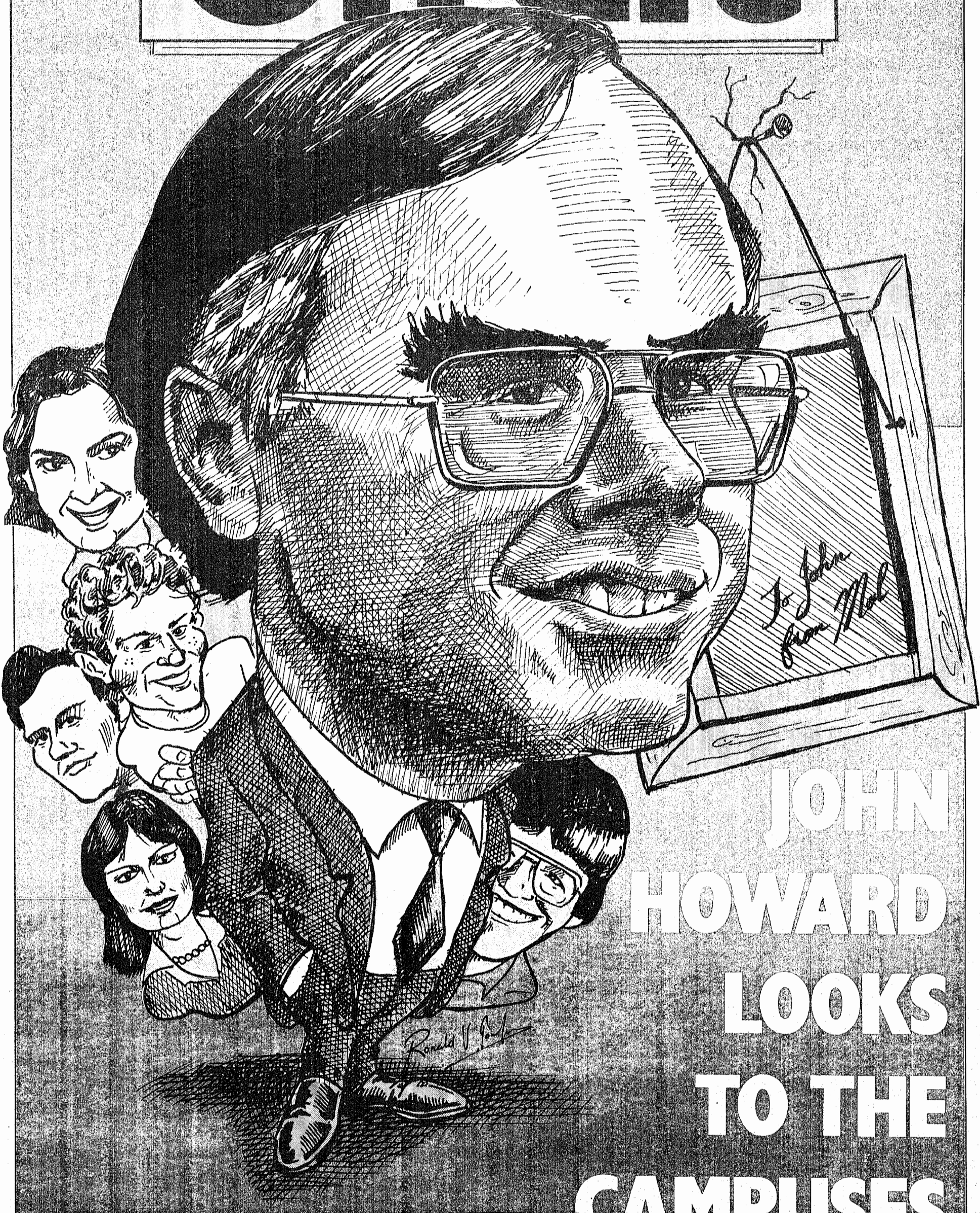


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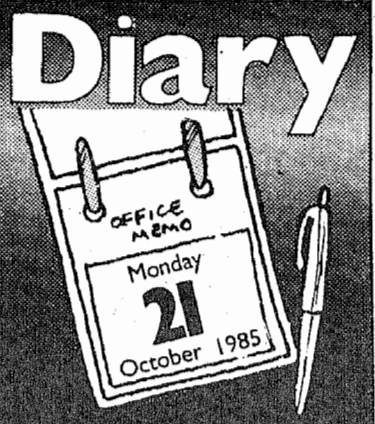
on dit

Volume 53 Number 20



JOHN HOWARD LOOKS TO THE CAMPUSES

Do Re Mi so far p.13
Amnesty's 24th year p.10



Diary
This week's activities, on and off campus, with a few garnishes.

Party Epidemic

If anyone doubts that exams are once again, they need only look to the increasingly heavy party schedule. All over campus, students under pressure are reaching for their Bundies and Cokes as the memory of the invigilator's voice ("...If you wish to speak to a supervisor, you must stand up...") becomes clearer and clearer.

The First of the Great Parties takes place on the Barr-Smith Lawns this Friday when the Students' Association hold yet another in the interminable series of piss-ups and nosh-ups which has marked the last twelve months. Since your money is buying the watermelon, orange juice and barbecued sausages, you'd be mad not to be there at 12.30 pm. The only

problem is that you'll have to put up with a load of student "politicians", determined to keep everyone aware of who's throwing the whole bash.

Vyv's Bash

For your private alcoholic pleasure (though with no admission charge) is the Bar's Friday night *Young Ones* Party, which is inviting potential drunks to come as your favourite Young One - which is likely to make getting sloshed an easier process. Even a columnist who finds these half-hour slices of English television pretty damn dull can suspect that hordes of cultists will descend on the Union Building at 8.00 pm to watch the best of the episodes (do they exist?) and try to win prizes for the best costumes. Mystery guests are also promised, though none of them are flying in from the UK.

Barry's Bash

And then on Saturday night the Activities Council have their own party with *F.A.B.* and a band called *No U Turns*. This one costs \$4 for students.

The Bash on the Sand

The most avant-garde student party is going to be firmly off-campus, sitting in the seaweed at West Beach. Billed as a "Raging Beach Party", it extends an invitation to each and every student: BYO everything. This one takes place at the end of exams on Monday, November 25 and we can only wish its anonymous, ambitious organisers good luck. Bands will include *Hey Daddyo* and *Rockitt '88*.



Bannon bears the brunt of debaters' final abuse for '85

From the moment when the first speaker compared South Australia to a giant pair of buttocks, it was obviously going to be a lively debating final. From the moment, a little later, when he called Adelaide a giant enema, it was clear that more than a little heat was also going to be present.

In the course of last Thursday evening's A Grade Debating Final, those spectators decorating the oak-clad interior of what used to be the state's Legislative Council chambers heard about warts, green dog food, roofed pools which kept people dry while swimming, and why Adelaide used to be a great place to sleep in.

John Bannon, the subject of the debate, also got an occasional mention.

The Legislative Councillors who used to recline in the chambers - indeed, their modern-day equivalents - would never have seen a political debate of such a bizarre nature.

Most of the speakers would have looked the part in a modern-day Parliament - all were males wearing sober ties, shiny shoes and shoulder-length hair.

But all that this mob of speakers could do was stand around bad-mouthing politicians and telling anyone who'd listen that the whole damn State was absolutely no bloody good at all.

Half an hour after the gates were opened, everyone was hearing that "South Australia is populated by thick, moronic people with no brains at all." As a garnish, the University was declared to be "weak, conservative and stuck-in-the-mud."

Things got no better away from the city centre: Christies Beach was "full of people who look like Norm Gallagher."

The well-dressed audience, many of them denizens of the University's Law School, took it all in good humour, laughing gaily when told that pensioners were being forced to eat dog food in the Casino State.

It's just as well that Premier Bannon wasn't there, though indeed he had been invited. He wouldn't have laughed. He wouldn't even have raised a smile. For in over two hours of speeches by two opposing teams arguing over whether John Bannon deserves to be re-elected Premier, no one had a good word for him. To the affirmative team Bannon was a klutz



Bannon as Uni SRC President

who was roundly deserved by a stateful of klutzes with a history of klutzy stretching. To their opposition the Premier was an evil man defeating the will of the people, a cunning dictator imposing censorship, killing pensioners, and handing out casinos and Grand Prix like tranquilizers.

The affirmative team had the jump on the negative team from the start. Instead of defending Premier John, they called him a mediocre man for a mediocre State. The electors don't want greatness, their speakers said. They want the ineptitude that has made this State a joke. In a Grand Prix State, Bannon was the Grandest Prix of all, they said.

The negative tried to fight back. They slammed the ALP leader harder than ever. The man taking surreptitious notes in the back now might or

might not have been John Olsen.

Tony Durkin fought a rearguard action, arguing that if people wanted ugly pot-bellied, hallitosis-ridden dullards, they could have elected any of the affirmative team.

Brilliant though it might have been, it was to no avail. After five minutes of nervous conversation slipped in between bouts of nail-biting by all six speakers, the affirmative team was declared victorious. The State deserved its Premier, the Premier his State.

All is not lost for Bannon. At least two of his Thursday-night detractors were known ALP supporters, out to prove only the excellence of their craft. And as the chairman of the debate was heard to observe, no one in the chamber had a good word for John Olsen during the affair.

- David Walker



You can have fun like this

On dit is looking...

For Journalists...

We need volunteers to write news stories and features. If you like writing, you'll be welcome. And if you are considering working in journalism after you leave uni, then *On dit* can teach you basic skills and give you advice and encouragement, and you'll be able to rub shoulders with such pseudo-legendary figures as Moya Dodd, Henrietta Frump and that strange fellow who draws buttocks...

...for Proofreaders

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

On dit is in the south-west corner of the Union cloisters, or you can phone 223 2685 or 223 5405.

Production

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Columnists: Cam Perdown, Charles Gent, Ronan Moore, Richard Wilson, Henrietta Frump, Moya Dodd.

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"No way we'd ever deceive"

When charity's good for business

Have you ever had a call from somebody who was "phoning on behalf of a charity"?

A Perth-based company called Morrissey Malcolm hires Adelaide people, including students, to phone numbers in the telephone directory from their North Adelaide office.

People who answer are told that they are being rung "on behalf of a charity" and are asked whether they would like to buy one of a number of items: sometimes stuffed teddy bears, sometimes spoons, sometimes coasters, sometimes first-aid kits. These items are priced upwards from \$25.

The wholesale price of the silver-plated spoons, for instance, is \$2.56 plus 26 cents tax each. A pair cost

\$5.64 wholesale; one retail outlet sells them for about \$7.00.

The spoons were marketed as "a wonderful boxed set of two collectors' item silver-plated teaspoons with lovely Australian bird motifs."

Morrissey Malcolm sold such spoons for \$25 a pair, telling people that money went to the Paraplegic and Quadraplegic Sports Association to help them stage wheelchair games.

In the case of the spoons, the Association received 70 cents per pair from Morrissey Malcolm.

Yet one receipt for a pair of spoons was marked "donation - 1 pair spoons \$25.00".

The Paraplegic Association dispensed with the company's services

after receiving a number of complaints. An Association spokesperson said they were "not very impressed" with the company's results or the complaints.

At least six of those making calls for the company stopped doing so when they became uncomfortable with the legitimacy of their work. One ex-worker said that he felt "so guilty on the phone that you'd pre-empt people on the phone, tell them 'you don't want it anyway' ... You go in there and it's like combat; you have to nail enough people."

Workers were told to sell at least \$160 worth of goods per day, and to concentrate on doctors, migrants and elderly people, one ex-worker

said. Doctors were often eager to buy because they worked with the handicapped people whom the charities aimed to help.

An Adelaide University legal expert said that Morrissey Malcolm might be affected by the Trade Practices Act. The Act outlaws conduct that is likely to deceive or mislead. The legal question, he said, was whether "customers" knew that they were buying merchandise from which transaction only a part of the proceeds would reach the charity.

An ex-worker said that in one case, when the company was selling \$42 first-aid kits "on behalf of" the Paraplegic Sports Association, potential customers were told that \$4.50 of the proceeds went to the charity. In

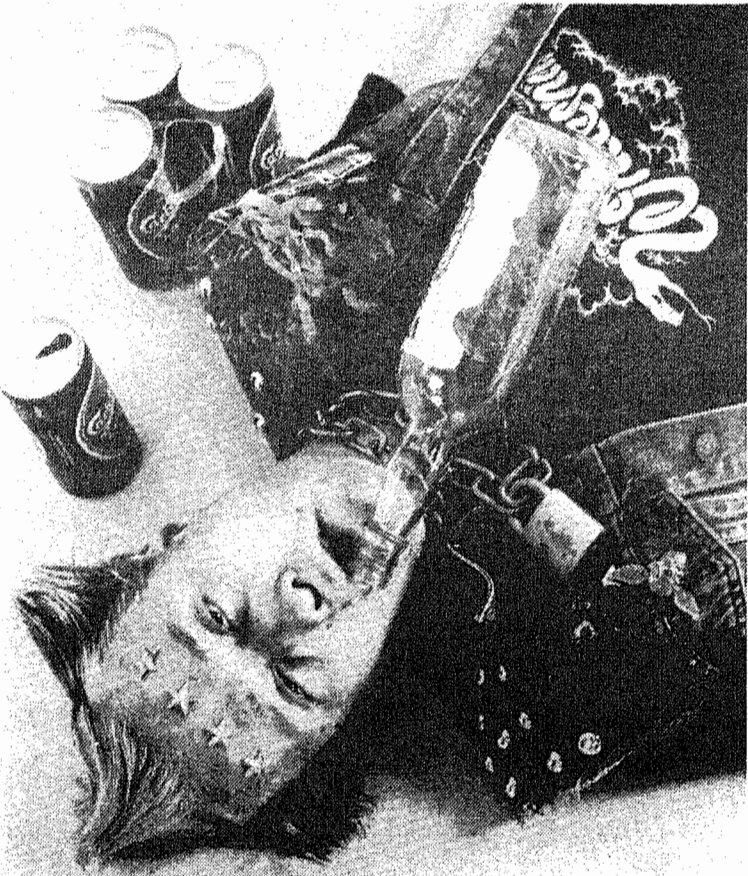
the case of the spoons, however, no details seem to have been given of how much money was given to the charity.

A spokesperson for Morrissey Malcolm, Dillis Bull, said that there was "no way we'd ever deceive anyone."

"We're here to help the charity," she said.

"We always make it clear that only part [of the cost of the items] goes to the charity." In the case of the spoons, she said, about five dollars went to charity. The remaining fourteen dollars covered the cost of staff, offices, telephones and delivery. She said the company made about 80 sales per day.

Alan Archer and David Walker



Sez it all, dunnit?

Wot? Dead? Who starts these rumours?

Rumours that two cast members of the English comedy series *The Young Ones* have died have been described by Rik Mayall's manager as "totally pathetic".

The rumours claimed that Ade Edmonson, who plays Vyvyan, had died of a drug overdose, and that Nigel Planer, who plays Neil, had committed suicide.

A phone call to London late last week finally confirmed the rumours to be fake.

Aude Powell, who manages Rik Mayall (Rick in the series) said, "Honestly, I don't know how these rumours come about or who starts them. I have seen all four of the cast members over the past few days, and I can assure you that they are all in extremely good health."

She added that Rik Mayall is planning a tour of Australia for sometime next year, although the exact content or form of the show is yet to be decided. "Rik hopes very much to come to Australia with a show next year, and Adelaide would once again be on the tour itinerary."

(Rik Mayall, Ade Edmonson and Alexii Sayle performed in Adelaide

as part of the 1982 Festival Fringe Show *The Comic Strip*, and according to Powell, look forward to touring again).

Powell said that there were no plans for a third series of *The Young Ones*, but added it was "very likely" that the four cast members would team up next year in another comedy show to be based on an entirely different theme. Some of the cast have already been in another show called *The Comic Strip Presents...* which went to air in the UK three years ago.

It is not known whether the ABC plans to buy this series, which was as popular in the UK as *The Young Ones*.

An ABC spokesperson in Sydney said that she knew nothing of *The Comic Strip Presents...*, and that it was up to the department responsible for programme purchasing to assess such matters.

Meanwhile, the ABC has purchased the rights to re-run the first and second series of *The Young Ones*, and that these would probably be screened "in about six months time."

- Paul Klarić

Youth Year planners tied up in red tape, says insider

The people in charge of International Youth Year in South Australia are tying themselves up in red tape instead of actually achieving anything for youth, according to one youth spokesperson.

David Moxham, a member of the South Australian Youth Forum and of the state's International Youth Year (IYY) Co-ordinating Committee, told *On dit* last week that the Committee presents "a case of bureaucracy not wanting to do much at all."

Their main project during the year, he says, has been planning for November's "Youth Week", which has degenerated from a forum for young people to speak out on issues into a youth cabaret project and a few demonstrations in Rundle Mall.

"The Co-ordinating Committee tends to concentrate on bureaucratic mechanisms," said Moxham.

"They're very concerned about how we're going to do things, about all the red tape ... rather than looking at what are we actually going to achieve."

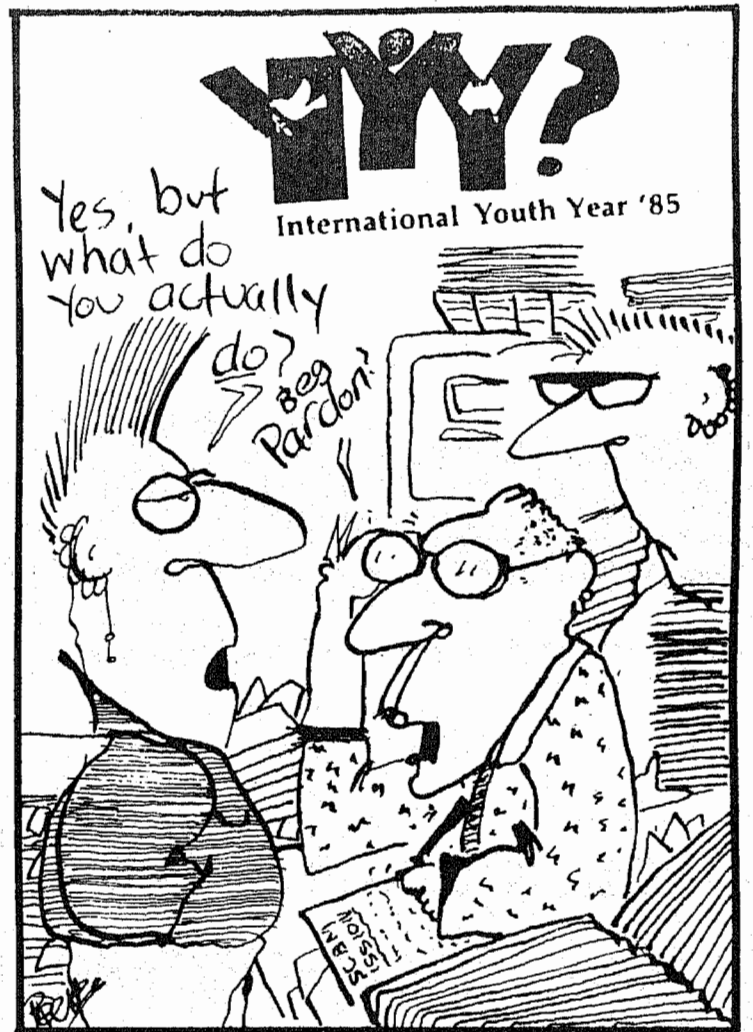
A recent meeting had spent most of its time debating how to evaluate IYY, and Moxham suggested that this was symptomatic of concern for means rather than ends.

