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ON DIT *vol 44*  
*no. 7*

# editorial

The two young girls in the cover photograph are from Ecuador. They were found trapped in a room with the door and windows nailed shut. They had been abandoned by their mother because she no longer had the strength to fight for their daily survival.

Ecuador is a country where 20 families own nearly all of the land. Power is in the hands of a military dictatorship supported by the CIA. There is widespread malnutrition, 7 out of 10 Inca Indian children die before they reach the age of 3, while the 'rulers' actually export food and keep large areas of farmland out of production. The official government policy for the Inca Indians is genocide.

With these conditions, people working in Ecuador expected a revolution years ago, however, nothing has happened. The only real change has been in the size of the government's arsenal. Until the basic organization of the country can be changed monetary aid will help keep children like these alive. It will give them hope and the strength to contemplate a future.

This week we feature an interview with Jan Gallagher, a person from Guayaquil, in Ecuador. She is in Adelaide to try to spread information about the Inca Indians and to raise money for a community development project. As the interview will make clear, the emphasis of the project is on self-help. The need is for things as basic as shovels. If they had these they would be able to irrigate and so increase food production. If money is given now, a catastrophe can be averted. Food production can be raised, self-help co-operatives can be formed. If they do not get aid many experts have predicted that the Incas (along with much of South America) will suffer widespread starvation in the next few years.

The 1960's were years of large scale attempts at social change in America; two

of these were the War Against Poverty and the Peace Corps. These were both disbanded because they were too effective. The underprivileged groups began to want their rights (see the interview).

Nowadays we are much more cynical. The conservatives are against monetary aid to underprivileged groups (on campus several groups even want to cut the S.A.U.A. allocations for Greek Migrant tutoring, Bowden Brompton Group and so on), even the radicals are not much better.

In America about 7.5% of the world's population consume some 30% of the non-renewable resources produced each year, including 37% of the energy, 25% of the steel, 28% of the tin and 33% of the synthetic rubber. These are American statistics but Australia is quite comparable.

In this culture it is all too easy to lean back and theorize about revolution and changing society. It is much more comfortable to keep revolution and change in terms of abstract theory. People are often tempted to claim that anything we can do is piecemeal and tokenistic and will only affect a small part of the world.

Instead of using this argument as an impetus for action they use it as an excuse for inaction.

To talk to Jan Gallagher is to realize that the personal is political. That things will only change through an interaction between people. Initially this may simply mean giving the Inca Indians a small part of the aid they so desperately need.



## ON DIT NEEDS YOUR HELP.

Producing a 40 page On Dit every week is a lot of work. If you can help in any way we'd really like to see you over here at the end of the cloisters. Especially if you can help us lay-out each edition - every Monday and Tuesday from about noon onwards





## Tasmanian Women's Movement under attack

The Forces of Reaction are on the move again. Recently in Tasmania a spate of pornography of the most insidious nature has been arriving at private postal addresses - post marked from both Melbourne and Sydney. This pornography has Women's Movement demands and symbols interspersed with stories of "homosexual rape", sado masochism and man-raping groups of women. This is specifically designed to discredit the Women's Movement by totally subverting their aims and demands. The pornography is designed to alienate both men and women from the Women's Movement. This is a concerted right-wing attack which has managed to create a certain amount of confusion about whether the proposed festival in Derby at Easter will be on or not. The women's festival will be on despite all attempts to curtail activity of women in Tasmania.

This right wing attack by a group of unscrupulous individuals is part of a general right wing attack on women, workers, blacks and ethnic groups in this country. We have seen attacks on wages, a rise in the level of unemployment, attacks on the incomes of students in the W.E.A.T. scheme, cuts in financial allocations to the blacks, attacks on ethnic radio services and a general turn in the direction of our Government away from people and towards big business.

"We must support the Tasmanian women in their struggle in the face of this right wing attack, because ultimately the threat is one directed at all of us.

Llyn Smith,  
Students Association - Executive Member.



The grenades are under the sink.  
page 4.

## Some got in and Some Stayed Out

### RETURNING OFFICER'S REPORT.

#### Union Council By-Election April, 1976.

Nominations were called for five vacant positions on the Union Council and voting was held on Wednesday, 31st March, Thursday, 1st April and Friday, 2nd April.

A total of 402 votes were received and of these nine were informal.

I have declared the five candidates with the highest number of votes elected to the Union Council for the remainder of the current Council year.

Individual results follow:

		Votes
VEITCH	William	181
HUGHES	Andrew	176
ADLINGTON	Monica	171
MARLIN	Chris	139
PROWSE	Stephen	120
Glynn	Julian	110
Wilson	Richard	109
Kenyon	Peter	104
McDonald	Arlene	103
Birdseye	Nicholas	98
Thomas	Jill	84
Balan	Peter	59
Shelley	Paul	46

### ELECTED TO COUNCIL.

Veitch, Hughes, Adlington, Marlin, Prowse.

Total Ballot Papers	402
Formal Votes	383
Informal Votes	9

David Muir  
Returning Officer

# Campus News



## Contact Tutoring

Contrary to current opinion, the contact tutoring group has not gone the way of other social action groups at this University and quietly fizzled out - it has merely GONE UNDERGROUND!! In fact, if you would like to spend an hour or so each week tutoring/talking with a young child at one of the residential care institutions in Adelaide, then contact tutoring needs YOU. These children often come from disturbed family backgrounds, and this, combined with the institutional environment, means that their school performance is below par. Also they don't get too many visitors apart from the tutors themselves.

Should you care to know more, please drop a line to:  
KEVIN McEVOY,  
Education (Contact Department)  
giving your name and contact department (or phone number).

## Young LM Calls On Curly To Resign

The Young LM has called on the Governor-General, Sir John Kerr to resign.

A spokesman, Mr. Bruce Edwards, says that the Central Committee of the Young LM feels that Sir John no longer is regarded as a respected and impartial representative of the Crown by all Australians.

Mr. Edwards says his group believes that by his actions the Governor-General has degraded his vice-regal appointment, introduced new and dangerous instability into Australian politics and violated the independence of his office.

His continuing presence in public life is a source of intense partisan bitterness and division in the Australian community.

He is an embarrassment to Australian democracy.

There have been scenes of public disorder occasioned by his actions and he has given those who wish Australia to become a republic their first real ammunition.

The Young LM believes that the only honourable course for Sir John is for him to put country before self and resign with dignity.

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For further information contact Young LM Representative  
Bruce Edwards (71 4497 home).

## Electrifying News

In second term, political activity on campus will take a new turn. Various political groups will each be organizing a week of activity devoted to their cause. The P.A.C. has pledged its support to the tune of \$50 (and negotiably more) for each of these weeks. Any broadly political group interested in organizing a week or so on their cause should contact Geoff Adam, c/o Student Activities Office for more details.

Want a job when you graduate? Graduates are not so much in demand as they were a couple of years ago. The advice from the Careers Advisory Board and the Director of the Careers Advisory Service (Miles Kirby) is to start planning now. See Miles if you want vocational information and assistance - or you could be one of the possibly a thousand unemployed graduates this time next year - or the year after.

The Planning Committee of the University has set up a Working Party to look into the problems on the nature of the University's future development, in the light of the stabilization of the number of students. Are you interested? The Students Association will be making a submission - and hence wants your ideas about it. Think about it and send your thoughts to Geoff Adam, c/o Student Activities Office before mid-May.

President.

# the cyclist protection committee

## History.

Prompted by this inactivity on the part of the Government the Town and Country Planning Association held a cycle rally through Adelaide in September, 1974. As a result the Dept. of Transport announced the construction of two experimental tracks, one in the South Parklands and the other in the Botanic Gardens.

In November 1974 the Cyclist Protection Committee was formed to lobby the Government for safer conditions for cyclists. To let the Government know that the cycling community at large was of the same opinion, we organised a rally in April, 1975 and again in April, 1976.

This year the South Parklands track was completed financed by the Research Budget of the Department of Transport and the State Unemployment Relief Fund. However, the proposed pushbutton crossing of Greenhill Road was deleted due to local residents opposition rendering the track rather ineffective. The track through the Botanic Park was originally to have pushbutton lights to cross Hackney Road into Richmond Street. As this would please neither motorists nor cyclists fully the Committee was successful in changing this to a underpass under the Hackney bridge.

The part of the track in the St. Peters council area has been completed with RED money and is accessible from Hatswell Street. The part in the Adelaide council area however is still to be constructed. It is obvious that this sort of piecemeal approach to financing will not give us tracks very fast. A continuing program of funding is necessary e.g. 1% of the total transportation budget could be inclusively devoted to cycle facilities.

## PRESENT GOVERNMENT POLICY.

The present Minister for Transport (Mr. Virgo) has told the Committee that the Government is not prepared to provide further bike tracks until the demand clearly shows that such facilities are needed. This is "I win, you lose" argument since cycle commuting cannot become popular until the facilities have been provided. The Committee feels that the Government should actively encourage the cycle as a safe, viable alternative mode of transport and state this

policy NOW. The Committee applauds the provision of the South Parklands track and the Hackney Road underpass but feels that isolated sections of track are not sufficient in themselves - they should be part of an integrated plan.

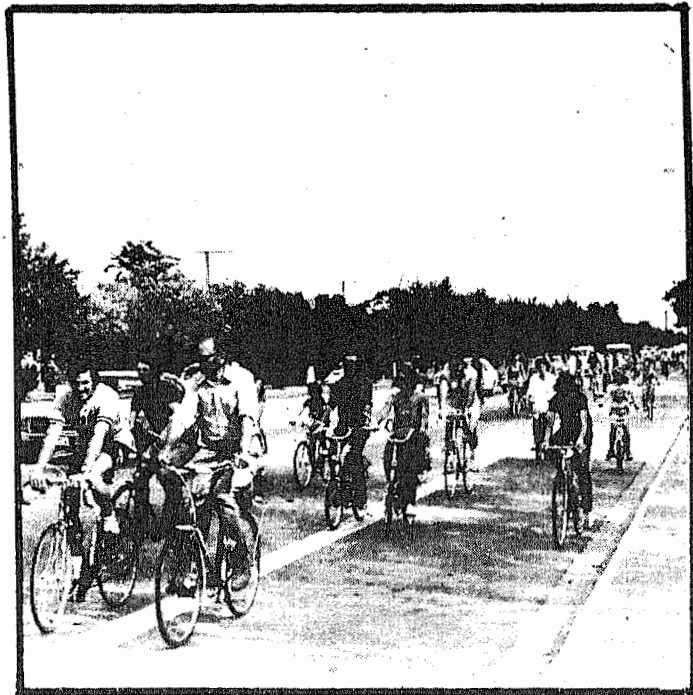
## FUTURE ACTIVITIES.

At a recent meeting of the Cyclists Protection Committee it was decided to form the Cyclist Protection Association to lay the foundation for more intensive lobbying and to put to the Government concrete proposals for:

- \* Protected cycle paths and other traffic control measures to make the roads safe for cycling commuters and school children.
- \* Planning for and installation of cycle parking and other facilities.
- \* A long and a short range plan (with periodic reviews) to establish the cycle as an integrated part of Transport Policy.

The Association will hold its inaugural meeting on Monday, 7th June at 8.00 p.m. at the Conservation Centre, 310 Angas Street, Adelaide (N.E. corner of Hutt Street). The committee expects that a bimonthly newsletter will keep members informed of activities and trouble spots. Even if you do not attend all the Association's meetings your subscription will help to make it an effective body. Subscriptions amount to \$2 per year and should be sent to Cyclist Protection Committee, P.O. Box 132, St. Agnes, 5097. For further info ring 263 4031 A.H.

Hans Perning  
(Chairman)  
Cyclist Protection Committee.



## ADVANTAGES OF THE BICYCLE.

If you already ride a bike to work or school you must know that it is a healthy, non-polluting activity which costs you very little. Every motorist who leaves his car at home and rides to work leaves behind a tonne of steel, glass and rubber and reduced, by a small amount, the need for widened roads, controlled traffic light systems, parking stations and traffic police. Protected bikeways are far cheaper than new or widened roads and the cycle does not use up valuable non-renewable energy resources.

## BUT...IS IT SAFE.

Many people say that they would ride to work or park their bike at the railway station or bus stop if they did not know that most cyclists have to struggle through dense traffic under heavily polluted conditions. New subdivisions and highways make no provision for physically separate "CYCLE ONLY" lanes. Cyclist actuated crossings and over-or-under passes are non existent at this moment.



# pine gap — waiting for W.W. III

It is indisputable that Australia's part in U.S. rivalry with the Soviet Union has had a profound effect on its internal politics. The presence of Pine Gap, an American military installation in the centre of Australia, is an instance of this. The point of this article is to illustrate that our country cannot join the U.S. in rivalry with the Soviet Union, without committing its internal politics to the dictates of United States foreign policy requirements.

To begin with, we would like to outline three different arguments, in order to clearly integrate them later on:

- (i) Pine Gap makes an indispensable contribution to U.S./Soviet contention as do several other military bases in Australia.
- (ii) This contention has intensified since the Vietnam War days; its main feature has become the relative decline of the U.S. (The vicious power struggle within the American ruling class at the moment is a reflection of this situation).
- (iii) To counteract this decline, the U.S. is attempting to consolidate those bastions of support and security which remain. Australia figures prominently at this point: securing the ratification of the Pine Gap treaty and the O.K. for an Omega base are a vital part of the consolidation pattern.



