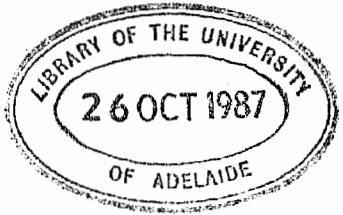


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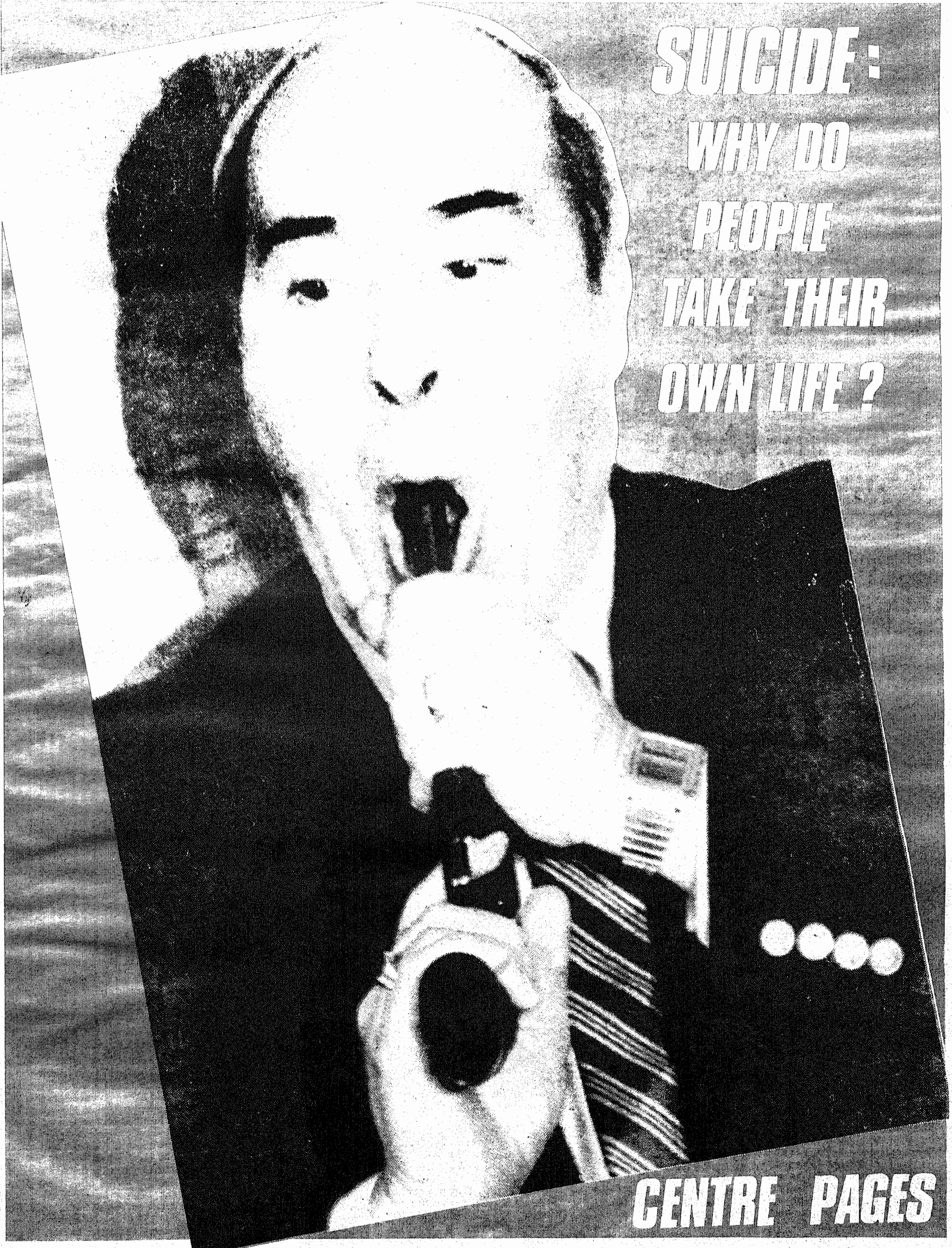


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ADELAIDE UNIVERSITY STUDENT WEEKLY

OCTOBER 19, 1987



**SUICIDE:
WHY DO
PEOPLE
TAKE THEIR
OWN LIFE?**

CENTRE PAGES

Egocentric financiers to reap Bond Uni benefits if free-choice theory correct

by

ALISTAIR NICHOLAS

Last year the custodians of the much coveted Nobel prizes leant their support to the free enterprise system and the privatization of education when they chose to present the economics award to James Buchanan of George Mason University.

Mr Buchanan's claim to the prize is that he is the foremost exponent of the "free choice theory", which has also been labeled the "self-interest theory", of economics. This interesting theory places the "essential selfishness of man" as the prime motivation in all social activity, but especially in commerce; and consequently, self-interest places man in opposition to government which seeks to interfere in economic life.

The theory has a good deal going for it and amongst its adherents in Australia must be numbered Mr Alan Bond, the entrepreneur who proposes to build Australia's first private university in Queensland. If the theory is right, the Bond University, which has already drawn flack from the Federal Government, will see a rapid expansion under the patronage of egocentric financiers hoping to benefit from its research and future graduates.

The new university should also benefit the egos of its future students who will be attracted to it in the hope of finding plush research and management positions in industry theory, the private university and its graduates should benefit the rest of society as well.

Indeed, Bond University, for want of another, less egocentric name, could go the way of George Mason University. Whether this university was founded by George Mason, a member of the Virginia state legislature, to bolster his own ego is an open question. But the university has proved successful and its benefits have flowed to the people of his home state. Established 30 years ago, before selfishness came into vogue, at least so as to be vaunted in public, the modest university has achieved international standing, not to mention fame and fortune.

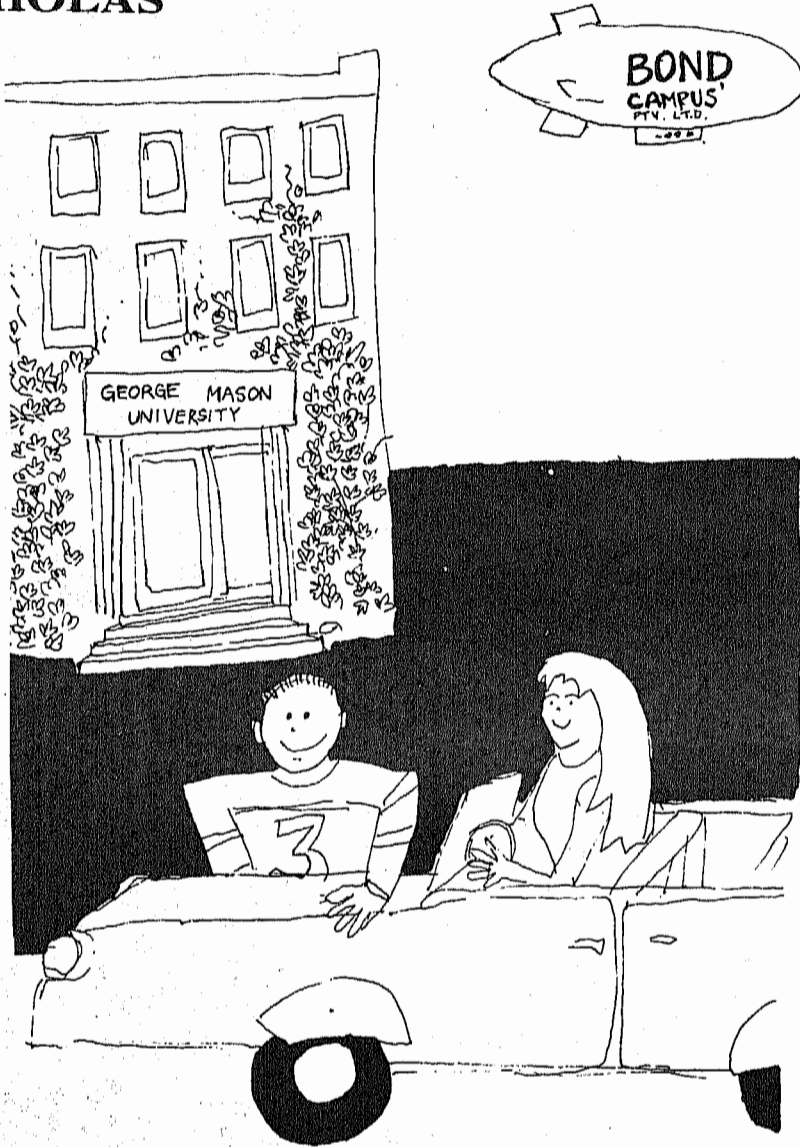
George Mason University (GMU) first came to the attention of the American public when one of President Reagan's economic advisers, James Miller, went to the university's economics faculty for help. How much "Reaganomics" is indebted to GMU is difficult to assess, but the institution is clearly reaping the benefits of Mr Reagan's budgetary successes over the last seven years.

Judging by the GMU experience in the US, the Bond university could do very well for itself and Australia. GMU built itself up with big bickies - something Mr Bond and his supporters have in abundance.

In 1983 the president of GMU, Mr George Johnson, decided it would be prestigious to have an economics faculty; so he bought one, lock, stock, and barrel: The Centre for Public Choice was purchased from Virginia Polytechnic Institute along with its teaching staff and its very prestigious head of faculty, the afore mentioned Nobel laureate, James Buchanan.

Buchanan was himself paid about \$US 114 000.

Nearly one-third of the overall bill of the purchase was paid by one Virginian banker who hoped to benefit from the Centre for Public Choice's research at GMU. Not to be outdone by the generosity of private citizens, the state of Virginia matched the banker dollar for dollar.



Less than a year after the Centre moved to GMU, private research grants were hitting the one million dollar mark.

In the same manner GMU acquired a law school in 1979 and an engineering school last year. The law faculty, housing the Centre for Law and Economics, has attracted a great deal of interest and (not incidentally) money from several federal judges and law firms in the country. What attracts the megabuck is the Centre's novel theory that micro-economics is applicable to criminal law and litigation as well as to anti-trust enforcement and liability suits.

Over 250 judges have been sent to the Centre by the Justice Department. They have been sent there for special courses in the new theory.

The Engineering Faculty is a rarity at GMU. It attracts substantial research grants like the other schools, but it does so without a gimmick. Three million dollars has already been donated by local companies while the state has pledged \$12.7 million to the school. The reason: it will do what engineering schools do best - produce engineers and engineering research of high quality for the 800 high-tech firms in the nation.

Rumour has it that GMU wants to diversify. Last year it recruited Hugh Heclo from Harvard University for an undisclosed sum of money. Mr Heclo is considered one of the up-and-coming names in political science in the US and it is likely he will organise and head a School of Politics.

If that happens, one can imagine

what will be taught in political economy courses at GMU; com-

mon sense could once again prevail in what has long been a Marxist stronghold. Certainly the Reagan administration, and any in-coming Republican administration after next year's presidential election, will be the main beneficiaries of a *laissez faire* political economy research centre with university affiliation. The nation's foremost think-tank, the Hoover Institution at Stanford University, could soon have company and some rather stiff competition for government funding; not that either the Hoover Institution or GMU's politics department will lack private funding so that they are reliant on the government coffers: it's simply a question of prestige, of government recognition.

The signs are favourable for Bond University. Private financiers are behind it. The Queensland Government, with or without Sir Johannes Bjelke-Petersen, whose retirement is currently being debated, will probably match private research grants dollar for dollar just as its Virginian counterpart has done for GMU. At the very least, the Queensland Government will allow enticing tax incentives for the university and its staff; that should be sufficient to attract the best academic talent in the country to the sunshine state.

So, as GMU's economics faculty and Nobel laureate would have it: If things are good for Mr Bond, then they will be good for Queensland and, incidentally, the remainder of the self-interested population of Australia. Even the unselfish might benefit. Ayn Rand could be right; maybe selfishness is a virtue after all.

Academic tenure vital to university staff

by David Blades

The Australian Vice-Chancellors' Committee has welcomed the forthcoming of Australia's higher education system recently announced by the Federal Government.

The Committee said the review is potentially beneficial, but it would require greater openness and discussion than past approaches taken by the government towards universities.

The Committee believes that the issue of tenure for academic staff, to be discussed in the review, is one of great importance, as the absence of tenurable appointments could reduce the international attractiveness of positions in Australian universities to high quality academics.

According to the committee, universities require flexibility to be able to offer staff the most appropriate salary package for their needs, including either maximum security, or salaries at market rates, or both.

Tenure is seen as vital as Australian universities should be able to attract high quality staff to maintain high standards in teaching and research, according to the committee.

Professor Brian Wilson, acting chairman of the Committee, said, "Universities are about knowledge discovery and skill acquisition at the highest level. If Australian universities are to serve the nation well they must be able to attract and retain the best staff".

The issue of university fees was also addressed by the Committee, and it said there is now wide community appreciation of the difficulty for the economy in providing fund-

ing for students in tertiary education.

But if the government increased charges for tertiary education or introduced selective fees the Committee said there should be a well

Rag!!! At the end of exams BEACH PARTY. A HUGE party will be held at West Beach, near the West Beach Surf Life Saving Club, on Saturday, 21st November, at 8.00pm. EVERYONE is welcome! B.Y.O.

background. The Committee also accepted the government's decision to review the two-tiered structure of universities and colleges, and agreed that government grants for research should not be given only to universities.

It said the new Australian Research Council should take account of all categories of research - fundamental, applied and long and short-term - in redistributing research resources among funded institutions.

But the Committee believes that the Canberra-based council would not necessarily make better judgments on the conduct of research in Australia than the universities themselves.

Professor Wilson also said universities need adequate resources to pursue activities in which they already have a record of great achievement even on a limited budget.

He believes the government can help greatly through long-term guidelines, rather than "imposing short-term political priorities and over-regulations". He said, "Universities need far greater flexibility in such areas as staffing policy and private supplementation of government funding, and more freedom to develop particular strengths of individual institutions".

UK Labor anti-nukes policy seriously flawed says British peace activist

by Richard Ogier

The British Labor Party's anti-nuclear policy could be a vote winner at the next British election, a visiting activist said on campus last week.

Mr Bruce Kent, Vice-Chair of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament (CND) in Britain, said the broad support in New Zealand for the Lange Government's anti-nuclear policy showed that "people can be convinced a non-nuclear policy is a good thing."

However, British Labor's policy was half-baked and seriously flawed. "All it did was swap expenditure on British nuclear weapons for expenditure on conventional forces which meant the party stop-

ped itself from saying it would spend the money on hospitals and schools," Mr Kent said.

"It served to underpin the (bogus) 'enemy image' of the Soviet Union ready to pounce across Europe and grab us all."

But the policy had not lost the Labor Party the election. "Scotland voted for the policy and they have as many nuclear weapons as anybody."

Listing "good news" and "bad news" on the disarmament agenda, Mr Kent said a change of thinking in the Reagan White House had paved the way for the removal of intermediate range nuclear weapons in Europe.

"Reagan is very public relations conscious and doesn't want to be remembered as a war-monger. He would like to go out as the first US President to sign an agreement for the destruction of nuclear weapons.

However, even if an agreement is signed it would remove only about 1500 bomb which would, "not do much to reduce the damage one side could do to the other," Mr Kent said.

Mr Kent's visit was organised jointly by People for Nuclear Disarmament and A.U. Friends of the Earth.

Production

Notes

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Labor, Left and Independents: the long hard process towards a national union

by Graham Hastings

A historic agreement to form a national union has been reached by ALP, Left and Independent student representatives at the "Towards A National Union Conference" held at Adelaide University last week.

It is the first time since the demise of the former national union AUS in 1984 that the two largest factions in the student movement, the National Organisation of Labor Students (NOLS) and Left Alliance have agreed on the process by which a new student union could be set up.

NOLS has already set up a national body (the National Union of Students or NUS) to represent the state based unions in Queensland, NSW, Victoria, Tasmania and Western Australia. South Australia does not have a state union. Only twenty four out of Australia's ninety nine tertiary institutions are members of NUS.

Left Alliance and the Independents agreed to participate in a December conference to found the new union. Combined, these three groups control the overwhelming majority of campuses in Australia. Referenda for direct affiliation are expected to be held on South



"The Star Chamber"-cross Australian campuses early next year.

Graham McCulloch from the Federation of College Academics (FCA) gave a resistance to the Fraser Government's attempts to introduce fees and the union's decline in eighties. He said that AUS had suffered from an image

factional committee which stayed up all night problem stemming from its radical period in the mid seventies. It was "renovated" in 1979 to bring it in line with the growing conservatism of students but the Right continued to misrepresent the union portraying it as extremist even when it was controlled by conservative ALP students.

He stressed the importance of a legitimate national union. He cited in the case of his own union, FCA, that it couldn't take sides in factional brawls inside the student movement but it would actually work with a legitimate national union.

Numerous ALP, Lef and Independent speakers also stressed the importance of a national union to defend the higher education given the plans that both the Government and the Liberal party have for education.

Western Australian Liberal and President of the Union of WA Guild, Julie Quinlivan presented a paper arguing in favour of limited fees and privatisation of education. She said that any new national

union should not fight for free education or for greater public funding. Any growth in the tertiary sector should come from funding from commerce and business or by fees charged to students.

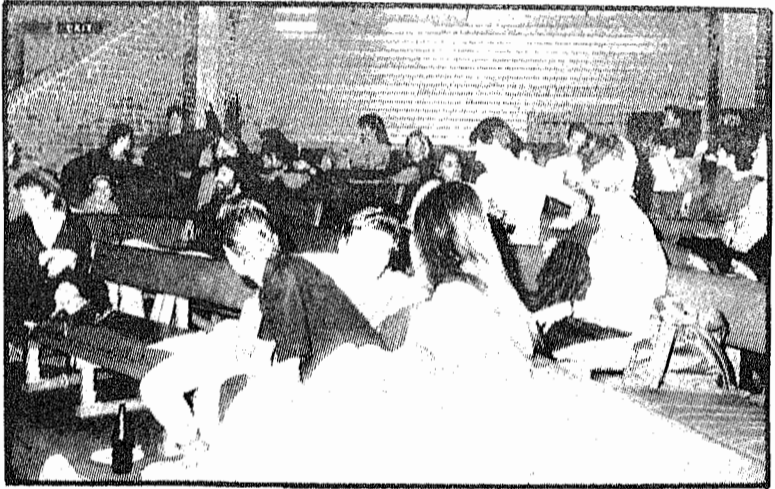
The Liberal delegation walked out shortly after Miss Quinlivan gave her paper claiming that they were "underrepresented". Paul Kennedy, and observer for the Liberals at the conference admitted that the Liberals had planned to "boycott" the conference even before it had started. He said that the Liberals thought that the new union would be too like AUS. Conservative students would be disenfranchised unless it put more emphasis on sporting and social events rather than divisive issues like fees.

The major area of disagreement between the progressives was the ALP demand that campuses pay 50 cents per effective full time student (EFTSU) to participate in the December conference. Roger Cook, President of NUS argued that the charge was needed to prove

campus commitment to the new union and to fund the embryonic union's campaigns until campuses paid affiliation fees in 1988. He said a response to the Federal Government's Green Paper on Higher Education would be needed before the second half of next year.

Left Alliance and the Independents initially opposed this arguing that the charge would be a financial barrier to participation in the December conference and that many campuses would be unable to pay the charge for financial or legal reasons.

A compromise proposal was agreed to whereby the money would be paid to a trust administered by a cross-factional committee. If the December conference decides not to set up a national union or if it has insufficient support then the money will be returned to the campuses. It was also agreed that in the case of genuine legal or financial barriers that campuses would be allowed to participate in the December conference.



The Left Alliance Caucus

General union meeting this week

Notice of a General Union Meeting: to be held in the Helen Mayo Refectory, 1 pm Wednesday, 21st October, 1987.

- Agenda:
- a) The Union Board, at its meeting on Tuesday, 13th October, 1987 passed the following Resolution: "The Union Board resolved that it support the A.U. Hockey Club and A.U. Sports and Physical Recreation Association Hockey Proposal by providing the following funding:
 - a) \$50,000 loan with repayments of \$7,000 per annum as a real reduction in its capital budget.
 - b) A \$100,000 ten year loan at an interest rate of CPI and a 2% premium per annum.
 - c) CPI be defined as the Australian average of the past four quarters CPI figures.
 - d) The AU Hockey Club agree to operate the financial arrangement of this venture in isolation from its own or the Sports Association's financial arrangements and statements and that these financial statements and books be audited by the AUU Accountant or an AUU Board nominee.
 - e) That the 1988 capital loan figure in (a), become a base figure to be indexed at the CPI rate defined in (c) for the purposes of the \$7,000 annual repayment.
 - f) That the Union's involvement be provisional on the Sports Association Council's explicit acceptance that it will act as guarantor to the Union's funds, ie. that the Union have floating charge on Sports Association assets.
 - g) That an agreement document be drafted for approval by the Sports Association, Union, AU Hockey Club and University of Adelaide and that the Union's involvement be provisional on this approval of this agreement at the Sports Association's expense.
 - h) All amounts payable in advance.

CRAIG/EVANS

This General Union Meeting is asked to resolve: "That this General Student Meeting Resolves to support the Adelaide University Union making a loan of \$150,000 to the AU Sports Association for 10 years to fund the construction of a synthetic hockey pitch at West Beach under the terms and conditions detailed in the Union Board Resolution of Tuesday, 13th October, 1987."

Overseas student NLC conference held in Adelaide

by Jamie Skinner

A meeting of the National Liaison Committee of Overseas Students was held at Adelaide University over the weekend of October 2 - 5. The NLC Conference brought two OS delegates from each state to discuss issues relevant to OS.

Sathish Dasan, Adelaide University OS representative told *On Dit* last week that the conference addressed such issues as NUS, OS charge level; potential lobby trip next year; postgraduate OS charge level; how to deal with Dawkins' new education department and what the government's commitment on the OS programme was in face of a privatisation programme.

"Basically, Dawkins' remarks on OS saying that OS must prove their own level of hardship and of course OS response was that the number of deportations and other similar reports which have shown quite clearly the mental and financial restraint that OS face in this country," he said.

The National Liaison Committee tabled the activities of the OS Movement in each state. In South Australia in 1987,

- 2 cases of deportation occurred
- 3 rallies were conducted including the "Rage Against Fees"
- OS finally moved into student politics
- the OS Campaign against full fees was "successful"
- the Malaysian government terminated the student exchange program due to costs at SA Campuses



OS Students enjoyed the weekend

He added that it would be easier to gain community acceptance if NLC was to become part of a wider Union of Students in Australia (ie. NUS).

Mr Subramaniam feared that affiliation to a NUS body could jeopardize the communication between NLC and home government and stressed the importance that NLC have access to resources thereby assuming NLC has some degree of permanency and continuity.

The NLC presented a paper to the NUS Conference (which was being held at the same time) on the Monday, proposing a policy of OS representation within NUS.

The policy asked for;
• autonomous OS representation elected by OS
• autonomous policy-making (non-interference)
• autonomous internal structuring and resources.

Mr Peter Subramaniam, Convenor to the NLC Conference gave the opening address on the Friday. He said that there must be involvement to ensure that OS policies are made by OS given that OS participate in student politics.

He said there was a need to organise a structure of OS to ensure that relevant issues will always be addressed.

The NLC discussed how OS would be represented within NUS, how they would be elected, the number of delegates and the amount of representation.

The NLC elected two delegates, Pang Hai Long and Raj Kannan to represent OS at any conferences in the democratic process towards the structuring of NUS.

Paying the high price for higher education

ANNE SUSKIND explores the contrasting outlook for Australia's two new universities: the private Bond university on the Gold Coast and the Chifley University in Sydney's western suburbs.

The Political climate could not be better for the establishment of private universities like the Bond University. But for a new university dependent on the public purse, like Chifley University College in Sydney's west, the weather is much more unsettled.

Last week, private institutions gained the Government's seal of approval with the Minister for Employment, Education and Training, Mr John Dawkins, giving them the go-ahead in his statement on higher education.

A year earlier and Mr Bond would still have met with official hostility for his private university venture - Mr Dawkins' predecessor Senator Susan Ryan, was a vociferous opponent of private higher education. A year later and he would probably not have been the first - a similar venture is now being planned for Victoria.

Mr Dawkins also made it clear that expansion in higher education could not be funded by government alone; institutions can introduce fees for a limited number of post-graduate courses and universities and colleges were exhorted to work with industry.

Despite the growth in publicly-funded higher education places - more than 43,000 new places were created in the last four years - funds have not risen proportionately and spending per student fell by almost \$400 between 1983 and 1986, from \$7,706 to \$7,367. Existing universities complain of overcrowded lecture theatres, crumbling buildings, outdated equipment and depleted libraries.

Chifley University College, at Werrington Park, which opens its doors in 1990 with 400 students, has

only \$12 million for buildings, \$450,000 for planning and \$1 million in 1989 for equipment and staff. By 1996, this institution plans to have about 3,000 students.

The Bond University, on the Gold Coast, which will open a year earlier with more than double the number of students, and fees of between \$7,000 and \$14,000, has \$220 million at its disposal for buildings and to take it through its first three years. By 1996, Bond plans to have 8,500 students. There are about 20 people working full-time on the project.

In three weeks, the university will have its first seven professors, chosen from about 400 applicants.

And although the university won't have its first general enrolments until 1989, it has plans for a graduate, yet to be chosen, to begin a three-year post-graduate research project into the development of the university later this year.

There are also plans for the seven professors to take on some other post-graduate students before 1989.

Until Chifley College in the west graduates to university status in 1996, it will be administered by Sydney University, which will also be responsible for academic planning. To plan the first year program, Sydney's pro-vice-chancellor, Dr Pat Lahy, draws on the expertise of Sydney University staff who also have a full-time teaching load.

The Chifley University Interim Council, presided over by the secretary of the Federal Department of Transport and Communications, Dr Peter Wilenski, is responsible for the site master-plan and long-term academic planning. The council has its inaugural meeting on October 10, and according to its

planning vice-chancellor, Dr Ralph Rawlinson, planning is "proceeding apace", with other government departments such as roads and transport co-operating fully.

But a report to Sydney University's Academic Board last week from the university's principles and problems committee concluded that Chifley was being established under the most "unpropitious circumstances of any Australian university in recent times".

At least \$1.6 million was needed for staff alone in 1989 and the Government's \$1 million allocation for staff and equipment fell far short of that.

While recognising that there is no "ideal prescription" for setting up a new university, and that Australia is going through difficult economic times, the report concluded that the problems with Chifley were nevertheless "serious and substantial".

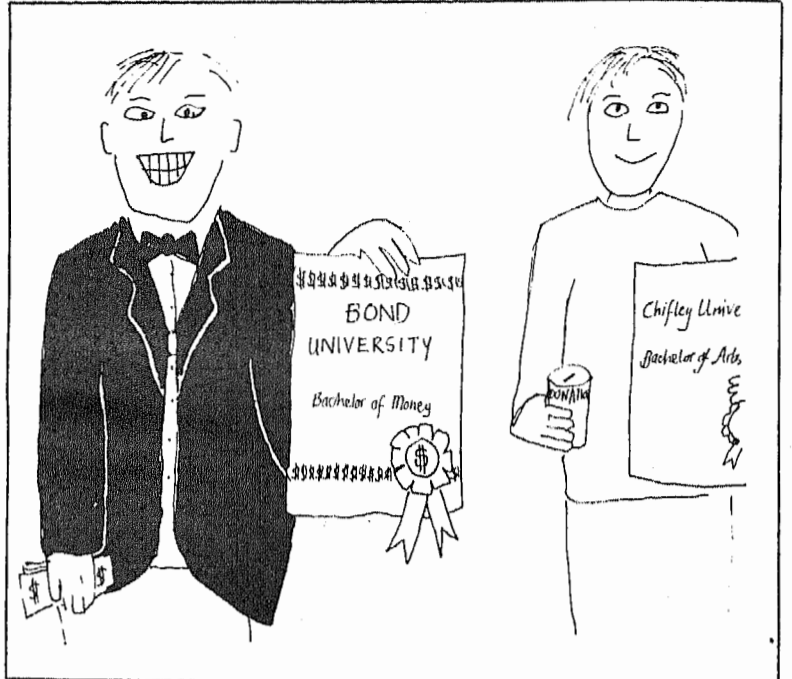
Dr Lahy said Sydney University academics were fully behind Chifley. Their reservations were virtually all about funding, which was "clearly inadequate".

"I know that we haven't the right amount of money to appoint the staff we need or equip the science laboratories," Dr Lahy said.

On the other hand, Bond University's vice-chancellor, Professor Don Watts, (himself on a salary of more than \$150,000, about double that of any other vice-chancellor, and an unofficial adviser to Mr Dawkins) finds the amount of money he has to administer "mind-boggling but super, a huge responsibility".

In creating this new university, Professor Watts, who worked in public universities for 30 years, is glad to be free of the restraints which public universities face with funding and "wrangling between levels of government, State and Federal".

Salaries in the Bond University will be deregulated, with professions such as economics earning more than those in say English.



There will also be "special effort bonuses", and Professor Watts says students will be highly motivated to pass because of the fees they pay.

Although many academics are sceptical, Professor Watts maintains that his university will benefit public institutions by setting high standards which will make them more accountable.

Emerging from Mr Dawkins' emphasis on privatisation, there seem to be two options for the future of higher education in Australia.

There can be other affluent private universities like Bond surging ahead with up-to-date equipment and the ability to attract the country's best brains because of the salaries and research facilities offered.

Except for the few really prestigious existing universities, public universities could suffer an image problem like state schools, and several academics have raised fears of a bitter state aid debate similar to that of schools.

In a recent court case which could

set a precedent for other private institutions, the University College of the Northern Territory won the right for its students to get AUSTUDY. Private universities could also become recipients of State aid through competitive bidding for research money from the new Australian Research Council.

And with the current unmet demand for higher education places, if an operating private institution was to run into financial problems, it would be hard for the Federal Government to refuse to bail it out.

If, however, the move towards fees in public institutions continues, there will be little to distinguish between private and public higher education. Except that there is no doubt that in the future new private universities with guaranteed developmental funding from backers with strong profit motives will find it easier to get off the ground than those which have to go cap-in-hand to the government.

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Science head hits out at govt ed policy

The president of Australia's largest scientific body has scorned the Federal government for failing to stop a "massive" decline in the number of top students entering tertiary mathematics and science courses over the past ten years.

President of the Federation of Scientific and Technological Societies (FSTS), Professor Fred Smith said the government's economic strategy would fail unless there was a shift from narrow economic rationalisation to developing resources for future economic growth.

Professor Smith, a physicist from Monash University warned that Australia lacked sufficient trained staff to transform its manufacturing and service sectors, the chief part of Federal government's economic policy.

He described the Minister for Science, Barry Jones, as a "very poor political advocate for science".

Professor Smith said a study by scientists and science teachers in Western Australia had found a 40 per cent decline in the number of top high school students entering science and mathematics courses.

In physics courses, Australia has only been graduating 300 three-year, 100 four-year and 50 PhD trained graduates in a year.

It needed 1000 higher degree physics graduates a year - 20 times this amount and 1700 more first degree graduates to achieve its long term goal of increasing private sec-

tor research from 0.2 to 0.9 per cent GDP.

The industrial expansion was set to occur at a time when Australia would need to replace retiring scientists in the CSIRO and the universities. In the universities, 13 per cent were over 60, and another 20 per cent were over 55.

Professor Smith told *the Age* that the government was "looking for a disaster" with students moving away from science at the rate revealed by a WA study.