He said that the IYY Co-ordinating Committee was dominated by government representatives and "youth professionals" who had no effective method of finding out what young people had to say.

The Forum didn't want to look at employment or training issues, he said; it preferred to discuss homosexual and women's issues which it promoted at the expense of other important matters. It had a "small, non-representative base" of people "pushing their own barrows."

"IYY has suffered from a loss of direction," said Moxham.

"There has been no leadership to get young people to get up and do anything about it."



Moxham also pointed to problems with the one body which is open to any young person, the South Australian Youth Forum, of which he is also a member. The Forum is the only "direct line" between youth and IYY organizers, but Moxham noted that it is "dominated by young people who aren't really sure of what they're doing."

Paul Thompson, SA-FM managing director and Chair of the IYY Co-ordinating Committee admitted that Moxham was "right to some extent" but said that the Committee was a hard-working one and that most members would not agree with Moxham's comments.

- David Walker

'Crisis of expectation' looms for overseas students

A leading voice for overseas students in Australia has urged a campaign to freeze visa charges rather than abolish them.

Raj Kannan, editor of *Action Reaction*, has written in the first edition of the new newsletter for overseas students that they should take a "rational and realistic approach."

Kannan, a Footscray Institute stu-

dent, pointed out that after five years of protest against visa charges, overseas students "are paying more every year."

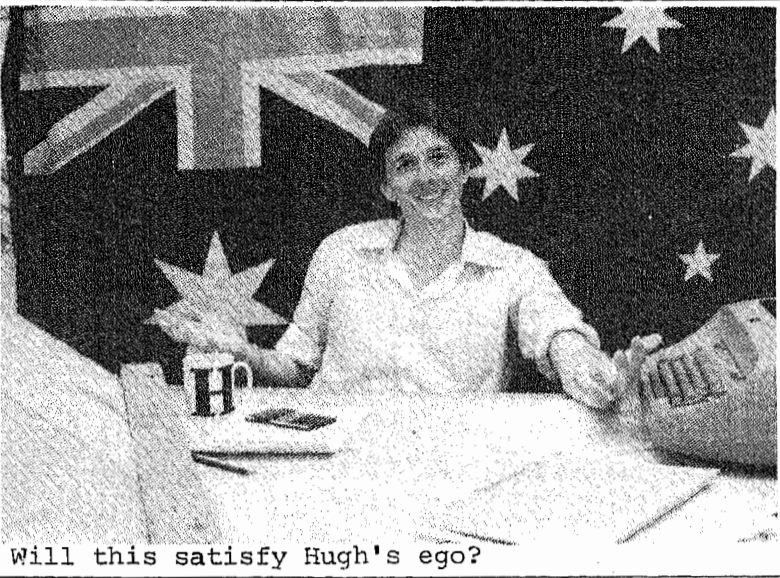
He said that if student leaders continued to press for abolition "Ah Chong, Ahmad or Ramu [may] be deported with half a diploma or quarter of a degree."

"While not wanting to condemn the

people who are fighting for the abolition of the [visa charge], we need to ask if such a campaign is really possible."

Kannan warned that overseas student leaders will soon be faced with a "crisis of expectation", a gap between what visa charge cuts overseas students believe can be achieved and what their leaders can achieve.

- David Walker



Will this satisfy Hugh's ego?

SAUA set to record second budget surplus

Hugh Martin, Finance Vice-Vice-President.

Finance

This week I have included in my report the financial statements for this year up to October 9. As the end of term is only two weeks away, I expect these figures to increase by seven per cent on average by the end of the year. This will bring the Students' Association well under budget for the second year in a row, due to sound financial management.

End of Term Show

The efficiency of the Students' Association has allowed us to host a "quality End of Term Show". It will be held on this Friday at 12.30 on the Barr Smith Lawns. There will be a barbecue, booze and the interstate band *The Milky Bar Kids* playing, all free to Adelaide University students. If anyone would like to help out, we will need assistance from 11 am in the Student Activities Office. We would be most grateful for your help.

Sex

For the small percentage of students who read *On dit*, for the even smaller percentage who read my column and for the iota of students who have read this far, I will accede to the many requests to liven it up. To this end, I am including a short article of real student interest, on Sex!

Man's Best Friend

Usually everyone who has a dog either calls him Rover or some such name. I call him Sex. Well, Sex is a very embarrassing name! One day I took Sex for a walk and he ran away.

I spent hours looking for that dog. A policeman came along and asked me what I was doing in an alley at 4 am in the morning. I said, I'm looking for Sex. My case comes up next Thursday.

One day, I went to the Town Hall to get a licence for Sex. The Clerk asked me what I wanted. I told him I wanted a licence for Sex. He said he would like to have one too. When I said "but this is a dog" he said he didn't care what she looked like. Then I said,

"You don't understand, I've had Sex since I was a two year old". He replied, "You must have been a strong boy."

When I decided to get married, I told the minister that I wanted to have Sex at the wedding but he told me to wait till after the ceremony! I said, "But Sex has played a big part in my life and my whole lifestyle revolves round Sex". He said he didn't want to hear about my personal life and would not marry us in his church. I told him everyone coming to the wedding would enjoy Sex there. The next day we were married by a J.P. My family is barred from the church.

My wife and I took the dog along with us on the honeymoon. When I checked into the motel, I told the clerk that I wanted a room for my wife and a special room for Sex. The clerk said that every room in the motel was

for sex, then I said, "You don't understand, Sex keeps me awake at night". The clerk said, "Me too".

Then my wife and I separated; we went to court to fight for custody of the dog. I said, "Your Honour, I had Sex before I was married", and the Judge said, "Me too". I told him, "When I was married Sex left me." He said, "Me too."

Well, now I've been thrown into gaol, been married, divorced and had more damn trouble with that dog than I had gambled on.

Why, just the other day, when I went for my first session with the psychiatrist, she asked me "What seems to be the trouble?" I replied, "Well, Sex has died and left my life, it's like losing a best friend and it's so lonely."

The doctor looked at me and said "Mister, you and I know that sex isn't

a man's best friend, so get yourself a dog!

N.B. I cannot take credit for this, as much as I would like to.

Mackay waxes righteous

Greg Mackay, President of the Students' Association.

It wasn't that long ago when Labor Party politicians would jump at the chance to speak on campus at any time, even more so just before an election. In fact it would have appeared more appealing if a Liberal politician could be talked into coming along.

Things have changed! This is no longer the case!

The Students' Association decided it would be a good idea to invite two (2) state politicians (one Labor, one Liberal) to debate any issue they chose that related to the coming election. No restrictions, no fetters. Consequently, I wrote to the two people most likely to take up the opportunity, the two people who stand to gain or lose most from the coming election, the "Two Johns", Bannon and Olsen. Being aware that these two very important gentlemen have pressing schedules, I tried to arrange a mutually convenient lunch-time in the last two weeks of term. John Olsen was happy to take up the offer. He added that at any time Mr Bannon was available, he would change his appointed timetable to debate on a topic of Mr Bannon's choice.

Mr Bannon's response was monosyllabic. No. No buts! No ifs! No reasons! No way! Incredible from a man who spent so many years on campus, including one as President of the then S.R.C. and three as Chair of Union Council.

What is the reason for the Premier's reluctance to come on campus? There are only 9,000 young impressionable voters here!

Could it be Mr Bannon is unsure whether an election is to be held?

Could it be the Bannon Government's blatant mishandling of the Childcar Centre's application for funding?

Or perhaps could it be the fact that he feels students are not supportive of him and his government's politics?

Could it be some or all of these reasons?

Who knows!

Students' Association Financial Statement January 1 to October 9, 1985

Expenditure to date	Total	Budget Allowance
Council Expenses	2,081	4,000
President's Expenses	1,461	1,600
Office Administration	11,010	11,300
Education Services Committee	1,199	4,200
Activities Standing Committee	987	1,800
Orientation Camps	105	500
Orientation Guide	1,041	3,000
Counter Calendar	1,648	3,000
Orientation Expenses (general)	847	600
Student Radio	13,213	15,000
Bread and Circuses	314	1,200
On dit	23,230	35,800
Grand Total	57,162	82,000
Profit Retained from Printing		\$9,776.00
Profit Retained from Functions		\$17,667.65

END OF TERM SHOW

Featuring the

"MILKY BAR KIDS"

Free Barbeque and Booze



Friday 25th October at 12.30 pm

Barr Smith Lawns

ALL FREE!

Student's Association
was to present

MEET THE LEADERS



OLSEN
ACCEPTED



BANNON
REFUSED

now the
Student's Association
presents

JOHN OLSEN

Leader of the Liberal Party
This Thursday, 1.00 pm,
Barr Smith Lawns

'Old guard' warders stirring: Perry

A contracting group of "Old Guard" prison officers has been responsible for "appalling" stories in Adelaide newspaper *The News* early this month which have criticised so-called "luxurious" conditions at Yatala Gaol, according to a Law School prisons expert.

Dr Alan Perry, a lecturer in criminology and penology at Adelaide University, also says that current State Opposition Leader John Olsen was likely to have been "implicated" in administering the same type of technical breaches of prison rules which the Opposition has charged Correctional Services Minister Frank Blevins with.

Perry said that *The News* had rarely been constructive or accurate in reporting prison issues in the last three years.

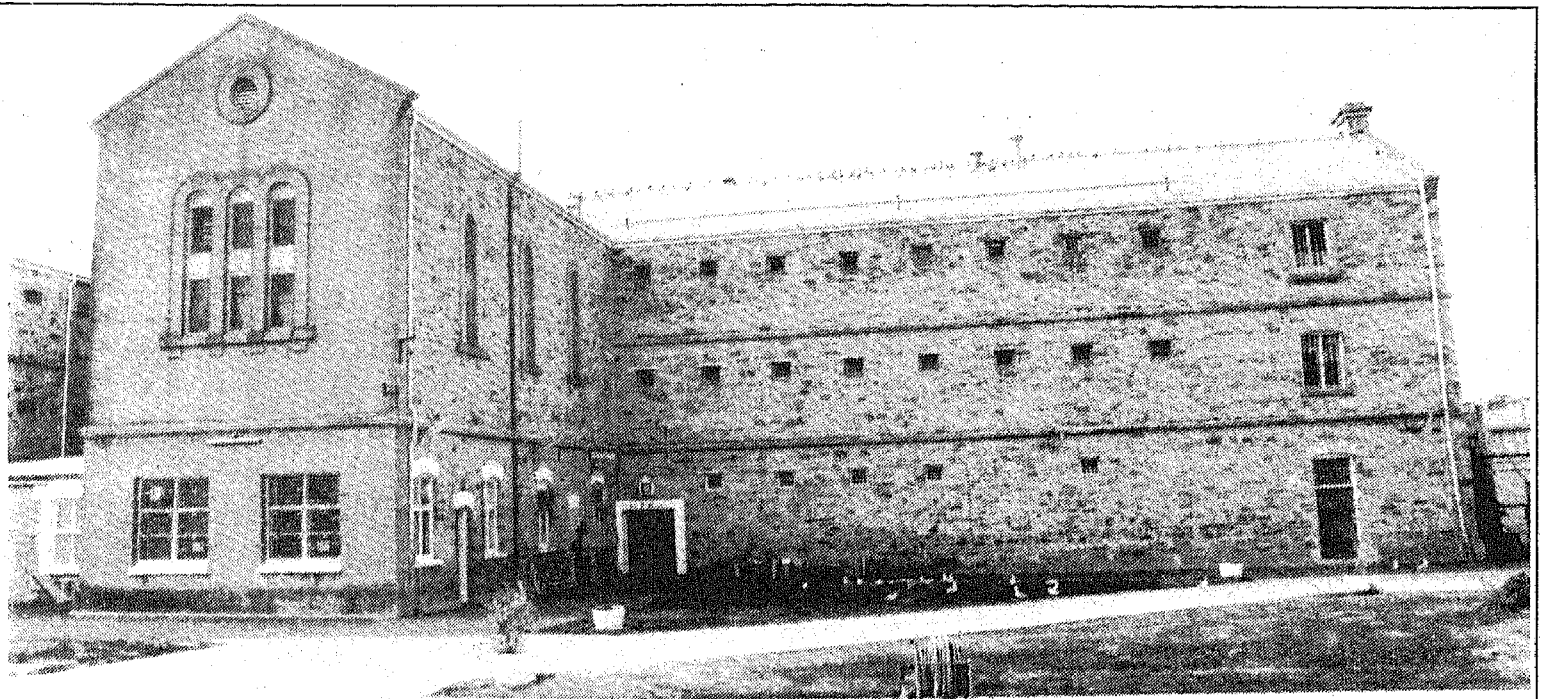
"It has almost always chosen to sensationalize aspects of the administration of the prisons, which has achieved little other than giving the public a very distorted view of what prisons are like," he charged.

By contrast, *The Advertiser* had surprised him with admirably balanced, forthright, objective and accurate prison reporting in recent years.

Perry said he suspected that *The News's* "Killers live in luxury" story, which focused on the presence of television sets and carpet in the three-by-two-metre cell of convicted murderer Bevan Von Einem and Stephen McBride, had been triggered by the outrage of an "Old Guard" prison warder over an antique harp which Von Einem had been allowed to have in his cell.

Nevertheless the "Old Guard" were now a minority.

"I can remember, perhaps a decade ago, when almost to a man prison officers talked about prisoners in tones of obvious contempt and dislike," said Perry.



Yatala, scene of alleged luxury conditions

"Now one comes across many prison warders who have a far more constructive and positive attitude."

The News ran a series of stories in the days after the "Killers live in luxury" front-pager, including one headline "[Correctional Services Minister] Blevins backs jail 'luxury'". "Now it's Creed's luxury cell", and a story alleging that a "clean-up" involving removal of some "luxuries" had taken place before *The Advertiser* was allowed to photograph the McBride-Von Einem cell. A *News* editorial writer also branded suggestions of misreporting and sensationalism "impertinent."

Perry, who was interviewed at length by *The News* but never quoted, said that the Adelaide afternoon tabloid subscribed to a policy of subjecting prisoners to as brutal and primitive a prison regime as possible.

"No balanced observer ... could describe conditions in Yatala as anything other than primitive," said Perry.

"Prisoners are confined in their cells for what is, in some instances, in excess of 18 hours a day. It stands to reason that unless they're provided with some sort of amenity to constructively pass the time, they're only going to become more embittered and frustrated - and not only more

difficult to manage within the prisons, but ... a greater social problem when released from prison than they ever were before they went in."

Perry's experience leads him to believe that the cell clean-up wrangle is largely irrelevant. Yatala's cells, built 150 years ago, are "little stone dungeons" which can't be changed by deeper carpets.

And Perry believes that administering prisons in strict accord with the current Prisons Act would be impossible in practice. In fact, he says, administrators under Labor and Liberal governments have been breaking regulations "for decades" to keep prisons running. In that time

ministers in charge of prisons have included current Liberal leader John Olsen, who was Chief Secretary for much of 1982.

Olsen told *On dit* last week that the matter of breaches of the Prison Act and regulations under it had "not been raised" during his eight months as Chief Secretary.

But he said the minister now responsible for prisons, Frank Blevins, had proclaimed new regulations on the value of cell amenities just weeks before the current debate erupted. If Blevins was dealing with out-of-date regulations, he said, they had become out-of-date in a few weeks.

- David Walker

Killer game slammed

A convention held by the Adelaide University Simulation Gaming Society over the Labour Day long weekend has attracted the attention of Australian Democrat MLC, Ian Gilfillan, and the Attorney-General, Chris Sumner.

Gilfillan believes that the handbook for one of the games, *Killer: The Game of Assassination*, is too violent to be available in S.A. He has asked Sumner in the Legislative Council to refer the book to the Classification of Publications Board.

Killer is a live role-playing game where teams of participants plot to assassinate an allotted target or targets.

The handbook has sections on using and making play weapons such as spears, axes, bombs and poisons.

The game was brought to Gilfillan's attention recently by a worried parent, who claimed that she knew of 12- and 13-year olds being recruited to play the game. She had said that *Killer* was based on "something unacceptable as far as society is con-

cerned", and was dangerous when available to children.

Gilfillan agreed that "these games tend to glamorize violence and assassination."

"I think that has to be viewed with great caution", he said.

"I have great reservations and anxiety about anything which is going to dilute society's abhorrence of these things (violence and assassination) - the very things we hope to keep out of Australian society."

However David Monk, a student

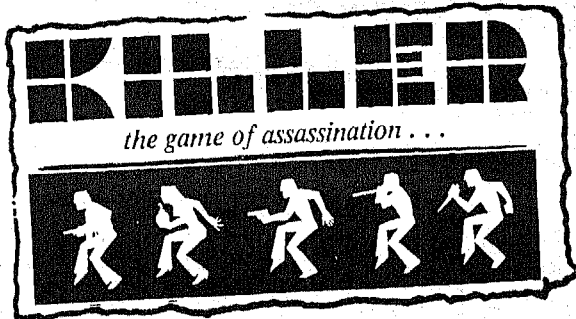
participant in the convention's game of *Killer*, believes that Gilfillan's fears are "not at all" justified.

"There are none of the explosions and shooting like there are in T.V. shows such as *T.J. Hooker*, he said.

The game will now go before the Classification of Publications Board to decide whether the book *Killer* will continue to be available in S.A.

Mr Gilfillan expects a decision from the board within two to three weeks.

- Paul T. Washington



New ventilation unwelcome

Cracks which have appeared in the Oliphant Wing of the Physics Building are causing alarm to students and staff nearest the damage.

Fairly extensive minor cracks run the length of some rooms on the fourth and fifth levels of the complex, but far more striking is the buckling of sections of the outer walls.

Mrs Sylvia Chan, of the Asian Studies Department on Level Four, said that "...We're all afraid the place will come down! Inspectors come round and look at the cracks, but nothing ever seems to be done."

On past occasions rain has leaked directly into offices and tutorial facilities, causing inconvenience and water damage.

Another member of the Asian Studies faculty, Mr Tanaka, has a pile of paper towels and a plate on standby for rainy days. A patch of salt damp and a network of cracks across his ceiling are the lasting side-effects of water seepage from the walls and higher levels.

The cause of the building's disfigurement is "differential settling", according to members of the Architecture Department. The northern end of the building is sinking into its foundations at a different rate to the southern half, due mainly to the manner in which the Wing has been "tacked on" to the existing Physics Building.

Internal and external stresses on the building are apparent at a glance.

Looking up in a line with each Level's concrete sun-shade, their not-so-gentle deviation from the vertical is obvious. A final-year architect student concluded that "the building shouldn't come down in the next rainstorm. Its main safety hazard is probably the exterior concrete features, which might plummet down ... that's unlikely though.

"On the other hand, a mistake has been made."

The last straw for the inhabitants is that lavatories for the block are arranged down the very axis along which cracking is most severe. Users assure us they would prefer to enjoy facilities in a building with less in common with those in Mexico City.

- Jon Nolan

Student rag's \$17,000 payout

A Melbourne academic has won \$17,500 in an out of court settlement against the La Trobe University student paper *Rabelais*.