## What is Pine Gap?

Pine Gap is a relay station between United States spy satellites and a main base in Hawaii. It has an equivalent in California and together they comprise part of an 'early warning' system which relays information of any missiles launched in Russia. During the 1973 Middle East crisis for instance, hundreds of U.S. personnel were flown into Pine Gap and housed there whilst it was on alert. Pine Gap is a base situated on the ground, undefended and open to attack. In the event of nuclear war it would be a first priority target. It is within easy fall-out distance of Alice Springs.

## Aust. Politics and U.S./Soviet rivalry.

The rivalry between the superpower nations has shaped the politics of many smaller countries. (To see this one only has to look at the situation in the Middle East and Africa). The effect on Australian politics has been equally profound, but less bloody.

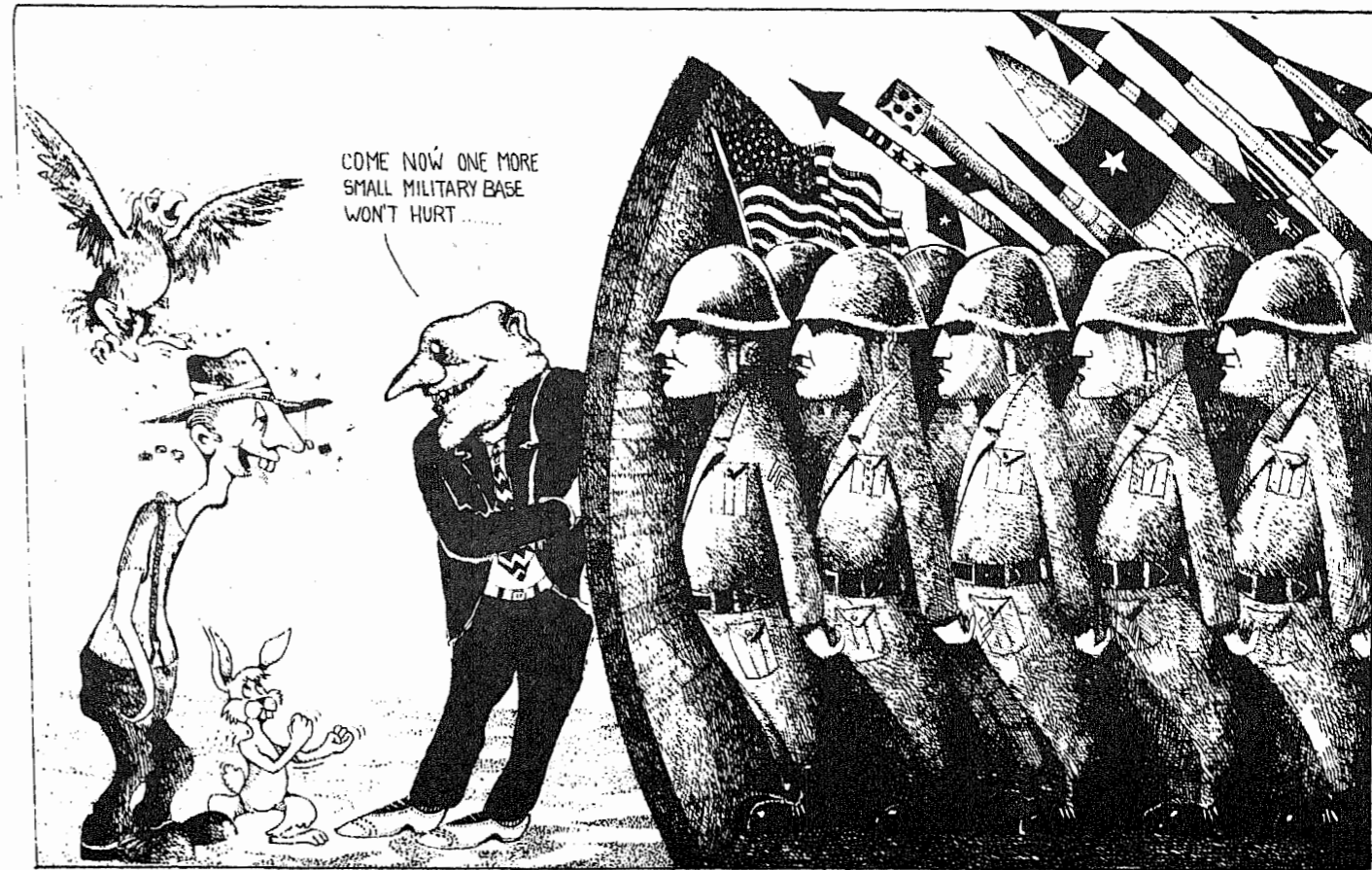
With its retreat in S.E. Asia and partial retreats elsewhere, the consolidation of U.S. influence in Australia has become increasingly vital; and all the more so, due to mounting Soviet economic influence within Australia. For instance, the Moscow Narodny Bank recently financed a \$200 million land development project near Brisbane. Apart from this its business with both Australia and New Zealand is growing; so are Soviet trading links and the Soviet Ambassador has expressed interest in mining ventures along the lines of the Pilbara operations.

In this world and local context, the pattern of a new strategy to make Australia 'secure' emerged around 1972. Surveys were conducted by the Centre for Strategic and International Studies (an academic wing of the C.I.A.) which investigated 'Australian nationalism' and the 'Dangers to U.S. investment in Australia'. Academics on this campus received questionnaires and rates of pay. In addition a number of notorious corporate trouble-shooters have recently been imported into Australia by the multinationals; their counterpart at the political level was Marshall Green who has appropriately come and gone in the last few years. Finally there is the elections.

## Pine Gap and the Kerr Coup.

Many questions remain unanswered concerning the amazing Kerr coup. But the pieces are falling together quite rapidly. To illustrate the possibility of a critical, causal link between the imperialist rivalry context and the coup, several points should be stressed: (i) Kerr has the closest of associations with the U.S. State Department; these go back as far as the second world war. He has been active in C.I.A. funded organisations and is an outspoken proponent of the U.S. alliance. He has been a director of G.M.H. and an adviser to Esso. (ii) Kerr acted independently on November 11. That is, both Fraser and the major employers organisations had called off their attempt to 'starve' the Whitlam Government into submission two weeks before the coup, believing it was becoming counter productive. (iii) The Stallings affair, the renewal of the Pine Gap treaty and the Timor crisis all happened to come together around this time. An election formally seven months away could not possibly influence any of these. Keeping the first two points in mind the third must be expanded: Shortly before November 11, Whitlam had accused

an American, R.L. Stallings, of being a C.I.A. agent. Stallings was resident in Australia and close to Doug Anthony. The Financial Review confirmed this and added that Stallings had directed the Pine Gap base in 1967 and 1968. Whitlam was due to answer questions in Parliament concerning these allegations on November 11. It is known that Sir Arthur Tange, head of the Defence Department tried to forbid Whitlam answering these questions by saying that it would constitute "grave threats to national security". Again the Financial Review intervened with news of a telegram from Washington, received by A.S.I.O. on November 10. The telegram stated that representatives had been advised by the C.I.A. that recent developments in Australia had endangered the exchange of intelligence data. Another paper claimed that Stallings exposure would endanger 'the deep cover' of four N.S.A. agents in Australia. N.S.A. is the largest intelligence organisation in the U.S. Finally, it was also predicted that secret details about Pine Gap would be unmasked. None of these fears, centering on Whitlam's forthcoming response need have been justified; it is sufficient that they were felt to be justified and well founded.



HOW SAM SEES US

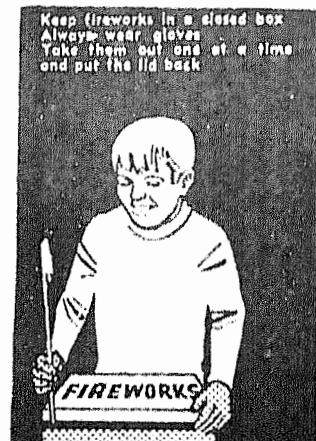
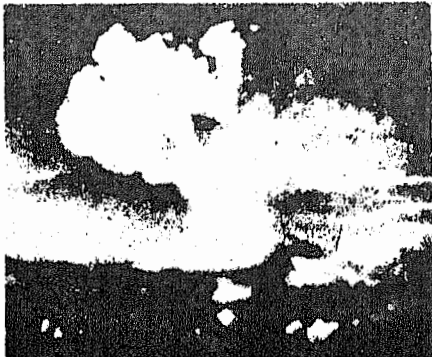
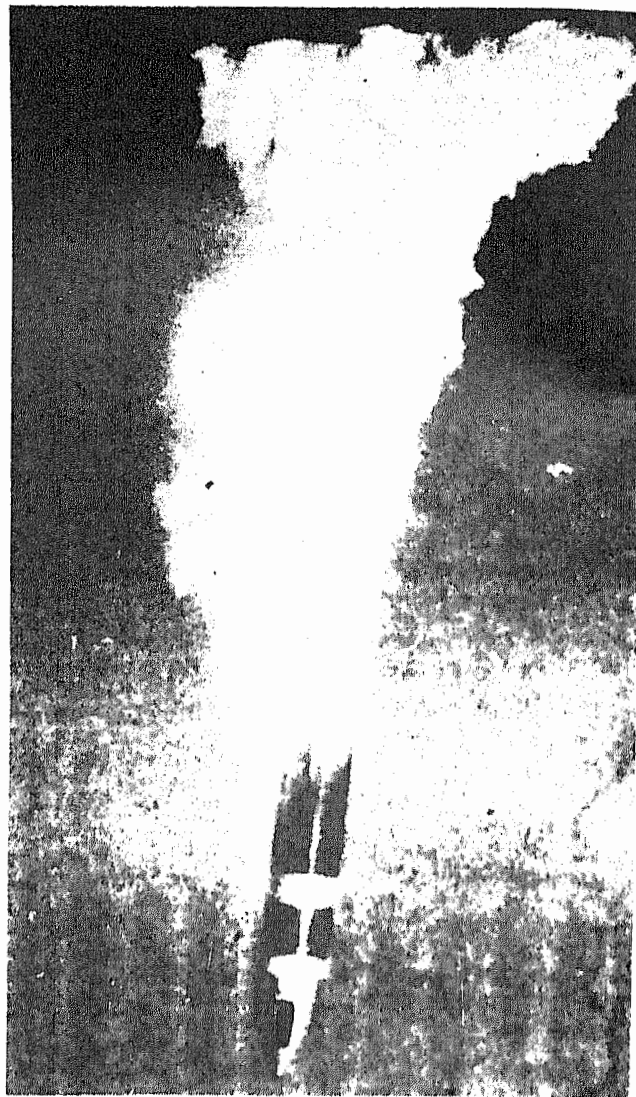
The marvellous coincidence of Whitlam's impending response in parliament and the Kerr Coup accounts, if we accept it, for the exact timing of that momentous event. But there are other factors which also fit into this analysis; factors which also fit into this analysis; factors which were related to U.S./Soviet rivalry and might have added to Kerr's preference for an early election. These were firstly the Timor crisis, which from the U.S. point of view clearly required a hard line government in Australia to tolerate and obscure (without any inhibitions), the Indonesian invasion. Secondly, the Pine Gap treaty was up for renewal in December and Labor was considered unreliable. Three issues, vital to U.S. security and apparently under threat, had coalesced at the one time. There may have been more. The successful destruction of this perceived threat illustrates the dependent status of parliamentary politics in Australia; also that forces have been cultivated within Australia, in alliance with U.S. imperialism, which have had the resources to ensure this dependent status.

The Pine Gap base which rears its head repeatedly in this context will be the objective of a Protest March (by bus) from May 11 - May 20. The march is organised by the Campaign Against Foreign Military Bases in Australia; an organisation which opposes all bases including Russian ones. Students are urged to join the Protest March.

#### Demand The Government Terminates The Pine Gap Agreement!

(Postscript: some of the information above came from Village Voice, a New York journal which announced that it was publicising the coup "to give comfort to those who feel in these dark days, that the C.I.A. simply cannot put a foot right).

Peter Cochrane.





# BOY'S OWN BOOK OF BOILS & SORES

(exerpts)

an On Dit exclusive



## Nominations for Wart of the Week social welfare revue

for powdering pensioners, mincing mothers, invalidating invalids, chastising children, nastyng NEAT etc.

"The Federal Government committee reviewing Australia's social welfare system is to recommend cutting out some child endowment benefits and eliminating the allowance paid to mothers to meet childbirth expenses. Child endowment and the maternity allowance are two of the many welfare benefits under detailed examination by the review group. Others include aged and invalid pensions, pensions paid to widows and supporting mothers, unemployment and sickness benefits and the benefits provided under the N.E.A.T. scheme.

The review group believes that, because of inflation, the beneficial impact of the benefit is now minimal and will recommend the reshaping of child endowment payments to encourage parents to have larger families."

- The Advertiser

## mr street & friends

for getting the boot into the unemployed as "dole-bludgers" while at the same time knowing that "unemployment will continue to rise in Australia this year and there will be only a slight recovery in the economy, according to a confidential government report".

## \$86m. for Indonesia

JAKARTA, Wednesday — Indonesia would get \$86m. in aid from Australia, the Minister for Foreign Affairs (Mr. Peacock) said today. Although relations between the two countries were improving there were differences, Mr. Peacock said.

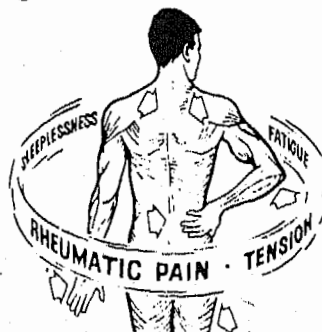
"The difference over Timor has to be seen in perspective" he said.