He said his federation blamed the Government for the situation. There was no Government forecasting of future needs, nor any monitoring of the destinations of more able students. Government information was based in present shortages, not the likely shortages in four years' time when today's students would graduate.

He said that government inaction on responsible currency speculation and "hostile takeovers" to be seen as more rewarding occupations than scientific discovery.

Professor Smith believed that science and maths teaching in schools had been starved of innovation because of funding cuts.

He said science and maths teaching had become dull, boring and irrelevant. There had been a failure to attract trained people into maths and science.

The FSTS is the body which represents nearly 70 Aussie scientific and technological societies.

Australian Young Labor tackle Dawkins

The youth of the Australian Labor Party have attacked the Federal Government's decision to allow the reintroduction of tertiary fees for selected post-graduate courses.

Australian Young Labor described the proposed Dawkins shake-up of higher education announced recently as "a privatisation option".

Mr Ian Rogers, the national president of Young Labor told the *Sydney Morning Herald* that the Dawkins plan to allow post-graduate fees was the "thin edge of the wedge".

Representatives of Australian Young Labor met with Education Minister, John Dawkins and Employment Services and Youth Minister, Clive Holding.

"Young Labor supports the aim of the Government in seeking to better link the skill needs of the economy to our education system, and its efforts to increase available places," Mr Rogers said.

"However, the Government has taken the wrong tack by embracing what was in reality a privatisation option. We strongly dispute the assumption that the goals of private industry coincide with national goals. National goals are not profit-oriented."

Gout to set full fees: Democrats

by David Blades

The Australian Democrats believe the Federal Government is aiming to establish a comprehensive system of fees in higher education.

The Deputy Leader of the Democrats and Education Spokesperson, Senator Michael Macklin, said recently fees will eventually have to be paid by all students in higher education, with those on scholarships given exemptions according to their assessed needs.

Senator Macklin said this was indicated by the Government's decision to allow higher education institutions to charge fees for certain post-graduate courses outlined in the Government's higher education statement.

The Minister for Education, Mr Dawkins, affirmed in the statement the Government's wish not to reduce the level of its funding for institutions, but the Democrats believe a full system of fees would lower the resources available for higher education.

Further reliance on the private sector for resources for higher education would be matched by a reduction in public funding, according to the Democrats.

Senator Macklin has welcomed the Government's recognition of the importance of higher education in Australia's economic development, but he believes this recognition must not exclude other research and teaching that could be socially and culturally beneficial.

Senator Macklin has also welcomed the Government's intention to review issues in higher education, but he says an enquiry should be carried out externally, not through the Department of Employment, Education and Training.

He believes the fact that the inquiry will be departmental restricts its scope, as it will not include input from the public and higher education officials.

Senator Macklin says a review of higher education would have to be independent and external from the Department of Employment, Education and Training to be comprehensive, and to convince the education community that decisions about the future shape of higher education have been taken.

Economic objectives out of place on education: Karmel

The retiring vice-chancellor of the Australian National University has questioned the Dawkins shake-up of higher education saying that the federal government has overly emphasised economic goals in its new education policy.

Professor Peter Karmel told *the Age* last week that education's aims should be much broader than simply having universities and colleges produce highly qualified industry manpower.

"I don't think everything should be bent towards economic objectives," Professor Karmel said. "One must take a longer view of educational processes."

"One must have the commitment to education for its own sake, not just in instrumental terms. Education is undoubtedly important for the economy, but it is not the sole objective."

Mr Dawkins, the Minister for Employment, Education and Training, in a statement on the third Hawke government's new education policy said institutions would have to become more competitive and becoming more closely equipped to the needs of the economy.

Professor Karmel said the question of economics and educational goals was a balancing act with education being an important weapon in trying to raise the rate of economic growth.

"But it's also important to be committed to education for its own sake, for the learning processes, to have knowledge, to be concerned about the way the world is, about

Australia and its history," he said. "I think our institutions would be much poorer if they concentrated solely on producing highly qualified skilled industry manpower."

One of the ideas which has been thrown into the air by the new super-department of employment, education and training is to try and create a four-team academic year, as has been recommended to the Federal government.

The proposal involves using camps facilities twelve months of the year to reduce costs, make universities more efficient and to possibly enable students to complete their degrees in a shorter period.

"We have looked at this matter before and found we were sceptical of the benefits," he said, referring to the review of efficiency and effectiveness in higher education, completed last year," Professor Karmel said.

"To try and fit an extra term in involves very substantial increases in staffing as a proportion to students."

The feasibility of this depended on whether enough students would be prepared to work all the year, which he doubted. The wisdom of compressing the work into a shortened, intensive period was dubious.

Professor Karmel has been an advisor to both Labor and Liberal governments on education and has presided over a number of reviews of the higher education and schools system including CTEC's efficiency and effectiveness review last year.

Major economic challenges and need for productivity in training: the Skills for Australia paper

by Cathi Walker

John Dawkins, the new Employment, Education and Training Minister, has come up with a Budget paper focusing on the importance of matching education policy to the Australian economy's need for skilled labour.

In *Skills for Australia*, he says that the time has come for Australia to shape its skills development policies in accordance with the new economic requirements.

The Government is determined that its education and training systems will play a vital role in responding to the "major economic challenges now facing Australia" and in contributing to a rise in living standards.

An education policy which is related to the economy is not a new idea but Mr Dawkins clearly intends to give it new meaning and support such as it has never had before.

He claims to have a strong commitment to increasing the productivity of education and training and evaluating their performance. "The best possible" results must be achieved, says the paper.

It adds that there is considerable scope for improving outputs from present resources. Staff salaries account for about 80 per cent of the education and training budgets, so the productivity of staffing is one item needing attention.

The Government's primary objective "must be to improve Australia's performance in generating the skills required for national economic development".

Currently there are shortages of skilled labour affecting the metal and electrical trade; computing and engineering; and service skills necessary to Australia's tourism industry. This means that priority in the allocation of funds will be given to reducing the shortfall in tertiary computer science places and in other areas of evident demand.

Mr Dawkin's approach does not

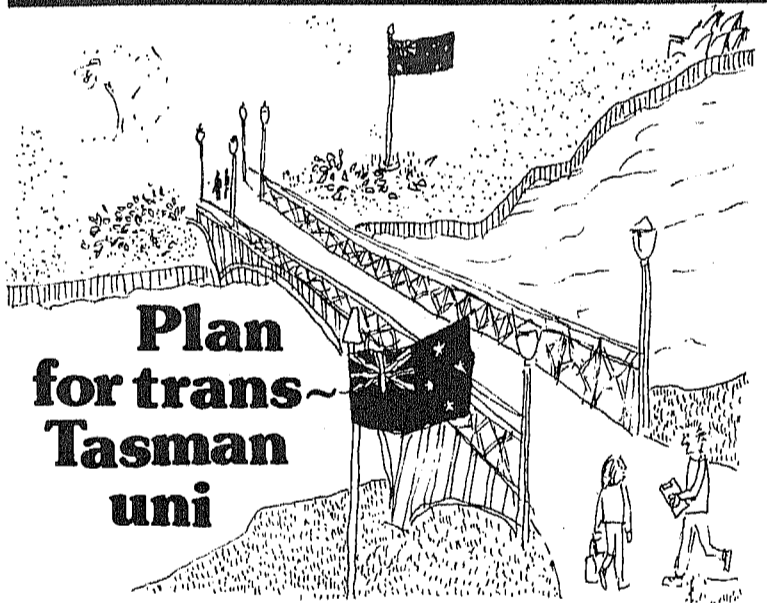
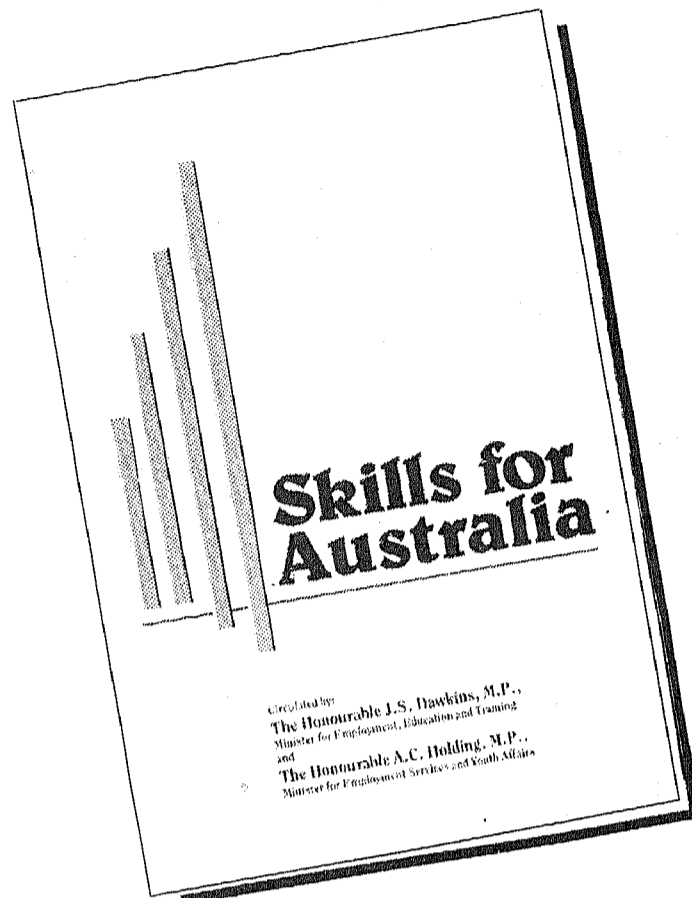
appeal to everyone. The unions in charge of the education sector do not appreciate plans concentrating on delivery of service rather than wages and conditions. So it is not surprising that Mr Dawkins has been warned (by the Federation of the Australian University Staff Association (FAUSA)) that his approach is "incoherent, short-sighted and piecemeal". This warning was caused by the stipulation for universities and colleges to accept 4,000 extra school-leavers, without a real funding increase. According to another critical teaching union, the changes are "subservient to the labour market".

State Education Minister, Mr Rodney Cavalier, who made these discoveries, has - through toughness and an understanding of the school system - management to win his own battles. This gives Mr Dawkins

reason for hope of success.

Mr Cavalier basically supports the Dawkins doctrine but warns that liberal arts should not be ignored in favour of market-based courses. This apt warning needs consideration. Three Victorian vice-chancellors and an acting vice-chancellor have pointed out, in *The Age*, that the function and goal of universities is to go beyond economic and industrial needs. They say that the humanities and social sciences are "essential" to a civilised, cultured society.

But at first, Mr Dawkins' biggest headache will be the teaching unions. They are likely to stay hostile to his ideas. Yet he may be able to get the blue-collar unions on side, as these have a confirmed interest in the success of the revised apprenticeship programs.



A plan for a trans-Tasman University operating between Auckland and Melbourne campuses is being developed by a Victorian academic.

Professor Michael Porter, a Monash University academic told *the Age* that the proposed university would be a "21st century institution" incorporating the best elements of the London School of Economics and the Harvard and Chicago business schools with a strong emphasis on computer science.

Professor Porter said it was clear that sectors of the tertiary education system in Australia were not performing well and could not expect increased funding from the Federal Government. He said competition from private institutions would force universities to improve standards.

He added that the level of student fees would depend on which course students chose but noted that the Federal government was changing Overseas students \$10,000 a year for undergraduate courses.

He said that initially courses offered would be postgraduate business, economics and computer studies and undergraduate courses would be added later on.

Professor Porter would not name the corporations and individuals who have been providing funding as

it was "not helpful" to the project whilst it was still in its planning stages.

He said the trans-Tasman University would be markedly different to the Alan Bond's private university on the Gold Coast.

"I'm very supportive of Bond, but his university looked like a real estate development initially and now they're working to develop the intellectual infrastructure," he said. "We're starting at the other end so I have been looking solely at the potential intellectual infrastructure."

He said it was possible the university could be established in 1989, when the Bond University is due to open.

Professor Porter is the director of the self-funding Centre of Policy Studies at Monash University and has been working on strategy plans for the trans-Tasman University for the past few months. He has recently visited a number of campuses in the United States and approached staff interested in coming to live in Australia.

Mr Alan Bond, delivering the Walter Burley Griffin Memorial Lecture at the ANU last week, said that the Australian education market could make room for at least 10 private universities. He said education could become one of Australia's major exports.

CTEC in fear of politicisation as Dawkins makes changes to dept

The Federal Government's independent higher education body has made a plea not to do away with CTEC amidst fear of politicisation.

The Commonwealth Tertiary Education Commission last week released a public statement calling on the government to maintain a statutory authority that would be free of political interference.

In a desperate appeal for survival, CTEC said that they should have the right to prepare independent reports, have control of all Commonwealth education programs and spending and maintain its own staff and resources as CTEC presently does.

CTEC warned that if their function was taken over by the super-department of Employment, Education and Training, "the focus on high education would be lost".

"The commission unanimously agrees that any proposal which does not incorporate these fundamental principles would jeopardise the independence of the system and

prejudice academic freedom."

"An independent statutory authority is necessary to maintain a non-political system of higher education."

CTEC have made these comments in a report on funding for education for 1988 which is being presented to the Minister for Education, Employment and Training.

Mr Hugh Hudson, CTEC Chairman, has come out and challenged the government saying that its advice must continue to come from an independent body and not from departmental public servants.

He said that CTEC's future was on the line after Education Minister John Dawkins made recommendations on September 22 on the government's higher education "advisory arrangements".

Mr Hudson said CTEC wanted to make its views known before the government made a decision on the direction of education and the role of the commission.

CTEC's Technical and Further Education Council has been trans-

ferred to Mr Dawkin's department earlier this month after the reduction of staff and loss of \$40,000 to CTEC's budget during the May Economic Statement.

Mr Dawkins told *the Age* that the commission's views came as no surprise because they had already been heard in private.

Liberal Opposition Education Spokesman, Mr Carlton also told *the Age* that the commission's comments were a typical reaction of a statutory authority under threat.

Australia's academic community has united behind CTEC's fight for survival. Its stand has been supported by the Federation of Australian University Staff Associations (FAUSA) and the Australian Vice-Chancellor's Committee (AUCC).

AUCC spokesperson, Mr Frank Hambly said the Government's independence of advice was at stake. This view was also supported by Mr John Scutt, representing directors and principals of colleges of advanced education.



How committed is the military to pursuing real justice and democracy in the Philippines? KATHLEEN WEEKLEY, education/Research Officer for the Students' Association at Flinders University reports.

Activists killing shows army's free reign

Lean Alejandro, at 26, was the Secretary-General of BAYAN - the biggest coalition of progressive groups in the Philippines, covering more than 500 local, regional and national organisations of peasant, workers, women, students and urban poor.

BAYAN's central office is in a quiet street in a Manila suburb; Alejandro was shot in the head as he turned into the office drive after returning from a media conference at which he announced BAYAN's planned protests for this year's marking of September 21.

The anniversary of the declaration of martial law is an important event in the Philippines Left's political calendar. In 1972, Marcos had hundreds of people arrested, banned many so-called 'subversive' organisations and Filipinos lived under a harsh military rule for the next twelve years. The years after the lifting of martial law were no different.

The Armed Forces of the Philippines - with the political support of their regional patrons and either a nod or a blind eye from Manila - continued to raid villages, looting, burning, torturing and or killing those suspected of subversive activity. The mass movement for national sovereignty and democracy in the Philippines uses the days around September 21 every year, to condemn human rights abuse and demand justice and genuine democratic reform.

This year, the protests have focused on Lean Alejandro's assassination. He was well known and well liked in Manila, having been active in the left since his days as a student. He was the Chairperson of the Student Council at the University of the Philippines and active in the Nationalist Alliance for Justice, Freedom and Democracy before taking up full-time work with BAYAN. Earlier this year, Lean ran as a Senate candidate in the national election, in the poorest areas of Manila. Like so many other Filipinos, Lean realised that the Aquino government would have great difficulty introducing any real change in the country and that increasingly, sections of the military are dictating action to the government. So, he continued to criticise the role of the military in Philippine politics and to demand that the government respond to the problems of poverty still faced by the majority of

Filipinos. Cameron Forbes of *The Age* described Lean as "young, committed, articulate and brave - as Philippines political figures, particularly critics of the right, increasingly have to be".

Lean has been known to many as one of the 'committed and brave' for years. He became known to students in Australia when he was arrested in February 1985 at a student demonstration against human rights violation by the Marcos regime. Lean and another student leader, J.V. Bautista, were arrested as they were negotiating with a Brigadier-General to allow the students to march to the Ministry of National Defence, of which Juan Ponce Enrile was then the head. After two months, J.V. and Lean were 'temporarily released' with P.D.A.'s (Preventing Detention Action) still on them. Having a P.D.A. hanging over their heads meant that they could be arrested and detained without trial, at any time and therefore public activity became even more of a risk.

The League of Filipino Students (LFS), with whom the Australian student sector has good links, took part in the campaign to highlight the arrests (J.V. Bautista is an ex-Secretary-General of LFS) and asked students around the world to send telegrams of protest. The campaign served to pressure Marcos and to give the detainees a higher public profile, making it more difficult for the Army to keep them longer without trial, or to 'disappear' them. It is ironic that Lean survived the Marcos regime to be killed under a government still seen by many - especially outsiders - as the democratic salvation of the Philippines.

The truth is that Cory Aquino has little power over the military and as the destabilisation of her government increases, the chances of her gaining real control diminish. She has faced a number of coup attempts and at present Colonel 'Gringo' Honasan who led the last attempted coup is 'hiding' somewhere in Luzon with 700 men - waiting for the next chance, presumably. The left has been relatively patient with the Aquino administration, as has the majority of Filipinos whose positions of abject poverty and deprivation have not changed since February '86, but that patience is being tried sorely with such events as Alejandro's death. Last November, when Rolando Olalia of the KMU was found dead, having been severely tortured and his eyes

put out, people demonstrated, went on strike and demanded that the perpetrators be found and punished. Almost a year later, no-one has been charged or tried in connection with Olalia's death. In January, the military fired on a peasants' rally in Manila, killing nearly twenty. No-one has been even chastised for that "incident". Now, another unarmed leader of the legal mass movement has been killed - no reason given, no responsibility taken and most likely, no legal justice to follow. It has given the Filipino left "more reason to move towards extremism rather than following the constitutional path", as Cameron Forbes says. (*The Age*, 21.9.87)

The political situation in the Philippines is volatile. As the extreme right moves to further destabilise Aquino, the left will continue to increase its struggle against human rights abuses and military interference in civilian government. A number of scenarios are possible, the reintroduction of martial law after a successful coup by sections of the military, for example. Cory Aquino has stated that she will not declare martial law as a solution to the present crisis, however, it is not at all certain how long she can maintain a workable government under such pressure. What is certain is that many more people who dare to criticise and join political actions against the anti-democratic forces in the Philippines, will be meeting a similar fate to Lean Alejandro. If they are lucky. If they are unlucky, they may be tortured first, like Rolando Olalia. The Filipino government and military must be kept fully aware that the world is watching.

In April, 1985, when Lean Alejandro had been released, he and Bautista signed a letter of thanks which they sent to every group that had supported the campaign to have them freed. They thanked people for organising pickets and for the "continuous barrage" of letters, petitions and telegrams, all of which "translated into the strong public pressure that forced the regime to release us from detention". The letter ended saying "our struggles still has a long way to go, and we do hope that we can still count on your continued support". Lean's death confirms the truth of that statement for today.

The big OS student squeeze

Overseas students are facing difficulties both financially and academically with the fear of 171 OS facing deportation. SATHISH DASAN reports.

The announcement recently by the head of the Overseas Student Office, Mr David Buckingham, that 171 overseas students were facing deportation due to the non-payment of fees, again highlights the difficulty overseas students are facing, financially and academically.

This figure is even more disturbing when compared to figures for the past two years, where departures for non-payment of fees averaged at about 13 per year.

Overseas students via the National Liaison Committee for overseas students (NLC) have been pushing strongly for an installment payment system (IPS) for the overseas student charge since May 1986. This move was foreshadowed by certain surveys then done by the University of Adelaide Union (1985) and the survey by the Statistical Department and the SRC of Melbourne Uni, on the financial strain placed on overseas students by the constantly rising charge. The figures in both those surveys indicated strongly that the majority of overseas students (70% - Adelaide Uni) were facing major financial difficulties, most of the, were coping with these difficulties in a variety of methods, the most common being increasing their hours of part-time employment or, in cases where part-time employment was not viable, more of their family assets were hocked to pay education bills. The disturbing fact is that families from the third world who do send their children here are paying more than 1/3 of their combined annual incomes in tuition fees. This cannot continue indefinitely as finances are finite.

The government till today has insisted that there isn't a problem and overseas students are not facing any hardship that they can see. They still insist that the onus is on overseas students to prove that we are collectively facing financial hardship. But I ask, what do you call a 1315% increase in student unable to pay the fee? 80% of all overseas student work part-time. Increasing number in cases of students finding it more and more difficult to divide their time between study and work have been filtering through. These students have nobody to turn to. Even the University of Adelaide has no specific support facilities to look after and guide overseas students. Support services are provided at almost every other university in countries which cater for overseas students as a standard fixture. Australian education centres have been found to be sadly lacking in this area. A commitment has got to be made to understand these problems and moves to rectify them must be made a priority.

The government on the other hand, has to recognise that its Overseas Student Aid Programme is in serious trouble. The good will and trade benefits it has been receiving since 1904 is starting to work in reverse. Distrust and suspicion of the government's motives has eroded most of the good will. This will hurt the government in the long-run, especially in their pockets when student start to pass up the chance to study in Australia with its built in uncertainties in favour of the United Kingdom, Canada and America and the long-standing stability educational programmes offered in those countries.

The government, if they are genuine in their concern for the OSP, must move quickly to remedy the situation. Government apathy over the years has led the NLC to recommend certain solutions to help alleviate the problems. But like the IPS, most of our recommendations have been under the consideration of the government for the past 1 1/2 years. What is even worse is that the IPS is considered to be a good recommendation but the bureaucrats of the Overseas Student Office seem to think it's too much of a problem and not worth the bother. The recommendation simply suggests that overseas students be allowed to pay the OSC in two installments and the provision of full payment be accepted for those who could pay in one lump-

sum. With this method, the government still gets its money but the overseas students get time to pay the charge without the risk of deportation hanging over them. At the last meeting with Mr Buckingham, he claimed that overseas students haven't shown sufficient levels of hardship for him and his department to recommend the adaption of the IPS to the Federal Government. They have never till this date qualified as to what they consider "sufficient levels of hardship" are. Overseas student leaders are rapidly arriving to a conclusion that these people are waiting for mass suicides to occur before the case of "sufficient levels of hardship", are accepted.

Before a macabre scenario like this occurs, overseas students would rather discourage with ever combined might, other students from coming to study in Australia. This in my opinion will definitely cripple the government's hopes of marketing tertiary studies overseas and cutting off a source of income which seems to have become more important to the government than the welfare of the students. The inability to create funds will, we believe, lead to additional cuts to tertiary funding in this country, making all students suffer the consequences.

To this end, overseas students believe the time is ripe for student bodies to organise themselves to be able to look after our combined interest in the future. In light of this, I feel an effective National Students Union should be set up. This is a logical step if any one of us is to be given a fair chance of at least finishing our education. The most disadvantaged groups will at least have a forum to state their views.

The number of deportations could have been much larger this year if not for some home governments, ie. Malaysian, providing some financial assistance and coupled with the fact that academic assessment for overseas students is now monitored by tertiary institutions and not the Federal government. The number of deportations for next year are expected to be horrendous. Overseas students are advised to contact the Students' Association if they thing they might have any problems at all. We do have overseas students who can offer help and advice. We don't have many facilities for overseas students on this campus, therefore I urge you to "please" utilize what little there is. It will be to your advantage.

Genetic Engineering : the threat to tropical rainforests

Forum is a weekly column where individuals and organisations explain their beliefs. This week, IAN GRAYSON of Friends of the Earth tells of the threat that marketed mutant strains will have on agribusiness and speculates on experiments at the Waite Institute where the release of a genetically altered bacteria has caused public alarm.

The first authorised release of a genetically altered organism into the environment took place on the 24th of April 1987 in California, when a small field of strawberries was sprayed by research scientists from Agricultural Genetic Services (A.G.S.) with product named "Frostban".

Frostban, it is claimed, can retard the formation of frost on food crops until temperatures drop to around minus 5 degrees centigrade.

The testing of Frostban, which is also known as the ice-minus bacteria, aroused much opposition in California.

Environmental groups challenged the tests in the courts and managed to delay the bacteria release for a staggering 4 years. During these events A.G.S. carried out a secret and unauthorised outdoor test on the roof of its building. The public outcry that followed its discovery forced the company to move to another location. This same company is currently negotiating with the Victorian State government to test its products over here.

When the US courts finally gave permission for the first outdoor spraying to proceed earlier this year, the test patch was sabotaged, the plants being simply ripped up out of the ground.

The bacteriological spraying went ahead however with increased security, inclusive of barbed wire fences and floodlights.

A.G.S. proclaimed the test a success, claiming that their genetically altered organism did not spread to other neighbouring plants.

Spraying is, by its very nature, a random release - so how could such a claim be proved? The spread of such organisms is a major environmental concern and such a statement can only be seen as public relations.

Since this first release a second outdoor experiment has also been carried out in California, on a small plot of potatoes.

Tests have now moved to the southern hemisphere, and the world's third outdoor release of a laboratory made bacteria took place at the Waite Agricultural Research Institution in Adelaide on the 15th of June 1987.

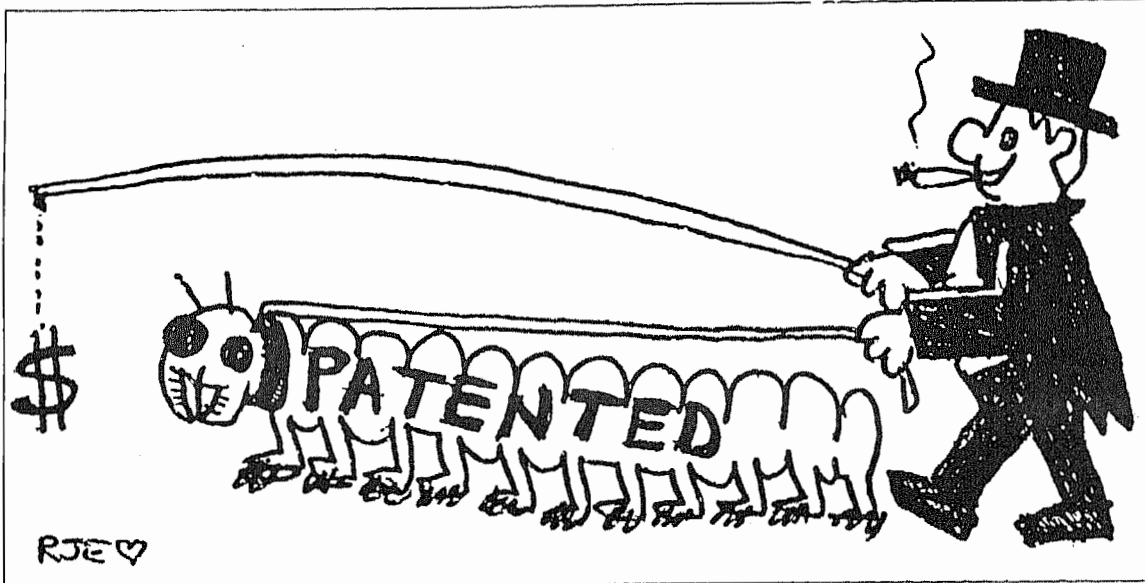
Nancy Millis, chairperson of the recombinant DNA monitoring committee, claims that the bacteria is only gone - deleted and that "There is no novel information being put into the system". Such rationalisation are reminiscent of the arguments put forward by the nuclear power industry and the food irradiation lobby. It is the commercial patentability of genetically engineered organisms that makes the technology so attractive to corporations. The same arguments were used by A.G.S. for Frostban. On the one hand they are claiming patent rights for their man-made organism, while on the other hand claiming that its perfectly safe and is really nothing new. Such double talk only hinders rational debate.

Environmental Implications.

At first glance many people may welcome the introduction of this new type of technology, after all, frost, disease and insects pose major threats to the world's food supply - at least under the world's current agricultural regime.

However, we need only look at the track record of agribusiness with its excessive and destructive use of

ecosystem for the sake of company profits we are greatly escalating the risk.



artificial fertilisers and pesticides, to realise that the present corporate push for the marketing of genetically altered micro-organisms is motivated by profits alone, and not by human welfare.

Dumping increasing amounts of artificial fertiliser on the planet's most fertile lands is reducing the soils natural long term fertility. So much so that in some grain growing areas of the mid-west of the USA and many other areas, increasing amounts of fertiliser are now needed merely to maintain current annual yields.

Many observers claim, that this is mining the soil, not farming. The big profit taker in this situation is the fertilizer industry which now has a virtual monopoly on the world's grain production.

Likewise with pesticides. The pesticides plague hits hardest in the so-called 3rd world where workers are paid a pittance for spraying deadly chemicals on crops destined for the affluent west. Contract growers are signed up by agribusiness interests and advised to liberally use the appropriate pesticide - many of which are, ironically, banned from use in the importing country.

From South America to the Philippines there are many documented cases of death and injury caused to workers by pesticides. More often than not workers are denied protective clothing, and the dangerous nature of the chemicals is not stated on the labelling. The profit motive overrides everything.

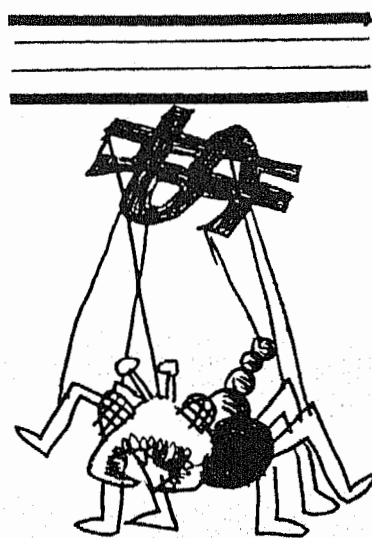
Under such a scenario the claims made by agribusiness about the benefits of biotechnology and genetic engineering should not be believed, or at the very least be regarded with a healthy cynicism.

Common sense should tell anybody that the wholesale application of mutant strains of bacteria on the world's food crops is fraught with danger. Such strains could easily proliferate and spread, overwhelming and displacing their natural counterparts causing an ecological and perhaps human disaster. Cross breeding could also occur. Pathogens could arise from such a situation. The current spread of the Immune deficiency syndrome or AIDS should be warning enough that nature itself is capable of throwing up the most lethal and unexpected combinations. By introducing more unknowns into the

The proponents of genetic engineering argue that many accidental releases of viruses and genetically altered bacteria have already occurred from laboratories and that no epidemics have resulted.

This in itself is a very questionable assumption, but they go on to claim that the wholesale release of mutant strains into the environment will be no different and that the chance of ecological disaster is remote.

Ecological studies show quite clearly however that this is a false and expedient assumption. The size of a species source pool can determine whether or not it will proliferate or "swarm". The larger the source pool the greater the risk.



And in a few years time if the biotechnology industry has its way the source pool will indeed be large, spanning all fertile regions of the globe.

That such phoney and misleading arguments can be presented in some of America's most prestigious scientific journals is a clear indicator of the power of the biotechnology lobby.

The patentability of organisms which do not occur in nature has resulted in a flood of research with companies now queuing up for authorisation to test and market their own corporate mutant. Biotechnica International for example have applied to field test in the US three strains of the bacterium

Rhizobium Meliloti which have been genetically altered. These mutant strains are said to increase nitrogen uptake in alfalfa sprouts improving yields by 15%.