Dr John Carroll, Reader in Sociology at the University, issued a writ on August 31 last year against editors Suzie Brown and Mark Johnstone and printers Newsprinters of Shepparton for alleged libel in three editions of *Rabelais* published in June, July and August of last year.

The writ also named Shane Houston, a contributor, and Brian Scott, author of a letter to the editor, as defendants. Page two of edition number seven, 1984, was laced with Nazi swastikas surrounding a photo of Dr Carroll under the headline "Would you buy a used political ideology from this man?"

A letter by Dr Carroll to *The Age*, in which is expressed reservations about Aboriginal land rights, was reproduced on the same page.

In edition number eight an article written by Shane Houston claimed that Dr Carroll believed murder was "...justifiable, moral, and appropriate." Swastikas decorated another photo of Dr Carroll.

A letter in edition number ten by Brian Scott said that Dr Carroll was a "...white European male supremacist" of "nationalist-racist" views.

The writ alleged that the articles accused Dr Carroll of, among other things, untruthfulness, shiftiness, lacking in credibility and honesty, not being fit to hold his job, adhering to Nazism or a similar philosophy, subscribing to racial hatred, anti-semitism, genocide, violence, and totalitarianism.

Brown took no interest in proceedings, refusing anything to do with the barrister representing Johnstone

and *Newsprinters*, and notifying the court that she was acting on her own behalf.

An out of court settlement was reached when Johnstone and *Newsprinters* agreed to pay Dr Carroll \$17,500 and to sign an apology.

The settlement money was paid from Courier Typesetting, a company owned by La Trobe University Student Representative Council.

Mr Johnstone and *Newsprinters* admitted in the apology that the material was defamatory of Dr Carroll, that it implied he was a Nazi sympathiser, and that this implication was false.

The apology was also signed by a representative of the La Trobe University SRC, Chris Hobson. Hobson is a past President of the now defunct Australian Union of Students.

Dr Carroll used a little known provision of Victorian law to read a statement before the Victorian Supreme Court which summarised the affair, stated Dr Carroll's denial of the *Rabelais's* accusations, and asserted that he had only sought the vindication of his character, which he believed had been achieved in the settlement reached.

Dr Carroll said that he regarded the outcome of his actions as a vindication of the legal system.

"It shows that in a case of gutter intimidation from one of the nastiest minorities in the community one can use the law successfully," he said.

At the time Dr Carroll's writ was received by the defendants last year, Ms Brown and Mr Johnstone wrote to the editors of student papers in Victoria and interstate seeking support.

It is believed that the editors of at least one student paper not a million miles from Adelaide gave a rather cool response.



This women's business hasn't gone far enough!

I am writing in reply to Mr Walker's article on Affirmative Action for Women, in *On dit* Number 19. Basically I would like to say that although Mr Walker has written some well-researched articles this year, this particular piece of work shows a complete lack of any attempt to gather accurate information.

For the record I would like to explain what affirmative action is really about. Governments have been attempting to change attitudes for years with little or no success, and it was made quite obvious that without such programs as "Affirmative Action" being introduced the negative attitudes towards women would not change.

It is still a sad fact that 91.5 per cent of permanent academic staff at this University are male and that although there are women participating in the university system, many are concentrated in the low-paid, low-status areas.

The main idea behind Affirmative Action programs is to encourage women to participate in areas which may not have been considered an option before. Affirmative Action is not designed to discriminate against men. The narrow-minded idea that employers are going to be asked to equate the sexes by employing women who are less qualified is a big fat distortion. Rather it is attempting to give women equal chances when they are qualified for whatever position.

What Mr Walker seems to imply is that he likes the idea of Affirmative Action, but doesn't want it implemented.

It is also interesting to note that Professor Stranks has a more open-minded approach than certain students and editors (see same edition of *On dit*).

The University is concerned about the present discrimination against women and minority groups on campus, and has set up a working party on equal opportunity. They are at present calling for submissions from students, staff or groups, and can be sent to Mr D. McKie (Registrar's Office).

Yours sincerely,
Lucy Schulz
(Concerned Student)

Give aboriginals ten percent

Dear Editor,

I wish to comment on some points arising from your article on affirmative action. To say that the central question of the issue is whether we should discriminate in favour of women in order to redress past instances of discrimination is to misrepresent the position of affirmative action activists. It should more accurately be put in the following way: Now that most formal barriers to equality have been removed how can we best accelerate the process by which real equality of representation can be achieved at all levels of society?

There has been some progress in this area but the change is painfully slow. For example on this campus now nearly forty percent of the undergraduates are female, yet there is only one female professor.

It is an inevitable consequence of affirmative action policies that a small group are denied positions that they would have obtained if affirmative action policies were not in place. Opponents of affirmative action argue that this small group have to bear the whole burden of society's desire for equality. Shouldn't this burden be shared equally?

This is an erroneous argument because this small group are denied positions that are not rightfully theirs. They only previously obtained the positions due to the benefit of their unfair

advantage over disadvantaged groups. But so much for the good ideas - how does one go about social reform in practice? Quotas have been tried and met with only limited success. The experience with quota systems in American universities has shown a significantly higher failure and dropout rate amongst the negroes than other students (largely due to the fact that many of them are hopelessly underprepared by society for the positions it has set aside for them). Merit does matter, and in this context quotas fail, because the unsuccessful make poor role models.

But Mr. Walker's argument breaks down when he assumes that quotas are the only form of genuine affirmative action policy. There are other forms less easily dismissible. For example in the context of university enrolments the raw score of applicants from disadvantaged groups could be boosted by a score commensurate with the degree of disadvantage suffered by the group, i.e. boosting the score of working-class women by five percent or an Aboriginal by ten percent.

Of course, in practice this figure could only be determined somewhat crudely, but this form of affirmative action does incorporate real progress and our notions of merit.

Yours,
Graham Hastings

Affirmative action causes adultery!?!?

Dear Sir,

In response to your article on "affirmative action" I would make the following response. The Hawke Government's intention to legislate for "affirmative action" in both the government and private sectors will cause widespread social dislocation and tension between the sexes.

The U.S. experience shows that "affirmative action" legislation has the effect of encouraging large numbers of married women to seek employment in the workforce. Research done by Prof. Peter Blitchington, of St. Andrews University in the U.S., on the effects of having large numbers of married women working has shown the following results:-

- Poverty levels rise. More and more families acquire two incomes while at the other end of the spectrum many families have no income earner.
- Birth rate declines rapidly. Australia, like America, is now well below zero population growth.
- Unemployment rate rises, particularly amongst youngsters.
- Divorce rate rises. Prof. Blitchington believes that, "the increase in wives who commit adultery has grown proportionately with the increase in the number of working women."
- Affirmative action greatly increases administrative costs and "red tape".
- Personal taxation rates rise as does the inflation rate which means fewer jobs in the long term.

Affirmative action can also disadvantage women. For example, for every man who is passed over in favour of a woman (often less qualified), a woman is disadvantaged, namely the wife of the man passed over, not to mention their children. Also it is condescending to women to give them promotion or a job other than on the basis of merit.

The following facts show that it is men and not women who are being disadvantaged by current moves to equalize the roles of men and women.

Women's employment opportunities in the past decade have increased by 68 per cent, men's by only 25 per cent. Last year, 80 per cent of all new jobs created went to women.

Women now number 43 per cent of the workforce and nearly 45 per cent of the places in higher learning institutions. Most universities already have affirmative action for women and by 1990 there will be more females than males undertaking studies at university.

Most state governments now have affirmative action programs already in place. For example, in Western Australia, the number of school leavers recruited to the Public Service fell from 21 per cent in 1983 to five per cent in 1984; the remaining 16 per cent went to women.

The Australian Government's proposals go beyond even the American model. Over there, affirmative action is limited to the Public Service, whereas the Australian proposal is all-embracing and includes the private sector.

Why the Australian Government

thinks that affirmative action is necessary at this time when 65 per cent of the registered unemployed are male is hard to fathom.

It is also the height of absurdity to use legislation which outlaws discrimination on the grounds of sex to introduce a law legislating for discrimination on the basis of sex. The Government clearly is being inconsistent in order to appease its feminist divisions rather than meet the genuine needs of the average Australian woman. The most disadvantaged group of women, in my view, are full-time homemakers, not pampered female academics.

Going by the above figures, women are not a disadvantaged grouping in our society in need of affirmative action or any other preferential treatment via legislation.

It is hard to understand why men so strongly support affirmative action when it is they and their sons who stand to lose quite considerably in the next decade.

If the Government really believes in genuine equality of opportunity then it must disband the discriminatory affirmative action pilot program and shelve the proposed affirmative action legislation.

Yours sincerely,
Alan Barron,
Executive Officer,
Festival of Light

Hugh's world "obsolete"

Dear David,

I'm afraid that I cannot allow Hugh Martin's response to his detractors to pass without comment. Being a Students' Association councillor myself, I feel embarrassed that Mr Martin's invitation to students to attend SAUA meetings is made sarcastically and tongue-in-cheek. (At least I have the decency to address him as Mister).

May I remind Mr Martin that it was due to my repeated suggestions that notices of SAUA meetings now appear in *On dit* and *Bread and Circuses*. I hope to see more students at these meetings to open lines of communication and not just to help with work and housing, important as they are.

Furthermore, the campaign against the reintroduction of tertiary fees is petty, as this is virtually a "dead" issue. I suggest the Students' Association concern itself with a far more urgent matter, being the increased visa charges for overseas students.

Finally, Mr Martin's claims that his critics don't "...look at the real world..." astounds me. What gives him the right to be our expert on outside affairs? Having worked at an independent service station for many years, it is painfully obvious to me that large companies are deliberately out-ricing smaller companies, and using their non-profitability as an excuse to obtain low awards and deregulated hours. Once these are obtained, the small fry will have no hope, leaving BP, MacDonalds, Shell etc. with a virtual market monopoly. It is then that the major portion of profits will leave Australia.

If Mr Martin feels that the Prices and Income Accord is not working, he should study the figures recently released by OECD. He could try to explain why this country is experiencing economic growth, unseen during the Fraser years, and why Britain, under the confrontationist policies of Thatcher, is in such a mess. Why, goodness me, for heaven's sake, even Joh's country is in financial trouble.

It seems, then, that Mr Martin's "real world" is alien and obsolete. There is no place for it here and now.

Yours sincerely,
Michael P. Fox

Door is only the beginning

Dear Ed,

After all the disruption caused by the closure for many months of the western precinct area and steps between the Library and the Union, it is not surprising that there should be some criticism of the new library entrance. However, I was disappointed that your reporter (*On dit* 7/10/85) should headline article with the "Million Dollar Door" tag. The new western entrance is only the first stage of a total remodelling of the Library to provide better and more convenient services for students and staff. The project cannot be judged fairly before its completion in early 1987.

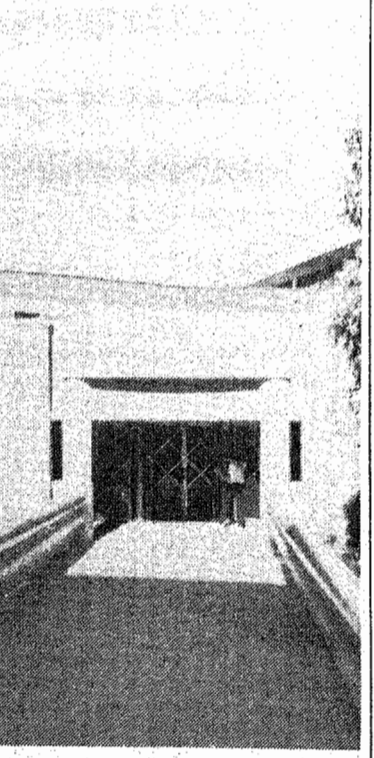
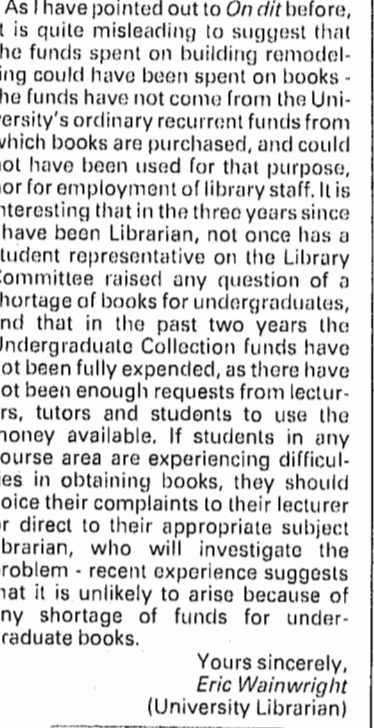
Contrary to suggestions in the article, the new entrance is on the major

north-south traffic path across the University, and convenient to the major informal gathering areas of the University - the plaza, the Union, and the Barr Smith lawns. Being adjacent to the Security Office, it also offers a higher measure of protection to students leaving the Library late at night. It brings readers into the heart of the Library, both horizontally and vertically, and will minimise the disruption of traffic through the Library when all services have been brought together on the entrance floor next year. The small extension associated with the new entrance will allow reorganisation of collections and seating areas to provide a much more logical and easily understood arrangement of the Library over the next two years, while also allowing a remodelling of formerly closed access space on Level 1 to maximise the number of books that may be browsed by readers, and minimise the number that have to be sent to storage because of the present lack of space.

The Library now has nearly 20 per cent less operations staff than it had five years ago. It is simply not possible to operate the Library with two entrances and its other inefficiencies, without a decline in service. The remodelled Library will allow significant improvements in service with the present number of staff.

As I have pointed out to *On dit* before, it is quite misleading to suggest that the funds spent on building remodelling could have been spent on books - the funds have not come from the University's ordinary recurrent funds from which books are purchased, and could not have been used for that purpose, nor for employment of library staff. It is interesting that in the three years since I have been Librarian, not once has a student representative on the Library Committee raised any question of a shortage of books for undergraduates, and that in the past two years the Undergraduate Collection funds have not been fully expended, as there have not been enough requests from lecturers, tutors and students to use the money available. If students in any course area are experiencing difficulties in obtaining books, they should voice their complaints to their lecturer or direct to their appropriate subject librarian, who will investigate the problem - recent experience suggests that it is unlikely to arise because of any shortage of funds for undergraduate books.

Yours sincerely,
Eric Wainwright
(University Librarian)



Dino over-critical? Never!

Dear Sir,

I don't normally complain about articles in *On dit*, but after reading the film review of *Back to the Future*, by Dino DiRosa, I felt I had to speak up. The article seemed to criticize all areas of the film, and had nothing constructive to say. Feeling this may have been a bad film, after all, I read his short reviews, and found that he only thought there was one good film in a group of about ten. Does this mean that there are no good films in town or that Dino is an over-critical reviewer?

All I can say is that Dino should read the article in *On dit* on Anne Wills, and

perhaps learn something from her. Hopefully he will, before it is too late for all good films.

Yours sincerely,
Anthony Beasley

ID cards and Biblical prophecy

Dear Sir,

I am writing this very important letter regarding the debate between Neal Blewett and Nick Bolkus on the ID cards. Hasn't Neal read Revelation? or has he ten horns and another six heads hidden under that suit? (Bible students will get this funny joke.)

Most of us obviously can't see that as soon as ID cards are issued, the Government will recruit ruffians from the nasty suburbs into the police force, who will beat up Jews and darkies and Asian students and liberals and before we know it, we will have a police state and will be forced to carry our cards at all times (so the police will know who they are arresting for minor traffic offences); and before long some beastly Prime Minister will decide to do away with ID cards and that it will be easier to tattoo us all on the forehead or right hand with an identification number, so that no-one will be able to buy or trade unless he has his number - (and the number of this beastly Prime Minister will be (obviously) 666) - and we will be beaten up and tortured and killed if we refuse. So be it. The Grace of the Lord Jesus Christ be with all.

Yours prophetically,
Matthew Wallace

Why no Solar Energy course?

Dear Friend (a stranger is a friend we have yet to meet),

Over the past few months I have enquired at both universities, Flinders and Adelaide, about a post-graduate studentship in Solar Energy - specifically photovoltaic cells (solar cells). These devices produce electricity directly from solar radiation, with no moving parts, and are, to my mind, the solution to our major energy question.

In both universities there is no opening for solar energy enquiry. The excuses given are funds and "man-power".

I suggest that the problem is one of priorities. Solar energy research, development and study in the universities is of no priority. The objects of research and study are restricted to abstract fascinations of those who want a glimpse of the traditional frontiers of science - especially in the nucleus.

We live in a real world, with urgent needs to be tackled now. Solar energy and its placement for energy production is top priority.

Surely world energy supply, ecological and environmental health and social needs are important enough to pursue the solutions to energy resource.

Solar cells, as part of the total solar energy supply spectrum, are undoubtedly a "goer".

With funding, this subject can be taught in universities, researched and developed in technology and industry, and applied in public and private.

Here is a solution. This university, however, is not interested.

Sincerely,
Michael Reed

Oops...

Dear Sir,

David Walker's article (7/10/85) contains a simple error of fact. That Christ was nailed to the cross by his hands is clear from John 20.25 (I have checked it in Greek). Did he miss this because it stands outside the main narrative of the Passim?

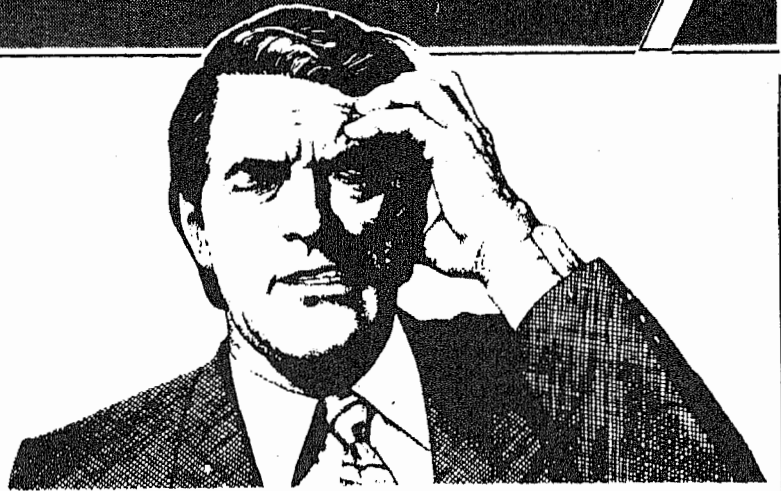
Yours sincerely,
David Hester

Yes. - Ed.

The letters page is an open forum for comment, preaching, dissent, ratbaggery and humour. Please don't abuse it. Deadline for letters is Wednesday noon; they can be left at the Students' Association or at *On dit* in the south-west corner of the Cloisters.

Mental health: do our heads need hospitals?

The State Government now has a new policy on mental health, one which is surprisingly similar to the British Thatcher Government. SUE COLES found people such as writer Anne Deveson concerned about the new trend away from hospitals for the mentally ill.



After three years in office the State Government is currently formulating its policy on mental health. The policy now taking shape is along the lines recommended by a working party whose suggestions were published in the Smith Report (1983).

One of the key strategies is decentralization of mental health services. This involves streamlining - and cut-

"Families often cannot cope with the mentally ill, and volunteers cannot replace professionals..."

ting - institutional and hospital-based care. The burden of mental health care is to be shifted from psychiatric hospitals to general hospitals in the first instance, and then to community-based teams.