"The fact that there is a difference is an indication of the maturity of our relations." — AAP.

**Mr Peacock**

for vast amounts of 'aid' to Indonesia, (who needs a lot for the various wars they are waging) — despite the merciless cutbacks in overseas aid that have been made overall.

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**ON DIT IS NOT A PILL OR OINTMENT**

# AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL

## - and women prisoners in Indonesia

It is probably safe to assume that there are more than 1,000 women detained without trial in Indonesian prisons, though precise figures are impossible to obtain. Most of these women have been held for over 10 years for their alleged participation in the attempted coup in October, 1965. Their prospects of trial or of release are remote.

### WOMEN PRISONERS INCLUDE:

- members of Gerwani, a left-wing women's organisation which had over a million members in the years before the coup attempt.
- women who were at Lubang Buaya or were alleged to have been there (During the coup attempt six generals who had been kidnapped were killed and their bodies were found in a disused well in Lubang Buaya).
- trade union activists.

Many of those in prison are however simply victims of circumstance: women picked up on the streets without means of identifying themselves and unable to defend themselves against political charges, women whose sons and daughters are being sought for the army, women who were picked up with their husbands or fiancés for no other reason than that of relationship. The wives of several of the leading members of the Indonesian Communist Party and other mass organisations are being detained. Some did have political lives of their own; others did not, but that has made little difference to their chances of release.

### CONDITIONS OF WOMEN PRISONERS:

Food allowances made available to camp commandants are still very low and medical facilities remain virtually non-existent. Fortunately prisoners receive visits occasionally and gifts of food from next of kin, but many have lost all contact with their families. Most prisoners find it virtually impossible to correspond with outsiders. All but a tiny handful have been forbidden the use of writing materials, and of reading matter other than religious books.

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL works for the rights of all prisoners and for the release of prisoners of conscience in all countries of the world. It is based in London, where its staff of over 80 people includes highly qualified researchers and lawyers. Amnesty is non-political, and care is taken that an ideological balance is maintained among prisoners "adopted" for special help. Prisoners are only "adopted" if it can be proved that they have neither used nor advocated violence.



(On the right) One of the youngest prisoners at the camp. When this photograph was taken, she was under 20 and had been in detention for six years. She has had no contact with her relatives since her arrest.

A considerable number of women prisoners have husbands who are also under detention. The concern of any prisoner as to the fate of his or her family is inevitably far graver in cases where both parents are in prison. Because of this factor, these women suffer especially deeply from the hardship of separation from their children. There are many cases where women have lost all contact with both their husbands and their children. No prisoner is permitted to initiate contact with her or his family; contact is only established if the family outside takes the initiative, and where both parents are in prison this is much less likely to happen.

In some cases the women have the comfort of knowing that their children are being cared for by relatives or neighbors, but often this is not so. Even close relatives would be hesitant about taking in the children of known communists because of the risks involved. The tribulations through which children must live, bear particularly heavily on the mothers.



Many women prisoners were pregnant when they were arrested and gave birth in detention. Others were arrested with small children. Where there are no relatives to take the children, they grow up in detention or may eventually be placed in orphanages or families willing to take them.

### TORTURE:

Many of the women now in detention are known to have been severely tortured during their interrogation by military intelligence officers. The difference in sex between interrogator and victim leads inevitably to special abuses. The interrogation chamber is generally speaking a male world and many additional forms of torment are available when the victim is female. This is not to ignore the fact, however, that some women have been used as interrogators and shown themselves no less brutal than their male co-workers.

The tortures inflicted on women include beatings, attacks with knives and daggers, burning with cigarettes, being trampled upon, pummelling of breasts for women who are still suckling babies, and insertion of implements into the vagina. Sexual assault also has been a particular hazard for women.

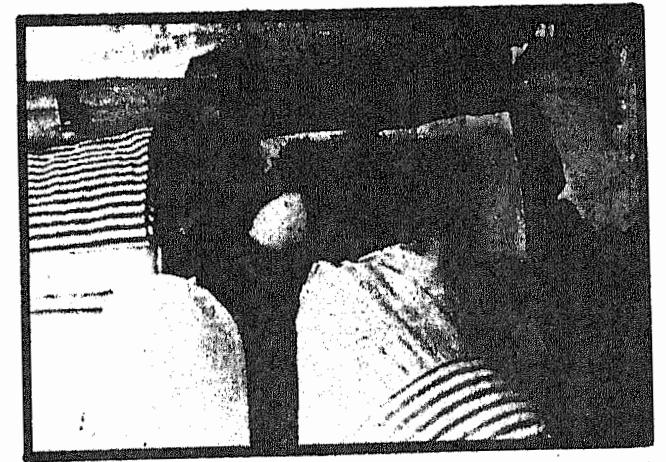


THE AMNESTY CAMPAIGN on behalf of Indonesian women prisoners has been timed to coincide with Kartini Day (April 21st), a day that celebrates Ibu Kartini, Indonesia's most outstanding women's emancipationist and educationalist, who died in 1901. As outlined above, the fact of prisoners being women is relevant in that it makes them especially vulnerable to torture and maltreatment, and gives the separation from children and family an added significance.

YOU CAN HELP in putting pressure on the Indonesian Government by writing letters to officials in Indonesia. Addresses to which you can write, and instructions on how to write, are set out in a leaflet which will be distributed around the University.

If you do not come across a copy and you want one, or if you require more information about Amnesty or this campaign, please contact one of the following members:

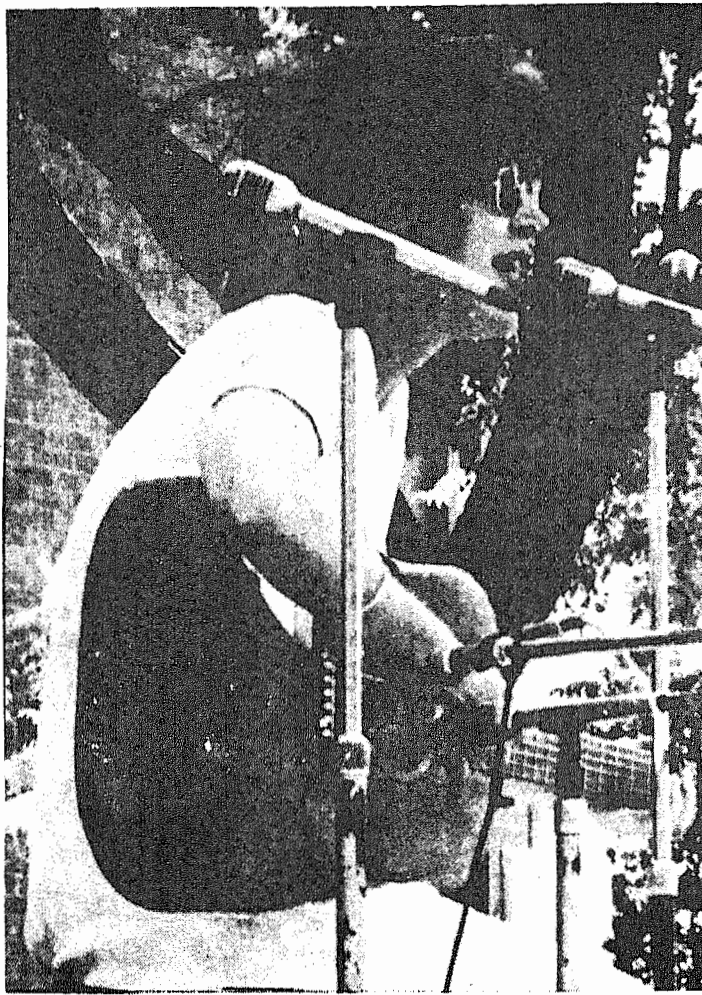
Helen Parsons	223 4541
Kay Pullem	79 3379
Sonia Talbot	79 4867



A prisoner asleep in the dormitory. The space allotted to her is about two feet wide. The mat, blanket and pillow she uses were obtained from private donations.

Dr. Sumiarsih Caropeboka, examining a fellow-prisoner at Plantungan. She has no stethoscope and examines her patient by placing her ear on the chest.

(These shots were taken from a film made by a unit of the Dutch TV company KRO, in August 1971).



meaning for them, but I like to do songs with a bit more universality than that.

But hopefully this will change. I found when I went overseas that people wanted to hear any Australian songs that I knew, and I had people singing along with the 'Overlanders' and all sorts of things.

**ON DIT:** DO YOU WRITE ANY OF YOUR SONGS AT ALL?

**MARGARET:** No, not at all - I have a great difficulty writing non-cliched words. I have a great respect for good songs, and I feel I could write so-so songs as good as a lot of people are writing, but I don't think they should be singing theirs either. I just learn songs as I can, ones I feel it's worth learning.

**ON DIT:** I'VE HEARD THAT YOU'VE GOT A SECOND ALBUM COMING OUT SOON AND ALSO A SINGLE... IS THERE ANYTHING YOU'D LIKE TO SAY ABOUT THEM?

**MARGARET:** Well, the single is 'Girls in Our Town'; it's rather interesting actually, the single was meant to be the flip side, 'Captain Jack', Billy Giles' song. In Sydney it was very popular because it was included in Reg Livermore's show. He does a really stunning version. Part of the im-

page is visual, so we lose all that, and we lose fifty percent of the song anyway, because it had to be for a three minute single, and the song is really seven minutes long - there was some drastic editing done. I more or less put it in the hands of the producer, because I have very little to do with recording of any sort, let alone aiming for the hit parade, and the only point in making a single is to get it on the hit parade. You make albums to put down what you really want to say, but with singles, well there's no point in making an esoteric single. So he chose it and I agreed, the contract says I have to agree. The condition was that I would pick the song for the other side. I wanted to do an Australian song, and I decided to do 'Girls in our Town', and one of the reasons was because I had sung it overseas, in America and England, and the reaction there was amazing. So many people came to me and said "that might as well have been written about my home town", so it's quite a universal sort of song. And that's the side that has taken off. So I don't mind promoting that song, but I wouldn't even sing 'Captain Jack'.

**ON DIT:** WHAT ABOUT THE LP?

**MARGARET:** Yes, the LP: we've been working on that for about six months, and it's almost a boring subject to me now. We started in September and then stopped. I'm going straight from here into the studio on Thursday to finish it - it's about eighty percent done. The problem was mainly financial, it's a new company, "Ritz", set up on the supposed income of a guy called Simon Heath, who wrote a rock opera called "Mephistopheles". He's sold it to MGM, and it's going to be one of their big-budget films this year. On the strength of that he set up a company for recording, but they haven't actually paid him his money yet. So that's why the LP stopped, because people said 'no more credit'. Now, mainly because of the single taking off in Melbourne we're about to finish the LP at last.

**ON DIT:** HAVE YOU GOT ANY FAVORITE AUDIENCES IN AUSTRALIA?

**MARGARET:** No, not really, I try to keep an open mind about audiences, except that I don't like singing to children - I just find that their concentration span is so small, and I made this sort of bigoted decision that I'm only going to sing to Catholic children, because of the way they are brought up...regimentation...they're told to sit there and they do, and they enjoy it because they are not talking all the time.

**ON DIT:** HAVE YOU NOTICED ANY CHANGES IN THE UNIVERSITY AUDIENCES OVER THE TIME YOU'VE BEEN MAKING CAMPUS APPEARANCES?