In many cases companies have their brand names, logos, marketing strategies and advertising campaigns all worked out and ready to go. Such corporate pressure will inevitably open the floodgates for this dangerous and unproven technology as it has done for many other industries. And as history clearly shows, once a new industry

of tropical farmers and entrepreneurs. It is significant that the proponents of the technology admit to this probability in their response.

Such an assault on the rainforest areas of South America which is often referred to by ecologists as the earth's last lung, should not be allowed to proceed unchecked. It has far-reaching consequences for the future of all life on the planet, and short term corporate interests should not be considered as a rationale for its introduction.

If the technology is permitted then the normal corporate drive for increased sales and profits will ensure that its application is promoted in all habitats - in much the same way pesticide use is promoted today.

Fully patented organisms available off the shelf to the world's tropical growers will also give manufacturers a stranglehold over all agricultural enterprises on newly cleared land. Corporate monopolies will certainly be the result of such a situation.

If such a scenario may seem incredible then consider the environmental implications of Frostban mentioned earlier.

Any artificial organism that reduces the forest risk will be welcomed by growers and will inevitably spread agriculture into new and previously inviable areas - all at the expense of wilderness. And Frostban is only the tip of the biotechnology iceberg. (No pun intended!)

Australian Implications

The experiment at the Waite Agricultural Research Institute in Adelaide involves the release of a genetically altered bacteria known as K11026. The test is being carried out in the institute's open grounds.

Professor Nancy Millis, chairperson of the recombinant DNA monitoring committee approved the first Australian release with the minister of Industry and Technology, Senator Button.

Of particular concern it that this approval was granted without publicity and without any opportunity for public debate. No environmental impact statement was required. Much more ominously there were no ecologists on the committee which approved its release.

This is quite in keeping with the situation in the US where scrutiny of genetic engineering by ecologists is bitterly resisted. American scientific journals are full of sneaky remarks by genetic engineers about the attempted intrusion of ecologists into their field, often accusing them of only wanting to expand their field of operations to obtain increased funding.

In June 1987 guidelines were sent out to research groups around Australia by Senator Button concerning the release of genetically altered micro-organisms.

Agricultural Genetic Services of California, the developers of Frostban are planning to test their products over here soon. They are negotiating with Daratech a company owned by the Victorian state government, to speed the introduction of biotechnology into the Australian food industry.

The company claims that there are advantages from testing in the southern hemisphere because tests can be revised in 6 months rather than a year, thereby halving the time it takes for a product to get to market.

However it is clear that opposition to testing in California is strong and has successfully delayed company research.

It is not surprising therefore that such companies are now considering Australia as a testing ground for their organisms. Obviously they are of the opinion that they can get away with it more easily over here.

Whole body organ transplants on the go



HEALTH

Whole body transplants may be possible by the middle of the 21st century. Dr Peter Kandela reports on the 'Frankensteinian' research being done in the United States.

Transplants of major organs such as heart and lungs are being conducted with increasing frequency, and double transplants of both are not uncommon.

However, taking this trend to the conclusion, researchers in Ohio who have been working on brain transplants in animals, now envisage the possibility of attaching a human head to a new body, resulting, in effect, in a whole body transplant.

Professor Robert White, a neurosurgeon from Cleveland who has been leading this research, explained that this rather controversial possibility has arisen out of his work over a number of years and could become a reality in the next century.

The main task of his laboratory has been to provide a service to surgeons by developing ways to improve operations on the human brain.

For example, it has developed better micro instruments and new retractors to minimise the distortion of brain tissue during surgery.

Low temperature

A major preoccupation has been with the surgical environment of the brain and the spinal cord, and, in particular, the effects of low temperature.

He predicts that in time most major operations on the brain, including clipping of aneurysms and even tumour excision will be done under hypothermia, particularly when the lesion is in the region of the hypothalamus.

This is because there are no drugs or other means of protecting the brain from physical distortion or interference with the blood.

In the early 1960s the development of animal models to test the effects of hypothermia led to the preparation of an isolated brain which could be perfused by another animal's body. He explained that one could connect it to an extracorporeal system, and "if you wanted to make it

ischaemic, hypothermic, or give it an infection, you could do this in total isolation".

He also disproved notions that temperatures of below 25 to 30°C would themselves damage the brain tissue.

"With the isolated brain, we could go close to zero, and could expect, with or without imposed ischaemia, a complete return EEG".

However, Professor White's team found that in spite of the 'superb engineering' available, it was only possible to keep the brain alive for limited time before micro-emboli and haemolysis occurred in the small vessels.

This raised the need to develop a transplant model in which the brain could be "put into a sac with enough equipment going into it so that you could study it for extended periods of time".

Therefore, during the 1970s, using monkeys dogs, they developed a transplant model in which they interposed a second brain into the carotid jugular circulation. Both brains were maintained within the skull to protect them when the animal moved about.

These latter experiments raised the important question of whether the transplant procedure interfered with the cognitive capabilities of the animals.

In order to find out, experimental psychologists trained rhesus monkeys in six cognitive tests using the Wisconsin testing device for six months, after which they were subjected to a technique described as autocerebral cooling.

This involved inserting a catheter into the femoral artery so that the monkey's heart pumped its own blood through a cooled heat

exchanger into a filtering system. From there it was driven into both carotid arteries, and the arteries closed off temporarily at an intracerebral temperature of 30° C.

The animal's brain was then cooled down to about 15°C and the circulation was arrested, first for half-an-hour and then, in another series of animals, for an hour.

After a few day's recovery the psychological tests were repeated. There was no loss of cognitive ability.

Ghoulish

In fact, there was a slight but not significant improvement.

This result, together with the "excellent EEG recordings" obtained from the dog and monkey transplants, led Professor White to the question of consciousness and the first consideration of a full trans-

plant it within the whole head.

At this point, Professor White acknowledged that the idea sounded "ghoulish" and he was not surprised that some people saw in it "a certain Frankensteinian equivalent". But for him, the whole idea immediately presented a new set of problems to be overcome.

The problem of maintaining the circulation of both animals while making some vascular connections was a major one, which was largely overcome.

It is now possible surgically to join the circulation of the brain and head of one animal with that of the body of another.

The animals so treated were quadriplegic, with no feeling below the neck and they were respiratory-dependent.

However, according to Professor White, the monkeys appeared truculent. They were able to track the experimenters with their eyes and they could smell, taste, eat and bite.

The average survival period was three days, though one lived for eight.

Professor White is, however, optimistic about the long-term possibilities for human beings.

"If someone here in England had developed a technique where the spinal cord could be grown back together again, what would you think about doing a brain transplant or a head transplant so people would be able to gain control over their new bodies," he said.

"My answer is that no one would object. We already have permission to take out lungs, liver and so on. I do not see any objection to using a total body in these circumstances.

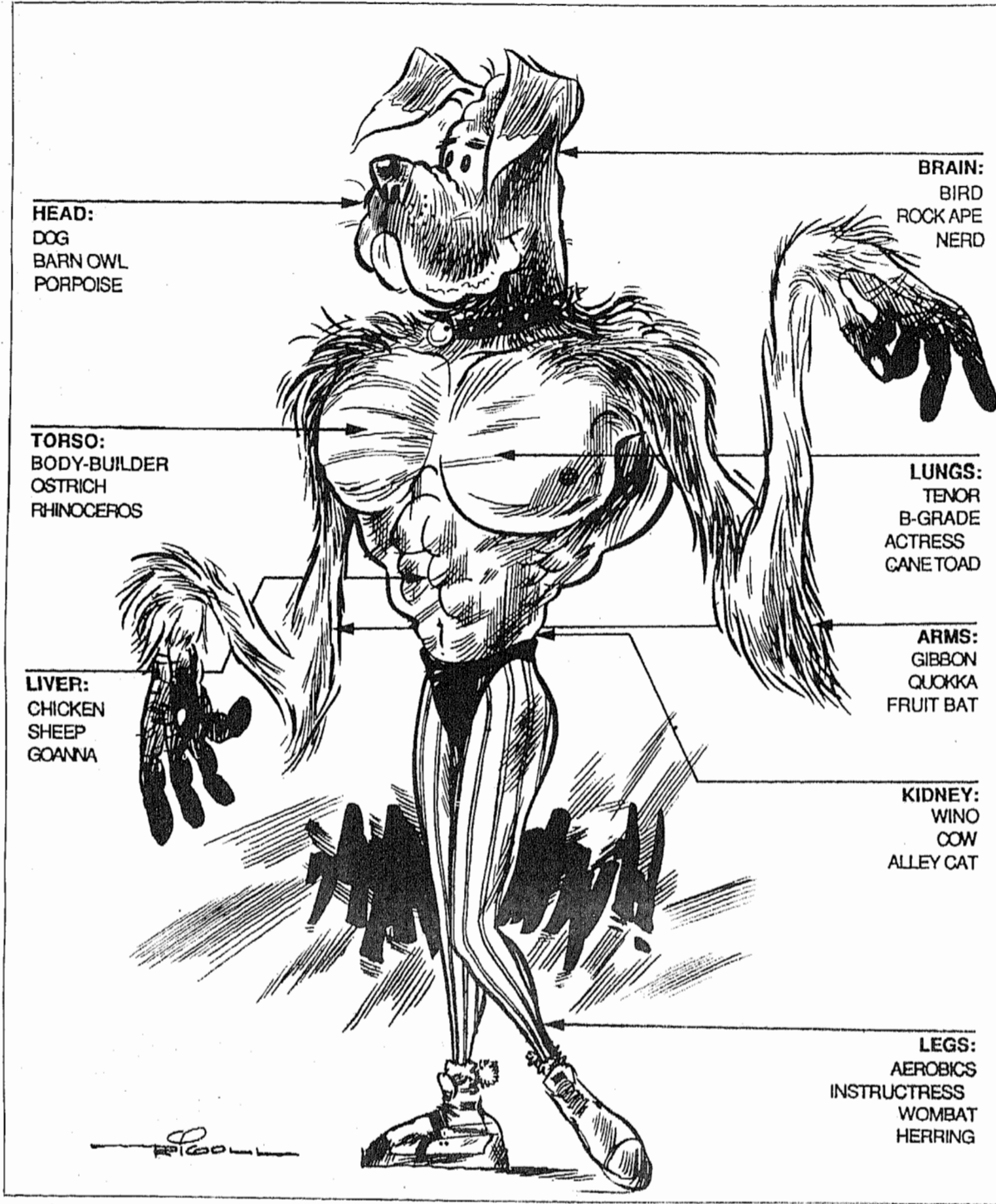
"If we were at a time in medical history where regeneration of the central nervous was not a problem at all, then a person whose body had been destroyed by some disease and who looked forward to a painful death in weeks or months could be treated with a whole body transplant".

Pursuing the point, Professor White gave the hypothetical example of an outstanding scientist dying of cancer. His or her potential contribution to society was very important and a liver or heart transplant inappropriate.

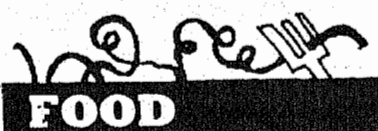
"Why not do a body transplant?" asks Professor White. "I can see the logic in it. Why deny that person a body when you would not deny a heart, lung and liver transplant?"

He suggested whole body transplants might become a reality by the middle of the 21st century.

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The peppercorn soup leaves a lot to be desired



FOOD

TALBOT HOTEL
106 Gouger Street
\$18 for two without wine

by Simon Slade

No doubt, you too have heard Sol Simeon, or Tony Baker (or both; ha! ha!) waxing lyrically over the

Talbot Hotel's garden dining room. In a recent article, he compared it favourably to the Earl of Aberdeen's excellent Gazebo Restaurant.

The Talbot Hotel is nestled between the fish cafés of Gouger Street such as Stanley's, Paul's, George's and the Gouger Café, and it too prides itself on the quality of its seafood. I have always disliked these little seafood cafés with at least as much passion as David Coombe loves them, or so it would seem from his review in 'Matilda' a couple of years ago. They rely on

'people through the door' rather than service standards.

The Talbot was very quiet when we visited, expecting to have a delightful lunch. We were greeted by the sight of laminex tables and tacky garden furniture, nicely complimented by that unique stench of stale beer that only a gloriously grotty hotel can provide.

My companion and I both ordered mineral water as we perused the menu. This was supplied complete with a three-day old slice of lemon and its attendant slimy coating. Things were not going well.

On to the menu, and it's boring pub food revisited, but at a slightly higher price than one would expect given the surroundings.

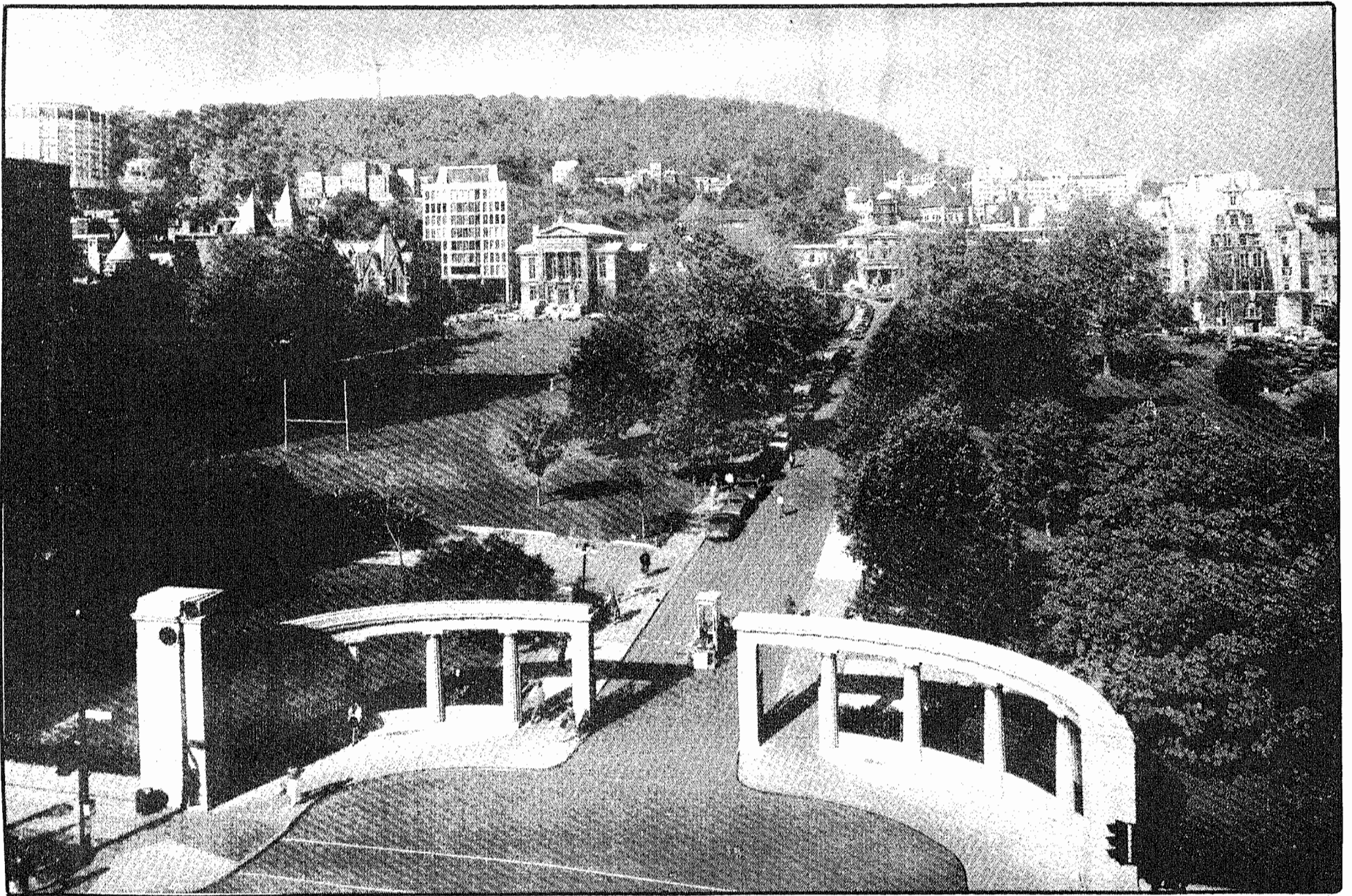
My companion chose the whiting and I the pepper steak, thinking that they couldn't go too far wrong with that.

Well maybe it is hard to ruin a steak, but these guys could sure murder a salad. Tired, soggy coleslaw and mush tomato with mixed vegetables which were either from a can or else a victim of the dreaded bain Marie - perhaps both. In fairness, the steak was cooked

quite well, and was quite a nice cut. The peppercorn sauce left a little to be desired, being very uneven in consistency and flavour. I must add that the chips were nicely cooked and crisp (until they hit the salad). My companion found the whiting to be excellent, but all of the above faults were present on her plate too. We did not stay for dessert.

If Tony Baker can compare this favourably to the Earl of Aberdeen, he should be sentenced to a life-long supply of Talbot Hotel lunches.

Ratings: Food (4); Service (5); Atmosphere (2).



CAMPUS LIFE CANADA STYLE



TRAVEL

What's campus life in Canada like? Student DANIELLE MURRAY reports on McGill University in Montreal and says its probably a lot like Adelaide Uni.

McGill University is named after James McGill, a Montreal fur trader and entrepreneur. James McGill was born in Glasgow, Scotland in 1744, and came to Canada at the age of 21. His active life as a fur trader however, did not allow him to settle in the city until 1774, nine years later. At that time he established a prosperous business, married, and became active in city politics.

Two years before his death in 1813, McGill willed his estate and £10,000 to the "Royal Institute for Advancement and Learning" on the condition that a college bearing the name McGill be erected on the site. That it was! In 1821, George IV granted the institution its first Royal Charter and McGill College was founded. Classes began in 1829.

The McGill I know is of course much different than the one of over 150 years ago. Today there are two campuses, the one downtown being just a two minute walk from the Metro (or Underground, Tube, Subway - whatever you Australians call it!). There are 70 buildings cov-

ering an 80 acre area. On the West Island (yes, Montreal is an island), 25 miles away, is the Macdonald College campus. This campus extends over 1,600 acres and includes a cattle complex, research farm, orchard and the Morgan Arboretum (tree-garden).

McGill has 22 faculties and schools, twelve teaching hospitals, and 24 libraries. As well, McGill has four off-campus research facilities in Mont St. Hilaire and Schefferville, Quebec, Barbados and the North West Territories.

So these are the facts, you say, but what is McGill really like?

Well, it's big - almost 18,000 full-time students and 11,000 part-timers. And while the university is english, it is located in a French-speaking city. Many of our students are francophone and both english and french are heard on campus. As well, papers and exam questions may be written in french, and some conferences may be held in french. But of course, we Quebecers are not the only ones at McGill - they come from all over (although I've yet to encounter an Australian). I would imagine most of the international students are American, as the U.S. border is less than an hour car drive from the city. It seems most of the Yankees are from Boston or New York - and all say they came to Montreal because of its European flavour.

I can't say that as my three years as an undergraduate, I was very involved in campus activities. Although university spirit is high at McGill, it is not the only university in Montreal. There are several French universities, and of course our arch-rival (and the only other english university in the city), Concordia University. Most of my friends attended Concordia so I spent just as much time there as at McGill. And frankly, they had better Beer Bashes! Most important though, is that the city itself has so many attractions that the university

was never the centre of my universe, as it may have been had I attended a university in a college town. I did belong to one organization however, Alpha Epsilon Pi. Yes, it's a sorority. The fraternity system at McGill however, is far from that depicted by American movies like *Animal House*. For one, few of us were blondes, and no one was called Muffy or Buffy.

There is a certain stigma associated with fraternities at McGill. It's considered to be American, and as such, students shy away from the system. Still, there are four women's sororities and twelve or thirteen men's fraternities. Most are quite small (at least compared to those in the States) and competition for members is stiff. Since all the frats own a house or rent an apartment, members must pay large dues and this too negatively affects prospective members. I however, needed a place to

live downtown and the frat turned out to be the perfect place. I was a member for two years and it is there that I met my closest college buddies. As a matter of fact, two years ago, I travelled through Europe with my sorority sister Helen. At the end of our trip, we met up with four more of our sorority sisters in Paris. All in all, the frat was the best party of my undergraduate years and I sometimes feel I would not have survived university without it.

But again, frats are not for everyone. Rest assured, McGill covers all bases - there are groups and activities for all. I imagine the University of Adelaide has just as many and similar kinds of groups so it suffices to say few are left out. As well, for budding journalists, the university has two student newspapers, the *McGill Daily* (which is published in french once a week) and the *McGill Tribune*, run by the Student Society.

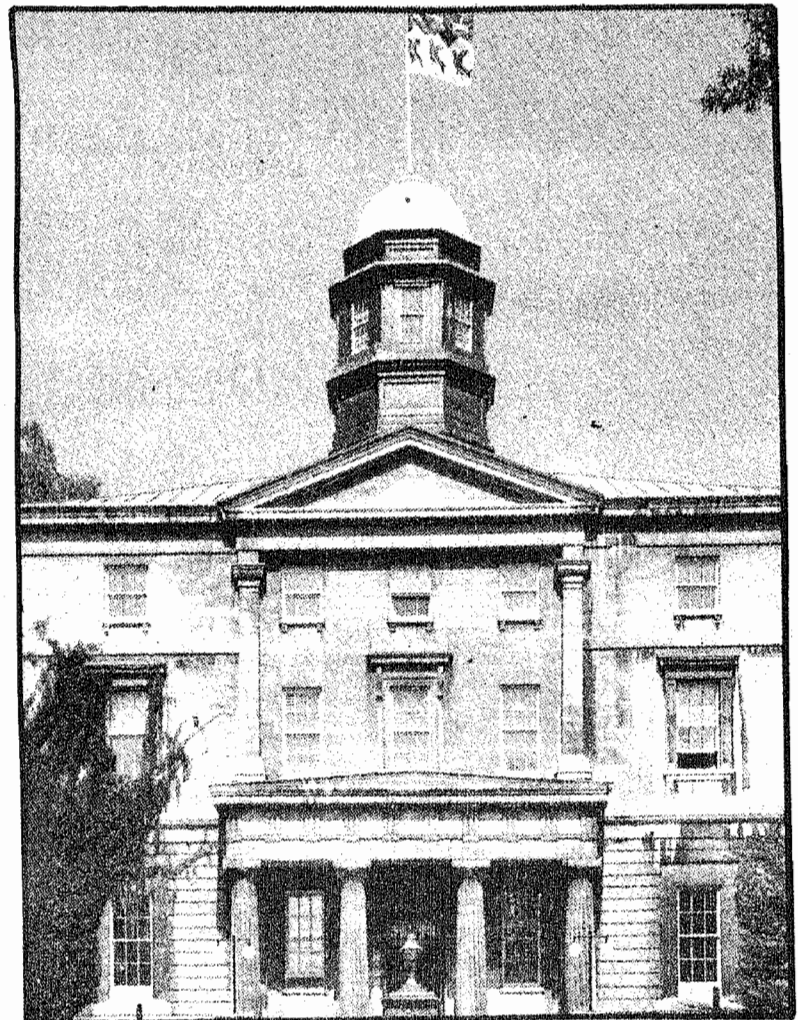
I am proud to be an alumni of McGill, so proud in fact, that I am

still there. I am now pursuing a Diploma in Management at the Centre for Continuing Education (next year I hope to be accepted into the MBA program at McGill). Whereas the undergraduate classes may have up to 700 students (especially my major, Psychology) Cont. Ed. classes usually have less than 40.

Small classes seem to suit me much better. Put me in a class of 300 surrounded by all my friends and it

becomes one big note passing session.

Further, when writer's cramp set in, it is time to check out everyone's clothes and hairstyles. Needless to say, I was never in the top ten. Still, my three years at McGill did teach me a lot so I didn't completely miss the boat. All kidding aside, McGill is a very good school, recognized worldwide for its commitment to education and research. It's a good place to be!



The arts faculty!

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LETTERS

LETTERS

O-Ego Trippers '88

Dear Editor,

I would like to congratulate James Horne, Ingmar Taylor and Simone Hansch on becoming O'Camp directors, Bill Smith and John Cirillo on becoming O'Week Directors and finally Mark Gamtcheff, John Lindsay and Ben Vagnarelli on becoming O'Editors for 1988.

Unfortunately, party politics did play a part in the selection of some of these people but I am confident

that they will all contribute equally to their tasks ahead.

Selection of helpers will begin soon, with all applicants receiving notice by letter. An overwhelming number of applications were received and so competition will be fierce.

James
Orientation

Wallbank,
Co-Ordinator

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Wednesday 21 at 1.10 p.m. admission free

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JUSTIN POSA (Piano)

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Chopin: Etude Op.10, No.3 Prokofiev: Sonata No.2

Thursday 22 at 1.10 p.m. admission free

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Mozart: Exsultate Jubilate

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different origin other than Australian they shouldn't make Australia their home.

People who are inclined to think like this should look back on their own family history and they will probably find that they shouldn't be here either, if that's their attitude.

In other words I am talking about freedom of choice, I mean after all Australia didn't start with white people, it started with black. So what does it matter we are black or white or what language we speak.

My belief is, as long as there are racist people in the world there will never be peace!

Nicole Gibson

Union Waste!

Dear Sir,

A usually apathetic (cynical) student, the following information has stung me to action. An ex-Union Board member has informed me that last summer's refinements (?) to the Mayo Refectory Sales area cost \$60,000. That is to say, knocking down a wall, removing a counter and installing two (dehumanising) turnstiles needed sixty thousand dollars. That's a good deal more than most people earn in a year. With that much money I could have built on an empty block in the foothills, a large house à la Villa Italiana. At this idiotic rate, the Union might as well start burning twenty dollars notes to keep warm in winter!

Yours most sincerely,
Martin Sychold, Law-Economics

Imagine all the people....

Dear Editor,

I have recently been reading columns written by Michael Brander who is associated with National Action. I am very disappointed with the way he is saying that just because somebody is of a



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FEATURES

CLASS WARS:

as unis compete for students, are

colleges challenging them for students and status?

Many people still see universities (as opposed to CAEs) as the only place to study. Is it snobbery? As universities now must start to compete for students, CAEs are coming into their own in trying to achieve university status from State governments. KRISTIN WILLIAMSON reports on the choice that students must make between CAEs and universities and asks the question: Is the binary system still relevant?

Despite the strenuous efforts of Australia's 75 CAEs to appeal to the public as an alternative to the country's 20 universities, many people still see university as the *only* place to receive a tertiary education. The CAE occupies a blind spot in the national retina.

Jane Ferguson, a first-year law/commerce student, wants to be a market researcher. When she finished her Higher School Certificate at the academically selective MacRobertson Girls' High School in Melbourne last year, she knew that the best market research course was at Chisholm College, a Melbourne college of advanced education (CAE). Yet she chose Melbourne University.

Her mother, Lyn Ferguson, a careers adviser at University High School, said: "I tried very hard to break down the snob appeal of going to Melbourne University and persuade Jane to go to Chisholm. But, when we went to look at Chisholm, even one of the lecturers there advised us that an academically bright girl like my daughter would be socially better off at Melbourne."

On her first day at Melbourne University, Jane Ferguson says her law lecturer told her that the five-year course she was about to embark on was "basically useless", not at all practical, and that what she studied would not apply in the real world.

"Everybody made jokes and said, 'Why on earth are we doing it?' But we were also told on that first day that we were the cream of the state and very lucky to be here," she says.

MacRobertson High pressures its girls to consider only university. Jane Ferguson says: "In my first year at MacRob, I was told, 'If you want to be a hairdresser, this is not the school for you. We want our girls to go to university.' We didn't hear much about CAEs. I thought of them as places made of concrete that were too far away."

She does not regret her decision to go to Melbourne University. She says the social life is very good. "I'm in the vegetarian club, the water ski and ski club, and I'm thinking of joining the Liberals," she says. "You make all your friends in the first few weeks through clubs."

"Because law, like medicine, is one of the hardest courses, other people think we're snobs. Ninety per cent of students here are from private schools, so they dress really well in Country Road type clothes and good faded jeans. The boys drive Alfas and GTVs."

The irony is that before Jane Ferguson can achieve her goals of "working at a high level in the busi-

ness field, wearing designer clothes and carrying a briefcase, having a nice car, living in a good suburb and taking expensive holidays", she probably will have to do a post-graduate course at Chisholm College.

CAE students say that socially their campuses are not as much fun as universities. Because they often have "sandwich" courses - six months in college and six months working - they do not get to know people so well or have so much time for clubs and pubs. But they meet a wider range of people - mature-age and part-time students - as well as the "real" publishers, engineers and market researchers they meet in their work experience.

Although about 80 per cent of CAE courses are vocationally oriented, it is still easier to get a job if you have a university degree than if you are a CAE graduate. CAEs seem to be unwilling victims of educational apartheid.

In the 1950s, Prime Minister Menzies discovered a solution to the increasing demand for technologists and professionals that would not threaten the elitist character of universities. He and Sir Leslie Martin came up with the politically acceptable two-tiered system of tertiary education.

In 1964, the Martin committee described the role of advanced education as providing vocational higher education. Unfortunately, the Martin report had an inbuilt contradiction. The new colleges were to be "equal in standing, but different in nature".

Professor J. B. Biggs of the Newcastle University Education Faculty, is very critical of the Martin report. "It made a bad mistake in setting up a divided education system," he says. "Many CAEs were originally teachers' colleges. As the demand for teachers declined, the staff became redundant, so they were retrained and became instant experts."

"In the last few years, CAEs have recruited some very good staff, but many of the older staff have different expectations and training."

In the past 20 years, CAEs have come to look more like universities from the outside, but they are still quite different in philosophy and character. They often have a lower morale than universities, and they have to be far more versatile.

But they offer some exciting combinations. If you want to learn how to be a singing chef (music/catering), a numerate gymnast (accountancy/physical education) or a peripatetic shrink (tourism/psychology), you certainly will not be able to do so at a university.

Certain CAEs have developed much



higher reputations than universities in particular fields. The communications course at Mitchell College, Bathurst, for example, is regarded as well ahead of an arts degree at any Sydney university for anyone who wants to become a journalist.

"Some employees say they prefer the more practical training of CAE graduates," Biggs says. "The things on which universities pride themselves - independence of judgement, questioning the system and innovation - are the very things that most employers want least. Yet unemployment seems to be higher among CAE graduates."

Professor Lachlan Chipman, of Wollongong University, New South Wales, says: "Staff in CAEs are not necessarily less well-qualified than university staff. Despite the lack of funds, first-class research is done in many CAEs, particularly in humanities, law and economics, where you don't need expensive equipment like you do for medicine and vet science." And CAE research has grown about 110 per cent over the past three years.

Chipman, who has taught at the "Ivy League" universities (Sydney and Melbourne) and at CAEs, says there is still a residual snob factor. "It's there in the pecking order of students," he says. "It's easier to teach at Sydney or Melbourne than at Wollongong. A minority of Wollongong students are as good as those at Sydney and Melbourne, but there are two other groups, the weakest from this area and the overflow from the three Sydney universities. Teaching such a comprehensive range is more challenging."

"If there wasn't a status difference between universities and CAEs, a lot of academics would spread them-

selves, but once you get into a CAE structure it's hard to get back into universities."

Chipman believes that all tertiary institutions eventually will be called universities or university colleges. "The intellectual arguments for keeping people separate don't hold water," he says.