Implementation of the Smith recommendations has begun. Recently a \$1.7 million programme for child and adolescent mental health care was announced. Psychiatric services for young sufferers will be relocated from central clinics to community-based teams in the suburbs. In-patient services will be established at two general hospi-

tals later: a twenty-bed unit at the Adelaide Children's Hospital and a ten-bed unit at Flinders Medical Centre. But most treatment is to be community-based.

A community based psychiatric team - catering for adults - already exists in the Marion area. The team comprises two community nurses working twelve hours a day, seven days a week, and a psychiatrist and a social worker on share time. The area serviced has a population of over 70,000. However, a Health Commission spokesperson says the child mental health care teams will be substantially larger.

At present it is often extremely difficult to obtain hospital treatment for any but the most acute cases of mental illness. This is due to lack of resources, and to the legislation governing non-voluntary treatment. The problem was highlighted in a speech at this year's ANZAAS conference by Anne Deveson, broadcaster, writer - and mother of a schizophrenia sufferer.

"I've come across many quite crazy situations where someone has been in an extreme psychotic state, urgently needing help, and it's impossible to get hospitalization", she said.

"The person may not satisfy the legal definition of being 'a danger to himself or others. Someone either has to try and kill themselves or hurt someone else before you can get hospitalization."

Deveson comments: "If you close down psychiatric hospitals or really deplete the number of beds you won't be able to offer the crisis care so often needed ... Community-based care is great in theory, but in practice it doesn't always work out. You've only got to look at the experience in the United States and Britain to see that."

In Britain decentralization has been accomplished by slashing public funding and emptying psychiatric wards. Thatcher's policy involves shifting the burden of mental health care from the public sector onto the community - in other words, increasing the responsibility of families and voluntary organizations. But families often cannot cope with the mentally ill, and voluntary organizations cannot replace professional care. Police, at their wits' end, have been using

"If you close down psychiatric hospitals ... you won't be able to offer the crisis care so often needed."

goals to hold mentally disturbed people. Ramshackle rooming houses and even hotels are often paid by

local government authorities to provide accommodation for the homeless - including the mentally ill. The cost is enormous. But the hospitals have been "rationalized". The mentally ill have been "integrated" into the community.

This has been the British experience of decentralization. Two of the five-strong 1983 working party were from Britain (another was from the United States), and its chairman, Dr Stanley Smith, was head of the Lancaster Health Authority.

"We need a whole range of approaches to mental health care - government help, psychiatric hospitals, community-based care, strong family support networks. There should be different services for different people at different times," says Anne Deveson.

The Chief Executive Officer of Glen-side Hospital, Dr A. Czechoqicz, stresses that "centres of medical excellence are needed to maintain standards and provide back-up for any decentralized services ... Optimum psychiatry involves a careful balance between institutional psychiatry, general hospital psychiatry and community psychiatry."

Professionals and lay experts on balance approve any moves to extend the range of health services. There is, however, concern that essential hospital treatment - already seen by some to be overstrained - might suffer in any redeployment of resources.

Dr Clive Auricht, of the Adelaide University's student health service, has also expressed concern. "Too often a hospital will not accept the advice of a general practitioner seeking help for a psychotic patient. Instead, they will insist on first sending out a social worker to assess the situation."

Even during periods when the sufferer acknowledges his illness and seeks voluntary admission, he may be turned away. Anne Deveson says some chronically ill people are "blacklisted" after about a year. They are labelled "incurable" and refused admission to hospital.

Arguments for winding back mental institutions and boosting community-based care include concern for the civil rights of the mentally ill, who should, it is suggested, be protected from institutionalization. Superintendent of the Dandenong psychiatric unit, Dr David Leonard, has warned that the civil liberties issue, along with other arguments, may be used to camouflage economic motives behind decentralization. Dr Leonard strongly defends the right of the mentally ill to hospital treatment.

Professor Izzie Polowski, head of the Royal Adelaide Hospital's Psychiatric Unit, who does see merit in the concept of community-based care, points out that hospital resources are already limited: "As with any department of the hospital, there are never enough beds, doctors or funds." Polowski says any policy of diminishing present hospital services would need to be very carefully thought through.

That falling feeling hits people all ways

There's something about falling thousands of feet and yet landing safely; skydiving keeps attracting people who want to jump out of aircraft. ALISON HAY is one such newcomer to the sport...

As I was wandering around the Uni Sports Administration Centre I kept saying to myself that "there must be something more exciting than netball and indoor cricket" (yawn, yawn).

I needed to get my adrenalin into gear.

Then I saw a little notice saying Skydiving. Something twigged. I had to do it.

The course was short - a total of eight hours on Tuesday and Thursday nights and Saturday morning. Eight of us learned the normal procedure for a jump and what to do in a partial or total malfunction of the chute. (There were eight simultaneous gulps at this point). We were quickly assured that our tutors, Skysport, had never had an equipment malfunction of any kind on any student jumps. Emergency procedures, however, are as big a part of the course as anything else. We learned the various drills forwards, backwards and inside out. Landing rolls on the mats became hilarious; our styles varied from glamorous Hollywood fairs to keeling over like drunks.

The big day was a Saturday, with perfect weather: blue skies and only a slight wind. I was the third person

to jump so I had a chance to say a fond farewell to the first two. The instructor said they were all smiles as they went.

My turn came. The moment I jumped out my mind went blank. "Oh that's right, I'm supposed to count!!"

Before I knew it my chute had opened. The feeling was incredible.

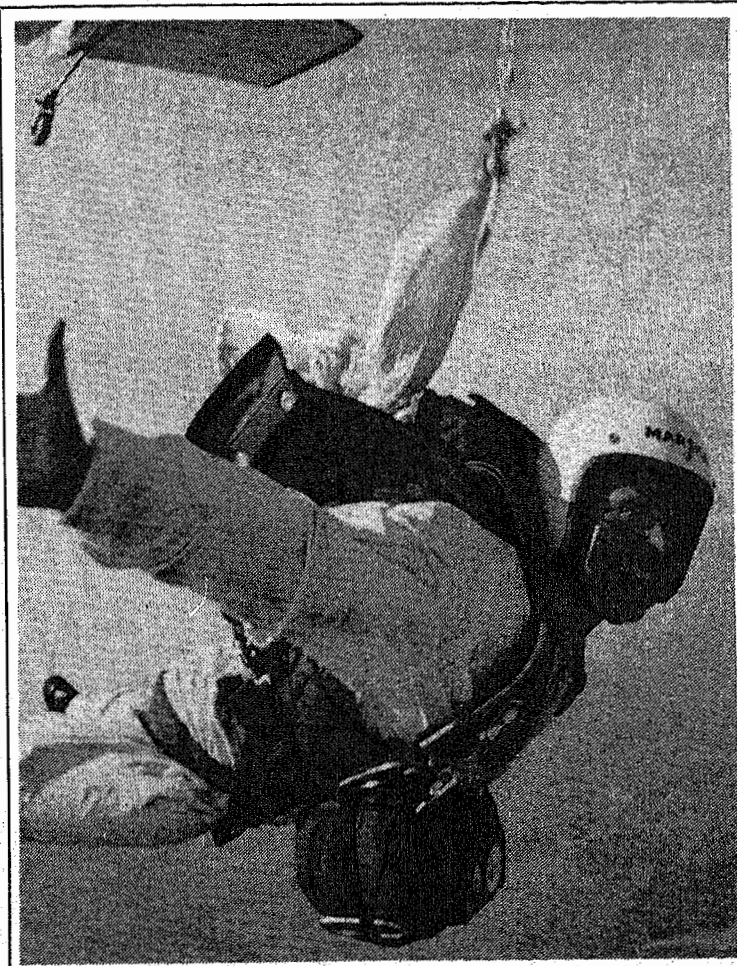
"What I enjoyed most was the deafening silence and the feeling of being completely alone..."

Engine roar turned into absolute silence as I commenced my three minute descent. I looked for the ground instructor and followed his signals, and at the same time saw miles and miles of earth and sea.

What I most enjoyed was the deafening silence and the feeling of being completely alone. The adrenalin rush was still with me some time after landing.

The first five jumps are all controlled by "static-line", a three-metre cord attached at one end to the plane and at the other end to your parachute. The chute opens automatically, allowing students to try to perfect their exit from the plane, and to learn how stay in the stable "star shape" without having to worry about pulling the ripcord. For the third, fourth and fifth jumps

you use a dummy-ripcord in order to demonstrate to the instructor that you can pull a real ripcord and stay stable in freefall.



Then came my first free-fall. After a briefing from the instructor I got to do the whole thing by myself. I counted off three seconds after leaving the plane, pulled the ripcord, and continued counting to make sure my chute was opening within safe time. It worked.

All I thought on the way down was "I did it!!! I did it!!!". When the butterflies left my stomach I was keen to do a five second delay, which I will do as soon as possible. So don't think you have to have steel guts like some sort of Rambo - anybody can do it!

...and ROSS WILLIAMS is a hundred-jump veteran who one day suddenly found himself feeling once more like a novice.

It was on my seventy-second jump that I decided to do a "strut hang". After the others left the plane, I climbed out onto the wing strut and let my feet go. To hang onto an aeroplane by just the arms was exciting. To watch the scenery go past underneath was beyond words.

After about thirty seconds I decided I'd better get off or I wouldn't be able to get back to the target. I let go without a second thought. For a split-second after letting go, I became a novice. It was as if I had never jumped at all, as if I didn't have a parachute on my back. It was as if I had been pushed out. It was as if I had made some fatal mistake. It was as if the jump was never meant to be. I was falling!!!

The strut that I had left was only a few feet away. I was hardly even falling. I had no air to grasp and felt as if I was suspended in limbo between the sky and the earth. These thoughts lasted but an instant, but they are one of the few glimpses I have had of what it would be like to be falling - really falling, as non-parachutists imagine it. All the other times I have felt like a parachutist. The only reason that I can think that it happened is because there was an instantaneous lack of intentionality in my letting go and this translated for a moment into some form of vague regret and uncertainty.

The rest of the dive I spent standing on my head looking at the ocean from upside down in the air.

Is it too late for trade sanctions?



Though John Howard disagrees, Malcolm Fraser and Bob Hawke argue Australia should impose trade sanctions on South Africa. But **RICHARD LEAVER** explains that history gives cause to doubt they can do any good: John Howard might be right.

Since the announcement at the end of the last summer of the Hughes-led rebel cricket tour of South Africa, both public and government attention have been focussed upon the evolving situation in the apartheid republic and on the status of Australia's South African policy. Media coverage has been quite intense and Australian policy has not stood still.

Under the influence of successive reviews of Australia's posture, the Hawke Government has embraced, for the first time, a policy of sanctions as a means to encourage Botha's nationalist administration in the direction of democratic reform. The issue on everyone's mind is whether sanctions can and will achieve these desired ends.

Opinions on this are many and varied but none are more interesting to observe and analyse than those to be found in Liberal circles. The official position, articulated by their new leader, Howard, clings without much conviction or common sense to the old sporting contacts policy of the last decade.

This policy always lacked basic credibility; it made heavy weather of establishing the validity of its premise - that the Achilles heel of Pretoria was on the sporting field and that the flashing willow was the weapon best suited to the task of effecting change. Howard can claim that he is sailing close to business opinion but when South African business leaders trek further north to parley with ANC rebels, this cosy argument has little plausibility.

At the other extreme is the former Liberal leader, Malcolm Fraser. Those who have speculated in recent times about the conditions that might attract him away from Nareen usually foreshadowed him leading a new right-thinking political coalition from the bush. On the contrary, he has chosen to return to the scene of his greatest triumph as a small "liberal" - South Africa. It was here, at the 1979 Lusaka CHOGM, that Fraser bridged the gap between Thatcher's Britain and the front-line states over the future of Zimbabwe - a separation that had its roots in the events surrounding Ian Smith's UDI Party of 1965 and the different attitudes within the Commonwealth to the appropriate path for policy (especially British policy).

In the process of repairing this rift and revitalising the Commonwealth, Fraser established an international reputation as a visionary reformer that is completely discordant with his domestic image. Today, he is able to draw upon his store of personal international capital to champion the cause of even tougher and tighter sanctions.

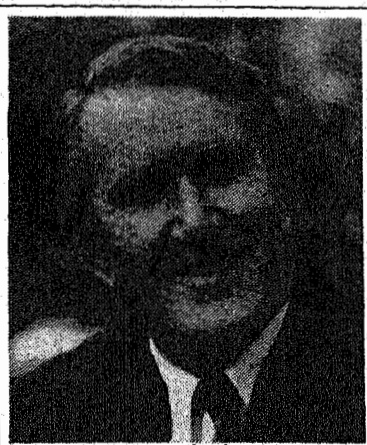
Both would claim that the lessons of history are with them. Howard can and does point to the failure of sanctions against white Rhodesia as proof that sanctions don't work. Fraser used this same record to underscore the point that there must be a more watertight application of sanctions if they are to work.

Does the record lend weight to one opinion over the other? It is worthwhile asking and attempting to answer this question, for, while many Australians would be pleased to see an end to the double standards of the Gleneagles policy, they might be no happier to embrace a new form of economic hypocrisy. So what does the record of sanctions reveal to us.

Modern thinking about economic sanctions dates back to the

"Nations that pick up the gun of sanctions inevitably shoot themselves in the foot..."

embryonic years of the League of Nations when sanctions were seen as a more potent and humane form of discipline than war. The argument of the times was that every nation was linked through the sinews of commerce and finance to the fate of



Fraser...visionary?

every other nation and these bonds of economic interdependence made a mockery of any literal construction of the concept of state sovereignty; the welfare of each citizenry was hostage to the welfare of all others.

Deviant states whose policy strayed too far from the acceptable norms of state behaviour could be manipulated through these ties of interdependence. External economic sanctions could bite into the welfare of the target state's citizens who would demand that the policy so offensive to international sen-

sibilities and so costly to domestic welfare be scrapped. War and the slaughter which attended its modern practice would be mere appendages to the sanctions weapon, for this weapon would be an alternative to war.

The efficient and bloodless enforcement of international norms has never been achieved through the practice of sanctions with the ease that these arguments from high theory might suggest.

There would seem to be a number of aspects to this practical difficulty. Firstly, interdependence cuts both ways; one nation's import dependency is another's export market. Nations that pick up the gun of sanctions inevitably shoot themselves in the foot. Whether they also manage to shoot their targets is less certain. Whether either, neither or both of the parties die from their wounds depends in large measure upon the possibilities for converting trade goods into non-traded goods in both economies and the chances of finding alternative market outlets or sources of supply beyond the reach of the sanctions net. Certainly, Rhodesia was able to defray the potential high costs of sanctions by both of these means.

Secondly, even if the interdependence of nations is a universal phenomenon, it is not usually spread around evenly. The costs of universal sanctions will be unevenly distributed and will fall most heavily on the major trading partners of the sanctioned state, and these states may begin to question the initial premise that sanctions are less painful in the long run than a war in the short run. In extreme cases, trading partners with high vulnerability may seek dispensation from the universal application of sanctions in order to preserve the integrity of their economy while pushing for war as a quicker and more tolerable policy. Zambia took this stance in relation to the Rhodesian sanctions.

Thirdly, nations that opt for sanctions as a preferred policy indicate by this choice that they do not want war. The target state may therefore subvert the sanctions policy by threatening to escalate the conflict to this higher but prohibited level. So Britain remained content to see South Africa assist Rhodesia in oil sanctions busting because it knew that the application of sanctions to the whole of Southern Africa would mean war and Harold Wilson had made it clear from the earliest days of the Rhodesian crisis that Britain would not resort to arms.

Similarly, during the Abyssinian crisis of 1935-6, Britain chose not to close the Suez canal to Italian transports that were absolutely central to the Italian war effort because Musso-

lini had made it plain that such an action would be tantamount to war. Since Britain did not want war and, indeed, still hoped to lure Italy into an anti-German posture, it recoiled from this action which would have been highly effective. So risk escalation can be used by the target state to degrade an efficient sanctions policy.

Finally, there is a romantic dimension to the call for sanctions in the sense that an effective sanctions policy requires states to exercise a degree of sovereign control over economic affairs which, arguably, none of them ever had or would otherwise want to acquire. In so far as an ever-larger share of world trade is conducted within and between pri-

will succeed in pushing Nationalist South Africa towards a democratic franchise. Botha is a moderate in an immoderate land and the logic of the situation at this point in time is a polarising logic.

Sanctions might once have worked - perhaps 25 years ago - but they are now largely irrelevant to the internal situation in South Africa. The nationalists have been girding their loins for a confrontation ever since Sharpeville and they are economically, politically and militarily well prepared for it. Sanctions will be too little and too late to affect the pattern of developments inside South Africa at this point.

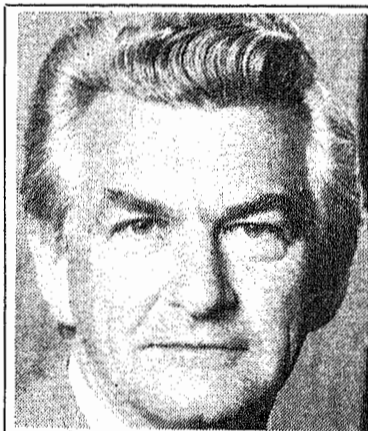
But perhaps the question of whether or not Australia should support international sanctions and toughen its own sanctions ought to be answered with less exacting criteria in mind. Many might say that nation states are not like rats in a Skinner box, that they cannot be accurately controlled by the graduate application of reinforcement schedules and that the whole theory of sanctions is, to this extent, founded on a forlorn hope.

But we might want to support sanctions for less grandiose reasons. Some of these reasons might have to do with the sort of society that we would like to see Australia become; not many of us would like to live next to the house that apartheid built. Other reasons might have to do with Australia's place in the world; Fraser may have a liberal reputation in Africa but Australia does not. We were one of the last countries to offer solace and commerce with White Rhodesia. This is not much of a record to stand on if we want to protect ourselves against the possibility of secondary boycotts.

Finally, we might want to adopt, argue for and justify a tough sanctions policy not to pre-empt war in white South Africa but precisely because war looks like breaking out anyway. Economic sanctions may not be an effective substitute for war but they have long been recognised as a useful adjunct to war. The Rhodesian sanctions began to exert what pressure they could only after the internal war had gathered momentum.

It may well turn out to be true that, as in the Rhodesian case, the offer to remove sanctions is a better inducement to peace than the threat to impose them is an impediment to war. But the moment when that offer might be appropriate is probably as far down the road of the future as Sharpeville is down the road of the past.

Richard Leaver is a lecturer in politics at Flinders University, and a publisher, writer and commentator on Australian foreign policy.



Hawke...fighting

private transnational enterprise, the interdependence of nations assumes the form of the interdependence of corporations.

This web of corporate interdependence is often not responsive to directives from any government or collective of governments. The attitude of BP - a corporation in which the British government is the major-

"Howard can and does point to the failure of sanctions against white Rhodesia..."

ity shareholder - to Rhodesian sanctions is highly illustrative of this problem, for BP was able to defy declared British policy on oil sanctions, by virtue of its decentralised corporate structure, and remain within the law. No doubt this will be an even larger problem in the South African case than it was in the Rhodesian, for transnationals have been active investors in South Africa in recent years.