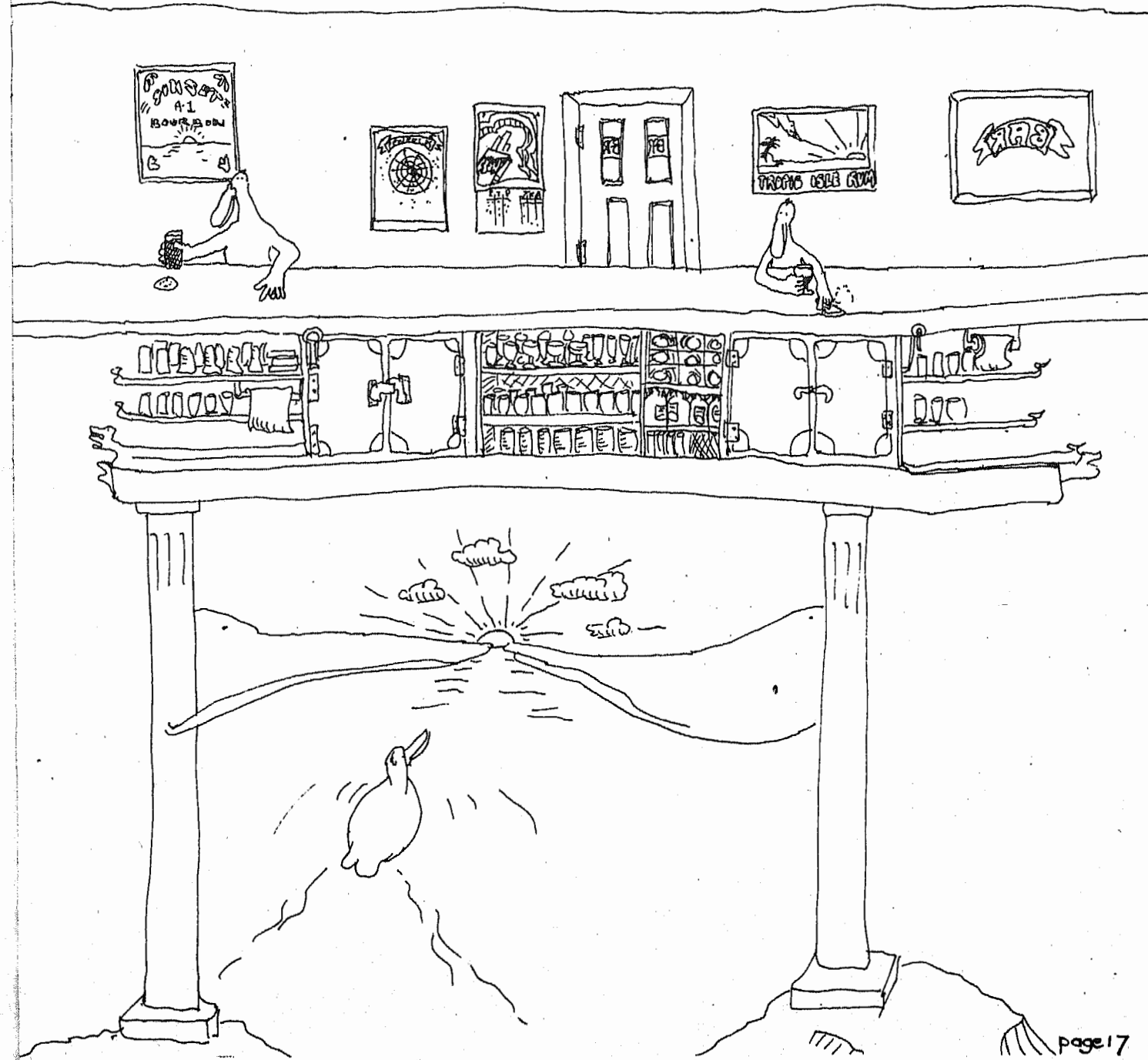
**MARGARET:** Well, recently of course there's not much interest in the solo singer, it's hearing groups of various sorts, whereas once upon a time it was more-or-less the in-thing to have my sort of presentation. Once upon a time I could expect to see nearly every campus at least once a year, but I can't take this for granted any more.

**ON DIT:** IS THE MATTER OF SINGING WITH A SMALL GROUP A MATTER OF CONVENIENCE, OR NOT HAVING TO LUG TOO MUCH GEAR AROUND AND SO BEING ABLE

TO PLAY IN SMALLER SITUATIONS?

**MARGARET:** Partly. I do like to work with other musicians because I'm not a guitarist, I've always considered myself just a singer, and I've taken up guitar for convenience - I don't have a particular love for playing guitar. But at the same time I do like to be independent, for instance when I was travelling overseas there was no way I could get a group together, so it's really good to be able to accompany nearly every song in your repertoire, and as it is I know I can do a full two hour concert. This has a disadvantage in that you tend to be self-sufficient, like today I could have even had

a piano out there, but it would have meant a lot of rehearsal...you never know whether it's worth it financially or just the strain of; 'does this other person know the song?'...  
**ON DIT:** IT MUST BE A BIT OF A SHOCK GOING FROM THAT SITUATION INTO A STUDIO. DO THE PRODUCTION PEOPLE IMPOSE INSTRUMENTS UPON YOU?  
**MARGARET:** They suggest and I agree. On the album I'm not playing guitar, just a bit of tambourine, and all my previous recordings have been done live, one take, whereas here you put down the basic thing and then go away and think what would it be like with a string quartet behind it and so on. Of course you have to watch for over-productions.





The slums near the hot, humid port city of Guayaquil are considered among the worst in the world in terms of the number of deaths from disease, violence, and neglect. Seven out of every ten children die before the age of three. Squatter homes are built on stilts over tidal swamps and garbage dumps. People fight off vultures and rats to get food from the city's wastes. Every day more mountain Indians leave their ancestral homes where not enough food can be grown on the allotted land, swelling the 800,000 population of the slums beyond endurance. They find despair and

social disintegration. Land reform is needed but the government refuses such change. It also refuses to aid the Indians, believing the problem is insoluble and that the Incas are sub-humans, anyway. Father Carlos Cuadros, in just ten years, has created an oasis of hope for thousands of his people. In the slums itself he manages a health clinic and vocational school near his congregation. Twenty-five miles away he has built a home and school for children and a vitally needed farm on 16 acres bought with money from friends abroad (including a grant from the Lutheran Church in America this year). Rampant in-

flation in Ecuador has made all medicines, seed crops and building supplies beyond the reach of local resources. Outside support is vitally needed until the farm land becomes commercially productive. Jan and Fr. Carlos do not believe in hand-outs. The project is based on the concept of community development - enabling people to help themselves. They believe the people can eventually solve their own problems, determine their own destiny. The project is a way to help people become aware of what possibilities there are for them to live with dignity and self-respect. Most of all, it is meant to give them hope.

# an interview/dialogue with... JAN GALLAGHER

**ON DIT:** COULD YOU GIVE US A GENERAL BACKGROUND ABOUT YOURSELF?

**JAN:** Well, I was majoring in painting at the Uni of Berkely, California, in 1962 when I heard about the Peace Corps. I decided it was a good idea, so I applied. I didn't expect to be accepted because I didn't have a skill. Ecuador was the first country in the peace corps to ask for community development...so I didn't need a skill, because the idea is to help people to help themselves and it was all the better that you didn't go down and do something for somebody - you weren't an Engineer, you weren't a Teacher, etc...the whole aim of our program was to get the people functioning as a community. You were really a catalyst, not a part of the reaction. If you were successful you would be able to leave and everything would keep going. One of the basic principles behind it was that they could with their own abilities change their lives - they didn't need people coming in and telling them what to do. They could and should define their own problems - they really know better than you what they really need to get them turned on. What you are allowed to do is provide information to them. We had all of our training in Puerto Rico, four months in all. It was quite intensive, we trained with a married couple who had gotten the community development program going in Puerto Rico on their own. They got support from the Puerto Rico Government only in that they were paid their salaries as Teachers and allowed to go off and do what they wanted

to do, and they were only able to do it because the Government believed in them. All they did, without any material aid, was to just go out and talk to the people. They lived with the people, and they went from house to house and talked to them. After ten years they had thousands of miles of roads, bridges, aqueducts, schools, all built by the people. All they did was make them realize that they were people who had abilities, and if they got together they had power - if they actually started functioning as a community they could do all kinds of things. It was just a matter of them doing something together to prove that they could do things. Your goal is that they do something together as a community. The Puerto Rico Government then did supply some material aid - and Engineers to draw plans etc. The people did all the work themselves, and often supplied materials like sand, gravel, etc. themselves. The Engineers couldn't keep up with them! The people were so proud of their achievement, and not only that, they knew that if they wanted another bridge, they could build it.

So, after Puerto Rico we went down to Ecuador to work with the Inca Indians, and there was a group of forty-eight of us. The Peace Corps in the beginning didn't investigate programs very much, they were in a hurry to get people into the fields. This one looked good on paper - it was sponsored by the UN, it was staffed by Ecuadorians and it was a real community development program.

We assumed that there would be some differences between Ecuador and the way they had done it in Puerto Rico, but we thought that the principles would be the same. So we arrived in Ecuador and were required to work through an agency. The Director of the agency greeted us, and welcomed us to the country and said: "Well, Ecuador has five and a half million people altogether, and there are two classes of people. There are the wealthy, who make up five percent of the population - they are of European decendance. The poor people are the mestizos, that's the mixed European and Indian, and then there are the Indians, but of course they aren't human, they're half-animal, half-people. So, although we agree with the principles of the program, we're gonna have to change them to work with the Indians. If you're gonna wait for them to define their own programs you're going to be waiting a hundred years; we've found it very effective to get out there and beat them."

And they did, with whips. And that's why their program was re-funded every year, because what they did was to take photos of all the schools, latrines and things they'd had them build. The Indians didn't even know what they were. They had actually built them out of fear. And then when the team would leave, the Indians would often burn down the schools. The outhouses they stored corn in. So the Peace Corps just pulled out after three weeks. We were sent to other parts of the country. So I went down to the coast to a village North of Guayaquil and that's where Father

Carlos was working. So I met him back in 1962, and I worked with him for the rest of the time I was in the Peace Corps. Carlos was the only one in the whole province where I was working, who was really doing something effective for his own people.

**ON DIT: FROM WHAT CLASS OF PEOPLE IS FATHER CARLOS?**

**JAN:** He actually is a mestizo, but he's mostly Indian. His mother was all-Indian and his grandmother was an Incan Princess, so he comes from a royal family. All his relatives and family, going way back are from a town called Achambo which is historically a very important town to the Indians, the home of the Achomba. But because he is a Priest, he is automatically classified as a mestizo. Mestizo is the on-going Ecuadorian society, their values, their culture, etc. All the mestizos speak Spanish, and usually they can't speak anything else.

**ON DIT: DO THE INCAS HAVE THEIR OWN LANGUAGE?**

**JAN:** Yes, Quechua. Carlos speaks Quechua, and so does his father. An Indian is not classified as a person, he doesn't take part in the economy at all, he literally doesn't count, so Carlos has to be considered a mestizo. The Indians have a very distinct culture from the ongoing Ecuadorian culture.

Women at Fr. Carlos' clinic.



It's impoverished, pushed way down materially. But one of the things they can do is to become a mestizo, which they can do by changing their outward appearance, changing the language they speak, the clothes they wear and their customs).

So that's what has been happening; starting about fifteen years ago, in large numbers, they have been leaving the mountains because they've heard life is better down on the coast and that at least you can keep warm. And there was some food to be found, at least there was ten years ago. Bananas would fall off trucks, and no one else would bother to pick them up because they were so cheap. Now they are a lot more expensive. Food has gotten scarce, but still the Indians come. They are not now coming so much because the city holds any great attraction for them, but it is just that they are starving to death, and they figure that's one way of staying alive. They estimate that the infant mortality rate under 3 years is only six out of every ten on the coast, compared to seven out of ten in the mountains.

So I spent the two years working with Father Carlos and his family, and this is the key to how he's been able to do as much as he has! Because he belongs to this family it has traditionally been their responsibility to take care of their community. The higher up you go in an Indian community the less you have materially. So the chief often will have almost nothing. It's a bad thing to have a lot of things, so everyone is constantly giving things away. As for the support he gets - it comes from his family only, he gets no support from the church at all. He and his family came down to start work in 1958.

When I appeared with the Peace Corps in 1962, they already had a clinic going, a school, and fifteen co-operatives. He was brilliant at getting people turned on, the best community worker I had ever met. Then my two years were up, and I went back home, and back to school, and graduated with a major in painting. But nothing was ever quite the same. I had walked back into this unbelievably materialistic society that was very cold and inhospitable. I kind of compulsively got involved in all kinds of programs that had just gotten started all over the country through the War on Poverty program. The Director of the War on Poverty program was also the Director of the Peace Corps, and he had come down to our training in Puerto Rico, and was really impressed with our community development program there. He thought that could be the key to doing away with poverty in the U.S. In the U.S. it was just the standard welfare handout up until then. With the war on poverty program the grants of money were going to be made available to the poor people themselves, for them to decide what was to be done with it.

All of a sudden they were hiring people to go out into community and get people moving. It was amazingly successful! In just one year there were all these groups getting together and really starting to change things, and all the mayors of Chicago and Oakland and Los Angeles went screaming into Washington and said "you cut this

out!" And they did. The original War on Poverty program lasted only one year. Then they started to give it death blows. They decreed that we can't have the poor people deciding, the poor must decide along with the city Government, and then they had the city Governments decide along with the approval of the people... This is exactly what happened to the Peace Corp program overseas - it took longer for it to happen because they had to wait for feedback. The community development program in Ecuador in the areas where it was allowed to work really was a success. It became the largest part of the Peace Corp, but the Governments of Brazil and Bolivia etc. didn't want these sort of development programs either, so by mutual consent the whole thing was killed. I was just becoming bitter, because there was nothing you could join that could achieve results.

I had the idea in my mind to go around the world on a motorcycle, and I figured this would be a good time to leave. I had decided that it was no good going down to South America and working, because you had to change the US because of the incredible influence the U.S. had on other countries. But I decided to postpone things and coast for a while, while there still was a world to go around. I wanted to see Peru, Chile, Bolivia, and all and then go to Europe. So I left in October, 1968, reached Ecuador in early 1969, and found that Father Carlos had been sent out to Guayaquil. Things were bad in Ecuador in 1962 when we left: we thought that there would have to be a revolution within a year or two, that people couldn't put up with it much longer. But when we got back in 1969 things had simply gotten so much worse, the population of Guayaquil had tripled, 400,000 had grown to 1,200,000. Eight hundred thousand had come into the city like refugees, and were just camping around the edges of the city. They had no jobs, and had to live out in the slums, in temporary bamboo shacks on stilts above the water of the swamp. They had no services, and so they would just cut a hole in the floor, and when it rained the level of the water would rise and cover the floors. And the only person out there doing anything was Carlos and his family. He had only been there for a year, and in that time his congregation had grown from 6 to a thousand, they had a clinic built, and had young tough boys who were pickpockets turned on to doing things for their community and winning national competitions in his choir. I stayed three months and decided I had to work for the Indians. I then left because I figured that I could do more to help by travelling outside of Ecuador and raising support than by staying on there.

**ON DIT: COULD YOU TELL US MORE ABOUT THE CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH THE PEOPLE LIVE?**

**JAN:** The infant mortality rate is terrible, it has grown to include a larger number of people. More children are dying than ever before. The reason the population of Guayaquil hasn't grown more, is that so many people have been dying, but the % of Indians has dropped from 40% to 25%. They are actually losing numbers, whereas the over-

all population has grown.