But others who have tried to break down the barriers say that it is tough. David English, an education lecturer at Melbourne's Footscray Institute of Technology, says: "I spent two and a half years running a research foundation and trying to raise their consciousness to do research in CAEs. But there's a class factor that's impossible to break through."

"If you're taking the job seriously in a CAE, you work twice as many hours as you would in a university. I've got three MA students, but I'm not allowed to count them as part of my teaching load."

Footscray Institute is six kilometers from the heart of Melbourne. It has 3,000 students. You drive out past bleak railway yards, used car yards and Flemington racecourse to a jumble of buildings and cranes that could be an industrial site.

When I first came here, I was a bit disappointed. I would have liked somewhere with a bit more status," says Carmel Fitzgerald, a second-year student of Australian cultural studies. "When people asked me where I was doing my degree, I'd make excuses and say I was only here because I had no transport to get to La Trobe University. But I got sick of justifying it and realised how ridiculous it looked. FIT is just as good as anywhere else."

Marisa Colosimo, a first-year stu-

dent, had to face strong parental opposition to go to FIT. She says: "I asked my father, who's an arch-conservative, 'If you had to choose between employing a university graduate with average marks and an FIT graduate with above average marks, which would you choose?' He said he wouldn't even consider the FIT graduate. He wants me to get high marks here so I can transfer to a university, but here I can do a much more flexible course - politics, sociology and modern dance. There's no way I'd want to go to a university now."

Carmel Pardy, 18, also a first-year student doing Australian cultural studies, says reluctantly that the FIT is a bit like a great big high school. "I came here because I wanted to do drama and politics together," she says. "I missed out on Melbourne State College because my HSC aggregate wasn't high enough. I thought there'd be really good politics on campus here, but there's nothing."

The other great disadvantage of FIT, according to all the students to whom I spoke, is lack of a proper library. The students must use university libraries, where they have no right to be. The lecturer David English says he mainly misses the intellectual community that post-graduate students provide.

A few years ago, some CAEs were criticised for running 'Mickey Mouse' courses. There were described as having no assessment, being little more than entertainment and being designed simply to attract numbers.

Although many colleges still offer courses in tourism, photography, hotel management and real estate, the deval-

FOOD GLORIOUS FOOD

CHRIS MOSELEY conducts a 'search and destroy' mission, visiting restaurants around Adelaide and heard some stories which would curdle anyone's soup.

"Awwwah Christ, it drives yer mad. I've been tryin' to get into gorgeous' pants all evening and still she's acting coy!"

Mr S was understandably horrified when he heard this drunken peon to 'love' and female beauty late one night in his Indian restaurant on the outskirts of Adelaide.

After all Mr S was, as he says, "just winding up a fairly successful evening, quite a number of customers, some decent tips and everybody enjoying themselves on good wine, food and conversation and this happens, a drunk and his bimbo waltz in and the man starts proclaiming to all and sundry that he wants to screw his woman. Worse, the swine's American Express Card was over the limit and we had a devil of a job trying to extract the cash from him".

Mr S is a restaurateur: a man who loves his work.

Mr S does, however, have one complaint and it is a feeling of resentment shared by many in his profession. He doesn't approve (to put it mildly) of 'some' of the public's attitude to restaurants, believing certain individuals to be ill-mannered, inconsiderate, rude and even (gasp!) poorly dressed.

"It's almost as if ordinary, decent human beings are automatically transformed when they enter a restaurant. They have this idea that they have a licence to make any sort of comment, criticism, or demand under the sun."

Mr S believes that complaining about the food or service in a restaurant can often be justifiable, but says there can be no excuse for rude or inconsiderable behaviour from a customer.

"Some people have just got to understand that restaurateurs, waiters and cooks are often highly skilled people and it hurts them to have their skills sneered at, or their work wasted by those who seem incapable of getting into the spirit of the restaurant and enjoying their food and drink. We take it personally if people take us to task, sure we make mistakes, but we're mostly working damn hard to serve and please a customer."

Ms G, who runs a restaurant in the Adelaide Hills, agrees with this and adds: "Think of running a restaurant in the same way that you might think of a play and its cast, it's really no different. We're here on show and in the public eye; everyone sees your 'act' and some feel that they have the right to criticise your performance carte blanche".

Ms G freely admits to some likes and dislikes in the people who eat at her restaurant.

"I like people who eat with gusto, not people who pick at their food. Some customers lack imagination: they've no idea what it is to be a restaurateur, or to be a cook who prepares a fine menu and has it 'cold shouldered' by some arrogant person."

"I don't like pretentious sods. Those who aren't honest about a gap, or a lack of knowledge in their eating etiquette. They're the types who don't know what dishes are what and will try to conceal this by saying 'I can't eat any of this'. My response to that kind of statement is (mentally of course) 'Then why the hell did you bother to come here in the first place!'."

Jane, one of Ms G's cooks, concurs with this.

"I love my work and I expect to get knocked occasionally, but there are some things which go beyond the pale: half-gnawed bones, cigarettes stubbed out on plates and, worst and most insulting of all, food which has been shoved around on a plate

and toyed with. That's a real sign of an underconfident, disinterested eater. People like that shouldn't eat at restaurants, it wastes our time and their money."

"I think the worst thing is an untouched plate, it's so insulting. People should think more carefully about what they choose to eat in a restaurant: in one case, a man just about had a heart attack when he had some garlic bread, he'd forgotten he was allergic to the stuff."

Ms G's verdict on running a restaurant: "being a restaurateur is grand but

"It's a real labor of love, I really enjoy it, but it's not the sort of business to get into if you want to get rich; the overheads are too high and there are customer-related problems which cost us money."

"The biggest headaches are the people who book for a certain number and either don't turn up, or fall well short of that number. This sort of thing cost us money, wastes food and there's no legal recourse; you can't get your money back."

For Monsieur N, who runs a French restaurant in the city, problems with customers rarely have anything to do with anything so vulgar as money. No, Monsieur N, is typically French: a customer must have "style".

"I have been in Adelaide now four years and, I must say, things are getting better now, but when I first came here I thought: 'Where am I?!'. Syntax here is a bit odd, but this is the way he said it. Not only were customers ignorant of French cuisine, but I found it difficult to find staff to match my needs. Because of this I was working harder here than where I was before in Sydney and Europe."

"Some things haven't changed though. Some people want to treat my restaurant like a Hungry Jacks. They want their service just the same as a fast food place; first course (boom!), second course (boom!), third course (boom!), and then off and away. They don't understand, or want to savour their food. They want to be filled and not to enjoy. I am glad to say this is almost a thing of the past."

Style apart, Monsieur N is most distressed by lapses in etiquette and demands made on his cooking.

"I cannot believe it, but it still happens: people will use finger-bowls as drinking cups and they do not know what to do with the bins I supply for lobster and crab. Sometimes, maybe one in 1000, someone will ask for fish and chips. When this happens I say: 'I am sorry, I cannot provide for you; you must go to an English restaurant and they will prepare it, but please; not here!'"

"One customer got very angry with me for serving braised lettuce with his meal: it was not the 'done' thing as far as he was concerned. I said to him, very politely, not to be so selfish - not everyone has his tastes. Besides I serve traditional French cuisine, not haute or nouveau. Traditional means no butter with one's bread, no side plates and no knives for the bread (the bread is broken with the fingers), and we spread our custard very thin. Above all, a person must have passion to eat French food; he must enjoy eating."

Despite his strong culinary and cultural identity Monsieur N is not bombastic and he has the humility to ignore the odd lapse of taste in a customer: the Bourbon and Coke before embarking on a magnificent tartare steak for instance, or someone asking to have a young wine decanted.

Monsieur N is happy with his work

and his "mission" to educate his customers in fine dining (he will soon have a special menu printed, outlining what his restaurant is about and what sort of food he serves) and he will suffer gladly the indiscretions of badly behaved individuals if, at the end of the day, they enjoy their food and return to his restaurant.

Someone not so happy with being in the restaurant industry is Mr T who owns a very fashionable city dining haunt. Mr T's complaint has nothing to do with his customers, it's all to do with the print media.

"I must say that we've been lucky and had good reviews, but I think the general behaviour of some journalists involved with writing restaurant reviews is quite disgusting. I've had friends who have tried to get started in the business and within a few months they are finished, helped not inconsiderably by a thoughtless comment in a newspaper column."

"I've known restaurateurs to be criticised for the decor of their restaurants. This is quite silly and a case of overkill, I think. Look, if a restaurant's bad, market forces will bring it down anyway and it doesn't need an unkind word about how a wall's been painted, or a flower arrangement to do the job."

Restaurateurs have, it seems a hectic life attempting to please customers, pay bills and elude an ascerbic press, but it's often not half so painful and busy as the life of a waiter.

Back again to Ms G's hills restaurant.

"Waiters are the front men for the whole show. They to take the flack, and are often abused and insulted," says Ms G.

"Our wine waiter has a classic tale to tell about a wine snob who insisted that a bottle of wine should be allowed to breathe. John politely informed the gentleman that allowing this particular vintage to breathe would result in a lot of sediment forming at the bottom. The man wouldn't listen and as a result he got a huge lump of sediment poured into his glass at the end of the meal, poetic justice I guess."

Tim, a barman at an Italian restaurant on Port Road says his job can be very entertaining at times, and consistently trying.

We occasionally get drunks coming in and I have to double as a bouncer; that's pretty horrible because most of them are just pathetic old creatures. I don't like it when some of the customers whistle at the waitresses; it's degrading for them and I feel tempted to defend their honor sometimes.

"I suppose the worst thing is having to put up with weak jokes and pretentious diners inspecting non vintage wine corks and all of that. Still it's something you have to endure I suppose."

"Enduring" everyday waiting problems and iracible customers is very much a part of the Associate Diploma in Hotel and Catering Management course Dr Ian White, a lecturer at Regency College of TAFE, runs for trainee waiters.

"One overriding message we instill into the young men and women who train here at TAFE is that the 'customer always knows best'."

"If a customer proves difficult and becomes demanding it's going to be no good if the waiter begins to fold under pressure, or starts getting angry too. A big part of this job is being able to utilise one's personality and to steer a customer into a good humor and perhaps the right menu decision."

Dr White is pleased about his Regency Park course is proving so successful, several eastern state colleges and restaurants have travelled to SA to see Dr White's pupils in action, and attributes in no small part to the better type of student who is now applying to the college.

"Today we get students with tertiary education, from private schools like St Peters Boys, and stu-



dents with more drive and energy than ever before. I think there is a general recognition in this state that our future lies in tourism and consequently we're getting a lot of people coming to us from other jobs, teaching and et cetera, who train as waiters and waitresses, but with a view to setting up their own restaurants one day.

"You've got to start at the bottom to reach the top, and there's nothing like being a waiter to educate one in all sorts of things: from man management to basic business skills."

One gets the feeling that Dr White knows exactly what he's talking about from personal experience and, indeed, he says that he worked in, and eventually ran a restaurant in Sydney a number of years ago whilst working his way through university.

"I learnt a number of invaluable skills during those years which have helped me to authoritatively train the young people who come to Regency Park," he observes, casting a critical eye over a young waiter serving a little too far back from a table in a college's magnificently appointed training restaurant.

Dr White's reasonable pragmatism gets a little strained when the complaints of restaurateurs and restaurant staff are mentioned.

"Look, it's all a question of 'bums-on-seats'. At the end of the day you've got to make your business pay, earn a living, or whatever, and if you don't like having to calm angry customers, then maybe you're in the wrong business. This is

something I tell some of our more temperamental young men and women."

Dr White agrees that many people dining at restaurants can be disagreeable, but stresses the importance of those in the restaurant business having the objectivity, intelligence and good nature to ride through the complaints to the more enjoyable aspects of running or serving in a restaurant.

"Common ground can always be reached and if you are alert, you will stop things from developing too far and so keep the customer happy. I find it enjoyable dealing with people, good or bad I like them, and so it's easy for me."

The restaurant business requires, it seems, a good deal of humility, intelligence and wit to survive. It is a business that in many respects has never, and will never change. Wine will always accidentally spill, the wrong food will be brought to the wrong table and customers will always have a bad day, bringing their evil mood to a restaurant when it would be better for all if they stayed at home.

Neither customers nor restaurant staff are intrinsically badd, in attitude or service. People are people and will always misbehave and argue. Like so many things in life, things will only improve when people try to help one another. A good restaurant, and a happy day for the customer, won't come solely from good food, wine and service, the customer, waiter and restaurateur must try a little too.

Last week, the Fairfax Stable of newspapers was carved up: Holmes a Court scored the Australian Financial Review and the Times on Sunday whilst Kerry Packer bought the Canberra Times. D.W. GRIFFITH reports on the second media shake-up in twelve months.

"Warwic. wins Fairfax but the cost is high", so ran the ever-so-slightly bitter headline in last Tuesday's *Australian Financial Review* newspaper.

The bitterness was perhaps understandable. After 36 years under the protective wing of Australia's most kindly old media giant, the company known as John Fairfax Ltd the *Financial Review* had been sold, a victim of the sort of takeover which it had so often described in its own pages.

And to add insult to injury, the *Review* had been sold by the Fairfax Company into the hands of the man who had graced its pages perhaps more than any other over the last two years, Perth billionaire Mr Robert Holmes a Court.

The paper, Australia's only full-time business newspaper and one much admired by journalists, was part of Holmes a Court's price for selling his shares in John Fairfax Ltd to the 26-year-old Harvard graduate who was making an audacious bid for the company: Warwick Fairfax, youngest in a line of Fairfaxes stretching back well over one hundred years.

Warwick Fairfax had devised a plan to reclaim his family's heritage, which was perilously close to leaving the family forever.

Badly mismanaged over recently years, John Fairfax Ltd had become one of the last great takeover targets on the Australian stock exchange.

It owned a string of liberal-minded, good-looking, serious but good-humoured newspapers which were often a delight to read. Among them were the *Sydney Morning Herald*, the *Melbourne Age*, the *Australian Financial Review*, the *Canberra Times*, and *Sydney's Sun* and *Sun-Herald* tabloid newspapers. The company also had its own radio network, Macquarie Broadcasting, and a string of magazines and country newspapers. But at the very highest level, above the editors and journalist who ran Fairfax's products, was a group of managers with a history of remarkable blunders. Until the middle of 1978, for instance, John Fairfax Ltd had owned the Channel 7 stations in Sydney, Brisbane and Melbourne. The tale of how it had been forced to sell these valuable assets had become one of the great disaster stories of Australian business.

An entrepreneur who could buy John Fairfax Ltd could well hope to transform it into a much more profitable company. Many of the com-



Warwick Fairfax

pany's shareholders were waiting for just such a man to arrive, and Holmes a Court, as well as such other business figures as Kerry Packer and New Zealander Ron Brierley, were circling for the kill.

The many members of the Fairfax family still together owned just over half the company's shares, but some of them were clearly losing their family spirit in the face of Fairfax's rising share price. They stood to make a pile of cash, and they knew it. And the raiders knew it.

So young Warwick, just back from finishing off the most impressive of business educations, put together a bid which aimed to head off the corporate raiders.

Valuing the company at \$2.25 billion, the bid was designed to allow other family members to sell to young Warwick, who already had an inherited batch of shares which made up about 17 per cent of the company. The bid would attract the other shareholders and Warwick Fairfax would move to the point where he owned 90 per cent of the company.

At that point, under Australian company laws, other shareholders such as Holmes a Court would have to sell the remaining 10 per cent of the Fairfax shares to him.

Then he could take John Fairfax Ltd off the share lists and out of the reach of corporate raiders forever.

But it was never going to be that easy.

Just days after Warwick Fairfax announced his takeover bid, Holmes a Court began buying Fairfax Ltd shares on the stock market. He had as much money to spend as he liked. Bankers around the world are said to be ready to lend him more than \$5 billion any time he wants it, and he quickly built his stake in the Fairfax company up to about 9 per cent.

Kerry Packer, the country's second-richest man (behind Holmes a Court), had meanwhile built up a stake of more than 3 per cent.

The nation's two billionaires had between them made sure that the 90 per cent mark was out of Warwick Fairfax's reach. Having thwarted his bid to take full control of the media giant, they sat down to talk with his two advisers, a rather unorthodox Perth banker named Laurie Connell and a former Melbourne *Truth* editor, Martin Dougherty.

Warwick's spokesman agreed to raise the bid, from \$7.50 a share to \$8.50 a share.

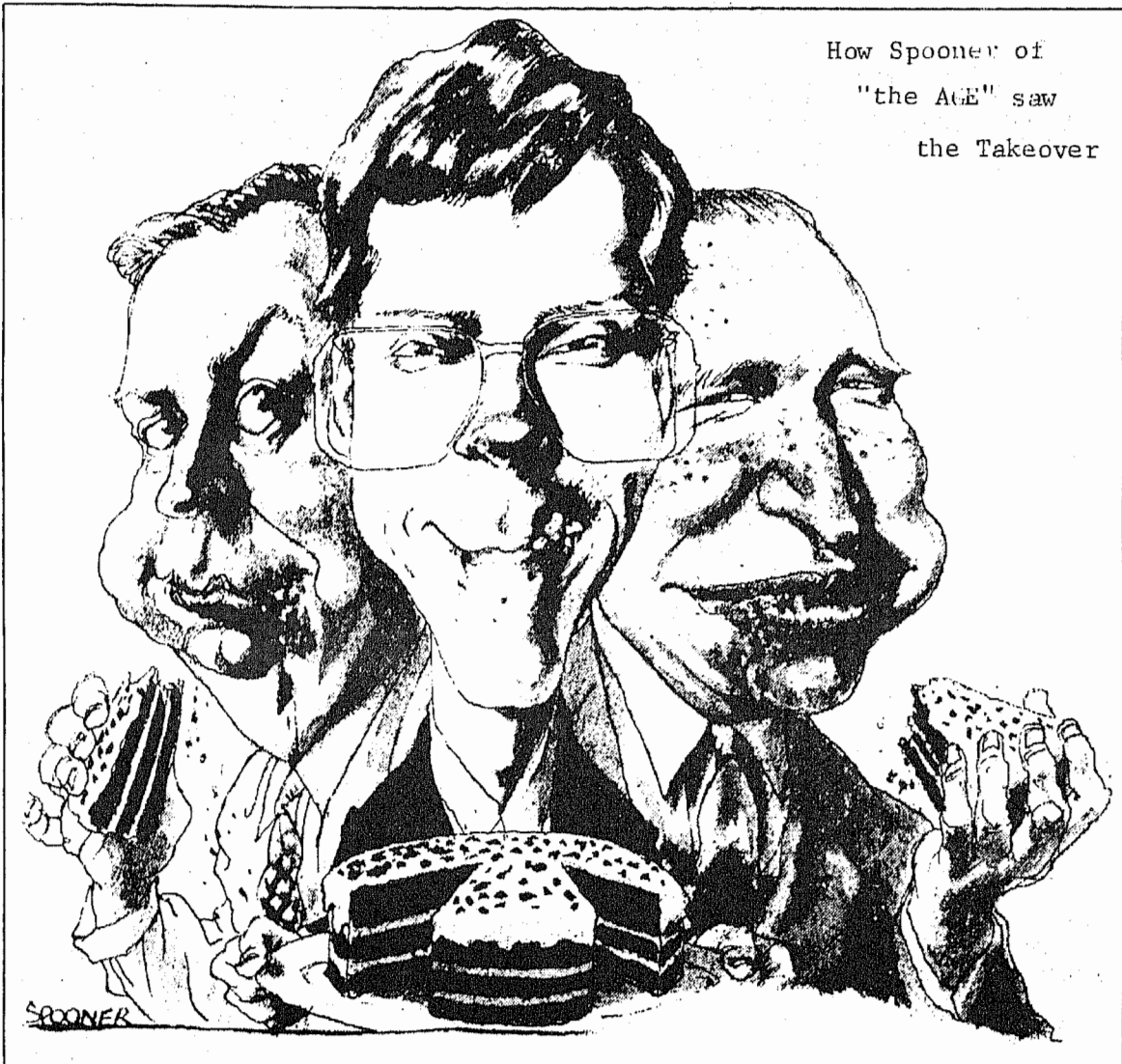
The deal was signed at 3 am on a Friday morning.

Packer, for selling his 3 per cent of the shares, came out of the bargaining room with Canberra's only daily newspaper, the *Canberra Times*, and a swag of popular magazines such as *People*, *Dolly*, *Harper's Bazaar*, *Woman's Day* and *Cosmopolitan*. (The last three are particularly useful buys since Packer already owns the *Mode*, *Women's Weekly* and *Cleo*. Nothing warms a sharp businessman's heart more than a monopoly.)

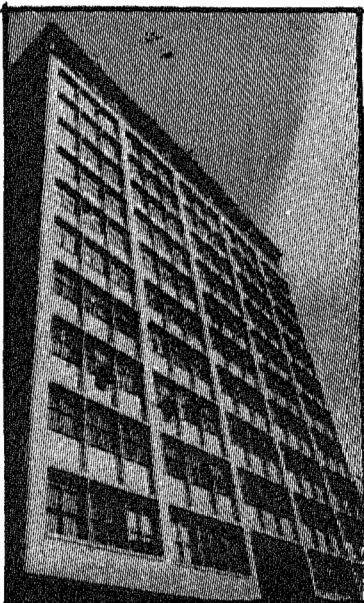
The magazine and paper cost him \$250 million. Rumour last week was that the Packerised Canberra paper would quickly find its way into the hands of the voracious Mr Rupert Murdoch, owner of Adelaide's *Advertiser* newspaper, the national daily the *Australian* and a string of others around the country.

Mr Holmes a Court walked out of the room, no doubt smiling his puckish and oddly likeable grin, as owner of the *Financial Review*, the Fairfax radio stations around the country, and an ailing trendy-lefty broadsheet called the *Times on Sunday* (once the *National Times*). He paid \$475 million for the privilege.

Warwick wins back Fairfax as Holmes a Court & Packer get big slice of the Corporate cake



How Spooner of "the AGE" saw the Takeover



The Fairfax building

Another member of the family, the middle-aged Mr John Brehmer Fairfax, got the Fairfax country newspapers and a few other odds and sods in return for his sizeable swag of shares and \$80 million.

Young Warwick was left with a much smaller company that the one he had bid for, but a company which owned the excellent and money-making *Sydney Morning Herald* and the *Age*, as well as the *Sun*, the *Sun-Herald* and another string of magazines, including the well-known *Business Review Weekly* and *Time Australia*. The 26-year-old is tipped to become John Fairfax Ltd's managing director as soon as the deals are tidied up.

There were those who tore strips off Warwick for ever making the bid. He could have built up his stake slowly, they argued. Others have seen such opinions as ignoring the looming danger of Holmes a Court. Had not Warwick bought him off, they say, he could have ended up with the entire Fairfax empire. And

Holmes a Court, one of the business world's greatest negotiators, can hardly have been an easy man to deal with.

How Holmes a Court will perform as a newspaper owner, nobody knows. One commentator pointed out last week that he had once planned to buy the Rydges business magazine, only to have his company board reject the idea because Holmes a Court's vast business activities would have created a conflict of interest. That conflict is even bigger now.

His Perth paper was criticised last year for failing to print a report about Alan Bond's rather doubtful tax and share dealings.

On the other hand, he is said to have encouraged his editors to have printed sensitive reports when they were uncertain as to how to proceed.

And he told the 1985 Journalist of the Year function that it was quite consistent with the ideal of a free press for ultimate authority in a newspaper to rest with the owner rather than the editor, something the old Fairfax company's owners

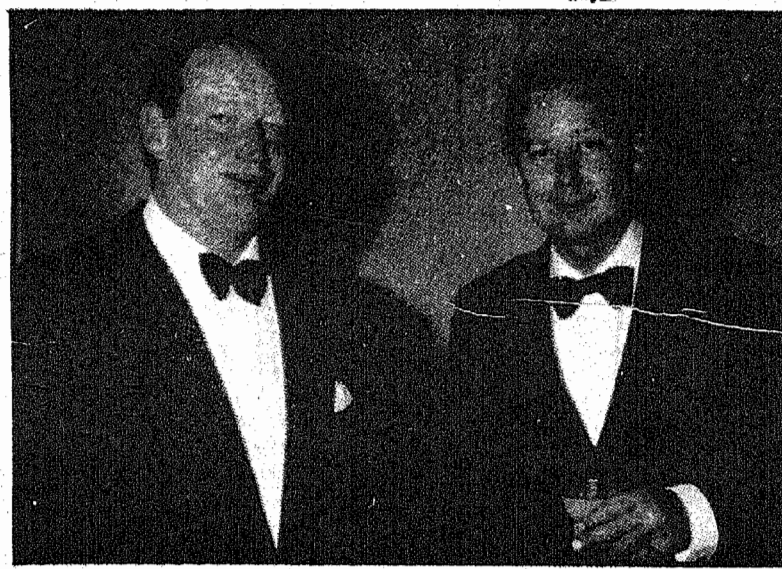
would have disagreed with.

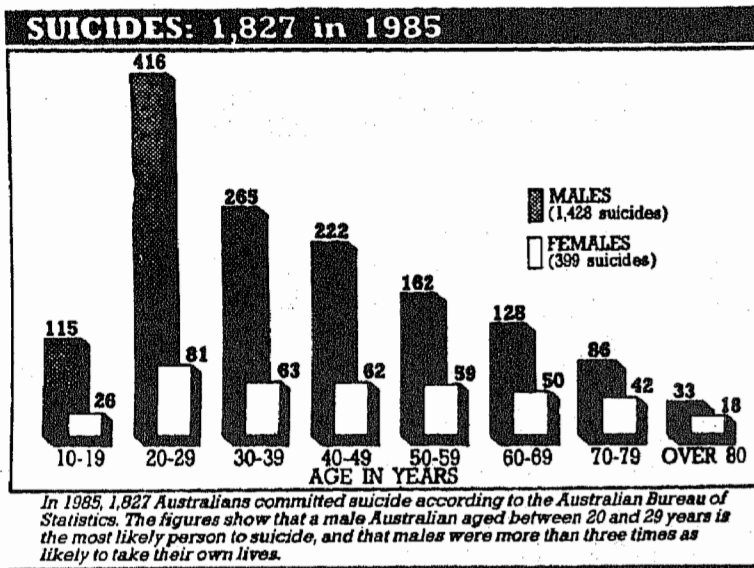
On the surface, at least, all except some rather nervous *Financial Review* and *Times on Sunday* journalists have what they wanted. The Fairfax family members have their cash. Warwick has a steamlined newspaper empire. Kerry Packer has a nice set of magazines and much less competition. Robert Holmes a Court has the makings of a media empire.

Even the country's Treasurer, Paul Keating, has achieved what he set out to achieve when he deregulated the electronic media late last year and set in train the great media shakeup which Australia has seen over the months since: there are now seven media bosses in Australia rather than last year's four.

And the biggest winner of all? Rupert Murdoch.

He has seen the most powerful force opposing him in the Australian newspaper industry broken up into much smaller pieces. His monopoly is now far less threatened than ever before.





Coroners' classifications of suicide could account for high rates

Perth Psychiatrist Dr. Robert Kosky has been researching suicide for five years at the Princess Margaret hospital for Children in Western Australia.

Dr. Kosky, the director of Psychiatry at the hospital, has looked into about 3000 cases of suicide from the Australian Bureau of Statistics death rates for teenagers over the two decades up to 1985.

Dr. Kosky's study of suicide in Australia has shown that the rate of suicide of young males aged between 15 to 19 has doubled since 1965 and now accounts for one in seven deaths of boys this age.

In the last twenty years, the suicide rate for young Australian males has doubled from a rate of 5.7 per 100,000 in the three years from 1965 to 12.1 per 100,000 annually in the three years to 1985.

Between 1983 and 1985, 240 boys between 15 and 19 committed suicide compared with 96 between 1965 and 1967.

One reason suggested for the alarming increase is that the number of deaths actually described as suicide may have been described as "causes unknown" but this could only account for a limited amount of cases.

Dr. Kosky described the suicide rate as "pretty staggering."

"It was a surprise for me to find that the incidence (among young Australian males) was rising, because it has been very constant for a very long time."

"However, the same thing has happened in America and so, perhaps, it shouldn't be that surprising."

In the United States, there has been a 142 per cent increase in adolescent suicide since 1960.

The study shows that the number of suicides among girls aged 15-19 has marginally fallen from 53 in 1965-67 to 50 in 1983-85.

Dr. Kosky finds that the suicide rates for boys and girls aged 10-14 have remained fairly static. Of this age group, 1 per 100,000 boys and 1 per 500,000 girls have taken their own life.

Statistics for girls aged between 15-19 have also stayed fairly constant at a rate of about 3 cases per 100,000.

Dr. Kosky said that between 1983-85, suicides amongst boys aged 19 and under exceeded cancer and in the community at large, suicide was responsible for one quarter of all violent deaths.

He said that the admission rates to hospitals for attempted suicide had

Suicide rate among Aussie youth doubled in twenty years says sociological study

The suicide rate amongst Australia's youth is increasing at an alarming rate. But it is also prevalent amongst the aged. JAMIE SKINNER talked to Flinders University sociologist Riaz Hassan about his research into suicide.

Why would anyone willingly hasten or cause his or her own death? Mental health professionals generally agree that people who take their own lives feel trapped by what they saw as a "hopeless situation."

Even when no physical illness was present, people who suicide feel intense pain, anguish and hopelessness. John Hewitt is in his book *After Suicide* says, "he or she probably wasn't choosing death as much as choosing an end to this unbearable pain."

When a person takes their own life, they leave behind them people who loved them, cared about them and were close to them. The painful legacy that the person leaves behind makes the survivors of suicide - family and friends - the victims of suicide.

Flinders University sociologist Dr. Riaz Hassan is completing a study on suicide and writing a book on the topic with the assistance of post-graduate student Ms. Joan Carr.

Dr. Hassan says that the social and demographic change over the past twenty years has led to a situation where suicide seems to mainly occur in two seasons of life: old age and youth.

He said that while 1800-2000 suicides were recorded each year, the number of attempted suicides was probably 10 times that figure.

The Australia-wide study has shown a dramatic rise in suicides among young men in the past two decades but a big decline among women taking their own life.

The research, based on information from the Australian Bureau of Statistics, shows that the suicide rate among young men has doubled in the last twenty years. In men aged between 20-24, 13 per 100,000 took their own life in 1966 compared to 27 per 100,000 in 1984.

Conversely, female suicides have halved since 1966 dropping from 11 per 100,000 in 1966 to 5 per 100,000 in 1984.

In 1985, 15 per 100,000 men committed suicide compared to 4 per 100,000 women. "As a general trend, young men tend to commit suicide more than young women."

The relationship for suicide attempts is exactly the reverse. Dr. Hassan says for every man who attempts to take his own life, four women will make an

He said that his figures support "an increase in suicidal behaviour among children and adolescents (which) should be a concern to health professionals and the community."

"Depression is present in nearly 50 per cent of children referred to child psychiatry services, and it ought to be recognised more commonly, regarded more seriously and treated more actively."

Professor Robert Goldney, an academic from Flinders University wrote in an editorial commenting on the suicide study said that Australian research reflects findings in the United States on increasing suicide rates in males despite British studies which show lower overall rates.

Professor Goldney said that this rate of suicide costs \$200 million to the community each year in lost productivity and treatment of people who try to kill themselves.

Dr. Kosky said that the extent of suicidal behaviour among Australia's youth should be a "cause of great concern to all health professionals and the community."

He concludes: "Suicidal behaviour remains enigmatic and a concerted research effort is required."

Dr Riaz Hassan

achievement is put on the sibling. Society's pressures are such that this further exentuates "stress" upon the child.

"Stress in itself does not produce negative consequences, it is the management of stress (that does). Their inability to cope with that stress on the part of some produces considerable difficulties for some teenagers."