Should we therefore conclude that economic sanctions are doomed to failure and that, in anticipation of this failure, we ought not bother implementing them? It seems to me to be unarguable that a sanctions policy

On that sunny September Thursday when John Winston Howard was elected as Leader of the Liberal Party, Liberal students on this campus were in a state approaching ecstasy.

With a few cautious exceptions, Howard's ascendancy to the leadership brought gleeful grins and exclamations of the sort not normally uttered by laid-back conservatives. Half a dozen eighteen-year-old "dries" spread the news; phone calls were made; backs were slapped. A meeting of the Executive of the University Liberal Club adjourned to the Bar for celebrations.

The catalyst for all this excitement, at a time when Liberals might have been expected to have been demoralised by a damaging leadership brawl which had exposed long-hidden factionalism, was a bespectacled 46-year-old lawyer with a cost-accountant image and a record as Treasurer during the economic doldrums of the Fraser years.

The last person to speak such excitement inside a campus political group was probably Gough Whitlam, over a decade ago.

Why should this son of a Dulwich Hill garage proprietor, a man whom Australians wrote off as Fraser's best boy and bank manager for seven years, now be a role model for the new generation of Liberal aspirants?

In many ways he's not the wimp he's made out to be, is John Howard.

"...The catalyst for this excitement was a bespectacled 46-year-old lawyer with a cost-accountant image and a record as Treasurer during the economic doledrums of the Fraser years..."

His stick-to-your-guns attitude, the respect for him within the Parliament, his disdain of glamour and pizzazz have made people look to his policies. He has little warmth: his brother Bob, an ALP member calls him "a rather serious fellow with a commitment to order." Brother Bob also notes that "he's not at all sceptical about duty, loyalty, free enterprise..."

Physically he's taller than television and cartoonists make him seem. And Liberal Party imagemakers have fierced his visage by giving the tips of his eyebrows an upward sweep. The effect is quite impressive, mirroring the change in public perception of him. Pollsters say he's a man on the rise.

He says people see him "as standing for certain things, certain political attitudes and values that an increasing number of young people now have."

"They're liberal, open-market, competitive attitudes on the economy; attitudes on social values ... which sort of go for stability, a rather more conservative approach than we've had in the past; and attitudes on foreign policy which look to the self-interest of this country." In short, he is a conservative and an economic "dry".

It may be that the young's enthusiasm for him is not restrained either by clear memories of the Fraser years and the \$9.6 million deficit, or by a feeling of *deja vu* when another clear-eyed conservative takes the podium. Either way, John Howard has sensed that young people - especially university students - are ready to listen to him. He may be right.

"I think young people now are much freer of stereotypes in politics than they were a generation ago," says Howard. "They've seen the limitations of some of the anarchical radicalism of the 1960's, and they're looking for a certain degree of stability and a certain degree of realism in the presentation of political issues. They're also a little tired of the automatic slogans and grab-bag



LOOKS A LAWYER, ACTS A WINNER

John Howard is dry and eager

When John Howard became Liberal Party leader and Prime Ministerial candidate, campus Liberals celebrated with more glee than the rest of the party. DAVID WALKER talked to Howard and found him alert, aggressive and ready to preach the conservative gospel to Australian uni students.

mentality that political parties have rolled out at election time."

Above all, Howard's type of young people are more suspicious of government. That makes them a lot easier to talk to about some of his more radical free-market philosophies such as the abolition of minimum wages, he says. They don't have the "ideological baggage" of their peers.

To those people, students among them, who have worked for wages much less than award rates, Howard says bluntly: "Wouldn't they be even more exploited if they didn't have a job at all?" It rather begs the question

"Liberal Party imagemakers have fierced his visage by giving the tips of his eyebrows an upward sweep..."

of how free markets even developed unemployment in the first place...

Howard doesn't want to over-emphasize the parallels between the new American student conservatism and changes here - or indeed between the eighties and the fifties, but he admits they're there.

"When I say that there is a new conservatism, I don't think people should think that means we're going back to the fifties. It just means that we're more conservative within the

context of the eighties. People are more concerned about getting jobs. They recognise that you shouldn't go too far in believing governments can provide solutions, that it's good to have a balance between environmental considerations and development ... we went through a period when too much consideration was given to the environment."

Free-market, laissez-faire, user-pays are all back with a vengeance, and Howard hopes students will be carrying banners proclaiming the marketplace king.

Yet on the matter of tertiary fees, where he might be expected to be vocal in backing an extension of the user-pays philosophy, Howard will only state current party policy, which opposes tertiary fees. He will not state his personal view. He observes only that party policy is "under review"

Covering himself both ways, Howard pledges that the Liberals will not "do anything in that area that's going to prejudice the interests of needy students." But it's no secret that the proposals of Finance Minister Peter Walsh for, essentially, means-testing of tertiary students, have great appeal to him.

For a politician who wants to win the hearts and minds of the campuses, that's a tricky policy to carry, and one at odds with the current policy of Adelaide Uni's Liberals. But it is not an impossible burden.

Hugh Martin, a notoriously "dry" member of the Adelaide University Liberal Club, says Howard has

invigorated the Liberals with his "refreshing, typical Australian conservative approach."

"I feel more enthusiastic now", he says.

Martin's not the only Liberal who feels that way. Even Students'

"When Andrew Peacock turned down an invitation to lecture at the university, Howard* said yes..."

Association President-Elect Tony Snell, a Liberal so "wet" that he had problems getting into the Young Liberals, has been reported as promising just after Howard's accession to the throne that he would try to be more "dry". Snell says he liked Peacock, but he "admires" Howard.

SAUA President Greg Mackay, meanwhile, points out that while Peacock tried to compete in the charisma stakes with Bob Hawke - and lost - Howard presents a clear contrast.

Howard has cultivated university students for some time now. When Andrew Peacock bluntly turned down an invitation to give the inaugural Thomas Playford Memorial Lecture - the Libs' answer to the ALP's Evatt Lecture - Deputy Leader Howard said yes. When the Liberals won the 1985 student elections, it

was Howard (still Deputy Leader) who spoke to them for twenty minutes on a telephone hook-up in an MP's office to congratulate them. The *On dit* office - much like, most other newspaper offices in the country - received vast wads of Howard's speeches and proposals when he was Peacock's deputy. Peacock's office rarely sent anything.

And Howard, not a month settled in his new job, found time for a face-to-face interview with a student newspaper. Odds-on, Peacock wouldn't have.

The new Opposition Leader is eager to stress that he will be spending "a

"Young people now ... have seen the limitations of some of the anarchical radicalism of the 1960's... they're looking for stability."

great deal of time over the next few months on university campuses, because I believe ... that a lot of the beliefs I have ... have a lot of support amongst young people, and not necessarily all Liberals either. I've been encouraged by the support I've got from young people, the under-25s."

Howard wants to win hearts and minds on campus, sees them as a place where the cultural and political attitudes of a generation are formed. What he calls the "ethos of universities" has always interested him very greatly. He seems inquisitive about a lifestyle which, he says, he never experienced himself: as a graduate of Sydney University's Law School, which was and is physically separate from the rest of the campus, "I never really absorbed the campus life in the way that liberal arts students did in my time."

As he continues his university forays he "will be talking Liberalism, economic liberalism and realism - and I'll be trying to identify what people at university want too. And I'll be listening; I won't just be talking."

There is no doubt that he will get a much better reception now than he would have received five years ago, not only because students have changed but because he has changed.

"I think I've mellowed," he says with a rather whimsical, boyish grin. "I'm perhaps not quite as strident. But I'm still very committed," he adds hastily.

Not only can he speak to receptive student audiences at Adelaide Uni these days, but he can also talk politics to a group of young and aspiring Liberal politicians who have made themselves a power in campus politics as no other university Liberals in the country have been able to do. Mackay, Snell, Martin and Darzins, with the 1985 crop of hopefuls in tow, have impressed Howard very much indeed. Some of them will be future leaders of the Party, he says. Keen observers of student politics might say that such a development will ensure ALP primacy in the decades ahead...

For Howard, what counts is winning, and Adelaide University's Liberals have won office two years in succession, defeating flamboyant independents, the "haircut Left" and the newly-established ALP Students' Association. Never mind that they have not yet put the word "Liberal" on their campaigns, while the ALP group pushed their party links forward.

"They did very well, didn't they?" pushes Howard.

So they did.

"Right. You can't fault their politics ... I think people knew who they were voting for at Adelaide."

Winning counts.

Is he hoping to emulate Adelaide's young Libs?

"I will." An enormous amount of conviction is in those two words. If he doesn't believe them, then at least he has been practising hard.

"I've no doubt about [winning]. I have to work hard, but I will."



Amnesty is a twentieth century phenomenon, a group almost without historical precedent. A non-religious, non-political, world-wide movement which in the last twenty-four years has grown to have international influence and half a million supporters in over 150 nations, its opposition to unfair trials, torture, the death penalty and imprisonment on the basis of personal beliefs (provided

those involved have not advocated violence), it has won a Nobel Peace Prize (in 1978) and its researchers command growing respect. Perhaps the secret of its success lies in its obsession with evenhandedness. Amnesty accepts no money from governments; it condemns no nation more than another, focusing its efforts on the plight of victims rather than on the evils of their oppressors.

"it we're seen to be preferring one country to another, accusations of bias tend to stick", comments John Crawford, President of Amnesty International in South Australia. "I couldn't imagine it surviving that. Amnesty must have a moral appeal to all people, irrespective of politics." Amnesty's task of gathering information, says Crawford, is becoming more difficult in coun-

tries like North Korea, the Philippines, Burma, Iran and Iraq - and, he implies, the Communist Bloc nations, although he is unwilling to name them as such. The risk involved in investigations is becoming higher. And in what might be seen as a backhanded compliment to Amnesty, a number of countries are stifling their citizens with increasing sophistication. South

Africa's banning laws are an example. Some Central American countries now have what Crawford terms "open-door prisons", where targets are continuously arrested and released. While they may not spend much time in prison, he says, their lives are disrupted and employment becomes difficult. Worst of all is the tactic of arresting opponents, releasing them before the furore erupts, pointing

to human rights supporters that the object of their attentions has been freed - and quietly re-arresting them once attentions have shifted. Australia has no entry in the 1985 Report, although Amnesty is careful to point out that such an absence from the Report "does not imply that no violations of concern... have taken place there during the year." There have been

investigations, the celebrated Ananda Marga Three being one: international investigators concluded that they had received a fair trial. At present Amnesty may be investigating human rights in Queensland, although since all such examinations are carried out by overseas observers, Crawford can't be sure what is happening. The authority which Amnesty has gathered to its name since its

inception is staggering. Newspapers the world over report its views without trace of skepticism; legislators who quote its researches during debates can usually be sure of a hearing. Members of the group seem characterised by a quiet pride. In a confused world, the rightness of their determination, the clarity of their goals, stand above politics and above nations.

1985 gives little hope to victims of the state

Not only in South Africa are people imprisoned, torture, strictly controlled. AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL'S report on human rights violations in 1984, released last week, paints a grim picture of scores of nations where thinkers, speakers and dissidents live in fear. The following are extracts from the report.

The lives of thousands of citizens were deliberately taken by the state in 1984. No precise figure for the victims can be given because secrecy concealed many deaths and governments denied responsibility for killings carried out on their orders or with their complicity. At least 1,500 official executions were publicly recorded but this figure represents

only those known to Amnesty International: the true total was certainly higher. More were the victims of deliberate political killings in various countries: unarmed civilians were killed in large numbers by the army and the police, by other security forces or by "death squads" sanctioned by the authorities. In jails throughout the world, prisoners

were tortured to death or allowed to die in prison through deliberate ill-treatment and neglect. In 1984 nearly half the countries of the world held prisoners of conscience in their jails, thousands of political prisoners were incarcerated without charge or trial, and torture was used as an instrument of state policy in many nations.

Ethiopia: Aid workers in prison
Amnesty International continued to investigate the imprisonment on political grounds of three Ethiopian employees of the UN Economic Commission for Africa, arrested in Addis Ababa at various times since 1979. A fourth local UN staff member, Shimelis Teklu, was arrested in January. All four were still detained without charge at the end of 1984.

Many other political prisoners were reported to be held in 1984, particularly in Addis Ababa and in areas where opposition guerrilla organizations were active. Amnesty International was unable to estimate the number of prisoners of conscience and other political prisoners; it believed that those it knew about were only a small proportion of the several thousand in prison in 1984. There were reportedly over 1,500 political prisoners in the Central Prison in Addis Ababa alone... Torture of people arrested on political grounds was reportedly routine.

Amnesty International received allegations of torture in Addis Ababa, Asmara, Makalle, Nekemte and Harar among other places. Torture methods reportedly included beatings on the soles of the feet while the victim was suspended upside down and electric shocks. Detainees under interrogation were reportedly held incommunicado in overcrowded and unhygienic conditions. Several prisoners allegedly died following torture and the denial of medical treatment...

Niger: Students freed after protests
Amnesty International was concerned about the detention without trial of suspected opponents of the government. However, all those adopted as prisoners of conscience by Amnesty International or whose cases had been taken up for investigation were released during 1984.

Fourteen students held without trial since May 1983 were the first to be freed. They had been detained after a nationwide strike by university students and school pupils. At the time of their release the authorities stated that the students were being "put at the disposal of the administration", and they were apparently told that they would not be allowed to resume their studies unless they performed satisfactorily in new jobs allocated by the government. Amnesty International had called several times for the students to be brought to trial or released...

undergoing the first stage of the lethal injection process when his execution was staged. According to press reports, at his execution in March he took at least 10 minutes to die and for much of that time appeared to be conscious, moving about and complaining of pain.

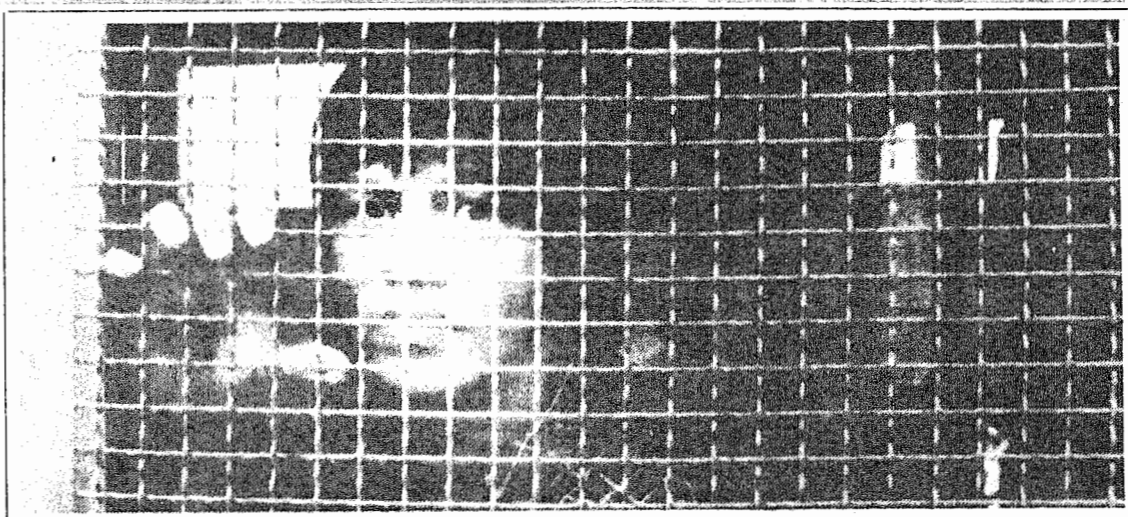
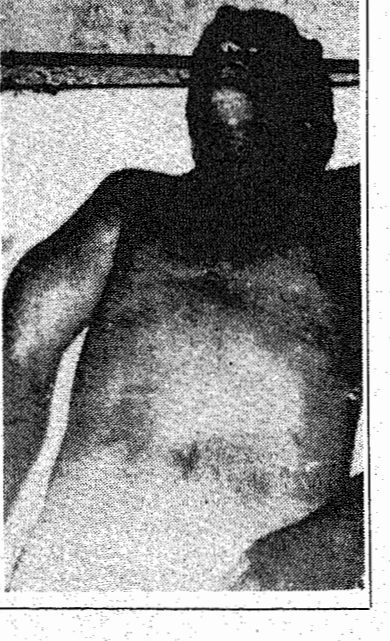
Chile: Death by torture
Amnesty International was concerned that the long-standing pattern of human rights violations, including the detention of prisoners of conscience and the torture of detainees, continued throughout 1984. In March, the state of emergency which had been lifted in September 1983 was reimposed, and in November President Augusto Pinochet declared the country to be under a state of siege.

Political motivated arrests and short-term detentions, as well as imprisonment after trial, continued throughout 1984, and Amnesty International considered many of those held to be prisoners of conscience. Over 600 people were banished without trial to remote areas of the country, including at least 200 suspected opponents of the government who Amnesty International believed were punished solely on account of their non-violent political activities. The systematic torture of political detainees continued throughout 1984 and at least two people reportedly died as a result. Several men and women died in incidents described by the government as armed confrontations between terrorists and security forces. However,

much of that time appeared to be conscious, moving about and complaining of pain. On 2 November Margie Valma Barfield, convicted in 1978 of poisoning her fiancé, was executed in North Carolina. She was the first woman to be executed in the USA for 22 years and the first in North Carolina for more than 40.

Throughout 1984 Amnesty International launched appeals for people believed to be at risk of torture while being held incommunicado by security forces. Many detainees subsequently filed complaints alleging that they had been tortured in custody. For example, Ignacio Vidaurrazaga Manriquez described being arrested on 23 August by agents of the Central Nacional de Informaciones (CNI), Chilean secret police, who showed neither identification nor arrest warrant, and being tortured with electric shocks in CNI detention centres in Concepcion and Santiago. He stated that a doctor had examined him between torture sessions...

Alpha Otis Stephens was executed in Georgia on 12 December. The first two-minute electrical charge reportedly failed to kill him and he "struggled for breath for eight minutes" before he was examined by a doctor and a second charge applied. He was pronounced dead 20 minutes after the execution began. Prison officials later disclosed that he had tried to commit suicide a few hours before his execution.



Nicaragua: Political suppression
Amnesty International's concerns included the detention of prisoners of conscience, primarily trade union and political party activists; unfair trials of political prisoners; and incommunicado detention before political prisoners were brought before the courts. Amnesty International was also concerned about some reports of ill-treatment or torture, arbitrary killings and unacknowledged detention by government forces in the context of armed conflict in remote areas, although most such reported abuses led to the public trial and conviction of military personnel found responsi-

ble. A further concern was the frequently reported torture and execution-style killing of individuals captured by irregular forces opposing the Nicaraguan Government... Leaders and members of some political opposition parties and their trade union affiliates continued to be subjected to frequent short-term detention without charge by the State Security Service. Most were released after questioning, although some were charged and tried under the Public Order Law. Those convicted of offences who Amnesty International believed were prisoners of conscience were, with few

exceptions, released through pardons not long after sentencing. However, some trade union and political party leaders believed to be prisoners of conscience have been detained repeatedly, sometimes for a year or more. They reported that their interrogators had threatened them with further imprisonment if they continued their trade union or political party activities. Amnesty International acted on behalf of six prisoners of conscience or possible prisoners of conscience, three of whom were released during 1984 when charges were dropped or pardons granted...