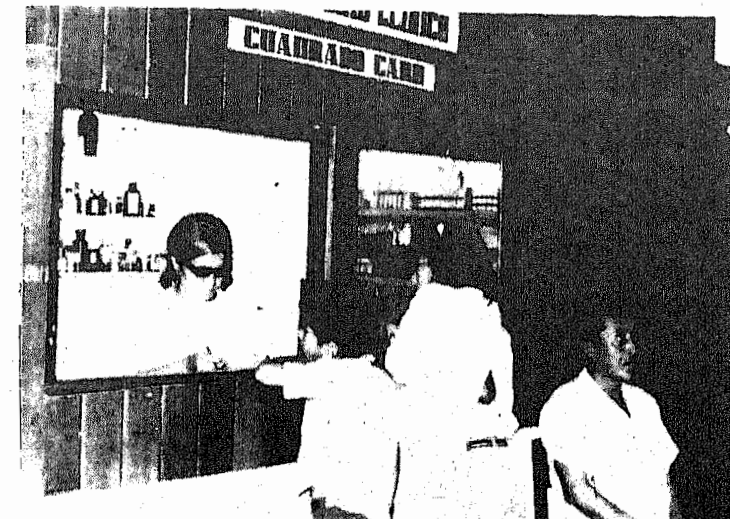
The majority of people are still dying of malnutrition and disease. But, for the first time starting in 1972, there is actually starvation. There just isn't anything to eat. We had thought that there would be revolution before people reached the point where they were simply dying of starvation, but no, they are just dying.

The Government is doing NOTHING for the Indians, it is an official policy of genocide for the Incas. If they were helped as Incas it would be a threat to the status quo. Since the time of the conquest in 1532, there has never been any justice for the Indians. There's never been a revolution, there's never been any land reform. All their land was taken from them at the time of the conquest, and nothing has changed since. Twenty families took possession of the land, and they still have it. Those Indians who wanted to carry on their own way of life, were forced way up in the mountains, and that's where they've been for hundreds of years. Others who wanted to stay alive and have food to eat worked for the new land owners as serfs in a feudal society, and that's the way it is today.

There have been laws passed giving them rights, but though the laws might be in the books, they're never put into practice.

The Indians are not considered people, they do not have rights. There is not a single school or hospital that's set up in an Indian community. The Government wants them to assimilate into the on going culture. Once they are mestizos they have no claim on the land... The only way they can keep them in control is to keep them at the point of starvation to keep their culture impoverished, to not let them know who they are. This starvation isn't due to some dire state of the overall economy. Ecuador has plenty of food - it could be exporting food.....it does export food. On the land controlled by the landowners there are huge numbers of dairy cattle, and they also raise meat and they export it. They are interested in making money, and they don't care about the people.

the clinic



ON DIT: IS THERE ANY REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT IN ECUADOR?

JAN: Well, I don't think there's any organisation...the Government spends most of it's time witch-hunting. Anyone who tries to make any change at all is labelled a communist.

ON DIT: COULD THERE EVER BE CHANGE THROUGH PARLIAMENT, E.G. THROUGH THE ELECTION OF SOMEONE LIKE ALLENDE?

JAN: Well, it nearly happened in 1972, but there was a military coup 3 months before the elections. It's almost certain that it was the CIA that did it. They did it also in 1963 just when the Government, or part of it, was talking about land reforms, and nationalizing U.S. industries...In '72 they had just discovered oil in Ecuador, and a very progressive candidate for the presidency, who was sure to win the elections, was talking about land reform and nationalizing the industries. The coup was just a quiet takeover. But now the small percentage of the oil profit that manages to stay in Ecuador is all being used to equip the armed forces. So they could squash any rebellion just like that. It would be suicide for the Indians to try violent revolution - in fact the Government would just love that, because they would just wipe them out completely. The Indians' only hope is in publicity and outside support.

If Carlos and I were to be only now beginning to work with the Indians, we wouldn't stand much of a chance, because it would take time to get things moving, and the Government would certainly get rid of us. As it is, though, we have been going for quite some time, as you know. Our great hope is working with a Bishop in another Province. He started working there in 1962, and for six or seven years no-one paid any attention to him. He's the Archbishop of the province, and I don't know how he got to be Bishop. He is dedicated to helping the Indians - he's not Indian himself, he's mestizo. He started selling church property and jewels and using the money to set up an educational program for the Indians, using transistor radios, and broadcasting programs to them in Quechua, and so reaching all the little villages, and he got a team of volunteers to work on evenings and weekends to teach them who they are as a people, teach them to read and write their own language, and teach them that if they get together they really have power to change things. It took six or seven years for the first effects to start rocking. The Indians were not going to go into town and be animals. They got together and they decided that they would carry something, but it was going to cost you. They weren't going to be maids for three dollars a month, they were going to be paid fifty like everybody else, they were going to get social security and retirements benefits like everybody else and all kinds of things. And that's when some people decided that things were going wrong...and the church figured Carlos would have to go: he was a trouble-maker

page 22

However, he won the first race, because he had published books on his philosophy, theology and so on, and when the church verdict went against him and he was required to leave, the Bishops in Belgium and Holland and Rome stuck up for him and revealed these documents that he had published...and he wasn't a communist at all. And he was then being hailed as the Helda Camara of Ecuador. So the church can't get rid of him, because people in Europe know what he is doing, and why the church wants to get rid of him. So now the church can't get rid of him, he'd be more trouble for them if they did. So there he is.

We want to introduce the new agriculture to them, the Indians, who he's got working keenly already, they trust him, and would be ready to learn new things. And all of a sudden, without pesticides, machinery and all, they would be able to grow enough food to feed themselves. Instead of growing corn and potatoes, they can grow soya beans, and sunflowers in addition, and get enough protein so that they can get enough strength. This would be so important to stop the invasion to the coast, stop their having to leave. So many of them have been giving up being Indians and going down to the coast and becoming mestizos.



"We are the only ones doing anything for the Indians - without us there is no hope."

So our work is vital because we are the only ones doing anything to help the tragically disadvantaged Inca Indians, because we are attempting to keep them from starvation, but most importantly, because if we can get enough financial support from outside Ecuador, we can teach the Indians to be self-sufficient agriculturally, and thus allow them to regain a sense of who they are, an awareness that they are a people.

In the last few months fifteen orphaned children have been landed on Father Carlos. It costs them \$40 per month to feed, clothe and hopefully to educate each child, and they are desperately seeking individuals or groups who will sponsor a child or donate money to their overall work. Once all the children are assured of survival, further incoming donations can be used to begin the process of land cultivation with new techniques which will allow the Indians to become self-supporting.

If you or your friends or contacts can help in any way, or want to find out more, please come over to On Dit. Donations to Jan Gallagher can be arranged through On Dit.



Jan with Fr. Carlos and an Incan child.

# Pal Mal Blows Wind From C

With a record victory at the polls and an unassailable majority in both houses, Malcolm Fraser looked set for three years plain sailing in federal politics. There would be "no surprises", responsible government and a gradual sustained economic recovery. Life would be boring and safe.

But already the cracks have appeared. Liberal economic policies are making no positive contribution to recovery - in fact they are making things worse - splits of opinion and disenchantment have come to the surface within the Liberal Party.

## 1. Liberal Policy.

The aim of the Liberal Government policies is to bring down inflation, and to "wind back inflationary expectations." This, they hope, will restore the confidence of investors, and bring about economic recovery, through increases in investment and consumption.

The tools the Fraser Government is using to achieve this aim are:

- A credit squeeze. This is being pushed by the Treasury and Friedmanite monetarist - economists, and being pursued by Treasurer Lynch.

- Cuts in Government spending. This is being pursued most vigorously by Fraser, because he dislikes big Government.

- Attacks on wages. The Fraser Government tried to cut real wages by recommending that the full indexation price rise should not be passed on to wage earners. This move wasn't successful, but they will try harder next time.

All these policies mean continuing high and increasing unemployment. Hence Labour Minister Street's stepping up of the "dole bludger" campaign, so as to decrease public awareness of and protest at the seriousness of the unemployment situation.

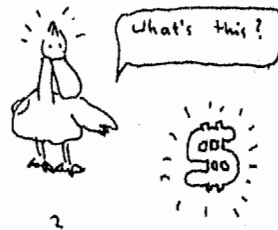
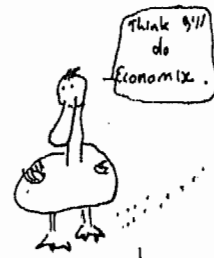
Regarding the aims of inducing an anti-inflationary psychology and encouraging investor-confidence, one commentator says, "There is, however, no guarantee that the psychology will

work this way. The implications of the squeeze on the money supply in terms of continued high unemployment levels, together with the new factor of uncertainty on the part of public servants about their jobs, could result in a continued reluctance to spend."

## 2. Backbenchers and State Liberal Parties.

The policies being pursued by Fraser are finding opposition among backbenchers and Liberal State Governments.

In the recent Victorian election, instead of promising only blood sweat and tears, Liberal Premier Hamer made a long list of promises about housing, health, education, transport, the arts etc. In the New South Wales elections to be held soon, we can expect similar noises from the State Liberal Government there. This will foster more and more divisions within the Liberal Party about the correct national economic strategy to be pursued. Neither State Liberal Government supported Fraser's opposition to the 6.4 percent pay rise. Further divisions are evident between the Liberal backbenchers in Federal Parliament and the Government.



This is partly because there are 97 Liberal backbenchers with no active role to play in Government. Fraser has now realised the problem and set up a large number of policy inquiry committees and made sure that every backbencher is on at least one of these committees. This, he hopes, will keep them busy and stop them plotting against him.

# A Cold Canberra

But there are other more serious reasons for their disquiet. These reasons are to do with the social and economic effects of the Government policies described above in their electorates, many of which are marginal seats. What are the effects of these policies? As the Financial Review put it, "For the backbenchers this means living with companies in their electorates beating on their doors about how they are in big trouble unless the Government eases off. It means complaints about higher interest rates, refusal to fund community groups etc....."

Some examples of the bad effects of the Government, cutting Government spending, and contracting credit are:

a) The heavy building industry; this is collapsing in part because of the cutting off of Government construction contracts.

b) The housing industry; very little new housing is being built, people can't get loans to buy houses, and even if they could get loans, houses are too expensive for them to afford to pay. The Government policies will make this worse.

c) The car industry; it is collapsing in South Australia, and the Fraser Government will (by the time this goes to print or shortly after that) have refused to do anything about it. Saving South Australia's industrial base (for example by planning or public investment) would be



3 against Government policy.

d) The building finance industry, or building societies.



The Lynch savings bonds soaked up funds from these sources which precipitated the recent collapses in Queensland and the further decline of the building industry in Australia.

From these examples, you can see why the Liberal backbenchers (and even perhaps some Ministers) in marginal seats are getting very nervous. They know that worse is to come. Pal Mal is determined to become the most unpopular Prime Minister in Australia's history because he believes his ideas will eventually save the economy from ruin. I will return to this pious belief in the conclusion.

## 3. The ALP - An effective opposition, waiting in the wings?

With the economy at a low level of production, with people's

jobs and living standards suffering heavily under the impact of Fraser's policies, what is the would-be alternative Government saying and doing? Is the ALP shadow Government forging new policies to save the economy? Sadly, it is not.

The incredible exposures about the Iraqi non-money give us a window on one of their main preoccupations for the first few months in opposition. One does not know whether to laugh or cry at such foolishness.

It would be one-sided to mention merely the Iraqi non-money however. Deeper matters such as Whitlam's obsession with the role of Governor General Kerr have occupied much of ALP attention.



Some ALP leaders of opinion, however, have turned their attention to the more mundane matter of why they lost the election and how they can get re-elected in the future.

One such theorist is Senator Diamond Jim McLelland, who single handedly lost more votes than anyone else with his 1975 pay pause policy and union bashing. He suggested recently that the Labor Party will get re-elected by giving its attention to "the more refined arts and the things which were valued by intelligent people," although, of course, "mundane considerations" such as "pensions, social security payments and childminding centres" could not be forgotten. A line programme for economic recovery! (Disbelievers consult Australian, 18th March 1976, p.2)

#### 4. Unions Reaction.

Already the struggle between capital and labour has been sharpened by the Fraser policies. Strikes abound: Transport workers in all states; nurses, meat workers, train guards in New South Wales; brewery workers in the Northern Territory; car workers, bus drivers in South Australia; power workers in Western Australia - these are some of the groups currently striking to try to regain the former purchasing power of their wages which have been eroded.

Workers have lost faith in indexation. It is unlikely to survive. A situation with direct confrontations between the Liberal Government and trade unions will prevail. Some unionists

will stand up to the Government.

Others, like Egerton and Hawke, have already in fact endorsed its policies - and have eased their way onto Government commissions.

Nonetheless with the Parliamentary Labor Party an emasculated rump, extra-Parliamentary politics appears likely to seize centre stage. Not only unions, but business groups, welfare associations and even State Governments can be expected to exceed their usual ritualistic protests.

#### 5. Pal Mal Waits For the Uptum.

Mr. Fraser is cutting public expenditure in the hope of an upturn in the private sector. Is this in sight? Not according to the survey released by the Bureau of Statistics on 24th March. A recovery could be led by one of four sectors: 1. Investment. The survey says this is not on. 2. Consumer purchasing. People are saving in fear of their jobs. 3. Public expenditure. Mal won't do it. 4. Exports. We eagerly await an American/Japanese recovery (as we have waited for over a year).