Many teenagers are adopted and very creatively have to adapt to a family system. They adapt to circumstances but some of them can't.

"On balance, there may be a slightly higher tendency among the "well to do" groups to have higher suicide rates, as far as teenagers are concerned."

The number of suicides in this 15-19 adolescent age group has risen by nearly 70 per cent since 1980. Australia seems to be following an American trend where teenage suicide has increased by a staggering 400 per cent over the last ten years.

Suicide is the third most prevalent cause of death among Australian youth after violence and car accidents. One hundred and forty one 10-19 year olds committed suicide in 1985 in Australia.

Half of young male suicides are violent. They use irreversible methods: they shoot themselves with guns, razor blades, knives and hanging.

About 60% of female suicides are self-threatening (they take pills and go to sleep) but a significant portion use razor blades.

"It is easier to save people with the aid of modern technology if they just poisoned themselves than if they shoot themselves."

Dr. Hassan says that society is increasingly extending citizenship to young people: the right to drive, to leave school, to smoke, to drink. "These rights are being mediated by parents. Teenagers must get permission to drive but they must have a car and the car is usually owned by parents."

This includes other freedoms like curfew hours, permission to smoke or drink alcohol, to stay away from home etc.

"You may want to leave school but often this is to the displeasure of parents."

"On the one hand, greater availability and increases in theoretical freedoms to young people are an extension of full citizenship rights."

"On the other hand, there is a tension because the freedoms are still mediated by parents and family."

This duality of "freedoms" causes a resulting disjunction and creates internal problems for teenagers.

"Some young people want to opt-out but they can't because of societal and parental pressures. They become more resentful and some of them become very creative. Some of them resort to drugs."

Many of our youth exercise the experiential autonomy because of these rights and say "Ok, Well I'm moving out!"

"What the move-out is not a life of leisure and luxury, but a life of unemployment benefits or a junior wage, a life which is primarily determined by the amount of money they can earn."

"You can't really live a luxurious life. They get into a poverty trap and so this disjunction between two radical freedoms and the ability to experience those freedoms is a source of potential stress. The majority of them cope with this disjunction successfully but a small minority is unable to do so."

Dr. Russell White, director of the adolescent unit at Westmead Hospital in NSW believes that the family unit today is no longer a buffer against stress and that is partly the reason why young people take their own lives. He said at a seminar on teenage suicide earlier this year that the high divorce rate combined with more alcohol and

drug abuse made the family "often a source of increased tension rather than support."

Dr. Michael Schwartz, child psychiatrist at the Rivendell adolescent unit in NSW says that paradoxically, family conflict makes it harder for the teenager to separate from his or her parents. The reason for this, he says, is that it is likely to have lowered his or her self-esteem. Independence, he adds, is a lot harder when you don't feel good about yourself. The final trigger for a suicide may very well be something quite minor. He said that teenagers who were physically or sexually different from the norm may have a difficulty in developing a self-image they can accept.

In Dr. Hassan's study, suicides among divorced women fell from 59 per 100,000 in 1966 to 22 per 100,000 in 1981.

The researchers believe that the acceptance of married working women and more social welfare for single, widowed and divorced women may partly explain the drop in suicide among women.

"Marriage, for all its faults, still provides the best protection from suicide. In all age groups married men and women have significantly lower suicide rates than single, separated, widowed or divorced people." "They have probably survived the ups-and-downs of life in their early years pursuits in life."

Psychiatrist Sigmund Freud earlier this century regarded suicide as the ultimate form of depression and it represented an earlier desire to kill someone else turned against the self.

The first scientist to explore the concept of suicide was Emile Durkheim, and his research makes up part of the Anthropology IIC course at Adelaide Uni.

Dr. Hassan summarises the work of Emile Durkheim as follows: French sociologist Emile Durkheim was the first social scientist to pierce through the moral indignations and philosophical defences surrounding suicide and pioneered systematic scientific research on the subject.

After studying suicide in several European countries he demonstrated that the incidence of suicide in a society was associated with the degree of social integration and not with race, heredity, cosmic or psychological factors.

He viewed suicide and birthrates as related phenomena. The high and rising suicide rate and the low and falling birth rate in the society, he argued, were both to be attributed to the nature of the social milieu.

They both resulted from a regression of "domestic sentiments" where peo-

ple lost "the taste and habit of domestic solidarity" and where families moved from the countryside to the city and "individuals are less close", then the cold wind of egoism froze their hearts and weakened their spirits. Under these conditions a certain number of vulnerable, suicide-prone individuals responded by committing suicide.

The other theatre of life where suicide in Australia is most frequent is with the elderly. One in every 10 cases of suicide in Australia is a person aged 70 or over. In 1985, out of 1428 men who suicided, 119 were over 70.

Dr. Hassan says that there is a tendency for men to use less violent methods with age but there are cases where old men do use guns or hang themselves. The most popular method for suicide by the aged is self-poisoning and drug-overdose.

He said that the suicide rate for males over 85 had risen from 31 per 100,000 in 1980 to 51 per 100,000 in 1985. The highest suicide rate for any group in Australia is for men aged 85 and above.

"In old age death is contagious in certain circumstances. When someone loses a partner, the will to live goes down. It happens more than in women. For some reason, women bear the pain better."

Dr. Hassan cites loneliness, boredom and meaninglessness in life; the loss of a spouse; poor health; loss of eyesight, hearing and/or mobility; grief over friends and family having died as the major reasons for suicide among the aged.

Dr. Hassan says unbearable pain is experienced by some aged people and many feel that they don't want to be a burden on others.

"The traumatic transition from home to institution in which people perceive the move from home to institution as a sign that the fruitfulness of life is going to come to an end."

"The significance of higher suicide rates among the very old is that most of them had willed to live in order to reach that age." He says the economic, social, psychological and health problems of old age become too unbearable even for those very tenacious lovers of life."

"Preliminary evidence from South Australia suggests that among older persons, especially older men, suicide is often a planned and rational act."

"Suicide for many of them means not an unwillingness to live or inability to live but a willingness to die." He says this constitutes in Australia, no more than 10 per cent of suicide cases.

"I think the majority of teenager sui-

icides seem to result from an obsession with an unwillingness to start their lives whereas with old people it is mostly an obsession with the end of life."

"The availability of euthanasia as an option would have reduced the pain and stigma attached to their final act."

A survey in 1973 showed that 69 per cent of respondents approved euthanasia "under certain circumstances." A 1986 survey had 86 per cent answer "yes" to the question: "Should a person who is terminally ill or injured with no chance of recovery have the

option to choose to die?" Barbara Mummery, editor of the newsletter of the Voluntary Euthanasia Society of NSW writes:

"Being kept alive for a few more months may be against the wishes of the patient and cause anguish to friends and relatives. But it can also be argued that dying which is prolonged by medical technology uses up a large proportion of limited resources which will then be denied to those with prospects of recovery."

In the US there are now 10,000 permanently comatose patients, and it costs more than \$US100,000 per patient per year to keep them "alive". Of course, important as the cost factor is, the law should be changed for humanitarian reasons rather than economic ones."

Those who oppose euthanasia predict dire consequences should it be legalised - arguing in particular that it will be abused. Yet in Holland, active euthanasia has been carried out by doctors since the Rotterdam Court Ruling of 1981. The ruling has set out strict guidelines to prevent abuse, and doctors who have not observed these have been prosecuted.

"The Dutch guidelines include:

That the patient finds the suffering unbearable;

That the decision to die is informed, rational, unchangeable and voluntary;

That the decision to give and-in-dying must involve at least two professional workers, one of whom is a doctor."

"The Voluntary Euthanasia Society believes that people can be perfectly rational in wanting to die when life becomes intolerable or threatens to become so."

The suicide rate among migrants was much higher than among native-born Australians, according to Dr. Hassan. The suicide rate among migrants from non-English speaking countries was even higher than among those from English-speaking countries. He said that 40-50 per cent of suicides among the aged were migrants born in another country. Loneliness in another country seems to affect migrants.

"One of the purposes of the work I do basically reflects that there is a certain amount of suicide but I think there is something we can do about it," Dr. Hassan pointed out.

"Look at it another way. Suicide every year loses 60,000 years of life, 6,000 are due to teenage suicide."

"The cost to the economy is like \$100 million per year just to teenage suicides."

Estimates in the United States from evidence and research suggests that between 10-30% of car accidents are in fact suicides.

In a paper presented in Sydney to the annual meeting of the Sociological Association of Australia and New Zealand (SAANZ), Dr. Riaz Hassan and Ms. Joan Carr said, "... Suicide is a major social and mental health problem ... but it does not appear to rank high on the national public and mental health agenda."

They have called for special services to help those in high risk groups: young men and women, the aged, migrants and those suffering from chronic mental and physical illness.

Dr. Hassan argues for increased

amounts of counselling and support systems needed for the aged, especially at difficult times during the last years of their life.

He says government and private agencies should give more attention to mental health among the aged. As long as the government think the aged are taken care of in form of a pension cheque, more money will be needed, especially among aged migrants.

A brochure entitled *For Young Australians* produced by the SA Health Commission is targeted at educating youth of the reasons why young people take their life.

He started cutting off all his friends, he'd sleep until midday, he overate. He never went out, he wouldn't even go to the corner shop for me. I got so worried about him that I gave up work. I told him I was working at home. I thought that if he needed to talk and I was there, maybe he would talk.

I just made a point of fussing over him. I knew that he couldn't cope with the outside world so I wanted to make the world he did so as loving and comfortable as possible. I was so sure that if his sister and I gave him all the love and understanding we had in us that everything would be all right. But you can't make up in an adolescent's mind for what he sees as the majority of people rejecting him.

His depression stayed the same for a couple of months, then he suddenly changed. Got up early, helped around the house. That went on for a week. Then he said he'd got a job through a friend. I thought everything was coming right. He trotted out to work, ostensibly, every morning, and home every evening. I never occurred to me there was no job. He was just sitting in the park. He hanged himself there a week later.

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SUICIDE'S CHANGING VICTIMS

Age	1961	1966	1971	1976	1981	1984
Rate per 100,000 Population						
Males						
15-19	5	6	3	10	11	10
20-24	13	18	18	20	25	27
25-29	16	18	20	23	25	22
30-34	18	20	21	21	21	25
35-39	21	25	26	24	21	19
40-44	31	30	25	24	27	21
45-49	33	30	31	25	24	20
50-54	39	37	37	25	26	25
55-59	40	37	28	23	25	25
60-64	33	31	29	20	24	24
65 and over	35	41	35	29	28	27
Total	17	17	18	16	17	17
Females						
15-19	2	4	5	3	2	2
20-24	4	9	7	6	6	6
25-29	6	12	11	4	6	6
30-34	9	14	14	8	6	7
35-39	9	18	13	6	8	7
40-44	10	17	15	9	8	8
45-49	10	25	18	14	12	12
50-54	13	19	19	14	11	8
55-59	18	20	14	13	11	8
60-64	17	18	18	11	7	8
65 and over	11	15	12	7	7	6
Total	7	11	9	6	6	5

Sources: Australian Bureau of Statistics



amounts of counselling and support systems needed for the aged, especially at difficult times during the last years of their life.

He says government and private agencies should give more attention to mental health among the aged. As long as the government think the aged are taken care of in form of a pension cheque, more money will be needed, especially among aged migrants.

A brochure entitled *For Young Australians* produced by the SA Health Commission is targeted at educating youth of the reasons why young people take their life.

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SUICIDE AND THE AGED

AGE	1980	1985
Men		
65-69	22.8	21.5
70-74	21.2	28.8
75-79	30.3	21.7
80-84	32.1	27.0
85+	37.0	51.1
Women		
65-69	7.4	7.1
70-74	6.5	8.1
75-79	7.9	11.4
80-84	12.9	8.8
85+	6.0	6.2

Note: Suicide rate per 100,000 population.

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Teenage suicides in Australia

Average yearly rates per 100,000

YEARS (INCLUSIVE)	BOYS	GIRLS
1965-67	5.7 (94)	3.5 (53)
1968-70	7.3 (126)	2.4 (38)
1971-73	9.7 (172)	4.8 (81)
1974-76	10 (130)	3.2 (57)
1977-79	11.3 (226)	3.5 (67)
1980-82	10.4 (207)	2.2 (41)
1983-85	12.1 (240)	2.6 (50)

Absolute numbers in parentheses

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Lesbian nightlife in Manchester: the Girls just wanna have fun?

BRIDGET SMITH and POSIE BROWN went on an all expenses paid trip round Manchester's gay nightclubs and sent us this report.

Being more inclined towards *Miss Selfridge* and a G&T than nature trek shoes and carrot juice, I happily postponed my visit to a macrame collective when I received the offer of an all expenses paid trip round Manchester's gay nightclubs. A 2nd class super saver may not be quite the same as flying Club Class to Barcelona, but beggars can't be choosers.

I dragged along Japonica, always a willing accomplice, and arrived at Manchester Picadilly, fortified by warm Ruddles and flat Asti Spumante (she's always had a taste for the high life). We were queasy, but raring to go. Armed with *Gay Life* magazine, a bottle of poppers and something to speed us on our way, we knew that the night was ours.

Feeling flush with expenses money, we decided to start as we meant to go on, and dived into a cab. First stop, *Sappho's*. Actually, it's only round the corner from the station - which was probably why the first cab wouldn't take us. *Sappho's* was definitely a good place to start - it was a million miles away from the village hall atmosphere of so many women only venues. We liked the Bournemouth conservatory look with its herbaceous tones and bamboo furniture. Although a combination of trendy, friendly women, Eartha Kitt and wonderful chip butties is far removed from string quartets, cucumber sandwiches and a cup of Earl Grey. We felt very at home here, and after Japonica had had a few, trying to get her to leave was worse than getting her out of *Top Shop* on a Saturday. But, business before pleasure.

She soon stopped moaning when we got to *The Village*. This is not far from *Sappho's*; it's just a question of dodging the kerb crawlers. Not quite the place for a quiet drink and a chat, though the phrase 'Hi-Energy' is not exactly applicable either. Tackily refurbished with an unusual triangular dance floor this was just the place for Japonica, although the drag artist gave her a bit of competition. Mind you, almost anyone would be outclassed by a 6'5" Lena Zavaroni impersonator.

The punters are incongruously ordinary looking, mainly straight couples and a handful of gay men. Not much hope for Japonica here. We did meet a little weasel of a man claiming to be Lord Fraser 'of the House of Graser Stores, and this is my mother, Lady Fraser. We're also related to the King of Denmark'. It really was his mother (you'd have thought she'd have put her teeth in) but no one was too sure about the rest. He did promise to look into the delayed delivery of my washing machine though - it's amazing who you bump into these days.

Lured across the car park by the neon glamour of *New York, New York*, we finished our Cherry B's and moved on. Actually, *New York, New York* was closed and we ended up upstairs in *The Bronx* - very Sylvester Stallone, perhaps that's why there were only a handful of women there. Japonica loved Michael The Manager, specially when he told her about a new club for 'nice gay girls'. Personally, I have my doubts about any club called 'Foxy Ladies'. Michael got the drinks in and Japonica slipped into the Madonna routine on the dance floor (oh the shame).

I hid from this debacle in the ladies, and as usual, it was the best place to



chat to people. Again and again, the same themes emerged. As one girl said, 'you can print whatever I say, but don't give my name - my mum and dad would kill me.' Some were enthusiastic about the club.

'It's dead friendly here, and you can have a laugh. But to be really accepted you need to be some sort of a celebrity, it doesn't matter how minor, or very extrovert and outgoing. It's like that in most mixed gay clubs thought,' said one - and being a singer, she should know. It's the same old problem, the eternal search for something a bit more than 'ladies' clubs' run by gay men, (however well meaning) and the 'wimmin's discos' confined to the function rooms above pubs. Peering around the lavatory door at the ginger haired Madonna. Wannabe throwing herself about, I did have a twinge of regret that she hadn't been confined somewhere out of sight.

As usual, she got it wrong and *The Bronx* doesn't stay open all night. That girl just won't take criticism - I'll never get the Pina Colada stain off my hat. Luckily, I'd had the foresight to make a booking at *The Elm Grange Guest House*, which is 'situated in its

own grounds in delightful Didsbury'. So, it was back into a cab.

In spite of extreme insomnia and intense nausea, I made it down for breakfast the next morning at 8.30 am precisely. Japonica shimmered down shortly - evidently body-glitter is semi-permanent. We were a little miffed when we were hastily moved off the table which had been reserved for 'two ladies', and stuck on the one with the mucky cloth and half a squashed fried egg on it. Distinguishing between this and our own quality fare turned out to be a bit of a problem.

With our stomach linings well greased and red eyes hidden behind dark glasses, we made our way to the city centre. By 10.00, we were downing orange juice and black coffee in *The Royal Exchange* cafe. Later whilst in *Warehouse* and sundry other shops, we experienced an extraordinary medical phenomenon - our petit malaise was relieved only by excessive and frenzied use of my credit card. The credit limit was passed by three o'clock - thanks to Japonica's desire for a linen suit - so a severe relapse set in and even the Elm

Grange's lumpy beds seemed inviting for an afternoon snooze.

Japonica wanted to stay in bed and watch *Sea-Side Special*, and I've always liked *Miami Vice*. But we were hard-nosed journalists, and besides we'd bought all those new clothes. Grimly, we piled on the slap, cheering up after a few quick gins in the Elm Grange 'Snug Bar' Regenerated and rejuvenated, we whizzed back into town and *The Victoria*.

Japonica and I felt we received a somewhat frosty welcome here. It seems that word had got round that we were here to do a News of the World expose. But this obviously hadn't deterred anyone from coming - the whole place, including the dance floor, was packed out by 9.00 pm.

Femme Fatale

Unlike *Sappho's*, the crowd here appeared to be cliquey and on the whole, a bit older. Laying aside any bias that we may have had, it did feel slightly unfriendly. We did bump into a few of the women we'd met on the Friday and at least they didn't make us feel as though we had BO. Even if we hadn't been snubbed at the door, I don't think we'd have stayed long, even Japonica draws the line at endless Bruce Springsteen records. More of a midweek drink in the company of the Confederation of Sportsmistresses than a sultry evening with a femme fatale.

The Number One Club, like *The Victoria*, is away from the seedy area round the back of the coach station where we'd been on Friday night. A sharp contrast to the shabby, early-seventies decor of *The Victoria*, this place is serious Saturday Night City. A massive dance floor shot through with white lights, neon signs and bow ties. What more could you ask for?

At first we formed a sizeable minority of the clientele, the other six were very smart men. Japonica started hankering after the 'Snug Bar' and the late night film. However, a few double vodkas later, we were joined by a sizeable chunk of Manchester's night people. The Number One Club is not exactly mixed as promised, but we were dance-crazy, and it was only a bout of professional conscience that dragged us away from the Pet Shop Boys to Napoleons.

What a mistake! A haven of Charlie Drake look-alikes - and worse. Not one of the girlies (or any self-respect-

ing man under seventy). Again we got the cold shoulder, not only by virtue of our gender, but they probably felt we weren't quite ugly enough. Two minutes was enough here - I didn't even finish my drink.

As we were back on Sackville Street, we once again ran the kerb crawling gauntlet to *The Village*. They'd told us it was very different on a Saturday night, 'We always get more gay women in then'. Likely story, this time the floor show was three fat boys in lurex posing pouches, but apart from this it was more of the same.

Not exactly a hot house for Lesbian lust.

Maybe *The Archway*, which the management boasted was the mixed gay nightclub in Manchester, would open up such possibilities for us. It was one-thirty, and feeling more than a bit over the initial lack of enthusiasm, we were worried that everywhere would close now we were just waking up. We'd come to the right place, they don't chuck you out until four here.

The place literally heaves with sweaty bodies, 99% of which are male. But we couldn't let this stop us, after all this was work. When I wasn't at the bar I spent most of my time with my nose pushed up against various damp armpits, so I can only guess at what the place was like. I think it was sort of dark and basement with lots of stairs to negotiate, and I do remember the air was thick with poppers. At this point our only means of communication with each other was manic laughter and arm waving. We might have been the only girls there, but every time Sylvester came on we certainly hit that floor - literally, once or twice, I remember. This isn't really the place for women to discuss periods or meet that special someone. Unfortunately, it's not the place to get a knock-off either.

Four o'clock came around too fast. Although Japonica's hopes of a holiday romance were finally dashed, we didn't feel too cheated as we dragged ourselves out of the gutter and back to *The Grange*.

7.30 am came round before we were able to sleep, and by then even the thought of another superbly prepared breakfast couldn't lure us out of our rooms. Such a charming establishment - when Japonica tried to settle the bill by Access, the bastard accused her of using a stolen one. It was only when she told him who her father was that he very 'umbly' relented.

Obviously they'd thought we were a couple of good-time-girls hitting the big time. They should be so lucky.

By the skin of our teeth we made the 12.30 am train home. We'd come a full circle back to the Ruddles. Japonica was sulky little madam on the journey, having only collected one phone number - and she couldn't remember whose that was. It looked remarkably like *Lesbian Link* to me.

We'd both been looking forward to finding the place for us - somewhere where we could have a bloody good time, and where authenticity is not another word for boring. Here, as in most cities, gay women are forced to compromise with 'mixed' gay clubs - often in the shitty parts of town - or the occasional 'tolerant' straight club. Nowhere is it recognised that gay women are not a homogeneous mass with a singular and uniform taste in nightlife. We both felt *Sappho's* was one of the nicest places we'd been to in a long time; though this was somewhat marred by the knowledge of the discrepancy between the wages of the women barstaff and those of the men downstairs at *Rembrandt's*.

Although we were more dishevelled than debauched, we hadn't been deprived of a brilliant time. But we still need to look further afield in our quest for the perfect Lesbian club. Perhaps I can persuade someone that the New York scene needs to be covered - I haven't been there yet, and neither has Japonica.



Q&A

Paul Thompson:

Napoleon of Adelaide's airwaves

SA-FM, Adelaide's yuppie radio station started out in 1980 as SSSAFM and within three years went to No. 1# and has been there ever since. Radio reporters ALEX FIEDLER and JAMIE SKINNER spent an afternoon chatting with SAFM's manager come brainchild Paul Thompson about the secret to his success.

A: Tell me a little bit about your past; when and where did it all start?

P: On the air in Queensland where I grew up. A place called Char-nawol. I believe radio announcers should start out in the bush, because there they get to do everything and when you're learning a generalist is a good thing to be. In a world that is becoming increasingly specialist, it really is good for you. I certainly advocate that everyone starting out in radio goes to the country. Back to my story.

I was an announcer on the Gold Coast then I went to Brisbane then back on to the Gold Coast where I got my first programming job. Then in 1970 I moved to 5KA which was the bottom station at the time and, by making lots of changes and hiring lots of people, took them to the top in 11 months.

In 1976 I went to Sydney. Not a high time in my career. We took an ailing talk station that I was asked to fix up, and in an effort to lift ratings, make it into a music station which involved getting together a team, and putting them to work. The owners decided, after 4 months that they liked it being a talk station and reverted to the old format. I and the whole of my team had to leave.

A: Not very gratifying....

P: It was calamitous. It was really terrible. Well then I had some odd jobs in Sydney, then went to Melbourne and did some programming there for various stations, until, in 1980 I got the call to come to Adelaide to set up this station that was to become SAFM.

In all ways this has been the most fulfilling thing I've ever done. Back then in the commercial industry, FM radio was considered a cultist phenomenon, something like Quadrophonic stereo, a medium that the great mass of people would never take to, and certainly something an advertiser would be a fool to waste his money on. I never believed it. I thought it was the future and fortunately enough people were prepared to back this notion with money. We set out to change this cultist image to one people could reliably accept.

Then as you know in 1981 we nearly went broke. For a time there was serious talk of shutting the station down.

A: What was the cause of that?

P: There was no return on investment. Advertisers were staying away although ratings had shown steady growth from the start. I suppose they weren't confident that it would work. It got to the point where some investors thought they

were throwing good money after bad and pulled out.

Fortunately for the others who rode through this crisis things started to roll after 1981, and they reaped the benefits.

In 1984 we were the first FM station to go "number one" anywhere in Australia. We've been no. 1 every survey from that day to this and have made quite a lot of money I have to fairly say.

We got into a position where we had a team that was too good to be operating in a single city. If we didn't do something soon people would start to roll away, other stations making lucrative offers that sort of thing. I ask, "Why can't Australia have a national media network based here in South Australia, and run and owned by South Australians?"

Up to that time, SAFM was the only major medium in South Australia owned by South Australians. Every TV station, every newspaper and every radio station with the exception of 5AA, was owned by the government or interstate companies. It seemed time to build an Adelaide group. So in May last year we bought FOX-FM in Melbourne.

A: You paid an unprecedented amount of money for FOX-FM. Does this point to a resurgence in the importance of radio as a mass medium, as opposed to TV?

P: Television is having a bit of trouble because it is so expensive. Their programmes are expensive, so their advertising is expensive and because of this, a) TV is becoming less attractive to buy as an investment and b) it is less attractive to buy advertising in. But more importantly the competitive element in radio has increased. Now there are winners and there are losers. The winners are the ones with an audience and the losers are the ones without.

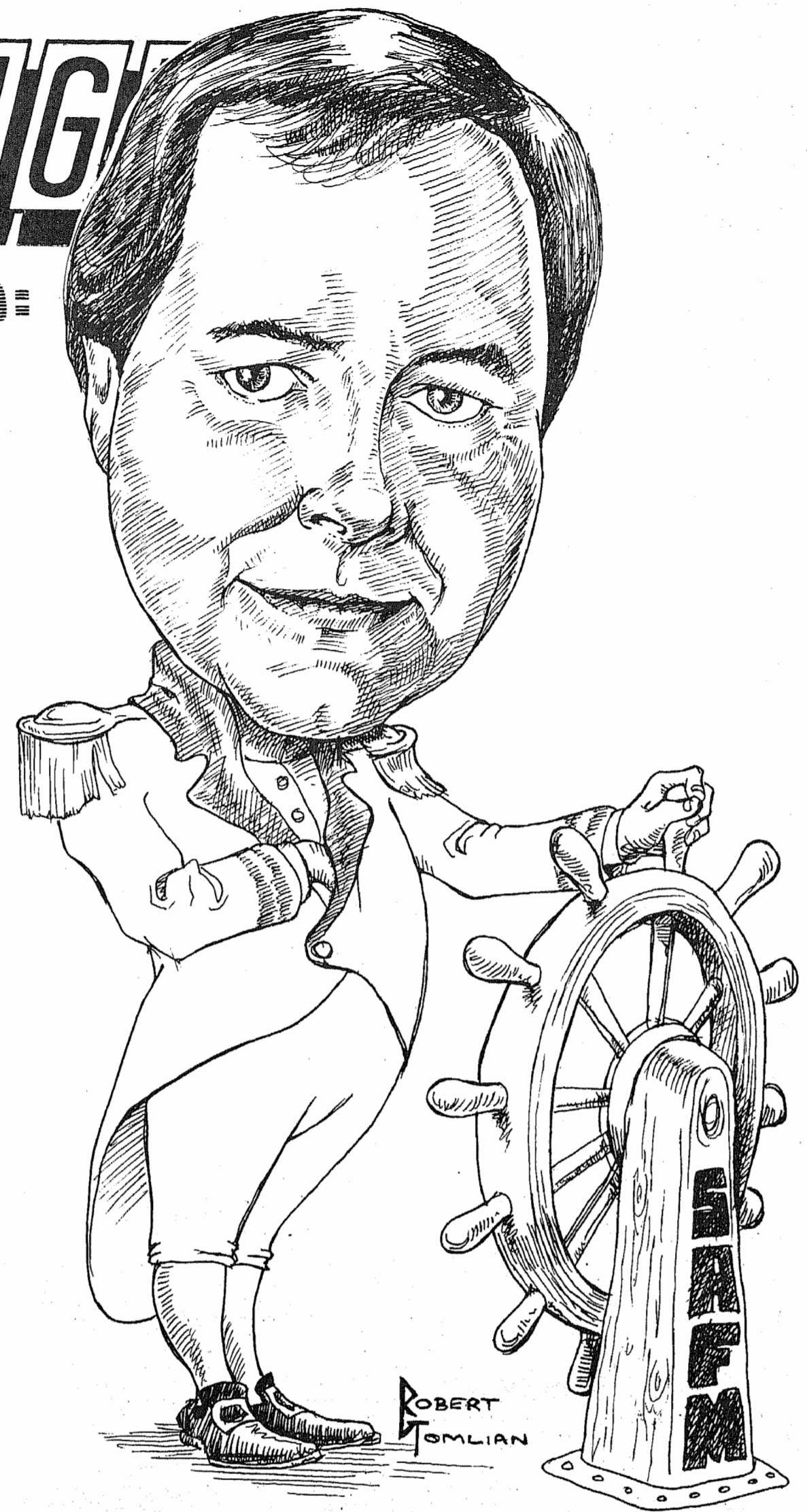
People are prepared to pay a lot of money to own winning radio stations and not prepared to pay very much at all for others. The price difference between the winners and losers has recently become enormous and is widening to tens of millions of dollars.

J: I was under the impression that before you took it over, FOX-FM was a losing station.

P: Yes. Losing is probably too strong a word. It was not fulfilling its potential. In my estimation it was about a 70% performance radio station.

A: And now?

P: Now it's number one in Mel-



bourne. We run it in a very hands on fashion. I and a number of other people here go there every week and we are very personally involved in running the station.

J: Do you find it's important to keep the same mood like for SAFM?

P: It's very important for the way we operate. Let it be said that we are not typical of the way most radio stations operate. Most people buy radio stations in a more passive way, as investments whereas our method is to be totally involved and audience sensitive.

A: How do you get all this feedback from the audience?

P: It is essentially research. I know research sounds like a whole lot of numbers on a page but here it is simply people telling you what they want.

No broadcasting company in Australia does as much research as this one. We play music to people down the telephone, we track their lifestyle habits in the most broad range that seemingly has no real significance to broadcasting. We also consult a lot of people who have involvement with music, bands and

concerts.

But the telephone surveys make up the bulk of the research. Every day of the week we talk to dozens of people.

A: I have heard that you like to keep that a secret?

P: Well we certainly don't promote it. Not because we think the listeners wouldn't appreciate it. Really it is completely to the listeners benefit. We don't tell the participants because it would colour their response.

J: How similar is FOX-FM to SAFM?

P: A lot of the formatic elements are very similar. The way we sweep the music together, long uninterrupted sweeps of music. The same person comes on to say: "T-T-T-Twenty five minutes of non stop stereo...". Musically FOX is different.

A: Where do you pick up gimmicks like that?

P: Yes, they are gimmicks, I suppose. But they're things designed to make it more interesting and exciting. I mean music in the end is by far the most important thing to people

listening to radio. With all our research that is what has always been shown. These things just add some spice to the whole thing.

A: It's been said that you often send key people to America for training?

P: Yes, we do that all the time, in fact Greg Smith, the group program director is over there right now. I've just got off the phone with him in Los Angeles. American broadcasters are in a much more competitive environment, and there they just have to be better, and in most ways they are. In most ways I say. Although it's interesting how much in ideas they now get from us, whereas years ago we just took. Before we stole - now we exchange.

A: From your research, what can you tell us about the stations over there?

P: Well they are much more narrowly targeted. They would take an audience of 18 - 24 year old male, white, headbanger bikies and target that. They would never expect to have Mexicans or Blacks in their audience. Such a station as I have

Hardcore surgical success

PLASTIC SURGERY DISASTERS
Dead Kennedys
Virgin Records
Re-Release

by Alexander Grous

Iconoclastic hardcore from the forerunners of the music: to some the best ever. Lyrically brilliant, and the world mourns their demise. Virgin have re-released this classic album from the DK's, with its illustrious 14 page booklet. This album is to many (ie. me) the best album they ever released, and now it is being re-issued.