United States: 1,400 on Death Row
A marked increase in the number of executions was Amnesty International's main concern. Twenty-one prisoners were executed in 1984: the highest figure in any one year since 1963 - bringing to 32 the number of executions since 1977. Amnesty International investigated the fairness of trials of members of political, ethnic and religious groups and allegations of ill-treatment of prisoners in a maximum security prison. It also expressed concern about procedures for Salvadorian asylum-seekers.

On 20 December, 1464 prisoners were awaiting execution in 33 states - the highest figure ever recorded. Many had exhausted their appeals and Amnesty International was concerned that executions would be carried out with increasing frequency.

James Autry was executed by lethal injection in Texas on 14 March. He had previously been scheduled for execution in November 1983 and was reportedly strapped down and undergoing the first stage of the lethal injection process when his execution was staged. According to press reports, at his execution in March he took at least 10 minutes to die and for

China: Death penalty at work
Of concern to Amnesty International was the increased incidence of summary executions carried out on the same day as sentencing. It recorded 13 such cases during the year. For example, on the morning of 16 August Cheng Shenglan, a 42-year-old former purchasing agent for the civil engineering construction corporation in Dandong, Liaoning province, was found guilty of graft, fraud and bribery involving the sale of timber. She was executed later the same day. Many prosecutions for

economic crimes not involving violence resulted in the death sentence and were given prominence in official newspapers as exemplary cases in the fight against corruption in the state bureaucracy. On 28 December at a public rally in Beian, Heilongjiang province, 32 people - many of them sons of Communist Party officials - were sentenced. Five "main culprits" were sentenced to death and executed immediately afterwards, four others were given suspended death sen-

tences. Commenting on the charges brought against the 32, the *People's Daily* reported that Beian had been terrorized by three gangs of "rapists and hoodlums" who had threatened "the mental and physical well-being of women, jeopardized social order and aroused the strong indignation of the people". The party committee of the province was reported to have paid special attention to the case and to have demanded severe punishment...

Russia: Labour camps, psychiatric abuse, religious suppression
Amnesty International was concerned that many Soviet citizens were imprisoned or confined in mental hospitals solely for the non-violent exercise of their human rights. It received reports of ill-treatment from prisons, corrective labour colonies and psychiatric institutions. During 1984 it learned of 53 death sentences and 16 executions. Amnesty International had adopted as prisoners of conscience or was investigating the cases of more than 650 individuals, but believed the total number of prisoners of conscience to be much higher. Official sources rarely reported on cases of concern to Amnesty International, while individuals who tried to gather such information independently themselves risked imprisonment.

At least 132 Soviet citizens were imprisoned under laws specifically restricting freedom of religion and expression. Some individuals, previously persecuted for their exercise of human rights, were imprisoned on criminal charges which Amnesty International believed to be false. Soviet law required religious believers to register their congregations with the authorities and to give up their right to evangelize, do charitable work and teach religion to children. Around 70 religious believers who rejected these restrictions on their religious freedom were sentenced to imprisonment and internal exile of up to 10 years for "violating the laws separating church from state" and "engaging in anti-social religious activity". They were mostly unregistered Seventh Day Adventists, Pentecostals and Baptists. Five Hare Krishna devotees in Moscow who had been denied permission to register as a group were also imprisoned for "engaging in anti-social religious activity." Amnesty International adopted as prisoners of conscience five young men arrested for refusing to do military service on religious grounds. All were ruled unfit to stand trial and confined in psychiatric hospitals... Individuals suspected of documenting official abuses of human rights were also targets for prosecution. In January Yelena Sanikova, a kindergarten teacher, was arrested after a bulletin called *The Chronicle of the Human Rights Movement* had been confiscated from her home. She was sentenced to one year's imprisonment and four years' internal exile for "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda". In September a Moscow mathematician, Yury Shikhanovich, was sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment and internal exile on the same charge for editing 30 issues of the human rights journal *A Chronicle of Current Events*...

Argentina: Amnesty is called in
Following the inauguration of the civilian government of President Raúl Alfonsín in December 1983, Amnesty International was chiefly engaged in studying the wide-ranging program of legislation and other initiatives by the new administration to remedy past human rights violations, in particular "disappearances", and to prevent future abuses. Amnesty International was concerned that there should be a prompt review of the cases of more than 100

prisoners, convicted over the previous ten years of politically-motivated crimes, on the grounds that the proceedings had not conformed to internationally accepted standards for a fair trial. The organization believed that virtually all the prisoners had been tortured or ill-treated... In April the Deputy Secretary General of Amnesty International and another staff member visited Argentina to discuss with the new government the measures it had adopted to protect and promote human rights...

Cuba: Castro's opponents stifled
Amnesty International was seeking confirmation of allegations that several people were in prison after being convicted of trying to leave Cuba illegally. The organization was investigating the cases of Elizardo Sánchez Santa Cruz, Edmundo López Castillo, Luis Ruiz and Orestes Bautista González,

who were all reportedly imprisoned for voicing opposition to the government. Amnesty International was unable to confirm reports of executions in 1984, and was concerned by the lack of response from the government to inquiries about the imposition of the death penalty in previous years...

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Last year *Do Re Mi* were nobodies; this year they're the Biggest Thing to hit Aussie music since the last Biggest Thing hit Aussie music. TOM MORTON talked with bass player Helen Carter for *On dit* about the scale of their success.

On dit: How's the "Dole Drums" tour turning out?

Helen: Really well. It's been a big success. Most of the venues have been very cooperative in giving people half-price discounts - in fact a couple of venues have even let people in for free. Everyone's right behind it, which is great.

On dit: Do you think the tour is achieving its aim of getting lots of unemployed people along to the gigs?

Helen: We've had a fairly good percentage of unemployed people along - that's not to say that I'm glad they're unemployed, but it's good to see that they're turning up and utilizing the half-price. We didn't do it as a publicity stunt, which I think is fairly obvious, but we had to let people know what was going on.

On dit: Is there any other kind of political impetus behind the tour, anything special that you're trying to get across?

Helen: Mainly it was that we'd all been on the dole for varying lengths of time - I'd been on the dole for two years at one stage - and just knowing what it's like when you've got to scrounge money together and hunt around for twenty cent pieces just to have a drink. That was really the idea, just to help

"Having two women in the band wasn't meant to be a feminist statement in the beginning..."

people so that they could have a night out. Entertainment's really the last thing on your list when you're on the dole, and the price of going to see a band's gone up so drastically in the last couple of years. I remember in Sydney you used to be able to see a band for a dollar. Because we've had some sort of success and have to play in larger venues it makes a difference to the prices now as well, but we have tried to keep them down.

I heard that *INXS* were charging something like nineteen dollars to get into some venues in Sydney, which is just ridiculous.

On dit: Are you getting a younger audience now than you used to?

Helen: Before the success of the single and the album it was mostly an older sort of audience, but because we toured with people like *Culture Club* and Paul Young and were able to reach a younger audience - the audience that can't get into the pubs - it has expanded the audience considerably, which has been great.

On dit: You got a pretty good response on those tours, didn't you?

Helen: Yes, surprisingly. I've seen support bands in those kinds of situations just getting completely ignored, which I think would be worse than getting things thrown at you, but we did really well. I think it was because we tried really hard to communicate with the audiences, we didn't just go out there with the attitude that "oh well, we're the support band so we're not going to bother" - we really tried to go on stage and really kick ass most of the time, and I think it came off. It was a real challenge for us, too, to try and get the audiences to listen to the lyrics.

On dit: How did you get to know the other people in *Do Re Mi*?

Helen: Stephen and I have known each other for seven years. I met Dorland in a pub in Sydney quite by accident - he's from Melbourne originally, and he was talking about maybe coming up and starting a band, but he needed a bass player, so I sort of staggered over and said "Hi!"

On dit: Had you been playing bass very long at that stage?

Helen: A couple of years, but it was a bit on and off, because I was short of money and I had to work. But Dorland hadn't been in a band himself for quite a while at that stage, so when he and Deborah eventually moved up Dorland and I got together and went into



Do Re Mi: No bars for a band of note

the rehearsal studio on our own, three or four days a week, to try and tighten up the rhythm section. I think the rhythm section is very important, and it certainly is a feature of this band. So, we built up a bit of dexterity that way.

Then we had four songs and we thought we'd demo them, which cost us \$165 in the rehearsal studio. Those songs were released as the first EP, and that's when we asked Stephen to join. Stephen didn't really want to be in a band, because he'd just left the *Thought Criminals*, which was a fairly successful Sydney inner-city cult band, and he'd just got fed up with all the bullshit and the music scene in general. But we persuaded him to do it eventually, because he was the only one who didn't have a little silver axe hanging around his neck and a hairy chest and fifty million pedals all over the place. So we said to him, 'c'mon, you've got to do it, you're the only guitarist in Sydney.'

On dit: You didn't actually play live for quite a while after you'd done the first recordings...

Helen: Well, we actually recorded the second EP before we played live. That was due to the fact that we didn't have any songs -

"Entertainment's really the last thing on your list when you're on the dole..."

you can't get up on stage and play four songs and then say well thanks, see you later.

On dit: And you didn't want to play covers?

Helen: No, we've only ever done one cover, which was *I Can't Stand the Rain*, but we gave that away after a while, because we didn't work on it enough to be completely satisfied with it. But we've always been more interested in and concerned with writing our own songs, and because we tend to be fairly slow at writing songs, and tend to throw out a lot of stuff, I think the time is better spent doing your own stuff rather than learning covers and trying to rearrange them.

By the time we started playing I think we had 12 songs, and there's only sixteen in the set now, apart from encores and so on. We've written 30 songs in four years, which isn't very many, but I think they're of a standard that we feel is acceptable to ourselves

"We tried to go on stage and really kick ass most of the time, and I think it came off..."

and hopefully to audiences. We don't just stick together four-chord wonders in five minutes. A couple of songs that we wrote a while back and then threw out were ditched because we'd gone on stage with them too early, and got bored with them because they weren't good, and we didn't want to bother with them any more - so we want to try to avoid that.

On dit: About a year after you played your first live show in August '82 you played with the *Oils* in Sydney.

Helen: Yeah, that was good.

On dit: Do you think the reason you made an impact on them was due more to the music, or you politics, or what?

Helen: I think it was a combination of those things, but it also had something to do with the fact that Dorland is quite good friends with Peter and Rob in the *Oils*. They knew what we were on about, and that we shared a lot of attitudes on nuclear disarmament and so forth, and they thought it was worthwhile doing a show together. I think actually the *Oils* audiences, which were the biggest audiences we'd played to at that stage, were the hardest people to get across to, because we didn't play rock 'n' roll in that genre. But we seemed to get them interested in what we were doing.

On dit: You're one of the few bands in Australia with a very up-front political stance. Looking back over the last couple of years, during which we've seen politics suddenly become hip with bands like *Frankie* and the *Bronski Beat*, and then go out of

fashion again this year, would you say that the ability of a band like *Do Re Mi* to communicate with its audience about politics is determined by trends and fashion? Or is there always some sort of potential for that kind of communication, which individual bands have to bring out?

Helen: Fashion's a difficult thing to talk about. Bands like *Frankie* had so much exposure that it was difficult for them to keep coming out with songs, but what they do is to leave the way open for other bands to come in and talk about politics. I think a lot of bands are putting a lot more time into the anti-nuclear cause, which is fantastic - I couldn't see that as being a fashion. I think it's a growing concern with us, rather than a diminishing one, but I couldn't speak for other bands there.

On dit: Is it fair to say that you've also got a strong feminist commitment?

Helen: Yeah ... that's a hard one. Having two women in the band wasn't meant to be a feminist statement in the beginning, it was an accident basically, but obviously I feel that it gives *Do Re Mi* more of a balance than lots of other bands, because it seems to me natural to have two women and two men in a band.

Talking about feminist issues these days is a bit strange - just coming from Perth where we heard this guy called Mensurat going on all the time about how gay men get what they deserve - AIDS - and how all of this feminist business is just a passing phase which will disappear as soon as women realize that the old ways are like that, you wonder where they've been for the last thirty years, under a rock or something.

But I don't really talk about women in bands at that kind of level. Something like *Man Overboard* is a song about sexual tension, it's not primarily a feminist statement. In fact the lyrics to *Man Overboard* were mostly written by Dorland - everyone finds that very surprising, but Dorland's probably the biggest feminist in the band.

Continued next week

Tap's not crap

THIS IS SPINAL TAP

At the Classic Cinema
Reviewed by Joe Penhall

This subtle parody of a rock music documentary is the perfect antidote to every rock film ever made. So close to the truth is it, that some American audiences mistook it for the real thing, and various real-life rock stars have marvelled at its accuracy. Michael Hutchence of *INXS* claims that it accurately mirrors the wilder days of his band's career, whilst Martha Davis of the *Motels* thinks it could have been called "Motel Tap".

Based on the latest American tour of fictional English heavy rock band *Spinal Tap*, it features the band's press conferences, rehearsals and interviews with the film's presenter, as well as a storyline about the band's rise and gradual fall as first the manager, then the lead guitarist leave, before the obligatory triumphant reunion.

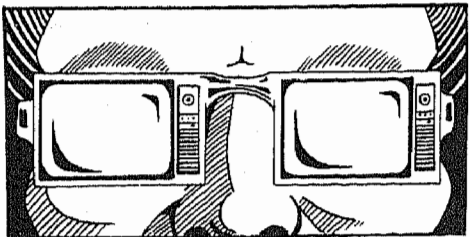
The most memorable aspect of *Spinal Tap* is that they've had thirty-seven successive members since their formation in the sixties. Many of these were drummers and all but the existing four died under suspicious circumstances.

One choked to death on vomit ... but they still don't know whose vomit. Several spontaneously combusted on stage (apparently this is a wide-spread phenomenon but is kept very "hush-hush" by health authorities). In fact as the cameras roll, the band's most recent drummer is actually caught in the act of exploding, and has to be replaced.

Spinal Tap are said to be the loudest group in the world - because their amplifiers go up to eleven instead of the standard maximum volume of ten.

However, as well as these, and more, hysterical quirks, it is the overall accuracy and subtlety of the parody which make this film the masterpiece that it is. Especially notable: the sado-masochistic-inspired album covers and stage outfits; the slightly kinky guitarist who occasionally wears a kilt (or is it a skirt?) and is jealous of the singer's girlfriend; the immense gullibility of the dense band members who seem to substitute artistic inspiration; a manager with a good cricket bat, for common sense.

It is an essential film for musicians and fans alike, but the brilliant performances from the all-American(!) cast, and the inspired script will no doubt convulse anyone who enjoys a good laugh.



THE BOX

Richard Wilson

MONDAY 21 OCTOBER

Channel 10 unleashes the Man of Steel in *Superman II* tonight in the family viewing timeslot of 7.30 pm. This movie is one of the

few sequels made that were at least as good as the original, and stars Christopher Reeve as Big S himself, Gene Hackman as the evil Lex Luthor, and Margot Kidder in the love interest role of Lois Lane. The plot is comic books stuff, as befits this caped crusader in his quest for truth, justice and the American way. Amen.

TUESDAY 22 OCTOBER

Graham Kennedy has decided he's on a winner here. The recipe: Collect 43 minutes of comedy sketches from England and America. Spend five minutes introducing the sketches and cracking senseless jokes, and pocket a hefty sum of money for your efforts. That's *Graham Kennedy's World of Comedy*, on Channel 7 at 8.30 pm tonight. The quality of filler provided by Kennedy's gag-writer seems to have slipped dramatically from the first couple of *World's of Comedy*. The sketches however

are still hilarious, and a must for lovers of comedy.

THURSDAY 24 OCTOBER

High School USA, on Channel 9 tonight at 8.30 pm, is yet another in the seemingly endless stream of inane teenage sex comedies spewed out from America. The only reason I'm mentioning it is because of the cast - the credits make for interesting reading. Starring are Hollywood's latest hunk Michael J. Fox, and his girlfriend Nancy McKean. Also, Todd Bridges and Dano Plato (of *Diff'rent Strokes* fame) appear in supporting parts. And the role of Miss D'Angelo is played by none other than Angela Cartwright. Remember her? She played the virginal Penny Robinson in that mouldy oldie *Lost In Space*. It appears the standard of the show she does has slipped a bit lately.

FRIDAY 25 OCTOBER

When *Time Bandits* was first released in 1981, it did very well at the cinemas, and deservedly so. Written by Monty Python members Terry Gilliam and Michael Palin, it's about an enthusiastic 11-year-old boy, Kevin, who is taken on a wild and amazing ride through time by six dwarfs. It all stems from when the Universe was created. This was a rushed six-day job, and the makers botched up a few things. As a result, the fabric of space and time was left riddled with wormholes, and these dwarfs have stolen a map of these holes, and travel through them.

It's a very entertaining comedy-fantasy, and while fans of Monty Python won't be disappointed, it's certainly not too much like other Python movies. (Channel 9, 8.30 pm - stars Sean Connery, John Cleese, Shelley Duvall, Michael Palin).

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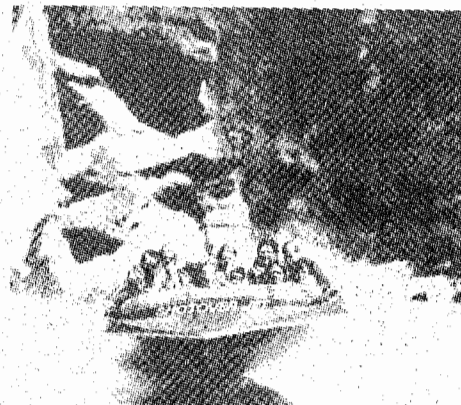
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Flogging a disc beats working a crowd

The *Cockroaches* started at Sydney Uni and have worked all the way up to ... Adelaide Uni. They don't take themselves too seriously - who could with that name? - as JOE PENHALL found out.

After the release of *The Cockroaches'* second single and their first trip to Adelaide, bass-player Phil Robinson was pleased but hesitant about his band's moderate success. They've had two top-forty singles in Sydney and full houses wherever they've played, with their largest crowd being nine thousand strong. However Phil admits "it's a completely different thing, selling records, to being a good live act ... its really good live ... but what we really want to do now is make good records."

Influenced by "fifties and sixties dance music", including Elvis and Motown Soul, the band formed in 1982 with brothers John, Paul and Tony Field also on keyboards, Tony Henry on drums and Phil on bass. The band's name came from the *Rolling Stones* who used it as a pseudonym for a secret club tour they once did.

"When we first started we just used to do covers; then we gradually started writing our own songs ... probably about eighty percent are our own now."

The Cockroaches served their apprenticeship around universities and colleges in Sydney. They were quick to secure a record contract and released their first single, which crept into the lower reaches of the Sydney chart.

It wasn't until they signed with an agency to

secure live work that their status changed. "Up until about a month ago we used to book all our own gigs but we've just gone with an agency to get on these big shows; they wouldn't let us go on them before ...