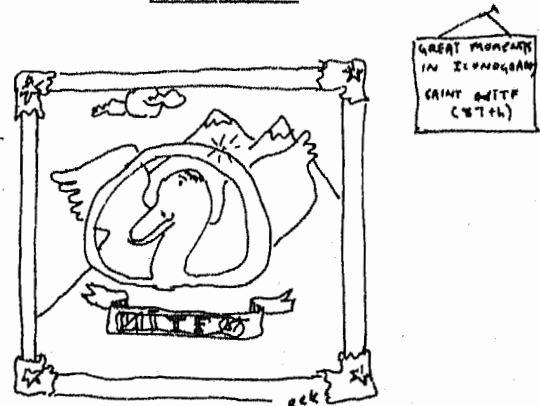
#### Conclusion.

Any Keynesian economist will tell you Mal's got it wrong. The Australian public sector is already rather small at about 30 per cent of G.N.P. Sweden and Germany both have much larger public sectors and both perform better economically. It might be added that he doesn't realise that the public and private sectors are not separate but closely related. Government is private industry's biggest customer. A squeeze on one becomes a squeeze on the other.

But perhaps Mal has got it right by his own standards. If he wants to discipline the work force, shake out industry's fat with bankruptcies, and instal the rugged society, there is nothing like three years recession to kick it off.

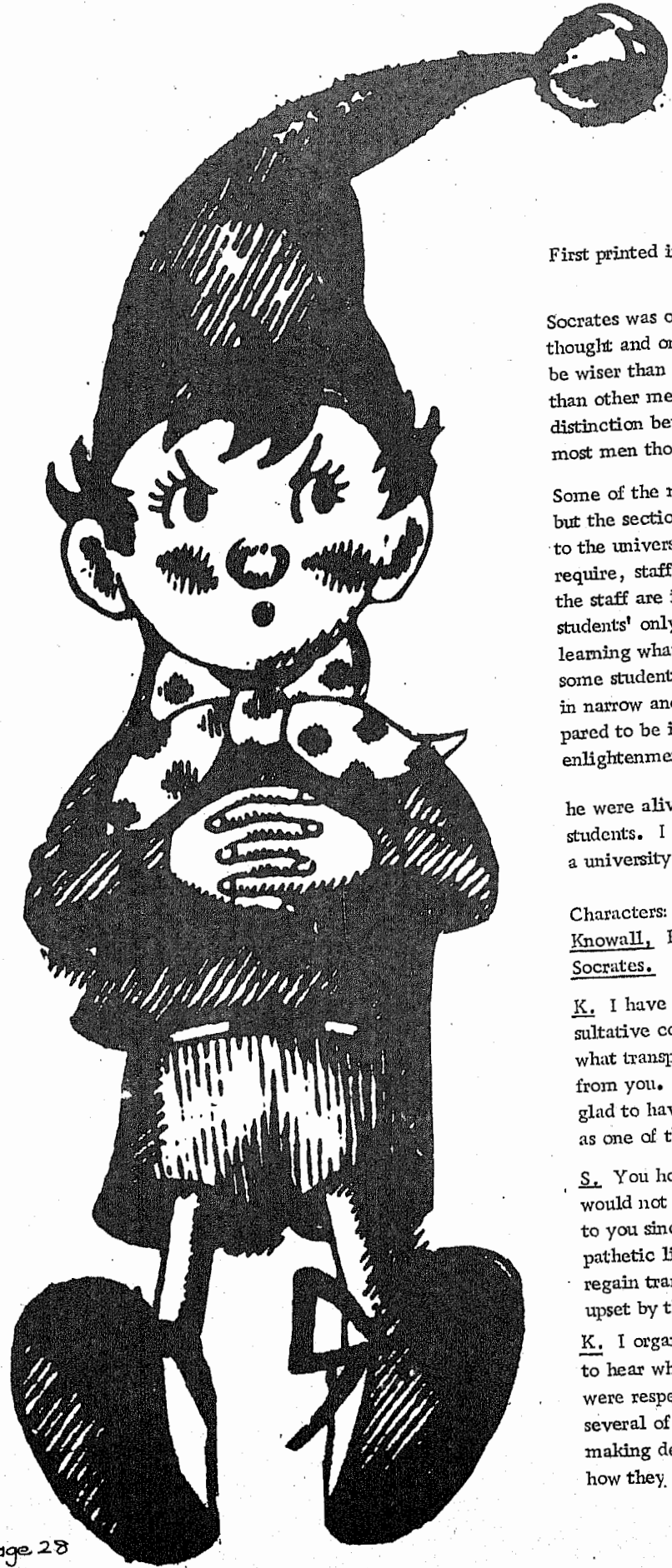
They used to call it an attack on the working class, But who's a socialist these days?

Laurie Rivers.









# noddy

# science

First printed in a Flinders University Orientation Handbook.

Socrates was one of the wisest men in the history of western thought and on one occasion was asked why he claimed to be wiser than other men. He replied that he knew no more than other men but his wisdom consisted in making a clear distinction between the few things he did not know, which most men thought they knew.

Some of the more cunning members of staff use softer words but the sections of the vast majority speak thus: students come to the university to learn, staff have the information they require, staff know how to impart the information; therefore the staff are in charge and make all the decisions whilst the students' only function is to get on with the business of learning what the staff tell them to learn. According to some students the staff's knowledge is concentrated heavily in narrow and possibly trivial areas and staff should be prepared to be involved in a genuine dialogue towards mutual enlightenment.

I believe that Socrates, if he were alive today, would be more on the side of the students. I could imagine a dialogue between Socrates and a university teacher as follows:

Characters:

Knowall, Professor of Noddy Science.

Socrates.

K. I have just come, Socrates from a meeting of the consultative council with my students. I feel quite upset at what transpired there and would like some re-assurance from you. I know my position is correct but I would be glad to have this confirmed by you since you are regarded as one of the wisest in the land.

S. You honour me, Professor, but I am a humble man. I would not presume that my opinion would be of much value to you since you are a professor. If I could act as a sympathetic listener to enable you to clarify your thoughts and regain tranquility I would be honoured. Why were you so upset by the council meeting?

K. I organised this council as I saw fitting to enable me to hear what the students had to say. Most of the students were respectful and attentive to my words, as is fit, but several of them said that students ought to be involved in making decisions about what courses should be taught and how they should be taught. I pointed out to them that I

am older than they are, that I am an acknowledged expert in Noddy Science and that I am an experienced teacher. For all these reasons I can claim that the students should defer to my opinion. If any of them labour as diligently as I have done and attain my eminence then they may be fitted for the responsibility of making decisions but not until then.

S. You claim authority and demand obedience of students on the basis of your age, knowledge and wide experience as a teacher.

K. I do.

S. Can we examine each of these points in turn. As for age, first are the old necessarily able to claim authority? Would you agree that there are wise old men and foolish old men, wise young men and foolish young men.

K. Most certainly there are.

S. We do not show much respect to foolish old men and yet we respect wise young men.

K. Certainly.

S. So it is not on the basis of their age that we give respect, but on the basis of wisdom.

K. That is true.

S. So to claim respect on the basis of age alone would not be permissible.

K. No, not on the basis of age alone.

S. That disposes of the first point. Let us now examine the second point you made: you said that your authority was based on the fact that you were an expert in Noddy Science. How would you substantiate the claim to be an expert?

K. I studied Noddy Science at The University of Big-Ears and graduated with high honour. I did a further dissertation, presented before the assembled Professors, on the noddiness of Noddy and this was judged as being of high excellence. Since then I have discoursed many times on the same topic and now I have been adjudged as expert by those who have asked me to come to teach at this university.

S. Indeed your claim is a powerful one. There are some points I would wish to examine further in order to enable you to clarify your thoughts. Would you say that you knew everything about Noddy Science?

K. Oh no. No man could do that the topic is too vast.

S. Therefore in addition to the areas of Noddy Science that you are unfamiliar with there may be other areas which could be important but which you have no knowledge of?

K. This might be so but it does not seem likely. I cannot see the point of idle speculation.

S. We can now say that the relationship between you and your students should be one of granted authority in special areas because of superior knowledge to anyone who possesses it. In some aspects of Noddy Science, the areas you currently teach you are the expert but in other areas your students might be.

K. In what areas could my students possibly know more than me? Things I know that I am not expert in they would not have heard about.

S. Have we agreed in previous conversations that there are some matters in which there are no experts? One such is the purpose and meaning of our existence and that is hardly a trivial question.

K. I do not see what the question of the purpose of existence has to do with my knowledge of Noddy Science.

S. That is indeed a pity.

K. Casting aside all this idle speculation of what might be, still it is true that I am the person charged with the task of teaching Noddy Science and aiding in the development of knowledge in this area. It would be cowardice to run away from this responsibility. I am charged with teaching and I must decide how best it should be done.

S. Are you an acknowledged expert in teaching?

K. Not in the sense in which we talked earlier but I have taught for many years and so must be regarded as very experienced.

S. If I told you that someone was an expert teacher how would you check to see if my statement was true?

K. I would ask the opinion of those who have heard him talk and I would try to listen to his talk for myself.

S. Have you ever sat and listened to a discourse given by yourself?

K. Obviously that is impossible, Socrates. Do you mock me?

S. The point I am trying to make is that the only way to find how good a teacher you are, is to ask your students.

K. But students' opinion is not to be valued as they are young and know so little.

S. Let us examine that statement further.

K. I can spare no more time just now.

EDUCATION

NEWSLETTER

# WORLD NEWS!



Wednesday, 26th March, 1980.

A jubilant Julie Brown heard today that she had won first prize in the \$30,000 Cross Lotto. She told reporters, when asked what she would do with the money, that she could now enter University as the money would just about cover her Union fees. Julie will now be the fifth student enrolled at Adelaide University this year. Tuition at this institution has been free since 1974, but Union fees have continued to rise rapidly in the last few years since 1976. Julie's fellow students will be George Rockefeller, Paul Getty the 5th, Geraldine Onassis and Ishmari Casswari, the foreign exchange student and daughter of Sheik Mohhamon of Iraq.

### Thought of the week.

If the man on the street would only stay there, he wouldn't have half the problems generally ascribed to him.

## SPEAKER STRICKEN

Professor Joseph Miller was admitted today, in a serious condition, to the Royal Adelaide Hospital. A well known speaker throughout America, England and Australia, Professor Miller is renowned for his rejection of the theories held by such organizations as the Anti Cancer Foundation. He advocates liberal eating, drinking, smoking and little exercise for good health and long life. Professor Miller suffered a severe heart attack while addressing a meeting of the "Campaign for More Tobacco, Poorer Ventilation and Fattier Foods" in the Union Hall.

The militant wing of the Australian Heart Foundation has claimed responsibility for the attack. In a Press Release published today it is claimed that Professor Miller has been spreading dangerous lies and that if any others follow him and refuse to watch their cholesterol levels they will be similarly destroyed.

STOP PRESS!!!

## HUMOR WRITERS HELD.

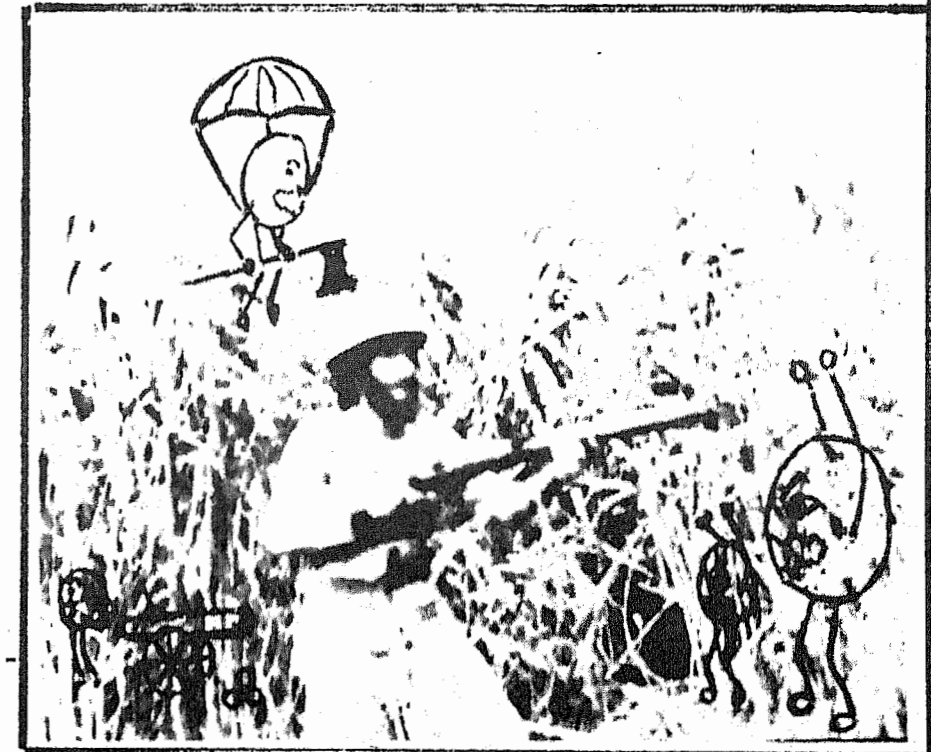
Yesterday an official from Amnesty International entered the Adelaide University grounds to investigate the claim that several humour writers are being forcibly detained in a cupboard of the On Dit office by the editor and his colleagues. The writers, it has been claimed, are being denied food, sleep and reading matter until they write something funny. The above information, like most stop presses, is misleading possibly libellous and simply untrue. What is more this item is not a stop press at all, which proves how distorted the press can be. This is in fact an introduction to a humour column devised by a number of writers who have waited all their lives for a chance to emulate those authors who disguise their prefaces or forwards as "Chapter One". This Humour column hopes to alleviate the somewhat oppressive seriousness of past editions of On Dit. Heavy with double innuendo it will satirize the public figure, the student and political ideology. There are severe impediments unfortunately which the writers must overcome if they are to succeed in this endeavor. They themselves are eminently unsuited for the writing of humour, both are known for their gravity. One is constantly being approached by concerned strangers who, after seeing his stoop and his downcast features feel obliged to enquire "What's wrong sonny?" The other, while not of such severe appearance, unfortunately has little writing experience and this small amount is confined to the composing of verse tragedies in the style of "Oedipus Rex."