Lead singer Jello Biafra was the man who ran for mayor of San Francisco some years ago, using "California Uber Alles" as his theme song: he managed an astonishing third place! "Government Flu" on this album is indicative of the DK's intelligent lyrics, which are 'relevant', and display a contempt for the social milieu they live in. "Terminal

Preppie" is as easily applicable to the spooner-yuppies infesting this Uni or elsewhere, referring to their obsession with the 'cosiness' of life. "Halloween" utilises Klaus' is superb bass playing, slicing frantically at the same pace as 'East Bay Rays' guitar playing-no mean feat. "Riot" and "Bleed For Me" are gems, and in the mould of the compact, axe wielding genre indicative of this band's style. The one track which is different from all of the others is "Moon Over Marin", and is by comparison a melodic, 'commercial' song protesting many of our misuses of nature and each other.

The songs are all short, furious bursts of adrenalin and the talent of this band has led to it being eulogised and vilified by many: if MTV don't touch it... bloody brilliant. "MTV get off, MTV get off the air, now!" (from "MTV Get Off The Air" by the Dead Kennedys).

THE LONESOME JUBILEE

John Cougar Mellancamp
Poly Gram

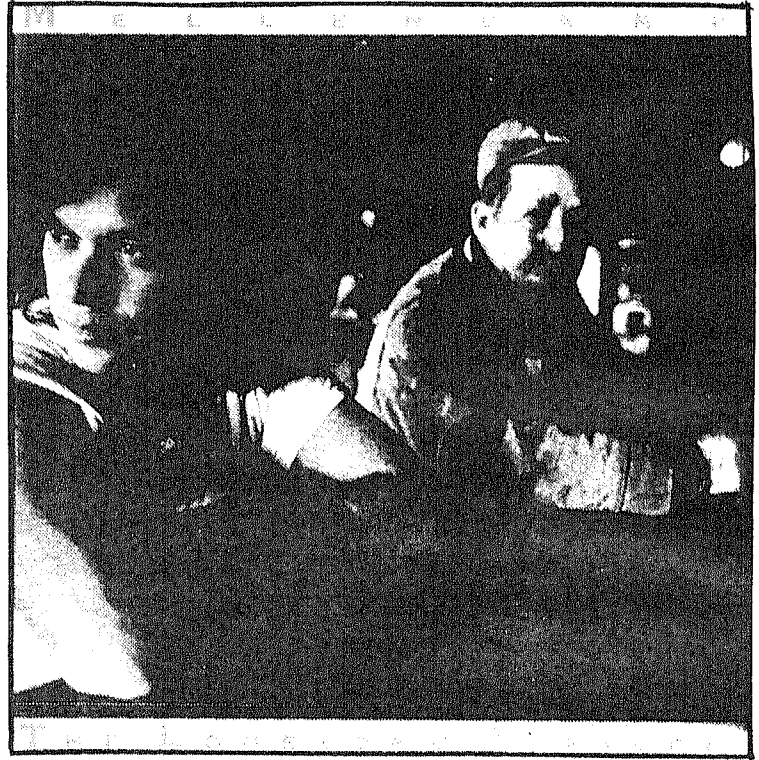
by Mat Gibson

Mellancamp appears to have found his niche in music. His semi-acoustic sound, fleshed out by fiddle, tambourine, vibes, dulcimer, sax, a host of other percussion and wind instruments and a prominent accordion role, combine well with his raw essentialist vocals and take him about as close to his country, folk and generic rock roots as possible whilst maintaining a balanced and well produced quality.

He explores, once again, the present through the past, drawing philosophical generalities from the faded dreams and hard lives of his rural heroes. His failed attempt at intimacy with an Indian girl provides the setting for his thoughts on their treatment in "Hotdogs and Hamburgers" and is indicative of the overall lyrical tone.

His obsession with the lost America of the fifties, his vital youth and the steady change of urban, and particularly rural society, are yet to become weary topics with Mellancamp. Not a notably lucid writer, the lyrical content is more buoyant although less emphatic than on "Uh-Huh" or "Scarecrow". However, any short comings here are easily ignored, such is the quality of the music.

Eye on the Mid-west



Reyne's away clean

JAMES REYNE

James Reyne
EMI/Capitol

by Michelle Grady

This album marks the return of James Reyne and the beginning of his solo career, after the breakup of Australian Crawl at the beginning of 1986.

A demo tape, and a vow to take all the time necessary to 'get it right' musically and managerially, have resulted in the happening management of Roger Davies and a confident, relaxed and (most importantly) fresh debut album.

Sensibly, Reyne has aimed at new ground, yet was determined not to

compromise his particular style for overseas success. Thus the variety of talent, including 2 LA musos, Lee Curreri (of Fame), Olivia and Crawl drummer John Watson.

The distinctive Reyne vocals partner will the strength given to the guitars (6 guitarists, and diversity with lap steel and Hawaii styles). The considerable experience he can now claim carries off the acrobatics in between funk and ballad.

Overall, its solid, middle-road rock, with a couple of attention-getters in the sharp and raunchy "Fall Of Rome" and "Heaven On A Stick". This tuneful hark back to Crawl days has, for this reason, the most immediate popular appeal,

but don't buy the album just for this; you're assured of hearing this track to boiling point all summer on the airways.

The real successes are "Hammerhead", "Always The Way" and "Coin In A Plate" with thoughtful, evocative lyrics, and a casual and assured pace, and depth of mood, in which Reyne's vocals excel. They more than compensate for the rest which simply don't reach the standard and direction set by the freshness and simplicity of the melodic "Burning Wood".

There's only so far you take a partiality for the Reyne vocals, but if this album is any indication of the way he will further develop, I can see myself as one of his solo-career's converted.



The Asiatic musical touch

JUNGLE WAVE

Eleanor
CBS/Epic

by Michelle Grady

The arrival of Eleanor on the fringe of the popular music market is an unexpected and welcome surprise.

Jungle Wave sets itself the task of bringing together rhythms, melodies and harmonies from both ancient non-Western and contemporary Western music.

It is an exotic mix of eastern music and the finer points of Western technology, using acoustic piano and the basics of any band with various traditional Philippine and Southeast Asian bamboo pipes, gongs, mouth harps, nose flutes, chimes, zithers and buzzers.

Its melodies transcend the label of pleasant folk-music with a unique fusion of many styles which provide a fresh and exciting album. None of the eight tracks lack focus or are cluttered by the ambitious inclusion of so many instrumental sources and the veritable army of Westerners,

Japanese and Philippines acknowledged.

The tracks are each expertly produced, and intriguing in their own right, while the overall album progresses smoothly with a strong direction and confident pace. From the smooth reggae of the album's flagship *Bahala Na*, to the disco beat of *I'm Human*, to the laid back 'Sade-esque' mood of *Better Safe Than Sorry*, and ending with the simple acoustic piano instrumental *Hiwaga Sa Loob Ng Perlas*, deftly seals the album on a deserved confident and enthusiastic note.

Philippines is the most pertinent and political in its tribute to the strife torn country, its lyrics moving from resentment at the early explorers' invasion, to encouragement for it to hold on to ideals of unity and freedom.

Having written, produced and sung all of it, and played many of the instruments, Eleanor is a versatile and talented newcomer who has debuted with an offering that will provide the discerning listener with a new, yet accessible and quality sound in mainstream music.

Keep-ing the faith

STRANGE WEATHER

Marianne Faithfull
ISLAND/Festival

by Mat Gibson

I remember someone once described Marianne Faithfull's voice as 'death warmed up'. But then, some people don't like the way Dylan sings. It is true, there is a deep melancholy to her vocal style, with material being chosen accordingly, but the image of Faithfull as a woman wallowing in the morosity of existence is a contemptible one. Were she the poignant queen of blues, defeated and dishelved by



the world, no doubt she would have suicided long ago, or been hardened beyond the limit of emotionalism.

The message conveyed by her album, its lyrics, the soulful music and her saddened and sensuous voice is not a grimoire of desperation but a warning. Do not trust love, nor men for that matter, but never give up on them. Without love we truly are nothing.

Musically "Strange Weather" is a sweeping exposé of her own tastes and talents. She covers many soul and blues masterpieces bringing a

new dimension to each, even tackling Dylan tune "I'll Keep It With Mine", a difficult task by any measure.

Musical performance and arrangement is superlative with the exception of the spiritual "An' Goin' Down To The Well No Mo'" an unaccompanied a capella. The music never encroaches upon her controlled, languid vocals, yet is compellingly listenable at the same time. A cohesive and undemanding collection of songs, nothing short of brilliant.

Pop for the esoteric

by Alexander Grous

Cabaret Voltaire: Heard of them? Yes? No? They have been described as 'multi-sensory circus' music with avant garde, subversive diversity. Making their living and enjoyment from a juxtaposition of synthesisers, TV conversation, short wave radio sounds, etc, etc, they are fast becoming the 'nouvelle sophisticos' of modern music. "Yes, but what have they got to say?", you ask me. Read on, read on....

You are all wondering how this band came together? This is their explanation.

"Well, we first started out as little unknowns back in 1972-73. Myself (Richard Kirk) and Stephen Mallinder use to cut up bits of tape of various noises, and we would make loops out of it. We couldn't play any instruments you see, and we were following Brian Enos philosophy that anyone could be a musician (laughing). Slowly we progressed to utilising synthesisers, and a guitar now and then. I pretty well handle that aspect of it, whereas Stephen does the singing. This messing around with tapes and so on finally led us to sign with Rough Trade, just after we played live for the first couple of times."

"Punk was just starting to sweep the nation in the mid seventies, but we didn't really get caught up in it, seeing that for ourselves there were more opportunities in what we were already doing. We were electronic music enthusiasts from the start, there's no doubt about that."

One wonders what such a band lists as its influences. Richard answers this for us all.

"Well, we were pretty keen on Velvet Underground, and that had an influence upon our work. Also, Motown music and black artists predominated in our 'listening to' music, as did the German band Can, and Czuyak."

Beginning to make headway after their first single with Rough Trade in 1978, "Nag Nag Nag", I asked Richard why they bought their own recording studio, as opposed to buying time from an established studio.

"To us, our lives evolve a lot more than other bands, around studio techniques. To be able to have your own 'place' where you know that no one is going to be pressuring you to leave or 'hurry up', is a wonderful feeling! The studio to us has always been the main compositional tool, and that's the way we've written music. We started with a two track, worked our way to a four track, then an eight track, a sixteen track, and now we're twenty four. Our studio was named Western Works, and is very important for us. Since we had not other commitment to spend our money on, the studio became our first priority."

With such an experimental band, the input side of the 'songwriting' could pose a problem. Interestingly enough, Richard has problems keeping up to date with the ideas that are constantly besieging him.

"The way that songs or whatever, are made, is that I will be working upon some rhythm, or tune, and Mall (Stephen Mallinder) will come along and take away a cassette of what I have done. He will then begin to write lyrics around what I have written. We don't live in the same city, so maybe its a good way to work. Later I'll take the work further, and refine it etc, and hopefully we come up with a finished product. Maybe without even seeing each other!"

On the question of performing live, my first thought was that this would be pretty difficult with a band that is so heavily studio based. As we all know if subjected to a Machinations live performance, many, many things in the studio just can-

not be done on stage live! How did Cabaret Voltaire overcome this?

"Oh boy! (laughing). You have to cheat and use a tape recorder I'm afraid." Much technology and pre-programming goes into a concert. It's pretty intense and draining, and we need a couple of days to calm down afterwards. It's not impossible, and anybody who has seen our show can tell you. We've played most of the world actually, but Australia is not one of those places. If we come down in the near future, which we hope to, the people can judge for themselves."

Cabaret Voltaire are as well known for their 'esoteric' film clips and visual Dadaism, as for their music. Richard told me that the aesthetic element of their artform was of paramount importance in fully understanding their work.

"To us the visual side of things is very relevant. I mean, why do filmmakers produce some of the amazing graphics they do? Well, we're really not much different, in that we concentrate on our music also: A visual and aural juxtaposition. Our music now has changed to more dance orientated, as opposed to avant garde, but our clips are still montage style works, directed lately by Peter Care. He's really a master of imagery, shooting the latest clip for "Don't Argue" in and around the Nevada Desert and Las Vegas."

"He suggested the roundabout area, and we sort of pushed it along the Vegas and spectacular Nevada plains. It's also good relationship with Peter, for he allows you lots of freedom and breathing space to do what you like. It's very much a joint venture. No one has to be boss!"

"Don't Argue" is our latest single, and is suggestive of our present work. The song is not indicative of any ideology, I mean it could be about AIDS, politics, it's really quite



open. We have always avoided combining political ideologies with our music, and although individually we may be politically motivated, we tend to shy away from that in our songs. We are not about to inflict that upon anyone else, no way!"

Inspiration to write for Richard is quite strange, and takes a different road to the usual channels that we find writers travelling in the search for the illusive 'song'.

"My inspiration comes out of technology. Short and precise. I don't roam the streets looking for words, or music, etc. I get a new piece of technology, and I begin playing around with it. It could be a computer, a new keyboard or whatever. Songs seem to emerge from that. It sort of feeds back on itself; technology brings more creativity, which is thrust upon more technology etc, etc. It's a cycle. Our 'toys' help us to write, and we buy more toys; quite a lot of fun really. Expensive. But fun."

Does this particular band see itself traversing the same road as other bands from Sheffield - their hometown - like Human League, Heaven 17 and Joy Division have traversed?

"We are quite happy with the success we are getting, and our album

Code is, we feel, a good group effort from all involved. Maybe we will become as well known as the other bands, and we of course hope that many people will get to hear us. It's a new direction for us, and one we are pleased with. Not so I'm afraid for the BBC, who banned our film clip for "Don't Argue". Don't ask me why, there was really nothing in it that could be that offensive. They cited sex and violence as being the principal reason, but if you know the BBC, even saying those words will get you banned from TV."

When I reassured Richard that nudity, sex and violence were at the forefront of Australian TV, it took some time to quell his hysterical laughter. If those of you who are sceptical to my claim, just watch late night TV, or those who can remember The Box and the 'classic' No. 96, what can I say? Richard has the last words.

"Interesting, very interesting..." laughed Richard. "What about the music channels?" He asked. I assured him that even these exist 'down here' and that after 8.00 pm or whenever, we would be seeing his clip.

Give it a listen, a look, and you might just like it.

Smith: a cure for pop

By Andrew Marshall

The Cure remain one of the most unique and prolific groups that England has produced. There is a certain amount of artistic honesty in the work of lead singer and frontman Robert Smith which ensures that The Cure can never be accepted as a mainstream group.

The current album "Kiss Kiss Kiss" is an album that reflects that integrity. It is an album that adds to the rich back catalogue, from the stark brilliance of "Seventeen Seconds" to the lush, atmospheric pieces included on "Faith" and "Pornography", and serves to bring together ideas and direction traced in those previous works. This feeling of consolidation could only have been fuelled by last year's release, "Standing On A Beach", the group's first compilation.

"Mad Bob" Smith saw the album as a creative release, "I think 'In Between Days' and 'Close To Me' and it's a long time. It's like two years and a lot of things are stored up inside me... I've just got into the habit of writing all the time."

Robert Smith is highly regarded by not only appreciative members of the public, but other musicians as well. Nick Seymour (bass player of Crowded House) recently revealed to *On Dit* that the musician he would most like to work with is the aforementioned "Bob".

The new album opens with a brutal track guaranteed to send radio programmers scurrying for cover. "The Kiss" was for Smith the only song worthy of kicking the album into gear.

"It's got such pretty songs on it and it's generally so nice to listen to I though it would be good that you have to get through 6 1/2 minutes of bitterness before you actually start to enjoy it... whatever we put at the head of the album you're going to get the wrong idea of what the record's about really."

Songs such as "The Kiss" demonstrate The Cure's reluctance to conform to audience demands. So how does the band measure success?

"I compare us to people that I like; our contemporaries that I admire. I think, 'Are we as good as that?' I never think, 'Oh, grief, we're not in the top ten', because I look at the top ten and I think I'd seriously rather hang myself than be there if I had to be like the people who are in the top ten. It's a different way of gauging what we do. I'm aware of us being successful and it would have to please you, I would be lying shamefacedly if I said it didn't because it means we're doing something that's being heard by more people. But I still feel I'd rather The Cure did something and it was liked for reasons that I like. I think we will always [be slightly out of the mainstream], even if we sold 10 million records I still don't think we'd be accepted as a mainstream group."

Even so, the band has started to sell a few platters of late. This was absurdly highlighted when some American-Arab groups 'discovered' the band's 1979 Camus influenced song, "Killing An Arab" last year and subsequently tried to get it banned. With popularity comes responsibility, it's something that Robert has had to come to terms

with. "It's difficult when you know that everything you're doing is going to be reported on and photographed. I can't throw up in a club anymore like I used to without worrying about the consequences. I would imagine a lot of people would like us because we do what we want and we are normal. I don't really need to worry about

setting an example because I set an example myself. I hate myself if I do something. I'll think the next day, 'Why on earth did I say that, why did I do that?' Over the course of the years I've got used to thinking probably more than other people do about what I'm going to do; if it's going to affect anyone else. I never bother if it isn't. At the same time I don't feel responsible in the way of thinking, 'Hey kids, this is your Uncle Robert saying don't do this'".

Songs from the album such as "The Snake Pit" and "The Perfect Girl" seem to be written for a specific person or situation as opposed to a general feeling. They are songs which provide an insight to Mr Smith's writing style.

"I always have specifics in mind, even when I'm writing very general mood songs, I always know exactly what I want - I mean it would be impossible otherwise to write a song - well it wouldn't be impossible but it would be very weak, I think, to just sit down and put together a bunch of words just for the sake of it, it would be awful. I always know who I'm writing about, I'm the only person that knows - I would never tell because it would take away some of the mystery of the song, I think it could mean a lot of trouble."

Indeed, artists as a whole exhibit a characteristic reluctance to give a single definitive "definition" to their works. It can, in a way, defeat the purpose of creating a piece that the reader/listener/viewer can interpret in such a way that it becomes meaningful to them.

"Kiss Kiss Kiss" is an album that is rich both musically and lyrically, it has a consistency that is not often found on double albums, a consistency that is testimony to the unique writing ability of Robert Smith.



SCRATCHES

"Sentimental Hygiene"

Warren Zevon 7" and 12" Virgin.

This is probably another brave marketing scheme by Virgin. To include on one 12" the first single a remix of the second "Leave My Monkey Alone" and one of this excellent album's finest moments "The Factory" would be considered by many companies a profit cutting exercise. Probably the best value 1/12" available. Zevon at his best.

"Seattle" - Public Image Ltd. (7", 12") Virgin

Spit flying off the turntable, Johnny Rotten delivers his most powerful and melodic effort to date. As per normal "Seattle" features his peculiar snarling vocal delivery but unusually for him also a monster chorus. Punk's not dead... Oi!!!

G.W.

"Die Yuppie Die", Painters and Dockers (White)

As a rule of thumb the *Dockers* try to be as loud and offensive as possible, but "Die Yuppie Die" really only rates as mildly repulsive. "Nudeschool" has an edge over the second single lyrically and musically, and in terms of recording quality ("Yuppie" is extremely murky). A nice sentiment that lost a little in translation to vinyl.

AM

"Funky Nassau" - Black Britain (7", 12") Virgin

Combining several musical styles including rap, dance and pop, "Funky Nassau" is a catchy little ditty by new English group, *Black Britain*. In one ear and out the other but its progress through the skull is quite pleasant.

G.W.

"Angel" Fra Lippo Lippi 7" Virgin

We receive very little Scandinavian music. Unfortunately the majority is of a poor quality, *A-ha* included. *Fra Lippo Lippi* are sadly no exception. "Angel" is very seventies. It's just too melodic and smooth. "Everytime I See You", on the B-side is considerably better. They show throughout a misplaced talent.

"As Tears Go By"

Marianne Faithfull 7" and 12" Island/Festival.

Taken from her brilliant new album "Strange Weather", it is an appropriate song to begin her first album in four years, being also the first song she ever recorded. A moving Richards/Jagger ballad. The b-side importantly contains "Trouble In Mind" and the 12" additionally "The Hawk", neither of which appear on the album, despite their comparative quality. If "Strange Weather" is in your collection, then the 12" should also be there.

"Magic What She Do", Dave Dobbyn (Mushroom)

To cash in on the well deserved success of Dave earlier in the year, Mushroom (his old company) have re-released the 1985 *DD Smash* single (lifted from the "Optimist" album) in a limited edition cover. "Magic What She Do" has that breezy, calypso feel that made "Slice of Heaven" No. 1 in Australia and N.Z. Vocals are a touch sssssssibilant, but that's the fault of the engineer, and couldn't detract from the delightfully optimistic (pardon the pun) sound of this strong pop song.

Keep your eyes and ears open for the new album "loyal", and plenty of fresh material from the dynamic *Dave Dobbyn*.

AM

"Do To You", 7" and 12", Machinations (White)

Carried by the synth-bass, "Do To You" establishes a powerful groove but ends up sounding a little too close to *Madonna* for my taste - they even imported a female vocalist to go "C'mon, let's groove" along with a few other breathy vocal parts. Since "Big Music" the band seem to have become disturbingly pre-occupied with sounding commercial at the expense of all the *Machinations* and mannerisms that made "Pressure Sway" and "Average Inadequacy" so distinctive. If you like it buy the 12".

AM

The order of things past

SUBSTANCE 1987
New Order
CBS

by Andrew England

It is quite common for a band to put out a "greatest hits" collection. But it is not often that you find a band putting out a collection of 12 inch singles on album. New Order's "Substance 1987" is one such offering. It includes twelve 12 inch singles on double album for \$17.99.

This collection tells the story of New Order, showing their slightly

varying style over the past seven years. All the singles are there, right from "Ceremony" up to the latest, "True Faith".

More than this, the compilation is a chronology of technological change, showing the steadily improving techniques as they have been developed this decade. And that is one of the unique aspects of New Order. They have embraced technology and have managed to combine the world of synthesisers and drum machines with the harshness of guitars. But this is not just a half measure. They use the techniques traditional in electro-pop circles and have linked that

with their own style of rock and roll. Consequently, we have arpeggiated bass lines blended with harsh guitar tunes and the like. The result is a full on gutsy sound which gives New Order their own unique style.

The fact that what we have here are 12 inch singles is no slur, it is a bonus. These are not just 'disco mixes'. They provide different sequences and a chance to hear the various arrangements in a new light. For anyone who has just recently become a New Order fan, this double album will allow you to catch up on what you've missed. But for anyone, "Substance 1987" is a worthwhile investment.

Locked in the disco

E.S.P.
The Bee Gees
WEA

by Richard Wilson

THE BEE GEES ARE BACK! I thought that would grab your attention. Clear your turntables and crank up your speakers. After six long years ESP, the 25th album from the Brothers Gibb has hit our record stores. Being lucky enough to have received a free copy to review, I am pleased to be able to encourage all lovers of gloppy homogenised, harmonized pop to rush out and buy this immediately.

NEW LOCATIONS
Wayne Gillespie
CBS

by Andrew Marshall

Wayne Gillespie's single, "Losing One" was one of the more interesting tracks to find its way on to my turntable this year. A strong but relaxed performance by Gillespie and an extremely tight backing track aroused enthusiasm and raised expectations. You could, then, appreciate my disappoint-

ment on listening to an album or second rate MOR. Exceptionally weak production by Trevor Lucas has left Gillespie sounding like a crooning amateur

sickeningly harmonic "ahh, ah-ahh" comes flowing out the speakers. The single "You Win Again" is undoubtedly the highlight of it all. What they try to do actually comes off on this track.

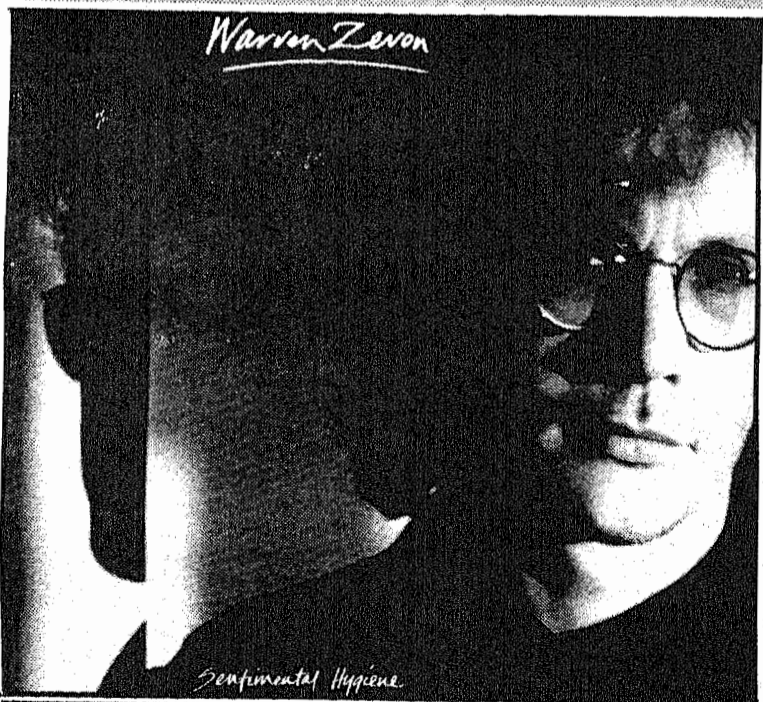
Of the other songs, "Giving Up The Ghost" and "This Is Your Life" threaten to interest, while "The Longest Night" is a perfect pop ballad from guys who write shallow pop songs better than anyone else around.

What's the next trend for them to follow? The Bee Gees doing a rap album, perhaps? I await with baited breath.

Well, ummm....

obsessed with winning the Eurovision song contest.

Perhaps Mr Gillespie could retire gracefully with one of those 'singing machines' so popular in Japan.



SENTIMENTAL HYGIENE

Warren Zevon
Virgin

by Mat Gibson

Warren Zevon emerged from the soporific, pre-punk mid seventies, a howling energetic originator of his own angst rock genre. Although he had released an album in '69 on an obscure label, it was with Geffen's Asylum label that he first came to public attention.

Jackson Browne, musical mentor and close friend, produced his first, self titled album. Fueled by talented musical associates of the calibre of

moderate success, but it was not until "Excitable Boy" of '78 that Zevon became a major hit. "The Envoy".

Despite the effort he put into writing and production, it sold virtually no copies. The poor arrangements and lyrical quality no doubt accounted for much of this bad reaction. It also meant the end for his contract with Asylum.

"Sentimental Hygiene" is everything "The Envoy" should have been. Beginning with the title track and Neil Young's burning lead guitar, we are given a selection of full-bodied and adventurous material. Dylan's wailing harmonica accompanies the driving and enthusiastic blue collar anthem "The Factory", David Lindley's bowed saz add the perfect pseudo oriental touch to "Bad Karma", whilst on "Leave My Monkey Alone", Zevon teams with George Clinton, the man who told the music industry to funk off, for the only synthesizer based piece on the album.

Zevon's own contemplative piano comes to the fore on his two love songs, "Heartache" and the very moving "Reconsider Me". With the exception of his ballads and "Monkey", his lyrics are a mix of cynicism and sarcasm, usually aimed at himself.

The great tragedy of his earlier career was that he attracted more attention for his assumed lifestyle of drunken brawls and associated debaucheries than he did for his music.

This is a spirited and forceful album very worthy of attention.

Graduating to a fine career

THE GRADUATE SINGERS
AND TREVELYAN DUO
Elder Hall

by Nigel Thomson

The Graduate Singers consisted solely of 'Romantic' music from such luminaries as Bruckner, Verdi, Wolf and Schubert. The idea of selecting music from one epoch was a dangerous one - it can occasionally bore the audience.

Despite this, the Graduate Singers performed admirably. The choir was well directed by Hilary Weiland, who was giving only her second performance with them. The balance and dynamic contrast within the various works was quite nice from such a potentially unwieldy number of voices.

The Bruckner collection at the beginning of the program was well sung. The solo entries from the men were, at times, a bit wobbly - always a problem with Bruckner's a capella works. The choir's versatility was shown by the Liszt 'Ave Maria

Stella' (4 part male chorus) and Schubert's 'Psalm 23' (4 part female chorus). The Psalm had touches of delightful sound blending and subtlety. The men's voices in the Liszt, however, weren't quite as well balanced. The choir may have to weed-out that rogue Tenor.

The Trevelyan Duo presented Elgar's Violin Sonata in E minor - a charming work passionately played by William Hennessy and Merryn Brose. Their fine playing was a relieving contrast in the program. Hennessy, in a hectic weekend, went on to lead the Adelaide Chamber Orchestra the next day.

The second half was dominated by Wolf's Six Sacred Songs and Brahms's Gypsy Song selections. Overall the concert was wonderful for people who appreciated good choir singing, although the length of the concert may have been prohibitive to the uninitiated listener. The Graduate Singers' next concert will be Christmas music held in St. Francis Xavier's Cathedral, December 5.

Great Jazz

RICHIE COLE
Richmond Hotel
September 19

by Jeremy Phillips

Opening the gig with a comment to the packed venue that "jazz is alive and well", Richie Cole however produced a performance which was from the beginning more of a Vaudeville show. A pity too because Cole (voted no. 2 alto player in the States in 1985) could really play his brains out.

Belying his supremely unsophisticated appearance, in baggy off-white pants, Hawaiian shirt and borrowed Akubra hat, he opened the first set with a bop number played fast and fierce, at a level of intensity which was riveting. Playing notes theoretically impossible on the alto sax, and bending notes to fit wherever he wanted, Cole proved that he was a master of the instrument in the vigorous bebop tradition of Charlie Parker.

However, after several poor attempts at scat singing, some awful ritzy numbers, including "Waltzing Matilda", some weak clowning with an inflatable saxophone, and (almost unbelievably) "Somewhere over the rainbow" played by "a friend from another galaxy" (Cole in a rubber ET mask), one wondered if he was just trying to keep a 'hick' Australian audience amused.

Another number dubbed the "Crocodile Dundee Blues", which included more singing and an audience sing-along, reinforced this suspicion.

It was disappointing that Cole felt all his hamming to be necessary as the film of his playing was only spoiled by his clumsy showmanship. In pieces like "Laura" he displayed a musical facility and sensitivity which needed no burlesque additions to make the music satisfying and entertaining.

The support he received from local musicians Ted Nettleback, piano, and Laurie Kennedy on drums, beefed up by exciting Melbourne bassist Geoff Kluge, was marvellous. Though a little tentative to begin with, by the third set they were booming. I haven't heard Nettleback play this well for quite a while, and Kennedy's drumming was both agile and powerful. With the impromptu addition in the last few numbers of local tenor-man Shmoe and a talented young alto player, the performance reached a tremendous peak. Cole quit his clowning, and the whole group produced wonderful, exciting jazz music.

The overall impression of Cole's performance that I was left with, though, was of a seemingly endless series of party tricks. But in between the gimmicks there was some thrilling music.



Oils kick up some dust

MIDNIGHT OIL
Apollo Stadium
October 6 and 7

by Danny De Maria

No extent of injury and illness could stop Midnight Oil from shaking the frame of the Apollo on the Tuesday and Wednesday of their Adelaide visit.