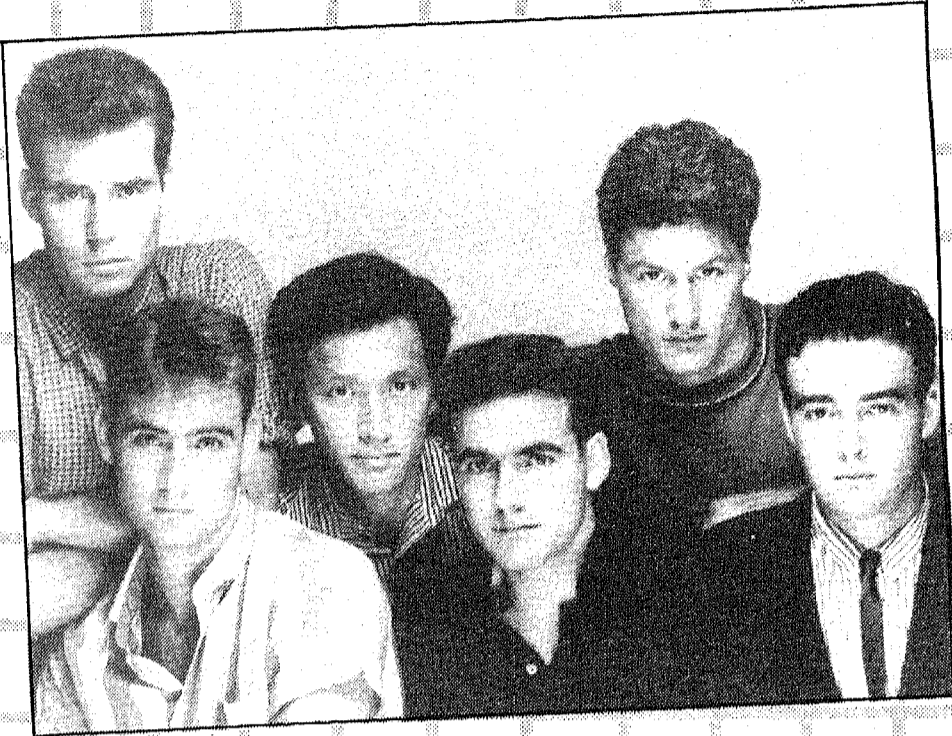
As a result they're just completed a large outdoor concert in Newcastle with *Dragon*, and played to a capacity crowd at the Sydney Entertainment Centre with *Hoodoo Gurus*.

The band have also made numerous television appearances, including *Nightshift* and *Music Express* in Adelaide, as well as making a chaotic film clip for the new single *My Whole World's Fallin' Down*.

The song is fast and catchy with solid bass and drums, and melodic guitars and keyboards it's an obvious throwback to the sixties, as is the film-clip, which features them charging about an old building as it collapses about their Cliff Richard-coiffured heads.

The B-side, *Groovin' in the Graveyard*, is in the same vein, and for good or bad, displays the same refusal to take themselves seriously as did their recent successful Adelaide concerts.

So with more Australian touring ahead of them and enough material for an album, what of the future? "It'll last a few years ... who knows?"



Nutty boys are back, black and bluesy

Madness are back. JOE PENHALL reports. Why do bands have silly names? Why has this mob recorded "A single wot we wrote"? Why not?

With the release of *Madness's* first single for over a year, and their first release on their own label, *Zarjazz*, the original "nutty boys" have returned in style. *Yesterday's Men*, adorned in a stark black and white jacket, reflects the more sombre side of *Madness*, whose every single has reached the top twenty and whose every L.P. has reached the top ten in their six-year career.

The band began as the *Invaders* in North London, with seven members, including the now departed Keyboard player, Mike Barson (who is now living in Holland with his Dutch wife). Playing fast, inventive dance music, and influenced strongly by bluebeat and ska, the band changed its name to *Madness* after a Prince Buster song, and signed to Two Tone records, run by its close friends *The Specials*, another ska band.

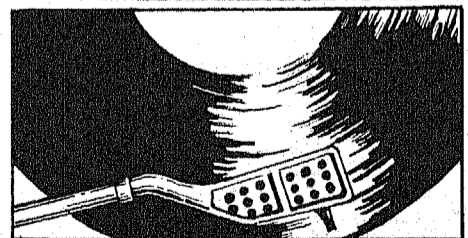
Madness's first single, *The Prince*, celebrating a recent mod revival, reached number sixteen in the charts, and the band quickly became the most sought-after band in England. Their debut album, *One Step Beyond*, reached number two and remained in the charts for sixty-four weeks.

Six albums and eighteen consecutive hits later, last February, the band scotched rumours of a split, with a secret gig as "the *Wayfinders*" to preview new material for the seventh *Madness* album to be called *Mad not Mad*, on the new *Zarjazz* label, with their new parent company, Virgin Records, distributing it.

In a profound press release recently Carl explained that the band had "shaken the custard from their shoes and thrown the kippers out ..." On rumours of a split he said "We haven't split up yet, we probably will, a lot later on". And their year-long absence from the music scene was easily explained: "We left 'Stiff Records' and did what was expected of us: we started a home for old fish, a shoe shop and a record label; the record label is by far the most exciting."

The new song, *Yesterday's Men* (described diffusely by Carl as "A single wot we wrote") is slow and smooth, with a bluesy sax solo and melodic strings and keyboards. Lead singer Suggs' (Graham McPherson) vocals from Carl give the track a soul feel, until now new to *Madness*.

The extended version is even better, with extra bars of strings and harmonica solo. The B-side which according to Carl, "You can really dance to a little bit" is faster and catchier, and perhaps one of their best songs yet. The single is already a hit in England, and should serve to re-establish the band in Australia, where in the last two years they've been virtually ignored.



DISCS

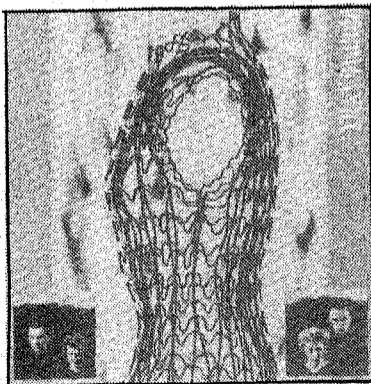
PROPAGANDA'S SECRET WISH

Album by *Propaganda* on Festival
Reviewed by Richard Wilson

"The most merciful thing in the world, I think, is the inability of the human mind to correlate all its contents".

This Album defies description. Basically, Michael Martens, Suzanne Freytag, Claudia Brücken and Ralf Darper have produced nine amazing tracks, with Trevor Horn providing the multi-track effects that permeate all the songs.

There seem to be quite a few snatches on the album which sound familiar, but I can't place



them. Possible influences for the album may have included *New Order*, Nina Hagen, *OMD*, Pete Shelley and *Heaven 17* (in fact Glenn Gregory helped on the album, along with Japan's David Sylvian). But rest assured, *Propaganda* has its own distinctive sound.

"Reliance on powers of reason does not come easily: it is opposed to our basic animal instinct."

The tracks are all on the same high level, from the driving *Doctor Mabuse*, to the Edgar Allan Poe-inspired *Dream within a Dream* and even the mindblowing sounds of *Jewel*.

Although I didn't like it the first time I heard it, I'm so deeply into it at the moment I can't see out. The album has pounding rhythms, smooth synthesizers, harmonized vocals, and great melody lines, not to mention the deep philosophical blurb you see partly reproduced here. Everyone with an open mind to music should give this album a few listens at least.

CURRENT STAND

Single by *Kids In The Kitchen* on Mushroom
Reviewed by Richard Wilson

After only two albums, this young Melbourne outfit has established its own niche in the Australian music industry. No-one else sounds like them (probably because no-one else wants to), but unfortunately, to maintain their sound, every song they make has to sound the same. *Current Stand* is no exception. A nice melody, it breaks no new ground for the group, but is bound to achieve moderate top 20 success, and sell a few hundred more copies of the album, *Shine*.

0 out of 10 for the B-side though, guys. I'm sure everyone wants to hear an instrumental version of the A side. Still, I suppose it's cheaper to make.

I'D DIE TO BE WITH YOU TONIGHT

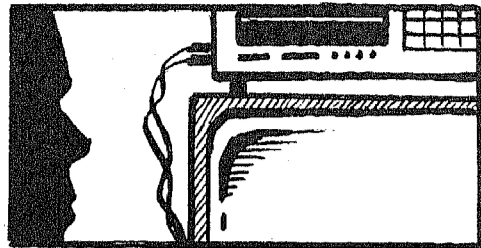
Single by *Jimmy Barnes* on Festival
Reviewed by Joe Penhall

The pounding rhythm section, hoarse vocals and roaring guitars make this almost indistinguishable from Barnes' other solo hits. But a nice wash of keyboards and stirring chord changes lift it from the "pub rock" rut which *Cold Chisel* found itself in, and if Barnes dropped the forced vocals occasionally his fine songs would sound still better.

DON'T MESS WITH DR DREAM

Single by *The Thompson Twins* on Arista
Reviewed by Joe Penhall

With funky bass and synthesizers and distorted vocals this sound more like *Frankie Goes To Hollywood* than *The Thompson Twins*. However as an important anti-drugs statement, it is powerful and effective. It makes a change to see artists painting the black side of drugs (in this case heroin), and although musically not up to their usual standard, it's a bold move which deserves attention.



VIDEO

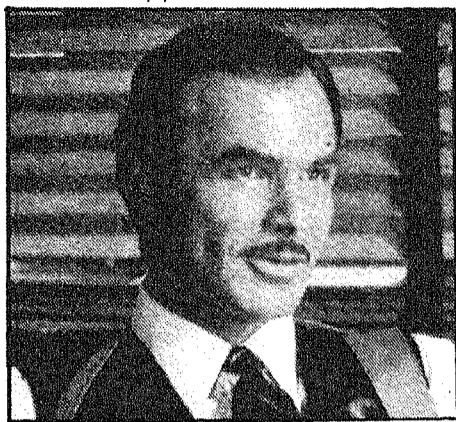
Jamie Skinner

CITY HEAT

On Warner Home Video

Any movie with Burt Reynolds and Clint Eastwood as its drawcards can't be too bad, and *City Heat* is one of the best movies that either of them has done in the past few years. It's a gangster-comedy set in Kansas City in the 1930's. Burt is the wisecracking, garrulous gumshoe and Clint is the cool street smart cop. The loosely developed plot concerns the usual kidnapping, murder and extortion and has Madeline Kahn, Richard Roundtree, Irene Cara and Jane Alexander giving good support to the big guns. Director Richard Benjamin, who has also been responsible for *My Favourite Year* and *Racing With The Moon*, has served us up another period piece, taking up the reins after Blake Edwards left (he is credited, under the

pseudonym of Sam O. Brown, for the screenplay). This is first-class entertainment and a certain video winner and chances are that you'll enjoy it. It's a pity that Reynolds' and Eastwood's recent efforts like *Stick*, *Pale Rider* and *Stroker Ace* haven't been as good as this action-comedy yarn.



DREAMSCAPE

On Thorn EMI

Dreamscape is a sci-fi fantasy thriller about a dream linking project in which psychics actually enter the dreams of people and participate in them.

Dennis Quaid plays Alex Gardner, a past sucker for psychic phenomena projects. His old pal Dr Paul Novotny (Max Von Sydow in a long-awaited larger role) entices him to join the project. However, Gardner finds out that a ruthless CIA boss (Christopher Plummer) is planning to murder the US President (Eddie Albert) by using a psychopathic killer to dream-link with him and kill him in his dreams. Kate Capshaw, the shapely doctor's assistant joins to stop Plummer and to save the President.

If you think it all sounds pretty cliched and far-fetched stuff, you're right. Every two-dimensional character in cinema is used in *Dreamscape* (the foreign doctor, the evil CIA operative, the nubile research assistant); you can pick their every movement. However, it has everything a video customer wants these days - adventure, stunts sci-fi, romance special-effects, sex - perhaps too much. With some nicely crafted dream sequence which even enter the horror genre, *Dreamscape* is video escapism at its best, but nothing else. Forget about the cliches and just go along for the ride into the dimension of dreams.

NO SMALL AFFAIR

On RCA/Columbia Pictures/Hoyts

No Small Affair is one of those romantic-comedy movies aimed at the youth audience. Matthew Broderick look-a-like Jon Cryer plays Charles, a 16-year-old photography freak who meets up with a small-time rock singer. Seeing her unique talent, he turns her into a star by taking photos of her and then getting them put on the back of every cab in San Francisco. She becomes an instant success and a special relationship develops until she decides to move on - and up.

No Small Affair is a gentle teen romance laced with some nice touches of humour. Demi Moore, who plays the eccentric Jules in *St Elmo's Fire*, does well in the role of the rock singer; her Cyndi Lauper-like voice and playful nature are certain to make her a big star. *No Small Affair*, which was a box-office failure, might fare better on video but is disappointing overall, because it lacks regular laughs and the story needs a bit more punch. With music by Rupert Holmes, Chrissy Faith, *Twisted Sister* and Malcom McLaren and excellent photography from Vilmos Zsigmond, there is definitely an audience for *No Small Affair*, but it should be reserved for one of those very, very rainy afternoons.

GULAG

On CEL-Premiere

In the same vein as *The Great Escape*, *Gulag* is an American propagandist escape-drama about one man's fight for freedom from the Russians. David Keith, who must be one of the most unlikeable screen personas today, plays an American Olympic hero turned media man who is kidnapped by the Russians and used to demonstrate a principle to other untrustworthy Western newswriters who will be at the coming Spartaka Games.

He is sent to a Siberian concentration camp where he meets up with wily long-term inmate Malcom McDowell who, inspired by Keith's youthful determination, plans an escape with him, only to find that the journey through the icy frozen hell of the gulag is as treacherous as the camp itself.

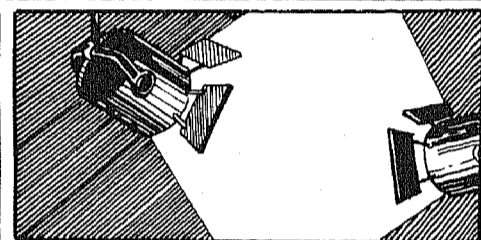
As with *Red Dawn*, the film heavy-handedly depicts Russian society's conditions; the Solzhenitsyn undertones may be entertaining for US audiences but do little for anyone else. *Gulag* is enjoyable in parts (see the tea-room torture scene) but for the most part it suffers from lack of excitement and tension - and the actual escape is done far too easily for any realism to be attained.

BLIND DATE

On Seven Keys Video

This Greek adult-thriller from 1983 never hit Adelaide screens, and I'm not surprised. What I am surprised about is that it went to Melbourne and Sydney cinemas - normally this sort of film goes straight onto video. It's one of those razor-sharp thrillers with a very similar mood to *Tenebrae*, but it's by no way as good. The interesting idea that the film does put forward is that Joseph Bottoms, who is blind, has a minute laser hole drilled into his skull and a miniature computer disc inserted so that he can visualize his surroundings by seeing line graphics. From hereon, the murderer comes into the plot and the film rarely gets interesting until the final stages, when Bottoms must confront the killer.

The special effects of the line graphics are quite good for a B-movie but as a thriller *Blind Date* never really builds up any suspense, throwing tension away with stupid dialogue. However, the direction by Nico Mastrolakis and acting and photography are not too bad. It was an interesting idea wasted



STAGE LIGHTS

Ronan Moore

The final part of *Theatre on Film* is on in November: classic plays in their cinematic form, including *Insignificance*, *A Mid Summer Night's Dream*, and *The Tempest*.

The *S.T.C. Follies* comes up on October 26 and 27. Listen to the dancing, Feel the jokes, Watch the singing. Described by a Mr Bill

Shakespeare as "pithy".

The State Theatre Company has announced its season for '86 (well the first half anyway). It comprises four shows from four different directors: two Australian shows, a Stoppard and a Restoration comedy. One of the Oz plays is a Sewell and it's a world premiere for our Festival.

Speaking of Sewell, the A.U. Theatre Guild will be presenting one of his earlier works in November. *The Father We Loved on a Beach by the Sea*, an Adelaide premiere, has a largely male cast (nine men, one woman) and a "mature audiences only" sign on the door. Sewell wrote this in the vernacular, so ?&!%!?~!

Bruno Knez's La Mama are still performing *A Streetcar Named Desire* down at Hindmarsh. This one got a very good review from the *Advertiser* - but then again...

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Monday**Metaphysics Society**

The Society is holding a course on basic herbal medicine for five weeks from this Monday. The course will include a herbal kit, notes and a small *Matina Medica*. A field trip to a herbal farm is included. Cost is \$70, and for students \$60. Sessions start at 7.30 pm. Phone 254 8602.

Union Entertainment

Videoscreening in Union Bar at 1.00 pm.

Tuesday**Women On Campus**

Our A.G.M. will be held at 1 pm in the Women's Room. All members and supporters are requested to attend this meeting to elect office bearers and lay down guidelines for the direction for Women On Campus in 1986.

Evangelical Union

We are continuing the study of 1 John led by Grant Thorpe demonstrating just how much the Bible relates to our lives today and can guide us in our day to day living. Come along and join in at the South Dining Room at 1 pm.

Union Entertainment

Clubsport video show with the best of sports around the world. Coverage includes boxing, darts, motor racing, wrestling, water skiing and music. 1.00 - 4.00 pm in the Bar.

AUSFA

Science Fiction Club video in Union Bar at 6.00 pm. Ask Kling for details.

Wednesday**Student Life**

Christian fun fellowship teaching and sharing. 1 pm Wednesday October 23, South Dining Room, Student Union Building. All welcome.

Student Life

Public Meeting - Christian fun, fellowship, sharing and teaching. South Dining Room at 1.00 pm. All welcome.

Union Entertainment

Film in Union Hall at 12.10 pm. Check noticeboard for details.
Clubsport videoscreening in Union Bar from 1.00 - 4.00 pm. Music students' performance in Bistro at 6.00 pm.

Thursday**EU Brekky**

Come on, wake up! Drag yourself out of bed and down to the South Dining Room. These free brekkies are really worth it, meeting new friends, having fun, as well as having a time of Praise and Prayer.

Bahai Society

Prayers for Peace in the South Dining Room at 1 pm. All welcome. No Collections.

Union Entertainment

1.00 - 3.00 pm. Skindiving videos in Union Bar. Head on down!

Lutheran Students Fellowship

Today, we will be precipitating to undertake of another "mystery" meeting (not by programme but because they've forgotten). I think it's a "Grizzle, Grumble and Smile Day", but just to clarify this in your own mind get along to the chapel at lunchtime. See ya there! 1.04 pm.

Silence Club

Exercises, techniques for imagination and meditation for music. 2.15 pm.

Friday**SaGA**

Gaming in the Dining Rooms all day. This club's so important its members get interviewed by both the *Advertiser* and the *News!*

Union Entertainment

Greg Fletcher entertains diners on the baby grand piano in the Bistro. Free. 6.00 pm.

Saturday**Boat Club**

The Casualty Enterprises division present the Checkered Flag Benefit Ball '85 at 16 Robe Terrace Medindie. There will be a DJ, Jazz Band, as much as you can drink from three bars, with dinner included. Black tie: \$28 single and \$52 double. Tickets are available at the door. Starts 8.00 pm.

Two Years Ago, Reagan Raped Grenada!

CISCAC seeks to prevent Reagan violating Nicaragua, Cuba or El Salvador. Help us by coming to the CISCAC BBQ.

When: Sat. Oct. 26, 2 - 5 pm.

Where: 33 Trevelyan St., Unley.

Cost: \$6 - \$3 con. All meat and salads provided. Alcohol available.

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 7pm 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.

Activities Council

Bar Night with *FAB* and *No U Turns*. A.U. Students \$4, Guests \$5 with special price brandy. 8.00 - 1.00 am.

Judo Club

The Annual General Meeting of the A.U. Judo Club will be held at 12.00 pm in the Games Room. All members are asked to attend.