# WORLD NEWS!

The writers will persevere nevertheless because apart from a stray Torrens duck no-one seems willing to attempt the task of being humorous. Adelaide University is not, however, alone in this lack of mirth. Satire has been declining in Western literature for many years. The First and Second World Wars have not only literally killed many satirists, leaving only a few of whom Evelyn Waugh is an example, but also have instilled in people a fear of their imminent destruction which makes it difficult for them to laugh at their political and social institutions. Subtle irony must give way to anger when a writer is confronted by Governments and nations who allow the mass starvation of poorer peoples, the destruction of man's life supporting systems and the stockpiling of nuclear weapons. The people of Jonathon Swift's time could laugh at their politicians when their intrigues were reduced to arguing about which was the right end to break an egg. Today the "egg" issues still exist but now the Lilliputians' secret weapon is not an amiable Gulliver but a bomb which will not only destroy their enemies but the rest of life on earth. Fortunately for this University there are a few brave souls willing to resist this overwhelming tide of history. If our humour sometimes palls, understand against what we must struggle. This week the writers, appalled by the quality of news to which the public is exposed by their daily papers, decided to invent some of their own. The reader should note therefore that none of these items are true. Of course if you hear of any money gifts to Student Union nominees, do not hesitate to inform us.



Captain James McDougall sets out on an Anthropological expedition in darkest Africa.



Captain McDougall observes the social behaviour patterns of a tribe of Vicious Circles.

# WORLD NEWS

THE NEW UNION CARD EXPLAINED or UNIVERSITY STUDENT'S UNION ELECTION FUND ALLEGATION.

A reliable source today alleged that certain well known right wing elements in the students union had received considerable money gifts to assist in their election campaigns last year. The money, which was placed in the students Swiss Bank accounts, came from an overseas backed consortium of Cinema and Theatre proprietors. It appears that the group hoped to gain sufficient influence in the Union to bring about a change in the format of the Union Card which would put a stop to the widespread lending of these cards by students for concession purposes to their friends, brothers, mothers and elderly aunts.

A spokesman for the right wing elements denied any knowledge of the money gifts. He said it



Australian Student Card

**STUDENT**

member of the Australian Union of Students

Valid to MARCH 1977

Surname **tong**  
Forename **mao**  
Date of birth **2/3/44**  
Nationality **CHINESE.**

Student Number: **THE UNIVERSITY OF ADELAIDE**

Signature **毛主席**



Australian Student Card

**STUDENT**

member of the Australian Union of Students

Valid to MARCH 1977

Surname **silver**  
Forename **long j**  
Date of birth **British -**  
Nationality **British -**  
Student Number **123456**

THE UNIVERSITY OF ADELAIDE

Signature **X**

was a typical smear campaign by certain left wing students whose Union cards should be stamped compulsorily with their finger prints and criminal record as well as with their photographs.

odation. The poster reads,

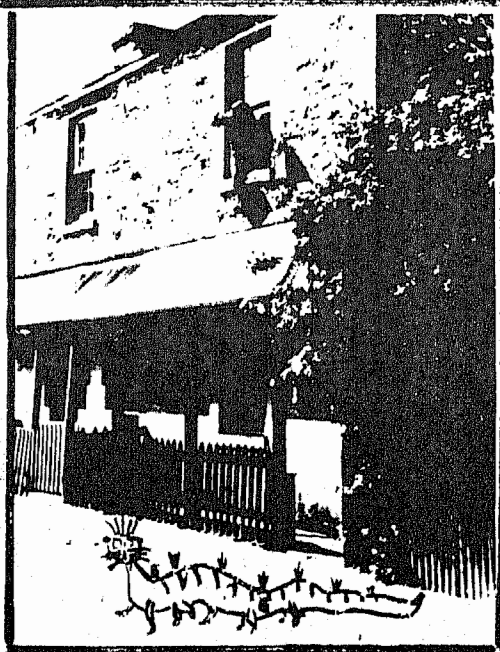
WARNING.

The contents of this house are subject to the second law of thermodynamics.\*

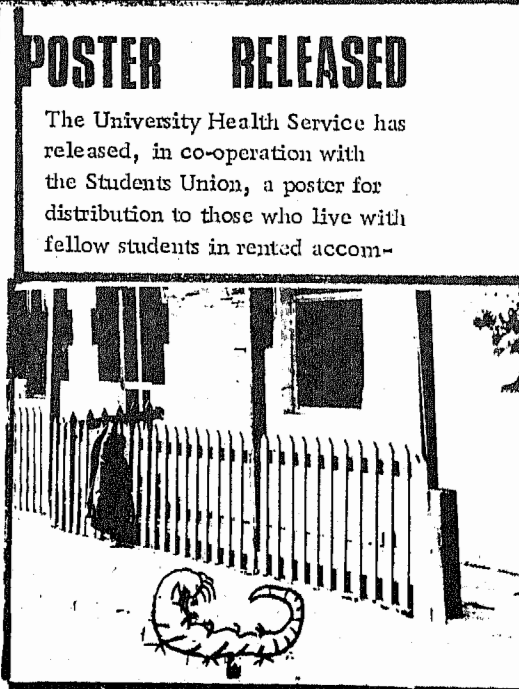
The poster is designed to halt the alarming increase in the number of accidents being sustained by students in the "shared house" situation. A spokesman for the Health Department said that the accidents reported to them had been of two kinds. One was the severe bruising suffered by students who attempted, unsuccessfully, to navigate at night the labyrinthine corridors of the weeks unwashed crockery and dirty linen. The other was the accidental poisoning which occurred when foodstuff, dyes, paints and duplicating materials became confused in the kitchen. There have fortunately been no fatalities, although tragedy was only narrowly averted when the heaped contents of one

bedroom toppled onto its three sleeping occupants. Attempts to free the three students trapped beneath books, soiled clothing, guitars, sheet-music bicycles and plastic tubing were hindered when it was found that the handle bar of one of the bicycles had lodged in the wind pipe of one of the students. Luckily oxy-acetylene cutting equipment was at hand and the rescuers were able to overcome their difficulties. The three, who emerged shaken but unharmed, resolved to stack their books in future in the passage and to leave their bicycles out on the porch.

\* The second law of thermo-dynamics can be stated thusly "The disorder of a system will always tend to increase" ('Foundations of Physics'. Lehnman, Holt, Rdnhant and Winston).



A foolish Irish Prodestant Cinch approaches danger.



A dead Cinch.

# REVIEWS

## “breakheart pass”

The Warner Theatre, which is currently screening "Breakheart Pass", is, along with its sister theatre, My Fair Lady, the only cinema in Adelaide not to offer student concessions to its film screenings. So while one might feel disposed to give the Warner a miss, the appearance of another Charles Bronson film is yet a further excellent reason to boycott this establishment.

Any hope that Bronson has finally found a vehicle to exhibit the latent talent he is supposed to have must again to put to rest. And it must be admitted that this is despite the fact that this time he has a lot more going for him.

Firstly, he has director Tom Gries who shows that he has some feeling for the Western film; secondly, he has a reasonable story scripted by Alistair Maclean from his own book; and thirdly, he is accompanied by some interesting characters played by actors of the calibre of Ben Johnson and Richard Crema.

The film begins well. In the opening scenes at a small mountain railway station, no less than twelve characters are introduced and an atmosphere of mystery and some tension created. As the train journeys to its destination, tensions and mishaps increase but still without any clear resolution of the mystery.

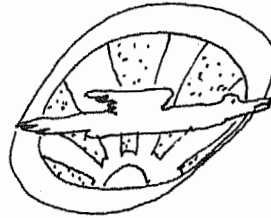
Equally the Bronson character is established well. In "Suspicion", Hitchcock deliberately utilised Cary Grant's stereotype film image to perplex the audience about his true cinema character. Similarly here, Bronson is introduced as a character so different from his previous films that the audience is uncertain as to his real role.

But, unfortunately, as the characters are one by one murdered or disposed of, the possibilities as to who the real villains are diminish. And the diminishing mystery is further weakened by the anti-climatic revelation that Bronson is really a secret-service agent and has known what has been going on all along. Indeed, there is nothing cerebral in the solution of this mystery at all. Without stripping down to the waist (an obligatory task in all of his previous films), Bronson resolves the case with some spirited action, summarily killing off the final villains with great haste and aided at the last by, of all things, a cavalry charge against the Indians.

Of the remainder of the cast, all are competent enough with the outstanding exception of Jill Ireland. I quite enjoyed

her performance in "The Streetfighter" (arguably even a better portrayal of the boxer's girlfriend than Lilli Palmer in "Body and Soul") but here she is nothing short of abysmal.

There have been some famous husband and wife teams in motion pictures (Laughton-Lancaster, Newman-Woodward, Taylor-Burton) but Ireland-Bronson is not one of them. Judging from the amount of money their films are making, it seems that they will be making more. Personally, I can hardly wait.



## zen and the art of motorcycle maintenance

Robert M. Pirsig.

You like to work on your own car, truck or bike? Chances are, then, that you may know the joy in getting a difficult part re-assembled and working fine, or in setting those points until they j-j-u-s-t begin to open. "Feeling for the work" ..... "getting into it" is a buzz, and this is what "Zen and the Art of M.M." explores.

The energetic exercise of any individual skill can become a focal point for what Pirsig terms Quality. Quality is nothing less than "Reality, all of it, every bit." It is the unified field within which subject and object dissolve, in which art and technology melt together. I like this idea.

Once I helped a mechanic called Pat, fix up my Kombi Van. Never worked on a V.W. before, but he stripped and rebuilt that intricate gearbox in a few days. Put aluminium paste on all nuts and bolts during re-assembly to make it easier for the next guy. Stopped for a cup of tea whenever we got stuck.

With this inner peace of mind, the work was on the quality track, becoming...there is no word I can think of. It just was, and we were part of it, like good music.

Pirsig's book is exciting and timely, achieves a thorough tightening up of the values on which we base most everything else. Excellent.

# Jazz, rock + blues



ately the same problems that plague their earlier albums also appear on this one, but it does have some good moments.

Mike Prescott.



## Artful Dodger

ARTFUL DODGER ARTFUL DODGER. C.B.S. SBP234767 (A.R.C.)

The American group, Artful Dodger's new self-titled album is nothing spectacular, but is "quite nice", mediocre rock. The Dodger's music brings to mind other groups such as Alice Cooper, Crosby Stills & Nash-type country rock and Rod Stewart's Faces in their earlier days. The Dodger's aren't necessarily "un-artful" but the music isn't very captivating. Vocals from Bill Paliselli are sound and harmony within the group (plus occasional outside help) is probably the best single feature of the album. Good intros from Gary Herrewig begin some tracks but usually vanish quickly.

"Wayside", the 1st track, sets the general pattern for the album. The track is fairly standard rock. Bass from Steve Cooper and percussion of Steve Brigida get a reasonable airing on this album and open up "Its Over" which graduates from slow to a fairly

punchy rhythm from Gary Box. Vocals cut back the rock a bit in "Follow Me" with bass used again. "Long Time Away", a bouncy rock number, has some interesting keyboard work.

On Side 2, "Think Think" is back to the standard rock. Eric Troyer contributes on keyboards here and elsewhere. "Silver & Gold" is a much easier track and exhibits the Dodger's good vocal harmonies. The pace comes up again on "Things I'd Like to Do Again" and "Waiting Place". Some good lead emerges from Herrewig - just. He could be used to greater advantages on the album. "Waiting Place" starts slowly but increases tempo, with interesting lead and synthesizer in the background occasionally. These 3 tracks are the best on the album. "New York City", a country-rock number, begins and ends with a rainstorm.

Contrary to the end of "NYC", this album won't storm the market (the group's pretty well unknown too) - its from just another rock'n'roll band which has a few good points.

Brett Cowell.



# Jazz, rock + blues

## Janis Ian

JANIS IAN JANIS IAN. Polydor 2929 026 (Phonogram)

There is little doubt that the release of this album is an attempt to cash in on the growing popularity of Janis Ian, caused by the releases of two excellent albums in the last year or so. In most cases such cash-ins are a waste of paper and plastic. However, this album does give an interesting view of a young talent. I say "young" not only in reference to the fact that this was her first album, but also because it was recorded in 1966, when she was 15 years old.