Swingers' bass player "Bones" Hillman filled in brilliantly for the ill-stricken Peter Gifford whilst lead singer Peter Garrett limped around on a sore leg (perhaps from jumping off stage scaffolding - a familiar sight of the '85 concert). Not that the injury halted his dancing exploits, he merely adapted a style to suit.

The support acts were enjoyable. New Zealand's Shona Laing proved a satisfying hors d'oeuvre. Together with a fellow guitarist, Shona gave a short set of tracks off her new album, the sole two guitars paving the way for the heavy bass and drums that were to follow. Then came the entry of the entree act, Broome-based Scrap Metal whose excellent performance opened with Reggae and culminated with Rock.

But at 9.15, as the lights dimmed and the audience screamed, we knew our main course was about to be served up. To my surprise, but not disappointment the Oils opened with their least-recent song of the

night, "Gunbail Highway" and from there continued with tracks off their last four albums. "Diesel and Dust" featured heavily, naturally, with all songs bar one, "Arctic World", being performed. I found the brass supplement on "Beds Are Burning", as well as other songs of the night, as refined and refreshing.

Tracks were supplemented visually as well as acoustically. During a slow-down-and-catch-a-breath session, concert-goers watched Garrett kneel by an alluring, spotlight-induced "campfire" during the haunting "Whoah". From the four songs on the "Species Deceases" mini-album came "Hercules" and "Blossom and Blood" with another three coming off "Red Sails In The Sunset" those being "Best Of Both Worlds" (my god, Rob Hirst really does drum live as fast as he did in the film clip), "Kosciusko", and "Jimmy Sharman's Boxers" (the first of the three encore songs). "When The Generals Talk" was not performed which was a personal relief as it has suffered from a common affliction of commercial over-playitis. The 5 year old but still popular "10.9.8..." tracks were not forgotten (what's an Oils concert without them).

It was during the extended version of "Power And The Passion" that I experienced for the first time a corrugated iron rainwater tank being used on stage - by none other than

Rob Hirst (as if he couldn't make anymore noise). Hirst is a joy to watch live because of his obvious love for his job. There is no one who as a bigger grin on their face than this bloke, his enthusiasm is reflected in his sound (and lyrics).

Unfortunately, the keyboard parts of "U.S. Forces" were substituted with a guitar which didn't really accomplish the desired result (which I suspect may have been due to the keyboard malfunction earlier in the show). I was glad to hear my Matric theme song "Only The Strong" once again and, to finish the show with a traditional explosion of drumsticks - "Read About It".

But the highlight of the night was the song I had especially come to hear and would not return home satisfied without hearing it. And just when I thought that the last drop of sweat would fall from Garrett's glistening skull or that Hirst's stress-fractured drumsticks would beat no more, Peter Garrett panted into his microphone, "This is for all of you that have exams, the jobseekers, et cetera," and I knew why I had come to see Australia's most high-energy group live and I stood in awe as they pumped out the penultimate song of the night, "Sometimes";

"Sometimes you're beaten to the call
Sometimes you're taken to the wall
But you don't give in..."



CHRIS REA
Festival Theatre
September 28

by Mark March

By all normal standards, Chris Rea should not have happened. Being born into the depressed industrial wasteland of Middlesbrough, Scotland, was bad enough, but being one of eight children, and the one who, at 18, was delegated to become the bouncer for his father's cafe, only compounded the problem. (It was only after two broken noses that he fully appreciated the wisdom of weight training.)

His musical initiation was modest - he bought his first guitar in 1974, aged 21, after hearing a Joe Walsh record. In 1976, a year after being voted Melody Maker's 'Best Newcomer' and only two after having learnt his first chord, he was, like just about everybody else, suddenly swamped by punk. Anyone softer than AC/DC found themselves on the musical fringe, as the safety-pinned ones hijacked the youth movement and gave it a prolonged, steel-capped kick in the cobbles.

Having established himself (unbelievably rapidly) as perhaps the

definitive MOR musical rock songwriter in the UK, Chris Rea now had to content himself with releasing "devotee" albums at regular intervals and touring Britain to support them, and wait for his second wind.

It came in 1983, when "I Can Hear Your Heartbeat" made the Top 20 across Europe, and the album *Watersign* sold over half a million copies. Encouraged by this, he toured Europe for the first time, and made such an impact that he has since been back three times in as many years.

In 1985, he toured with Eric Clapton, joined the Willie & the Poor Boys project band (singing lead on "Baby Please Don't Go"), and released *Shamrock Diaries*, which went gold in Holland and Belgium, and platinum in Germany. The single "Stainsby Girls", gained Rea his first decent exposure in Oz, although it was not until the '86 album, *On the Beach*, and the single "It's All Gone", that he made his name here. *On the Beach* stayed in the Top 5 for several months in Perth, and thus it was that Chris Rea was finally lured to Australia, rehearsing for two weeks in that city

before beginning the tour proper. Chris Rea played Adelaide last week, which means, alas, that you have missed one of the best concerts this town has seen for some years. He is the finest exponent of melody rock in music today, and his concert only strengthened that belief.

Forget the anonymous, sanitised West Coast nancy boys who churn out electro-techno-wanko aural chewing gum: this was the real thing. Rea balanced his sweet, irresistible ballads such as "Windy Town" and "September Blue" (both of which were from the new album, *Dancing With Strangers*) with the classy, shiver-up-the-spine guitar numbers, like "Stainsby Girls", "Joys of Christmas", "Let's Dance" (which we did, in the aisles-tricky, at the Festival Theatre) and "I Don't Know What It Is, But I Love It".

He is a master axeman, painting a guitar outline which is filled by his lyrics. And just to prove that he is not the only gifted muso, he re-jigged the arrangements to show off Eoghan O'Neill's bass playing on "Auf Immer Und Ewig", Dave Kemp's sax on "Joys of Christmas" and a quite exquisite piano solo by

Kevin Leach on "I Can Hear Your Heartbeat"; Talented mob.

Clearly, the tour with Clapton has sharpened Rea's sound. Often his slide guitar and that gorgeously gravelly voice sounded like the product of a liaison between Mr. C. and Mark Knopfler, but that is not meant to imply unoriginality in any way. Far from it - disgruntled music fans turn to Our Chris as an oasis in a desert of bland, familiar or harsh alleged 'music'.

The last thing that Chris Rea said after the second encore was "Coming back soon". With Michael Jackson just around the corner, hope and pray that he keeps his promise.

DANCING WITH STRANGERS
Chris Rea
Poly Gram

by Mat Gibson

The mediocrity of popular music in these tunes makes the advent of "Dancing With Strangers" an even more desirable event. The album lacks a disappointing composition. To his established listeners, a new release is always a welcome occurrence, moreso when it is of such a

high calibre.

The mellow frustration and controlled languidity of his scintillating blue guitar work paces his earthy luxurious vocals and between them they discourse on all manner of topics. It's like eavesdropping on the conversation of two people in the furthest corner of a pub.

From a mixed racial background, Rea was brought up in Middlesbrough and the hard working life of his youth in a family of 10 was the basis for his down-to-earth life-orientated songwriting.

He has since found great success in Europe and performed with many of the works acknowledged guitar masters. The influence of his own long time guitar idols, Ry Cooder and Joe Walsh, are inescapable, but he has brought a very mature and, I suppose one would have to say, laid back approach to his work, particularly on slide guitar.

The burgeoning success he achieved with "Shamrock Diaries" and "On The Beach" in Australia will be fortified by "Dancing With Strangers". Be sure not to miss Rea, who plays live in Adelaide on Monday 28th of September.

described exists; KNAC in Los Angeles. They have about 1.7% of the market, but over there 1.7% is enough to survive. All the little market segments you could possibly contemplate are provided for. In some segments, like 20-30 year old working women with office jobs in service industries, the market from an advertising point of view is much more lucrative as there is a wider range of products you can sell to this audience. So there might be four stations competing in that same market all in the same area.

J: SAFM was, when it first started out, an easy listening format, wasn't it?

P: Well I wouldn't call it easy listening, certainly it was different. It was, however, still in the rock genre, but it wasn't tough.

J: But it was different from what it is now.

P: It certainly was different from what it is now. But that stems from people telling us what they want. We wouldn't have anywhere near the number of listeners if we hadn't evolved according to the messages the audience were giving us.

There are still people, of course, and I strike them quite often, who say: "Gee, I wish you were still how you used to be when you were just starting out," and that's fine but there are many, many more who just wouldn't be bothered with us now.

A: What do you do from day to day. Give me an account of a day in the life of Paul Thompson.

P: O.K.... Well today has been a day devoted a little more to FOX than to SAFM. I was at FOX yesterday, and I've been on the phone to them today. We had a little problem there related to the breakfast program, which is not quite right: We have a ZOO type of thing, call the morning CREW. They've been providing too much talk and not enough music, really....

A: Too much dribble...

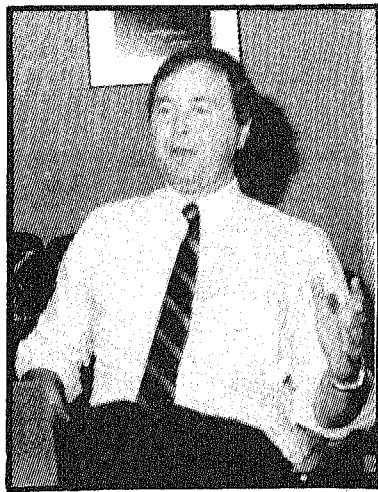


P: Yeah. Normally this is not my primary function, but as Greg is in America, I talked to the breakfast announcer at FOX, the program director at FOX and the news director at FOX.

A: Are they on the other end of the phone thinking, "It's a blast from the boss. The big boys from Adelaide are coming down heavy on us."

P: I don't think so. It's not a blasting environment.

A: But surely they know that broadcasting is a very competitive environ-



ment and if they can't modify their announcing style to suit you, they're out.

P: We never say: "If you don't do this or if you don't do that you're out. I believe people are intelligent and can make their own judgements about these things.

Why I rang up today was to explain the subtleties, the nuances of why it wasn't exactly right, giving specific examples of words that were said that needn't have been said, or could have been said in a more



effective way. It is more of an educational role that I played, certainly not a heavy handed dictatorial role.

I've been involved with discussions about Skyshow. We are changing the venue because Elder Park is too small for the huge crowds. One that is seriously being looked at is Bonython Park, down near Coca Cola. Today's meeting was to firm up our position prior to meeting with delegates from the police, the city council and the STA.

J: What idea was Skyshow originally?

P: That was our idea. One of the things that came out of a meeting in this room. But again sparked by an American idea, where we had seen fireworks synchronised to music. We brought some Americans over the first time to do it for us and it got quite expensive, but they showed us how to run it and we have been doing it ourselves ever since. Unfortunately, we sold the concept to another Melbourne radio station before we knew our plans with FOX-FM so now we can't have a Skyshow in Melbourne under our name.

J: How did the idea of a TV simulcast rock show eventuate? You yourself have said that you are a radio man and wouldn't have a bar of television so to speak. Was it a necessity?

P: That's a good question. No it wasn't a necessity at all. Initially Simulrock was done out of a studio here at SAFM and, whilst I'm not a great lover of TV, we decided it

would maybe have some influence on the way television was heading. In the end it is none of my business how they run their TV station (laughs) but, yes, it is so formal, structured and impersonal that I would like to see it change.

A: How do you get on with Television directors generally?

P: Well, we don't exactly share the same values.... I mean there's no hostility but there is a difference of emphasis.

J: What influence has SAFM had on other radio stations interstate, Sydney, for instance?

P: SAFM has had quite a big influence on Sydney radio stations particularly in their research policies.

J: Do you see any reason why an SAFM type format may not work in Perth or Sydney?

P: No, I don't see any reason. I mean we obviously adjust and adapt. For instance, we didn't just pick up SAFM, stick it into Melbourne and call it FOX. By the day we signed the contract we already had a profile of the city and had adjusted to the local culture.

A: What changes to SAFM will you have to make if 2JJJ gets networked here from Sydney.

P: At this time it still seems a little while off and we haven't really given it a lot of thought.

It does however seem to be a threat to Adelaide rock culture in that it may induce a lot of local talent to go to Sydney directly where they have a good chance of national exposure.

It is rather a shame to see local politicians praising the proposal.

The thing that disappointed me was that, here is an Adelaide company, owned by a wide spread of Adelaide people (not just big companies) which is endeavouring to set up the first ever Adelaide owned Adelaide controlled media company and local politicians are actually coming out with pronouncements which are against us and in favour of the Sydney monopoly. I find that hard to understand. Here is the first broadcasting company to stand up and say: "We can take on the rest of Australia and win" (and we're going to do that) - A little local help wouldn't go astray.



uation of standards is no longer regarded as a problem. Continuous assessment is increasingly taking the place of end-of-year exams in CAEs and universities.

"CAEs and universities are drawing closer in many ways," says Biggs. "CAEs are trying to close the gap by using university terminology like 'deans' and 'faculties', but the social atmosphere is very different."

If CAEs are already functioning as de facto universities, with post-graduate degrees and some excellent research, despite lack of government funding, why shouldn't they be called universities?

Vice-chancellors of the "Ivy League" universities are strongly against it. "Simply to rename a CAE a university, unless it has all the facilities and research funding, means it won't compare very happily," says Professor Michael Taylor, vice-chancellor of Sydney University.

"CAEs can and do compete in the same way as universities do for funding. There's nothing to stop them.

"Old universities like Sydney offer something a bit special. It's to do with the architecture and ... modesty forbids me to say what else."

Professor Caro, vice-chancellor of Melbourne University, says: "CAEs were set up to do a different job. They're purely teaching organisations. Sometimes CAEs can be amalgamated with universities. I was at the University of Tasmania when it amalgamated. The university accepted it fairly well, but I don't think the college was too delighted at losing its autonomy."

Last year, the Western Australian Institute of Technology defied the Australian Vice-Chancellors' Committee and elevated itself to the Curtin University of Technology. The (former) Director, Dr. Don Watts, was accused of using "bully boy" tactics. Watts would like to set up a deregulated system under which each university and college pursued its own academic goals in response to market forces.

James Cook University in Townsville, Wollongong University in

NSW and the University of Tasmania are all successful examples of colleges amalgamating with universities.

Australia's first private university, the \$150 million Bond University of Applied Technology, is due to open on Queensland's Gold Coast in 1989. It proposes eventually to offer places to 10,000 fee-paying students, many of them Japanese.

The NSW Institute of Technology, which has 10,000 students and 900 staff, has the backing of the NSW Government to become a university of technology.

"We expect it will happen next year," says the institute's vice-president, Dr. Peter Parr. "We have no intention of changing our emphasis or direction, but we hope it will clarify our purpose in the public mind."

Joe Hallein, an education lecturer at the Gippsland Institute of Technology, says that funding is the only difference between universities and CAEs. Hallein, a Canadian who has taught in the United States, says: "There each state can set up whatever they want. They are funded privately as well as by the state and municipality."

Earlier this year, the Australian Vice-Chancellors Committee (AVCC) showed that it was strongly against equality for universities and CAEs. It called for the Commonwealth Tertiary Education Commission (CTEC) to oppose any move by CAEs to begin high-level research.

The AVCC submission said: "Effective research requires a concentration of resources in a limited number of institutions rather than attenuating those resources over a large number of institutions."

Meanwhile, according to the Hudson report released a few months ago, our higher education system is in decay. There has been a 34 per cent fall in the amount of GDP available to higher education in the past 10 years and a 25 per cent increase in student numbers.

The number of CAEs has been reduced. More money will have to be made available if Australia is to meet the unsatisfied demand of between 9,000 and 14,000 places in 1986.

Where do most school students want

to go - universities or CAEs? Careers advisers at some of Australia's leading schools say that, despite encouragement to explore different courses, students generally prefer university. In some cases, students who did not perform well enough in their HSC to get into a university would rather repeat HSC than attend a CAE.

"They look at CAEs with disdain," says Grant Mackintosh, careers adviser at Sydney Boys' High School. "Some of the kids here would even repeat HSC if they couldn't get into a top university like Sydney or New South Wales."

"You point out that this is a consumer's perception, but they assume that because you need more marks to get into Sydney it must be better.

"I rang up 60 of a previous year's kids who'd gone to university, and 20 had either failed or changed courses. It's criminal. If you asked our HSC kids this year to list three CAEs, most of them couldn't. They know the Institute of Technology, and that's it."

Unexpectedly, it is the private schools rather than the academically selective high schools that encourage students to go to CAEs.

"Melbourne University is still the most popular place because it's geographically near, and it has residential colleges, but each year more of our girls choose CAEs," says Eve Taylor, school councillor at Melbourne Church of England Girls' Grammar School. "About 90 percent of them go on to tertiary education, and 30 percent of those would go to Melbourne. Business courses at Chisholm or Swinburne and hotel management at Footscray are increasingly popular."

At the Presbyterian Ladies' College in Melbourne, the most popular new tertiary courses were accountancy, computer studies, art and craft.

"The girls are realistic, and the parents are changing too," says the careers adviser, Miss Barclay. "In the past, Melbourne University was rated highest, and parents in the professions of law and medicine wanted their daughters to follow in their footsteps, but now a lot of parents say, 'I wish she wouldn't try for that. I did, and it's too hard.' Melbourne University is still a high priority, but we try not to

promote elitism."

John Grigsby, senior master at Melbourne Boys' High School, says that of 270 boys who passed HSC last year, 65 went to Melbourne University, 57 to Monash, and 17 to LaTrobe; 13 went interstate and about 20 went to the Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology. "RMIT is becoming increasingly popular," he says. "It's up there with the universities."

Sydney Girls' High HSC graduates often prefer the Institute of Technology to Macquarie University, according to the careers adviser, Chris Lake.

"Macquarie is not on their psychological map," he says. "It's too far away and not regarded as highly as Sydney or NSW. But some students who did not get in to medicine at Sydney were offered places at Newcastle, and three of them accepted. A handful also went to the University of New England and the ANU."

Some parents are still inclined to recommend universities to their children on the grounds of aesthetics.

"Parents see the institute as an asphalt jungle that doesn't really have a campus, not as attractive a place as a university to spend the day," says Bob Ross, careers adviser at Sydney Boys' Grammar School. "A lot of boys still go to Sydney University because of the old snob value, but an increasing number are doing courses like landscape architecture, catering and marine biology at CAEs."

Who do employers prefer, graduates of universities or CAEs? "Certainly we find RMIT, Swinburne and Chisholm graduates are as adequately qualified as those from universities," says Joanne Farrel, senior personnel officer at BHP in Melbourne. "In some cases, they're better, because they have practical experience. We recruit people in accounting, computer science, marketing and personnel."

"Five years ago, the distinction between universities and colleges was quite obvious, but now it's a grey area. Some of the old school tie accountants still prefer university graduates. But what we're really looking for is planning and organisational skills, career ambition and initiative. The CAE stu-

dents possibly score higher on initiative, because they're used to seeking out resources. Universities tend to spoonfeed."

Eugene Kneebone, general manager of the development and property division at the Victorian Ministry of Housing, says: "We've hired quite a few graduates in town planning from Footscray Institute. I wouldn't like to say whether they're better or worse than university graduates. I've been happy with them."

The Sydney recruiting officer for IBM, Janet Bell, says: "In 1985, we recruited at campuses all over Australia. Nineteen of them were universities, and 20 of them were CAEs. We employed 300 from these campuses, but I don't know which campuses they came from. More important than whether they went to a CAE or a university is what sort of communication skills the person has."

Keith Ryall, personnel director of Arthur Anderson Chartered Accountants in Melbourne, says: "Of the 90 recruits we took on last year, over half were from universities, and a third were from the big ones, Melbourne and Monash. CAE graduates try extra hard because they've got to convince people they have as much to offer."

"Melbourne and Monash graduates tend to be fairly serious, almost academic in their approach."

Flexibility and determination versus conservatism and confidence: these are the different qualities that emerge when comparing graduates of CAEs and universities.

The pecking order is changing. Although the six universities generally regarded as Australia's best are still Sydney, Melbourne and the ANU, followed by Monash, NSW and Queensland, many Sydney students now see the Institute of Technology as more prestigious than Macquarie University, while a growing number in Melbourne prefer RMIT to LaTrobe.

But, until equal research funding is provided, privately or by the government, most CAEs will always be seen as the poor relations of universities.

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Boisterous fun and brilliant buffoonery

MISTERO BUFFO
Little Theatre
Season Closed

by Alexandra Champion

For a couple of hours of rollicking comedy, interspersed with powerful drama and a variety of Italian folk songs you can't go past the Theatre Guild's production of Dario Fo's *Mistero Buffo*.

From beginning to end, *Buffo* keeps its audience fully entertained with witty monologues, fast moving carnival scenes and dramatic examples of the injustice of the medieval world. All this punctuated by music

from the Italian Folk Ensemble provides a great spectacle.

Buffo has been superbly translated and directed by Antonio Comin, providing a good balance between the comic and the serious sides of this collection of episodes derived from medieval mystery plays. The set, designed by Mimmo Palumbo, who has worked with some of Italy's leading theatre companies, is outstanding, and instantly creates the atmosphere of a crowded Medieval town.

The actors too, are quite remarkable. Paul Pettitt portrays a variety of characters, with his great versatility allowing him to change from the

magnificent King Carnival, adorned with a head of sundry fruits and vegetables, to everybody's favourite madman, and later a possessed repentant flagellant. Graham E. Dawson's interpretation of a medieval drunkard is hilarious, particularly when he begins to argue with a very prim and proper angel. Roman Turkiewicz, as the jongleur sets the pace for the show, beginning with the sad, but amusing tale of the Birth of the Serf, and Deanna Simile presents a moving picture of the hysterical Mary at the foot of the cross. To back up these actors is a faultless and highly enthusiastic cast.

Shame on you yet again, Adelaide

CONCERTO CLASSICS
Adelaide Chamber Orchestra
Nikolai Evrov (Piano)
John Hopkins (Conductor)
Festival Theatre
October 5

by Michael Parfitt

I have to wonder whether the people who applaud between the movements of a symphony really understand what they are applauding. Or is it just that when the noise stops they must fill the silence? Also, I had no idea that a cough could be so contagious as to spread throughout half a concert hall in the fifteen or so seconds between movements, to become all but cured by the middle of the next. The cycle curiously repeats itself every movement. And then it was obvious that some people considered that we would prefer their conversation to the slow movement of the Beethoven symphony. Why are these people there in the first place? To boast of culture? Or just to be seen?

But about the performance on stage (which was for some people obviously secondary to the performance in the stalls) I can say little criticism.

The Beethoven symphony began a little uncertain, but a few minutes into the first movement it settled down. John Hopkins is an excellent conductor and kept the best of Adelaide's mediocre talent well under his control. And it was good to hear it played characteristically by a smaller orchestra. It gives the appropriate texture for one of

Beethoven's more Classical symphonies. But the printing mistake in the programme (the Scherzo appearing twice) meant that the few philistines who had learned that it is better to show their appreciation after the work has finished, not during it, could not work out where to applaud by merely counting the movements.

The Joseph work, enigmatically called *The Dream* was different. When I read the description in the programme, which was obviously written by the composer or one of his disciples, I sensed it was a case of "When I grow up, I want to be Messiaen." On hearing the work, I

sensed it was a case of "When I grow up, I want to be Boulez". It is not an unlistenable work, but it is also not

original, and contains little interest. I have nothing against atonal or dissonant music (I am told these terms are not mutually inclusive, but no-one has yet proved that to me) but I have heard nothing out of this school of thought in the last ten years that is not a copy of one or more works that preceded it. It is too superficial. Or have I missed the point? Am I here the philistine who just doesn't understand? Anyone who has any designs at being trendy would answer in the affirmative, but anyone with any musical sense (I fear there is very little of this left in the world) would, no doubt, want to remain ignorant on this point.

And what can I say about the Beethoven *Piano Concerto No 5*. It was a refreshing performance, brilliantly handled by Evrov and the orchestra, but I fear the latter tended to get lost behind the former. One answer would be to have a larger orchestra, but this would detract from the texture that I found so refreshing. A little more power from the same number of strings in some places would have added to the performance greatly. But this didn't detract too much from an otherwise brilliant performance.

Powerful and moving account of barrenness

YERMA
Magill CAE
Season Closed

by Mark March

It is one of the paradoxes of life that children should be born of motives both selfless and selfish. We love another to form the child, and then, give love while nurturing it, but beneath the altruism lies the desire to be loved and a subconscious grasp at immortality. Our children are our insurance for the future, as we invest in them the emotional hope that they will love us when no-one else will, and the physical hope of our genes.

For some this urge to procreate is magnified to a need and perhaps to an obsession, overshadowing every other aspect of life. Those of us who are lucky enough to be fertile may be unable to fully comprehend how important this is, but Federico Garcia Lorca did and showed it in his pre-war tragic poem, *Yerma*. The title character is trapped in an arranged marriage in which there is little love and no children. Over three acts and as many years, Yerma's barrenness takes her to the brink of madness, but finally to understanding.

Director and designer Max Mastrosavvas has turned what could have been a ponderous feminist tract into a powerful and quite shocking event. Joanna Jackermis, in the lead role, carried the show with a compelling performance, and she was ably assisted by Rodney van der Wall as her husband Juan. The

music, composed and conducted by Seamus Rhind, was superb, lending atmosphere in the quiet bits and stunning emphasis to the stage action everywhere else. Rhind conducted an 'orchestra' arrayed behind each of the four sides of the audience, who surrounded the acting space, thus giving the music a spatial, quadrophonic quality. A maraca, cow bell, gamelan, gong, violin, grand piano or drum kit would begin a theme and the other musicians would then continue it or add to it. Sound bounced around the auditorium while Yerma railed against her infertility, the closed-mindedness of her community, the silent contempt and condemnation of the two nuns who were her sisters-in-law, (Inge Willems and Carolyn Bishop, who were deliciously evil) and the unfairness of the world.

On the negative side, Katie Williams as an old pagan woman was over the top. Playing old people with a hideous cackle and being so bent that one's nose scrapes the ground is a bit old hat - it bypasses stereotyping into the realm of pork-don. One or two of the chorus of village women were a bit less than satisfactory too, and occasionally backstage noise intruded.

However, these are quibbles rather than complaints, and they did not greatly detract from what was otherwise a complete success for Mastrosavvas and the Theatre Exchange company. Apparently, the show was witnessed favourably by a blind man: that is a true theatrical achievement.

Salisbury TC tackle an old favourite

ROMEO & JULIET
Salisbury Theatre Co,
SAIT & Wetpack
Season Closed

by Mark March

Another one? Will the two Veronese teenagers never be laid to rest?

Apart from the Australian Ballet doing theirs a fortnight ago, *Romeo & Juliet* is always being revived (or flogged to death, depending on one's point of view) as a stock-in-trade rep piece worldwide, but that is precisely because it is such a timeless, placeless story, readily lending itself as an introduction to Shakespeare for both audience and company.

Salisbury Theatre Company are but two summer's young, and it bodes well that they should tackle a Shakespeare so soon. Their small core of members, hamstrung by some late withdrawals of actors, worked hard to make the evening as successful as possible. Mark Angus,

as Romeo, delivered the verse beautifully, and his Juliet, Jane Corin, was elfin innocence personified, but ultimately, their love was unconvincing, perhaps

because Romeo seemed to be shorter than Juliet. Rodney Hutton, as Benvolio, had problems with diction and volume that stemmed from a lack of self-confidence. The opening night for any rookie is generally one of life's less memorable experiences, but once his nerves improved, so did his delivery. The set, too, was a bit dodgy, with a cramped balcony-cum-bedroom, a door that was too low and an unusual promenade bit.

On the positive side, Christopher Corin as Mercutio was excellent, capturing the rakish courtier to a T, handling the Queen Mab speech and the blackly ironic death scene poignantly. Tony Moore as Capulet, Theseus McLean as the

Prince and Glenn Vallen as both Tybalt and Friar Laurence supported well. The costumes were attractive, and the swordfighting

choreography, by Trevor Fowler, was truly frightening: naked tips and unprotected eyes doth not peace of mind make.

Salisbury Theatre Company are to be congratulated for not taking the 'safe' route of suburban theatre, and can only improve as their talent base expands.

STAGE

LIGHTS

The Importance of Being Earnest:

Someone has cocked up, because two productions of Wilde's comedy classic are running at the same time. Burnside Players are doing theirs at the Lentara Community Centre, Magill, until October 24th, and Independent Theatre are doing their one at the Little Theatre, from Thursday to October 24th. Any road up, we are the winners, as we have two chances to see what is perhaps the most dazzling wit in the language.

Les Liaisons Dangereuses:

'Tis the season of dramatised French novels, apparently. de Laclos' story of conspiratorial Gallic aristocratic types was adapted for the stage by Christopher Hampton, and is currently playing sellout season in the West End and on Broadway, after winning four Best Play of the Year Awards internationally. This production, by the S.T.C., is directed by John Gaden, and stars William Zappa, Jennifer Hagan and Celia de Burgh. Playhouse, October 24th - November 21st.

Six Characters In Search of An Author:

Six mysterious actors suddenly appear in the middle of a rehearsal, and demand to be put in the play. The director and the company resent their intrusion, creating the anarchic conflict of the play. Who are the real actors? Who are the stage actors? Who are the characters pretending to be actors? Are the actors in character? Are the characters acting?

Bernard Shaw called Pirandello's masterpiece the most original play ever written. When first performed in 1921, the playwright and his daughter were assaulted by the audience, who branded *Six Characters*...immoral. Those who saw the Drama Department's *Tonight We Improvise* in June, though, will know that Pirandello is a delight not to be missed. La Mama, October 21st - November 7th.

Arms and the Man:

Also known as 'The Chocolate Soldier', as the Swiss mercenary of the story carries chocolates instead of cartridges. Shaw was horrified by the romanticisation of war by many writers in the early 1890s, and wrote *Arms* as a reaction against that. John Edmund Theatre, opening October 14th.

Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf?:

And who doesn't care? Very nice, John and Lindy; Richard and Liz would have been proud. Adelaide theatre is now bursting into the 60s.

Yerma:

More powerful angst from Max Mastrovas, who believes in edge-of-the-seat theatre. Audiences still talk about experiencing his *Electra* in reverential tones.

Shorts Part 2:

Bonza stuff. The Aussie one-actor looked a bit inferior to the American one, but any road up, it was successful, so if the STC ever wish to improve their financial position in the future, they know what to do now.

Did you notice Benjamin Franklin in *Captain James Cook* last week? The Franklin waddle was unmistakable. If the STC has any sense, it will cast that waddle in a major role soon.

Sweeney Todd:

Everyone else was having orgasms about it, but alas, this member of the audience could not gush forth so readily. Lovely set, superb singing, shame about the lead.

Mistero Buffo:

"The Most Blasphemous Show in the History of Television" - thus screamed the Vatican, spitting out their dummy. The live version was by far the best production that the Theatre Guild has done for at least two years, brimming over with energy, life and colour. Bouquets to director Tony Comin, actors Paul Pettitt and Roman Turkewicz and the much-frazzled production staff, Laura de Barnardii and Sheena Elliott.

Paul, incidentally, is soon releasing the "Patented Pettitt Pull-off-those-Pounds Popular Program for Porkers", in which Jenny Craig is said to be interested. It features 2½ hours of concentrated sweating, plenty of singing and leaping about, and a quarter of an hour of self-flagellation. "That's the secret," confided our Paul, "all the blood oozing out of your back. Many of my clients have been experimenting, though, with exactly where they whip themselves senseless."

Paul can be contacted about this exciting new approach to enjoyable weight loss at his Hollywood agent's office.

Imported not always the best

VALERY KLIMOV AND GEOFFREY TOZER

Festival Theatre
September 28

by Michael Parfitt

The concert with Valery Klimov on violin and Geoffrey Tozer playing piano was a well-received programme, generally well performed, but a little disappointing in the first half.