"Prelude to the Peace Year"**Conference**

Sat. 26 October 1985.

Venue: Urrbrae Agricultural High School, Cnr. Cross Road and Fullarton Road.

Time: 12.00 (lunch).

Program: includes talks on i) United Nations A.A. - State President Mrs Heather Southcott; ii) Society of Friends (Quakers) - Mr Peter Jones; iii) Amnesty International - Mr John Crawford; iv) Bahai Faith - Dr David Chittleborough; v) I.Y.Y. "Sanity" - To be confirmed; vi) Aboriginal - to be confirmed.

The conference is followed by a Folk Peace Dance at 7.30 pm with the group Galimaufrey.

Miscellaneous**Honours Year Scholarships 1986**

Under the rules governing the Scholarships there is provision for Honours Year Scholarships for applicants who are able to establish financial need and who have attained at least credit standard in the third year course of the subject in which they intend to proceed to final Honours. Only a small number of awards is likely to be available.

Eleven Scholarships were awarded in 1985, with an average value of \$500.

Applications close with the Registrar on Thursday, 31 January 1986, and forms of application may be had on request to the University's Scholarships Officer, Room 611 in the Hughes Building.

Craft Studio

The Craft Studio will be closed for the week Monday, 28th October to Friday, 1st November inclusive.

Evangelical Union Cell Groups

We have fun each week in small groups, meeting new friends and learning about the Bible. Come and join in the fun in your faculty.

Arts: Wed. 1 pm, Napier Building Rm 207.

Science: Wed. 4 pm and Friday 1 pm in the E.U. Room.

Music: Mon. 1 pm in the E.U. Room.

Maths/Science: Thursday 1 pm in the E.U. Room.

Engineering: Mon. 1 pm in the Chemical Engineering Tea Room.

For Sale

One return trip to Athens flying Olympic Airlines. Valued at \$1900.00. Trip is for sale at \$1200.00 o.n.c. Phone Guy Uren B/H 31 1902, A/H 269 4090.

An Exhibition of Paintings and Sculpture

South Australian College of Advanced Education, Faculty of Art, Design and Applied Science, South Australian School of Art Gallery.

This exhibition is of recent works in two and three dimensions, by thirteen artists, working in Frome Street, Adelaide: The artists exhibiting are Rose Woodcock, Melanie Howard, Jane Emery, Andre Brodyk, Alan Lukey, Chris Gaston, Andrew Petrusевич, Shaun Kirby, John Foubister, David Lyons, Claude Dassira, Tony Smith and Brian Miller.

The exhibition will be held in the Gallery, Building 'N', at the Underdale site of the College from Wednesday, 30 October to Friday, 15 November, 1985.

Gallery Hours: 11 am - 6.00 pm Monday to Friday.

Closed Saturdays and Sundays.

Public Opening at 7.00 pm Tuesday 29 October, 1985.

For information: Contact Ted Walstow, telephone 352 0011, extension 479/480.

Don't Miss This One!

The Theatre Guild Presents *The Father We Loved On A Beach By The Sea*, a chilling portrait of Australia in the 1950s by the author of *Traitors* and *The Blind Giant is Dancing*, Stephen Sewell.

Directed by Andrea Higgs; designed by John Ellis.

Venue: Little Theatre, University of Adelaide.

Dates: November 7-9, 12-16 at 8.00 pm.

Tickets: \$7.50 Full Price; \$4.00 Concession (students/pensioners/unemployed).

Special Group Prices available.

Bookings: BASS or phone the Theatre Guild on 228 5999 (Monday to Thursday).

Checkered Flag Benefit Ball '85

D.J., jazz band, as much as you can drink from three bars, dinner included.

16 Robe Tce., Medindie.

Black Tie, \$28 single, \$52 double. Tickets available at the door.

Synthesiser for Sale

Roland SH-1 monophonic synth, urgent sale, \$300 - bargain! Phone 272 1252 evenings.

Lost some notes lately?

Found, one set of lecture notes with Virginia Kelly's name on them. Contact A. Lee, St. Marks.

India Tour/Trek

An arts, crafts and music tour to North India this summer is being organized for students and friends. The group will be small and costs will be kept to a minimum. We will visit Rajasthan and make a short trek in the Himalayas. Jan. 9 - Feb 6. Phone A. Alter on 271 6332 for more info.

Accommodation for a Disabled Tertiary student

St Mark's College, North Adelaide.
The late Mrs Lillian Needham gave money to St Mark's College to create facilities, namely a room and bathroom, for a disabled student to live in the College building known as Hawker House, situated in the premises of St Mark's College at 46 Pennington Terrace, North Adelaide.

Enquiries to the Master, Rev'd P.A. Thomson at St. Mark's College, 46 Pennington Terrace, North Adelaide, South Australia, 5006; telephone 267 2211.

Results of Aust. Schools Orientation Champs. held in S.A. on Sunday October 6.**Adelaide Uni students competing in the Tertiary Section:**

Tertiary Men's A
4th John Whittington
5th Jamie Day
6th Mark Gibbord
11th Peter Gibbord.
Tertiary Men's B
1st Peter Taylor
3rd Caleb Gardener.
Women's Tertiary A
1st Tania Bezzobs.
Women's Tertiary B
1st Christine O'Keefe
3rd Jenny Beer.

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

Attention all students!!!



You are invited to a
"Young Ones" Party
to be held in the A.U.U. Bar
on Friday 25th October,
8 pm 'til late.

The best episodes from both series will
be shown on the big videoscreen. Prizes
for the best costumes.

DANGERPIG!

- AND HIS CONSORT - CARELESS ROBERT.

* WITH A SPECIAL MICRO-BRIEF APPEARANCE BY RALPH THE WONDER GIRAFFE.

- IN FULL PAGE PORCOVISION -

DANGERPIG, ARMED ONLY WITH FAITH AND A JAFFLE-MAKER, HAS GONE IN SEARCH OF VICIOUS VEGETABLES...

SMASH!
HAST THOU NOT POURED ME OUT AS MILK, AND CURDLED ME LIKE CHEESE?
JOB 10:10

INITIALLY, D.P.'S MESSAGE MEETS WITH DISDAIN...
EH, COUCHON!
BIG VEGE IS WATCHING YOU
TOMBREAU A'FUMIER!

CARELESS ROBERT TRIES HIS NINJA SKILLS...
HA!
ZZZZIP!
WA FLIPP!
OH, GOLLY GOSH!

BUT TO NO AVAIL...
ALORS!
WHIP!
DING!
WHAP!
LOCUST NINJA SHIELD

BUT THEN!
SOME VEGES BEGIN TO TURN...
SMITE THOU THE LOCUST!
.. SAY WHAT?
KILL KILL KILL
PIG-BREATHING LOCUST

UNTIL...
CURSES!
D.P. - SHE'S STILL STUCK IT!
LOCUST VEGES DO OOD VEGES WHO DO LOCUST VEGES WHO DO LOCUST VEGES WHO DO

SO... WITH HIS ERST-WHILE FRUIT & VEG. ARMY TURNED TO MODEL CITIZENS, THE MASTER LOCUST SEES A VEGETABLE SOCIOLOGIST...
TELL ME WHY DOES THE RAIN FALL FROM ABOVE? WHY DO FOO-OOLS FALL IN LOVE? WHY D.O....

AND FINDS...
YES, INDEEDY! WELL, DATES ARE NATURALLY CYNICAL, VICIOUS AND IRRELIGIOUS!

.. BUT NOT VERY MOBILE OR STRONG...
SO- I'LL INSTALL THEM IN SUPRA-COMBAT MACHINES!
WHIRRRR

HAHAHA - THAT WIMPY PIG'S PIOUS POSTURINGS WON'T DO HIM ANY GOOD AGAINST MY DEATH-DEALING DATE DALEKS!
BZZZZZZ!
EX-TER-MIN-DATE!

AGAIN, THE CITY IS TERRORISED BY A MANXOME FOE!...
CHOP, SLICE, SHRED, PUREE, MIX, STIR...
YAAAGH!

MON DIEU!
ZAP!

EVEN THE FERVENT D.P. IS DUMB-FOUNDED BY THE DATES' VOLITIONAL DETERMINISM...
FATALISM! NECESSITARIANISM! SUBJECTION!
HOC VOLO! STET PRO RATIONE VOLUNTAS!

HA!
ZAP!
POO-BAGS!

D.P. PONDER...
WITH VARIABLE RESISTANCE, AND TOMMY'S THUMB, THE PIN BALL MACHINE TILTS AT DEATH, LANCE LOWERED TO HEAD LEVEL. - AND WOULD A DATE BY OTHER NAMES, TURN GREEN IN FORMALIN?

AND WITH NEW PURPOSE, HE CALLS THE LEADER OF THE DATES.
GIVE ME ANOTHER CHANCE TO SHOW YOU THE ERROR OF YOUR WAYS
- UNDER THE BRIDGE
- MIDNIGHT
- NO KNIVES.
YOU GOT IT, PIGGY-BOY! HAW HAW

THAT NIGHT...
SO, DATE HOW ABOUT FROGS?
WHAT?

THE ILLOGICALITY OF THIS STATEMENT CONFUSES THE MACHINE-BRAINED DATE MOMENTARILY - ALL THE TIME D.P. NEEDS!
AHA!

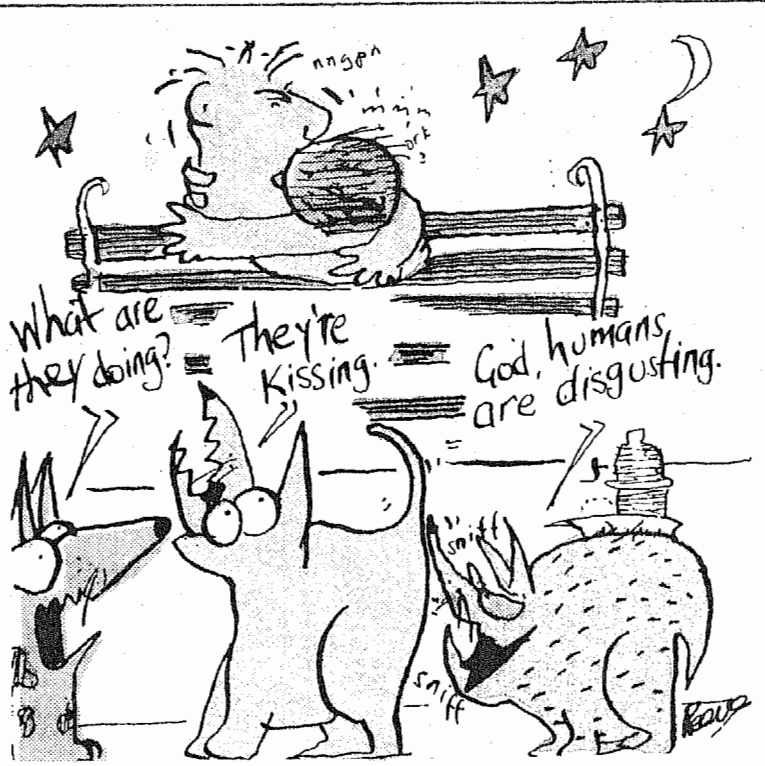
ALLEY-OOP!
FLIP!

GULP!

BUT, D.P. - THIS ISN'T LIKE THE NEW YOU!
C'EST LE VIE, ROBERT - THE GOD BIT - SHE IS NOT FOR ME.

WHERE IT'S AT!

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



Records

The 1986 *Guinness Book of Records* has announced that a new record has been set for the world's longest kiss - 17 days and 10½ hours. The record was set in Chicago by Delphine Crha, 26 and Eddie Levin, 30. However, the record for the longest film kiss set by Ronald Reagan's ex-wife Jane Wyman

and Regis Toomey in 1940, still stands. It took up 185 seconds of a film called *You're in the Army Now*. Other world firsts announced in the latest *Guinness Book of Records* include a 503-hour roller-coaster ride, a 35,000-egg omelette and the largest pancake ever flipped by a helicopter - 6.1 metres.

Spilt Milk

T.V. addicts familiar with the Farmers' Union Iced Coffee advertisement depicting several burly workmen bursting into tears over a carton of spilt flavoured milk may think it could never happen to them. However, our office hobbit informs us that only last week *On dit* film reviewer Jamie Skinner managed to douse not only the typewriter, two pages of copy and most of the news desk but also a substantial area of the floor and even his own hair with

- you've guessed it - Farmer's Union Iced Coffee. Apparently, he did cry.

Ratings season at the ABC

The *Sydney Morning Herald* has reported that the following announcement was heard on daytime television recently, at the end of the ABC's programs: "That is the end of our broadcast until *Sesame Street* at 3 pm. Here is some exciting music and a test pattern which might bring our ratings up to three."

Life wasn't meant to be sexist

This column was alarmed to see some sexist language in the first issue of the left-wing campus magazine, *Proper Gender*. In an article on minor tranquilisers called *Life wasn't meant to be hazy* by former Women's Officer Lucy Schultz, we found the following paragraph:

It is important to question a GP prescribing the drugs, because he won't tell you of his own accord.

Skiing injuries

A Swiss doctor has warned of the danger of getting blood clots in the lungs from the wearing of ski boots. Dr Frieder Hofflin, of Berne, claims that drastic changes in ski-book design over the last few years have increased the risk of deep-vein thrombosis in the leg, due to high and uncomfortably tight ski boots. A blood clot forms, part of it breaks off and travels to the lungs. At best, it causes mild shortness of breath; and at worst, sudden death. So don't say we didn't warn you.



Sturt full forward Ian Willmott receives his plaque from Mr Peter Gill (left), Adelaide manager of W. D. and H. O. Wills, and Mr Reg Cordina, general manager of The News. Pictures Michael Conry

Accuracy

Can you recognize the man on the left? Neither can his staff, it seems. This picture appeared in *The News* on Wednesday, October 16. The man on the left is NOT Peter Gill but Mr Kerry

Sullivan, the managing director of *The News*, who is a very keen Sturt supporter, and whose staff apparently cannot recognise him. The wrong caption lasted four editions.

Thrills

Ever wondered why the spotted hyena laughs? *Where It's At* believes we may have come up with an answer. For years the world's greatest thinkers have been bemused by the ostensible hermaphroditism of the female of the species, which has a pair of false 'testicles' and an erect clitoris the size and shape of a penis. Very confusing when you don't know! This arrangement apparently puts both sexes on an equal footing in greeting ceremonies and appeasement displays, where the hyenas present an erect clitoris or penis for inspection. So why shouldn't the spotted hyena laugh - it's had the joke on

the rest of the animal kingdom for years.

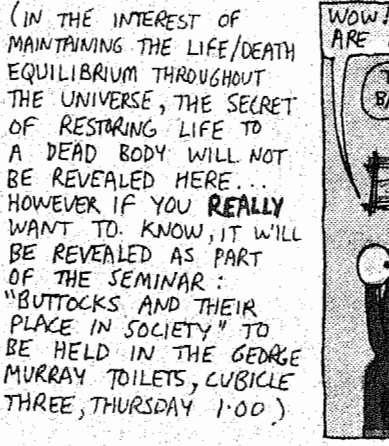
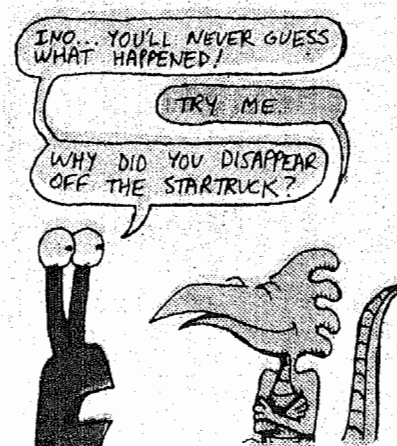
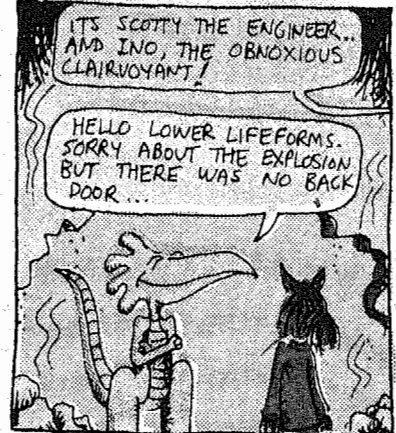
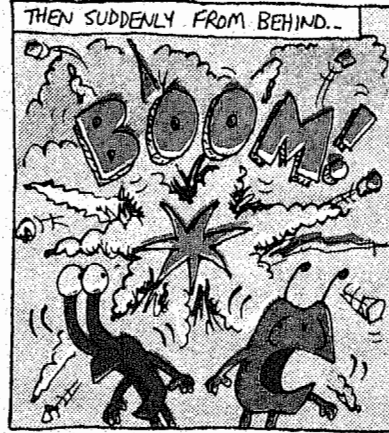
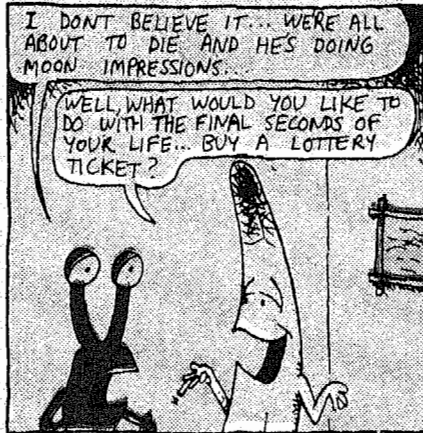
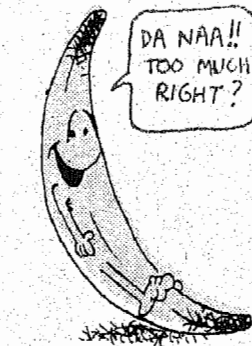
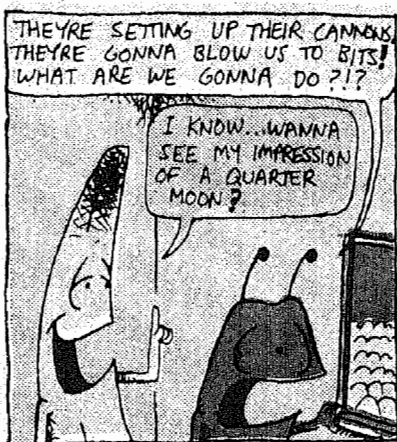
Journalism

The chief of a Japanese television company has appeared on one of his own programs to publicly apologise for an incident in which a director allegedly incited teenage girls to beat each other up for a documentary on juvenile delinquency. "There is no justification at all for having caused such an incident as this. I apologise deeply," said Kikuo Tashiro, the president of Television Asahi. Police are investigating allegations that the director paid a gang leader to order two teenagers to pick a fight with other girls at a barbecue.

PRESENTING THE COMIC THAT CAN BE CUT OUT AND STUCK TO YOUR WINDOWS TO SCARE AWAY BURGLARS...

CAPTAIN ADELAIDE

THE SEARCH FOR TREVOR Part 19 OUR HEROES HAVE BEEN CORNERED BY THE BUTTCKS PEOPLE IN A SMALL HOUSE WITH THE MAN WITH THE UGLY FACE HAVING KARKED...



OH YES BELIEVE IT OR NOT, HE'S GOING TO TURN INTO CAPT ADELAIDE BOO!