Many of Ian's lyrics suffer here, due to two factors: Firstly, they are now out-dated to a great extent, and secondly while they are excellent for a young songwriter, they are not so great when compared with the lyrics of other good songwriters. For those interested, the album contains the song which caused a controversy in 1966, "Society's Child", but this almost legendary song is no longer very controversial. The songs which I personally found most interesting are "Hair Of Span Gold", which has a beautiful melody (composed when she was only 13). "Love. Be Kindly", "Mrs. McKenzie", which is in a similar vein to Paul Simon's "Mrs. Robinson", and "Janey's Blues"; these last three have both good lyrics and melody, and can stand up to repeated listenings.

The album will undoubtedly suffer

from a limited appeal, as only those deeply involved in Ian's music will want to hear what she was doing 10 years ago. This is a pity, because it is good first album (despite its short-comings), good, that is once the listener has become used to the very early Janis Ian voice.

Mike Prescott.



## Butterfield

PUT IT IN YOUR EAR PAUL BUTTERFIELD. Bearsville BR 6960 (WEA).

No less than 48 session musicians are listed as featured on this album, including Garth Hudson and Levon Helm of "The Band". This large number of musos, and the over-arranging and producing of the album (by one Henry Glover) tend to destroy the energy inherent in the Rock & Blues - soul -type music content. Instead of large brass and string sections, the songs would be better served by a tight four or five piece band.

However, on two of the tracks, this characteristic Rock & Blues energy comes through. "You Can Run But You Can't Hide" is a funky number, with tasteful alto sax breaks and tight drumming, and "The Flame" is an instrumental featuring some very nice work on various keyboards. The other tracks are slowies, and with the possible exception of

"Here I go Again", tend toward the dreaded MOR region. Not recommended buying.

Stephen Rogerson.

## David Bowie

STATION TO STATION, DAVID BOWIE (APLI-1327 thru Victor).

To any Bowie for his album should prove a disappointment on the first few hearings. Once through leaves one with the idea that perhaps Bowie has reached the end of his career, if this is an example of future shit he's going to produce.

Musically the album is in one word - boring. The opening train sound effects sound like a bad amateurish imitation of Pink Floyd's "On The Run". Three songs to each side, all of which are approximately the same length becomes monotonous needing more variety.

"Word on a Wing" and "Wild is the Wind" are the most interesting tracks and the only ones which do give enough optimism to replay the album in the hope that you couldn't possibly have listened to it is enough detail and perhaps it'll improve. Well it does. This record must be listened to without anyone else in the room to get into the words, in this way its very much like "Diamond Dogs." But to any devoted Bowie fan don't give up hope before you've listened to the album in entirety twice and bored yourself out of your brain, after that it can't get any worse.

Finally, if your vibes are really pissed off the cover is no help. Whoever designed it had the half-wit idea of running all the words into one indecipherable line, which is somewhat frustrating.

Sue Lovering.

## Osibisa

OSIBISA WELCOME HOME. Bronze 24355 (W.E.A.)

As far as Osibisa albums go, this is probably one of the better ones, but it still suffers from a wide range in the quality of the music. The two openers, "Sunshine Day" and "Welcome Home" are both excellent, but no other tracks live up to the expectations created by these. "Seaside-Meditation", "Uhuru" and "Choofoo (Heave Ho)" are the closest they get, and if that standard had been maintained over the other four tracks, it would have been a very good album. Unfortunately, bad taste set in: "Right Now" is just terrible, and what prompted them to include it, I can't imagine; "Do It (Like It Is)" is a very boring sex-orientated track, and the remaining two are only marginally better. A major disadvantage Osibisa suffer is Teddy Osec's rather poor lyrics, so one must do one's best to overlook them.

With a bit more care in the selection of material, and a new lyricist, Osibisa could produce that really good album that they have been threatening to put out. Unfortun-

# agony column

## SOFTBALL

**Wanted** - Girls to play Softball. The Sports Association has excellent grounds available for Softball and is keen to assist with the formation of a club to participate in the local competition next season.

Now is the time to get organised, get together with your friends and leave your name and contact department at the Sports Association Office (ext. 2403).

## ARCHERY

We have excellent facilities for practising Target Archery at the Waite Oval - we have some bows and ancillary equipment. We need someone to use it!!!!

If you are interested in taking up this sport we would like to hear from you - experienced or beginner - instruction can be arranged if required.

Leave your name and contact department at the Sports Association Office (ext. 2403).

## GYMNASTICS AND TRAMPOLINE

Interest has been shown in forming a gymnastics and trampoline club.


Anyone who is interested in this activity is asked to leave name and contact department at the Sports Association Office.

## WOMENS CRICKET

Girls interested in forming a team to play in next season's competitions are asked to leave their name and contact department at the Sports Association Office (ext. 2403).

The association can provide excellent facilities for playing and is very keen to assist in the formation of a club.

Spent an evening



**SPECIAL OFFER**  
DINNER FOR TWO PRICED FOR ONE

For Uni students. Not valid Friday or Saturday. Exciting music Thursday with Kelly and her trio! evening. Bring Union Card.

Excellent steaks and tasty Hungarian dishes.  
Fully licensed. 137 Hindley Street. For reservations: 51 9093, 44 5798, 44 8324.

## Bundey Prize

The Bundey Prize of \$20.00 is offered for the best poem or group of poems in English submitted in competition.

The competition is open to both graduates and undergraduates of the University of Adelaide, provided that they entered on their studies at the University not more than six years prior to 31 May, 1976.

No restriction is placed on the subject, form, or length of the poem or poems.

Entries, preferably typed, in duplicate, and on one side of the paper only, must be accompanied by the name of the author in full and be delivered at the Office of the Academic Registrar not later than 31 May, 1976.

The prize shall not be awarded twice to the same competitor.

Copies of all poems presented shall be retained, and a copy of the successful entry will be deposited in the Barr Smith Library.

The Prize is not confined to any particular Faculty and entries will be welcomed from all sections of the University.

W.E. WESLEY SMITH,  
Academic Registrar.



# agony column

## English

### SPECIAL TUTORIALS FOR NON-NATIVE SPEAKERS OF ENGLISH.

From the week commencing 29th March, 1976, special tutorials will be available for students who are non-native speakers of English and who are having difficulties with written English expression.

The tutorials will include:

- how to cope with lecture notes.
- essay preparation.
- answering examination papers.

The tutorials will be conducted by Mrs. Kay Connolly and Mrs. Jill Burton in Room 2133 of the Barr Smith Library. They will be held on Mondays to Thursdays until the middle of Term 3.

The A.C.U.E. is co-ordinating and evaluating the programme. If there are any non-native speakers of English who would like to take part in the tutorials, please will they or their Departments please telephone the A.C.U.E. Secretary (ext. 2771) so that tutorial times can be booked? (When telephoning, the student's internal mail address should be given).

a literary market-place for  
creative 5th.Oz. word & song  
writers

... NEW WRITING  
... INTERVIEWS  
... MARKET NEWS

wednesday 8pm  
from april 7, '76

CONTRIBUTIONS AND IDEAS TO  
WRITERS' CO-OP  
RADIO UNIVERSITY  
THE UNIVERSITY OF ADELAIDE

FINANCED BY COMMUNITY ARTS FUND.

5uv 530 radio university

BALD  
PRIMA  
DONNA

&  
a  
resounding  
tinkle

## LITTLE THEATRE

Bookings at  
**ALLANS,** students \$1.50  
+ **UNION SHOP** adults \$2.00  
groups \$1.00  
DATES: Wed. 21-24 April.  
" 28-1 May.  
STARTS AT 8.00 PM

## STUDENT DENTAL SCHEME JOINING PERIOD EXTENDED

### APPLICATIONS CLOSE APRIL 30

The joining period for the Australian Union of Students Friendly Society Student Dental Scheme has been extended and now closes April 30, 1976. The scheme provides up to 100% rebate on preventive work and 50% discount on basic work. Cost is \$35 per year or \$21 per half year. Ask now at your local Students Association Union Guild, or write to 97 Drummond St. Carlton 3053. AUS Friendly Society offices can also be found on campus at La Trobe, Monash, UNSW & Uni. of Qld.

Low cost student dental  
scheme. \$35 per year.

# Bread and Circuses

## FRID 23rd

7.30 p.m. - MODELLERS CLUB. Regular Meeting in Craft Room, Level 4, Union House. 7.30 - 10 p.m. All welcome.

## SAT 24th

### OVERSEAS STUDENT SERVICE.

presents -  
"Bingo & Dance"  
at  
HELEN MAYO REFELECTORY, ADELAIDE UNIVERSITY.

April 24th - Saturday 7.00 p.m. - 1.00 a.m.

Donation: \$2.00 Supper provided.  
Prizes to be won.  
All are welcome.

Tickets available from S.A.U.A. Office from 1.00 p.m. - 2.00 p.m.

## TUES 27th

1.00 p.m. - EVANGELICAL UNION, Worship service, South Dining Room.

1.00 p.m. - JAZZ, ROCK AND BLUES. Meets in the Gallery

1.00 p.m. - SURFING CLUB Meeting. Sports Association Office.

## WED 28th

1.00 p.m. - FRIENDS OF THE EARTH. Meeting in On Dit rooms to plan action for getting whole foods into refectory. Also see how to get free writing pads and be in on planning the F.O.E. Week Extraordinaire.

1-2.30 p.m. - LABOUR ACTION Meeting. 1st Meeting discusses May Day actions and student contingent in May Day rally and East Timor. Meeting Room 2.

page 38.

8-10 p.m. - S.A.U.A. presents Tim Lake. Union Bar for free.

## THURS 29th

1.00 p.m. - L.S.F. Regular Meeting. Current Affairs.

1-2 p.m. - GAYMENS GROUP: Adelaide Uni, Adelaide C.A.E., S.A.I.T. Social Meeting. Discussion relevant to problems of Homosexuals on campus.

### gowns?

Norah Arthur interested in hiring gown and hood suitable for B.A. for 26th April.

If anyone can assist would they please ring 261 1105 after 5.30 p.m.

### paul stookey

1 p.m. - "Paul Stookey" (ex Peter, Paul & Mary) in Union Hall for free presented by S.A.U.A. in conjunction with Solsound.

8.30 - 12 midnight - Soul, Latin Jazz with "Nemesis" in Union Bar.

## anzac day fancy dress ball

St. Peters Town Hall, Payneham Road. No. 6 Bus Stop.

25th April, 7.30 p.m.

4 Groups. Odessy.  
Lone Rangers.  
Mustard Music.  
G

brought to you by Pananoria Productions.

\$1.50 but \$1 students.

Kieth Arnold - 101A Payneham Road, St. Peters.

pretty dern good !!!



## Penna Folklorica

Chilean Folk & Music Night.

Where: Upper Refectory (Level 4).

When: May 8th at 8 p.m.

Admission: \$1

Chilean food and drink available at reasonable prices.

Women on Campus A.G.M. Last Tuesday of term 4th May. Please come.

### ADELAIDE UNIVERSITY ANTHROPOLOGY SOCIETY

Presents -

A FESTIVAL OF FILMS: on aspects of culture in:

South East Asia. South America.  
India. Asia.

PLACE: Union Hall, Adelaide University.

TIMES: Friday, 23rd April - 8 p.m.

Saturday, 24th April - 2 p.m.

Saturday, 24th April - 8 p.m.

ADMISSION: Free. (But any donations greatly appreciated).

Programmes available from April 19th at the Union Hall, or the Anthropology Dept., Adelaide University.

### PART-TIME STUDENTS

#### ATTENTION!!!!

There is a seminar being held at S.A.I.T. on Saturday, 1st May, to plan the conference to be convened by AUS on Part-time Students in August. If you are at all interested, contact Geoff Adam, c/o Student Activities Office, telephone 223 2412. The conference is aimed at improving the lot of the Part-timer and will be geared accordingly. This is your chance to have a say.

# Will You Give 2 Hours of your Time to Help Pensioners?

Pensioner Advancement League is in dire need of collectors for its badge day on Friday, 30th April. If you can help to sell badges for just a couple of hours between 8.30 a.m. and 2.30 p.m. on that

day, contact Fred Bloch as soon as possible in Room G61, Lower Napier or phone 223 4333, extension 2671. The money collected is to be used to build home units for impoverished pensioners.

FLINDERS UNIVERSITY DRAMA CENTRE

presents

## The Hot L Baltimore

by Lanford Wilson.

Director: Tom Markus.

Tuesday, 4th May to Saturday, 8th May at 8.15 p.m.

MATTHEW FLINDERS THEATRE.

General Public: \$3.00 Students/Pensioners: \$1.50  
Bookings at Allans. Phone bookings 276 2037.

## Father's Day

by Oliver Hailey.

Director: Margie Wright.

Tuesday, 4th May to Friday, 7th May at 1.10 p.m.

Saturday, 8th May at 2.00 p.m.

DRAMA STUDIO (located East of Matthew Flinders Theatre).

\$1.00: Students/Pensioners: 50 cents.

Phone bookings: 276 2037 and Door Sales.

## WANTED WANTED WANTED

Copies of Joseph Andrews are desperately wanted in the English Department.. If you lend us the books we will promise to take good care of them. If you want to sell them we will give you a good price. Contact Wieda Russell, C/o English Department, 6th Floor, Napier Building.



# RIPPER UNION NIGHT

**THURSDAY MAY 6TH**

**8PM »**

dance-party/music  
by lone rangers, friends  
WITH food drink  
**UPPER REFECT.**

TICKETS FROM SAUA or AT THE DOOR, \$2  
ALL PROCEEDS to ECUADOR, INCAS

JAN GALLAGHER speaks:

THURS 6th May

Little Cinema

1p.m.

Please Come Along

(SEE FEATURE INSIDE  
THIS On Dit...)