The Beethoven G Major Sonata was technically well played by both artists, but they did not seem to be working together.

Tozer is an excellent solo pianist, as was evident in the Beethoven, but he failed to fulfil his role as an accompanist, playing his part far too independently of the violin. The Brahms D Minor Sonata was much better in this respect and the slow movement was particularly beautiful, but in the last movement Klimov's technique was surprisingly sloppy for a violinist of his repute.

By the interval I thought the only

saving grace of the evening would be my charming companion, the best two works of the programme having past with only mediocre performances.

The virtuosity and togetherness of the second half, however, all but atoned for the sins of the first. The Saint Saëns is technically very demanding and was handled excellently. The Szymanowsky (who?) was unusual and provided an interesting contrast to the rest of the programme.

Some of the several encores, including a Chopin Nocturne and a Brahms Hungarian Dance, would have been equally at home played by a gypsy in a continental restaurant as by a Russian virtuoso in a concert hall, and this proved his versatility.

Despite the reputation and ability of the performers, it wasn't the best performance I have heard, but a good performance, and probably the best one that we are likely to hear in the cultural desert of Adelaide.

'Shorts' is long on Oz stereotyping, French fun and US excellence

SHORTS PT. 2

Playhouse
Season Closed

by Mark March

The State Theatre Company's first three-part series, *Shorts Part 1*, was so popular that *On Dit* were unable to secure review tickets, and after seeing *Shorts Pt. 2*, we can understand why. Each half of the program presented three one-act plays of different eras, hopefully striking a pleasing balance; a theatrical Chinese banquet of contrasting tastes, textures and temperatures.

And thus it proved with *Part 2*, albeit not entirely successfully. The first was *Fishbein Vs Leibowitz*, a new work by unknown Oz playwright, Darrelyn Gunzberg, which was a social comedy about a Jewish-Australian couple, Ben and Susan Fishbein, who hold a dinner party for Ben's mum Sadie and Susan's sister, Katy. Sadie is a thank-God-your-dear-father-and-my-beloved-husband-did-not-live-to-hear-that orthodox Jewish mamma, and Katy is a lesbian. Thusly does author Gunzberg oh-so-delicately bludgeon a culture clash conflict into the storyline. *Eastenders* meet *Happy Days*.

The company of seven actors were each given a number of parts within the two series, and at one point had to remember six different plays at the same time. For *Fishbein*, Rhett Walton played the harried Ben (a dentist!), and Kate Roberts, his wife Susan. After displaying a fine comic touch as the Bohemian buffoon in *The Winter's Tale*, Rhett Walton appears to have had his timing and his sense of proportion trampled on by poor direction. Ben was all at the one level: a hip-pitched, put-upon and frantic mother's boy. Kate Roberts' Susan was brittle, uncompromising and insensitive. Fiona Press depicted Sadie as all Jewish mothers possibly are in real life, but if so, then it has been seen before, and was so-o-o-o predictable. However, one should not blame the actors, but the slenderness of the play and the paucity of direction from Barbara West.

If the light entré was a shade underdone, then the main course was both meaty and done to perfection. James McLure's *Lone Star* was about a returned Vietnam veteran, Roy, safely home where he grew up in Maynard, Texas, back amongst his childhood friends and family, and bitterly unsettled. Roy is always restless, finding no comfort in his job, wife, family or life, and only intermittent solace in booze. Roy and the America that he represents are both shattered, the former trying to understand how close friends could plunge rifle barrels into the genitalia of dead Vietnamese women, and the latter trying to face both defeat and the veterans who were coming home. With the bumbling assistance, usually unintended, of his younger brother Ray, and local yokel Cletis, Roy achieves at least the beginnings of acceptance and growth.

This was the best play of the three, and the best performed. All three actors maintained authentic accents, and all were unfaultable. Rhett Walton as Ray was clearly more comfortable here than in *Fishbein*, Terence Crawford as the tortured Roy was excellent and Benjamin Franklin, with the smallest part as the slimy wide-boy Cletis, was



superb. One really believed that he used to enjoy sniffing the seats of Roy's car, after Roy had entertained young ladies.

Directors are often hidden behind their performers, but Ian Watson's strong, assured direction shone through, helped by Julie Lynch's terrific junkyard set. Bouquets to both.

The third and final course, Marivaux's *The Legacy*, was a Gallic farce about, inevitably, sex and money, a creamy dessert designed to freshen the palate after the bittersweet *Lone Star*. Three couples, including a marquis, a countess, courtiers and servantry, find obstacles in the path of true love and marriage for all six. Now try to guess the ending.

Benjamin Franklin again stood out, as the marquis, and Rhett Walton (busy lad) and Doris Younane

gave good support, as the beavering servants.

Marivaux's plot is better than it sounds, but *The Legacy* is still only a frothy post-Reforgation comedy. As such, it is not, alas, a font of great spiritual awareness that will fundamentally revolutionise Western philosophical thinking, but then, neither it nor *Fishbein* were meant to be. STC artistic director, Gale Edwards, said that she had aimed to achieve a 'smorgasbord' effect in each half of the program, and as a culinary effort it worked. However, if the STC wish to repeat the exercise (and with the quality of the performers within the company, it is to be hoped that they do), they might have a Captain at, for instance, local playwright Anne-Marie Mykita, some classic Moliere and some more Stoppard, who is always popular. Now that would be a cordon bleu corker of an evening.

The Importance of Being Earnest
by Oscar Wilde



Independent theatre

OCTOBER 15th-16th, 19th-24th at 8 p.m.
MATINEE SATURDAY 17th at 2 p.m.

LITTLE THEATRE - Adelaide University cloisters

ADULTS: \$8.50 CONCESSIONS: \$5.00

BOOK AT BASS

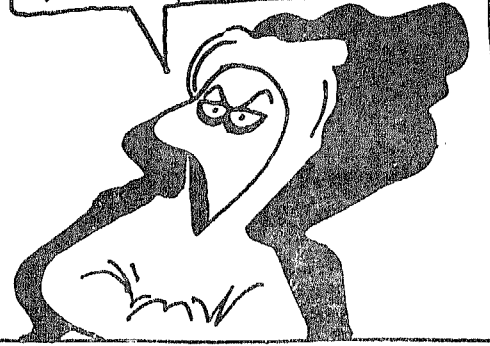
SUB-MUD SUPAFRY AND THE INNER RECIPE OF CRISTLENT

POSSIBLY BY KENTON PENLEY

GRUBSNOT OF THE NOODLE PEOPLE STRUGGLES WITH HIS NEWFOUND INVALIDITY..

I DON'T KNOW WHICH IS WORSE.. DISCOVERING THE ANCIENT JEWEL I HAVE SOUGHT MY WHOLE LIFE WAS INLAID IN MY HELMET... OR SITTING ON A BALD MUTANT DUCK AND KILLER FOR HIRE WHILE I DID SO...?

THE NAME IS CHUD, SOME OF US BELIEVING IN A VALIDITY BEYOND OUR QUESTS AND ROLES...



REALLY... SAY, YOU KNOW, THAT'S JUST WHAT I NEED... I MEAN, WHAT WOULD YOU DO IF...?

IF ALL OF MY JOURNEYING THROUGH SPACE AND TIME LEAD TO MY HEAD?

Y..YEAH..

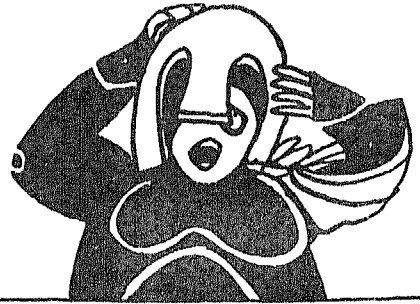


I WOULD EITHER DEVELOP A PHILOSOPHY THAT ALL SEEKINGS LEAD TO SELF..



OR I'D FEEL LIKE MY LIFE HAD BEEN WASTED...

YOU KNOW, THERE'S A LOT TO BE SAID FOR PHILOSOPHY..



WE INTERRUPT THIS SOCIALLY IRRELEVANT CARTOON TO REMIND YOU- SAFE SEX IS GREAT SEX!

WHAT DOES HE MEAN 'SOCIALLY IRRELEVANT'? IF IT WASN'T FOR THIS STRIP WE WOULDN'T EXIST.

YOU KNOW, I HEARD HE WAS A POOFTA FROM SOMEONE..



AND REMEMBER

SHOW HER YOU REALLY CARE FOR HER BY BEING RESPONSIBLE AND ALWAYS CARRYING SOME CONDOMS AND WATER BASED LUBRICANT!

WHY MARY-LOU, I ALSO BELIEVE I SHOULD CONCERN MYSELF OVER CONTRACEPTION...



WHY JOE... I LOVE YOU NOW!

WHO DOES HE THINK HE'S FOOLING?



© YELNEP NOTNEK

WORLD CHANGING ACTS!

Come along Wednesdays from 1-2 for a lively discussion about a group of people who literally changed the world and how you can too!

- Oct. 7 "Paul at Athens Uni"
- Oct. 14 "Metamorphosis of a Man"
- Oct. 21 "How Stephen Got Stoned"
- Oct. 28 "THE Pentecostal Experience"

See You in
L 10 Lower Napier Building

THE ADELAIDE CHURCH



THE AUSTRALIAN Patagonian Expedition, in conjunction with the Adelaide Uni Mountaineering Club, Proudly PRESENTS....

THE I'd Climb Anything for a Drink SHOW

\$12 gets you

all the BEER, WINE and SOFT DRINK you can drink

PLUS = just returned from their suburb wide 1987 South Australian tour, the band superlatives can't describe "Touch and GO"

PLUS = the incomparable mastery of D.J Rob - Spin that Disc - Jarmyn and the MUSIC MACHINE.....

31ST of Oct '87
HELEN MAYO REFECTORY
VICTORIA DRIVE

TICKETS ON SALE at

8pm till Late Neat CASUAL dress
the front desk of Adelaide Uni Students Union Office or the Student Office at Underdale C.A.E.!!

ATTENTION Miss Kristina Hawthorne, would you please contact
- On DIT Office.

Activities Week beginning Monday, 19th October, 1987:

Wednesday, 21st October - 6.00 pm-8.00 pm - Music Students performance in Union Bistro. FREE
Thursday, 22nd October - 1.30 pm-3.00 pm - Classical Guitar Duo "Redgate & Proctor" in Gallery Coffee Shop. FREE
Friday, 23rd October - 12.00 pm-2.00 pm - Students' Association End of Term Barbecue on Barr Smith Lawns with band "The Shakers". FREE FOOD & DRINK - 9.00 pm - Free entertainment in Union Bar with new release music videos. - Students FREE - Guests FREE
Saturday, 24th October - Bar closed.

Coming Entertainment:

"Cattletruck", "Hunters & Collectors" and more.

End of Year Show:

Friday, 4th December on Barr Smith Lawns with major Australian and overseas performers. Stay tuned!

Wanted to Sell:

1 pair of Ray Bans (Aviator style as in "Top Gun") excellent condition, hardly used. \$60 o.n.o. ring Matthew 339 2201.

Student Radio for the week beginning October 19:

It is interesting to note that if one was to: 1) Reverse "Student Radio" to "Oidar Tneduts"; 2) Carry the "E" of the second word to the end of the first; 3) Change the first "T" of the second word to an "N" and bring it to the start of the first word to form "Noi", the Italian translation of "We"; and 4) Remove the initials of the author of this pathetic paragraph, "DD", one would end up with the phrase, "We are nuts". All this lamentable addition to your trivia knowledge will tell you is probably what you already know but if you don't or if you want to know more, I refer you to 531 on the AM band of your radio weeknights 10.30pm - 1.30am for Student Radio on 5UV.

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

11.30pm A moonlit Monday with Mary and Maddy.

12.30am Wipeout with Damien, Robin and Danny on the MONSTER SURFER SHOW.

TUESDIT: 10.30pm It's the return of that devious duo MURRAY AND CLEM - Unfortunately not live at the Clarence Gardens R.S.L.

11.30pm Banish those Tuesday night

AU History Club presents a Seminar on Politics and Magic in Umbria, presented by Roy Fitzhenry. 1pm Wednesday 21st October, Rm 417, 4th Floor, Napier Building. All welcome.

Keyboard Player Wanted: preferred with own gear and backing vocal ability, for soul/funk group with fusion influences. Phone Steve 298 5729.

WANTED
Person to share 3 bdrm house at Largs Bay. Close to train station (20 mins. from city) and close to shops. Phone 49 6909 after 5pm.

AU Resistance presents: Socialist Renewal - Where to Now? Around the world, socialists are debating how best to tackle the problems with which the left is confronted. In the Soviet Union, a profound restructuring of society is taking place, while in the industrialised capitalist countries major realignments are underway amongst the left and progressive forces. In Australia, the establishment of a broad, left alternative to the ALP has become a top priority for many socialists. Hear Jim Percy, National Secretary of the Socialist Workers Party address the issue of socialist renewal in Australia.
1 pm, Tuesday October 20, North/South Dining Room.

blues with a happy hour with Sam and Damien.

12.30am Ilka and Josie haunt your senses with THE WITCHING HOUR so heat up that cauldron.

Wednesdit: 10.30pm Hoopla! Hoopla! Thunderbirds are go! present a show full of trees, trains and dead girls! (not necessarily in that order). Stay tuned, kids!

11.30pm Bill and James return.

12.30am The GREEN ONION SHOW - delicious.

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

11.30pm Cathy, Julie and Ilse ease you into Friday being UNDER THE AFLUENCE.

12.30am Matthew's salubrious SCOOTER SCAR SIXTIES SHOW.

Fridit: 10.30pm Have some FUN WITH

DIRK AND ROLAND - Once described as "almost the best show I've heard on Student Radio".

11.30pm LINGUISTIC ACROBATICS AND VERBAL DIARRHOEA - No, not a new show, I just got sick of BREAKFAST WITH THE BEAST which died with its old 12.30am timeslot (or when I first mentioned it). Besides, I think the new title sums up the show better.

12.30am SMario is back to end off this week at Student Radio.

Notice of a General Union Meeting:

to be held in the Helen Mayo Refectory, 1 pm Wednesday, 21st October, 1987.

- Agenda:**
The Union Board, at its meeting on Tuesday, 13th October, 1987 passed the following Resolution:
"The Union Board resolved that it support the A.U. Hockey Club and A.U. Sports and Physical Recreation Association Hockey Proposal by providing the following funding:
a) \$50,000 loan with repayments of \$7,000 per annum.
b) A \$100,000 ten year loan at an interest rate of CPI and a 2% premium per annum.
c) CPI be defined as the Australian average of the past four quarters CPI figures.
d) The AU Hockey Club agree to operate the financial arrangement of this venture in isolation from its own or the Sports Association's financial arrangements and statements and that these financial statements and books be audited by the AUU Accountant or an AUU Board nominee.
e) That the 1988 capital grant figure become a base figure to be indexed at the CPI rate defined in (c) for the purposes of the \$7,000 annual repayment.
f) That the Union's involvement be provisional on the Sports Association Council's explicit acceptance that it will act as guarantor to the Union's funds, i.e. that the Union have floating charge on Sports Association assets.
g) That an agreement document be drafted for approval by the Sports Association, Union, AU Hockey Club and University of Adelaide and that the Union's involvement be provisional on this approval at the Hockey Club's expense.
h) All amounts payable in advance.

CRAIG/EVANS

This General Union Meeting is asked to resolve:
"That this General Student Meeting Resolves to support the Adelaide University Union making a loan of \$150,000 to the AU Sports Association for 10 years to fund the construction of a synthetic hockey pitch at West Beach under the terms and conditions detailed in the Union Board Resolution of Tuesday, 13th October, 1987."

Seattle...In a unique approach to international studies, International Internship Programs announces its "Business and Society in Japan" seminar for university students and graduates. A five week winter session will be offered from January 16 to February 19, 1988.

The training seminar will take place in Tokyo, Japan. Features of the program include homestay plus meals, orientation, "survival Japanese" language instruction, Japanese business seminars and optional employment search assistance. Students will also have the opportunity to visit businesses, organisations and governmental agencies to observe "actual operations" of Japanese business.

Cost for participation is \$2,595. Program fee includes roundtrip airfare from Sydney to Tokyo, living arrangements, program-related transportation, medical/accidental insurance, instruction and materials, visits to different business organisations, historical and cultural sites, attendance at cultural events, and ongoing administrative support.

Due to limited enrollment, early registration is encouraged.

For further information contact TOKYO IIP, 7-5-4 Koyama, Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo 142 Japan, (03) 787-1973 or SEATTLE IIP, 406 Colman Building, 811 1st Avenue, Seattle, WA 98104, (206) 623-5539.

Community Announcement:

The Trustees of the Charles Bright Scholarship will be calling for applicants in November for the 1987 Scholarships.

These scholarships are available to disabled persons undergoing post secondary and vocational training. For further details write, Malcolm Penn, 171 North East Road, Manningsham, S.A. 5086, or phone 261 6171 (After hours).

Leg Waxing and Facials:

This is a new service being offered by the Craft Studio on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings between 5 and 8pm. The cost is \$6.00 for a half leg wax, \$12.00 for a full leg wax, and \$15 for facials. Please book at the Craft Studio or ring 228 5857.

AU.G.C.I.

End of Year Golf Dinner: Thursday, 22nd October, 7pm Uni Bistro. Trophy Presentation and drink beer with the boys. Ring Ashley on 332 6762 if you are going.

AU Evangelical Union:

Monday: Arts Cell Group, Chapel 1 - 2pm.
Engineering Cell Group, Engineering Tea Rooms 1 - 2pm
Tuesday: Paul Hunt speaks on Following God With All Your Heart. Union Cinema 1 - 2pm.
Wednesday: Music Cell Group, EU Room 1 - 2pm.
Thursday: 7.30am in the North/South Dining Rooms, EU BREKKIE!! Robert Banks speaks about Home Churches.
Science II Cell Group, 1 - 2pm EU Room.
Friday: Science I Cell Group, 1 - 2pm Chapel.
Maths Science Cell Group, 1 - 2pm EU Room.

Lutheran Students Fellowship:

Thursday, October 22. We will have a speaker from Amnesty International - the organisation concerned with the release of prisoners of conscience. Chapel, 1.10 - 2pm. All welcome.

**The University of Adelaide
Notice to Students -
Student Membership in 1988 of Faculties
and Curriculum Committees:**

There having been no more than the required number of nominations received in respect of Faculties and Curriculum Committees as listed below, I declare the following students to have been elected to membership for a term of one year, commencing 1 January 1988:

- Faculty of Arts Committee:**
Ms Mary Cox
Ms Farah Farouque
Mr Michael Patrick Fox
Faculty of Arts Curriculum Committee:
Ms Danielle Clode
Mr J.T. Banfield Undergraduate Student
Mr C. Staganoff Postgraduate Student
Faculty of Mathematical Sciences:
Mr Ian Lundy
Faculty of Mathematical Sciences Curriculum Committee:
Mr Ian Lundy
Faculty of Science Curriculum Committee:
Mr Tam Khai Vu

F.J. O'Neill, Registrar.

Adelaide Uni Philosophy Club:
presents

A Paper and Discussion Psychology:
The real world and the world of thought
by John Soyland.
7.00pm Tuesday October 13th
in Rm 511 Level 5 Hughes Building.
Wine and Cheese provided.
All welcome.

A WORKING HOLIDAY

Earn money in your spare time!

- Food and Drink Waiting
- Bar Courses
- Basic Practical Certificate Courses

Full time - Four days
or
Part time - Eight evenings

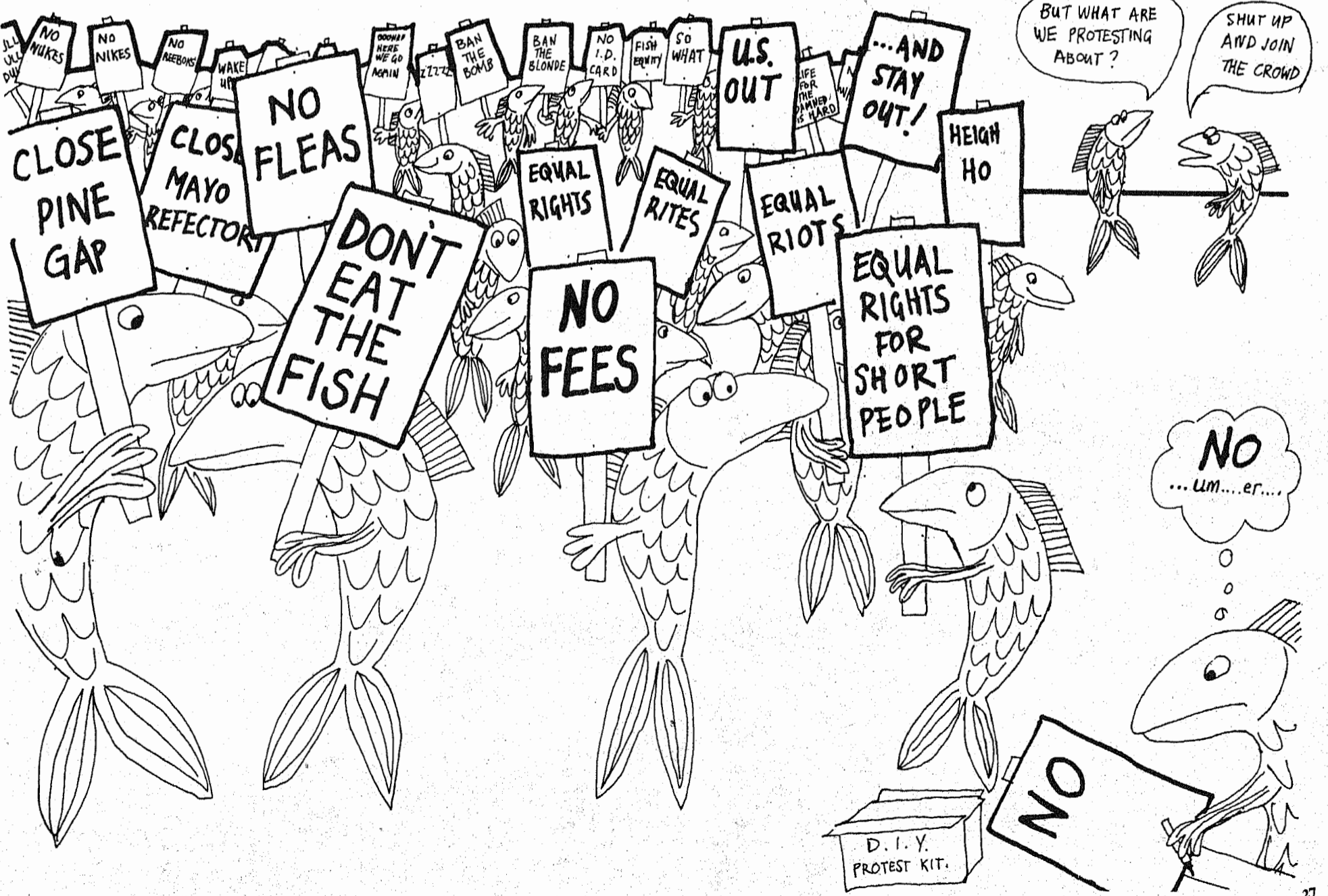
After completion of one of our courses you will be confident and capable of obtaining a job in your vacation.

We work in conjunction with Quick Staff Employment Agency and make every effort to place you in the job you need.

For further details
Contact Trevor Edwards
on 341 2021 or 477 523 (alt)
or write to International College of Food and Catering,
25 Railway Terrace, Cheltenham, 5014
(Opposite Railway Station and ample free parking)

PSYCHOSOMATICS AND THE AVERAGE FISH

EPISODE THE EIGHTEENTH



START AT THE BACK

Top Banana!

A playful chimpanzee is wrecking havoc aboard a Soviet spacecraft it has been reported.

The monkey, Yerasha and several other chimps were sent into space to test the effects of weightlessness on living organisms. But Yerasha freed his left arm and has since gone walkies (or better floaties) around the spaceship. He's been playing with buttons and Soviet scientists even reported that he has started "playing with himself." Soviet television executives have been showing excerpts from the mission of Yerasha's exploits and this has created a wee bit of a problem. A Russian television spokesperson said: "This is a bored ape with one hand free. It is not easy to pick out family viewing. You can imagine what it spends a lot of time trying to play with."

A pray on animals

Did you know that real animal lovers pray for the health, wellbeing and safety of animals in the world. Saint Francis would have been a mere touched. Sue Arnold, co-ordinator of the group Australians For Animals said that they were laughed at by ministers and priests when they asked them to pray for animals. One old

lady was told: "We don't pray for animals." It was all to do with celebrating World Week of Prayers for Animals held recently across the globe.

A bit ov Awsie commdy

You thought it was the Aussies who always payed out the Irish. Well not so. The *Irish Times* has just published a review of two Aussie soap operas, *Neighbours* and *A Country Practice*. The two shows which are on show on Irish tele were reviewed by columnist Charles Hunter. He gave a few examples which we'll let you work out what they mean:

- I've orsker Difni to merry me.
- Ah, thinks mate.
- When a min dazan't turn up it thi church eon yer wadding day ye lose interest pritty quickly
- Will, Ah hope nawbuddy fands inny lbawraginil soyle on my grawnd or they'll hiv me ta contenn wath.

We'd like to know how Irish people talk with their funny language. Bob Hawke is visiting Ireland at the moment, that should be punishment enough for them.

Turn the other cheek

A mission for Captain Adelaide! Watch out the buttocks people! "Bum-biting beetles" are on the loose! A group of New Zealand army troop-

ers in exercises in pine forests north of Auckland have been attacked by "bum-biting-beetles".

The *New Zealand Press Association* reports that 70 or so soldiers have been treated after their skin erupted in painful, fluid-filled blisters.

Army sergeant Major Craig Cocker said: "I myself got a couple of bites on my bum. I don't recall being bitten by anything, but they probably struck when we were sitting around or when I was in bed. I did feel something in my bed but you get used to that in the Army."

Captain Adelaide and the buttocks people have gone underground this week at the threat of an invasion of the bum-biting beetle people.

Holy Samoa!

Members of the Samoan Royal Family, the Prime Minister of Samoa and his wife and other Samoan Government officials and diplomats received a feast for their eyes recently when a male stripper came on half way through a beauty pageant to strut his stuff and entertain the audience.

The PM has subsequently ordered a top-level inquiry to incident which occurred at the end of last month.

The *Samoa Times* reported that the audience found the performance "disgusting" especially when he was just about to take off his "flimsy jock-strap." The grannies would have had a heart-attack.

One person said: "He would have been bombarded with ashtrays if he had dared to take that thing off."

The newspaper said that the male strip-show had damaged the Christian reputation of the country. "We have no way of knowing what the foreign witnesses of the performance have taken back to their countries." We believe that the audience thought the pageant was even more disgusting.

Sexual Healing

Have you ever betrayed your partner's libidious trust and imagined you were making love to someone else whilst you were doing it! Well according to *Psychology Today*, it's OK!

American Psychologists Clark McCauley and Cynthia Papier interviewed 101 university students (yes that makes it a lot more local doesn't it!) at Bryn Mawr College.

The researchers in this important step forwards in the world of science found that nearly 3/4 of women admitted to occasional wandering of the mind about other men (or women?) during sex with their partners. Only a half of the men did the same.

The fantasizers reported a wide range of sexual fantasies but the most common was having sex with someone other than their partner - either an imaginative character or someone they knew well.

The psychologists conclude that this was not strange nor harmful. On the contrary, they thought that the people who fantasized the most enjoyed sex the most; more than those who don't fantasize at all. Sexual therapy yes, but try explaining it to your partner and see what reaction you get.

Wwrrrrrabbit!

The *Shanghai Evening News* reported last month that a Chinese gambler had died after swallowing three toads for a bet. Wwrrrrrabbit!

The newspaper said that Zhang Meisheng was told by his friend that he would give him a packet of cigarettes if Zhang swallowed a toad. But Zhang was an expert at this amazing act and won three packets of cigarettes. But later he developed chronic stomach aches, croaked all the way to the hospital and died. Its a pity that he won't be around to smoke the fags.

While Roy and Jean tangoed they got to know each other better...

Be somewhere else with a ... Young Persons Railcard.

OKAY Start At the Backers Here is your chance to win some freebies to the flicks Just fill in the two balloons from the British Student railcard ad and drop you entries into On Dit by noon Fri



The boys just wanna have fun

As cold as ice

A middle-aged woman who was reported missing for several weeks was discovered recently frozen solid in her kitchen freezer.

The 55 year old woman from New York had been visited every day by her son who watered the plants and collected the mail every day as usual.

There were no visible wounds found when the son accidentally opened up the metre-high fridge. Maybe Mrs. Holman tried to commit suicide but realised too late that she could keep herself alive.

Hickey! Hickey!

Did you know hiccups can be a health hazard! The *New England Medical Journal* reports of an unusual case of a 22 year old man in the U.S.A. who got herpes from his girlfriend's lovebite.

The man complained of a blistered swollen red sport on his neck. He'd had it for five days. Doctors found it contained "herpes simplex virus type 1." This causes cold-sores and fever blisters. Just remember: forewarned is prepwarned!

sulkily said he'd never do any favours" for Philadelphia again. All this and he can take on mugs and is no. 1 # world boxing champ.

A sly trick

Did you know that box office mogul, champ of Rocky and hubby to Brigitte Nielsen commissioned a statue of himself to the Philadelphia Museum of Art, where it stood on the steps. How vain is that!

The museum respectfully left it there for three months but later decided that it didn't rate with the other *pieces-d'Art* and it was moved to the Philadelphia Sports Stadium.

Sly was so upset he almost cried. he

But surprisingly, he had another statue commissioned with him and wife Brigitte Nielsen as "Adam and Eve", posing as "idyllic lovers" representing "classic nudes, with their hands outstretched making eye contact." But since then, the sculptor had barely started work when Brigitte filed for divorce in July citing "irreconcilable differences."

Condomerie

Those of you who still remain coy and nervous about purchasing condoms (and how could you be after grim reapers, road tests and AIDS) would probably be overwhelmingly embarrassed if you entered a shop which specialises in the little bloody things.

Three young people have erected (?) a "sheath shop" in Holland where they specialise in nothing but condoms.

The "Condomerie" as it is affectionately named with twist of French culture is located in Europe's city of sin and centre of sex - Amsterdam.

You can buy them in all shapes and sizes, colours, textures, and flavours and even get information on them and receive counselling on how to use them (and even what really kinky things you can do with them).

You can get them dressed up as lollies or chewing gum. Miniscule condoms come packaged with a "FOR MY SMALL FRIEND" label. And for really really kinky people, you can get them with fake hands on the end and even a mock church altar made out of rubber (Obviously these are for cardinals and priests). Dutch school teachers even take their pupils there for extended sex education classes. When I kissed the teacher ...

Surprisingly, it is women who are the major customers. And women are the only ones who work behind the counter which saves embarrassment for men who want to buy in bulk.

This all happens in lovely Amsterdam, where you can buy drugs at coffee shops, sex can be bought on any corner and latex is one of the country's biggest imports.

Love is blind

Two prison inmates have married in America after courting for months through a toilet wall.

Car thief Phillip Labano and Joanne Russo who is serving 15 years for forgery have been communicating through a toilet wall for about three months now.

When they married, they were finally to kiss and hug before returning to their cells. But it seems the warders have got jealous. They have inserted fibreglass insulation to make it sound-proof. The couple will have to become gurus and learn telepathy if they are going to have a happy marriage.