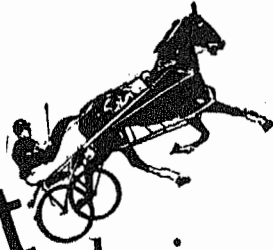


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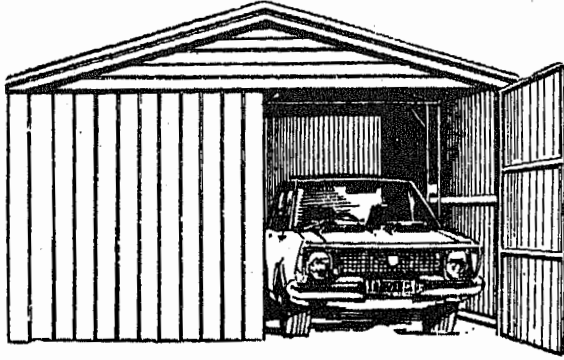
INSIDE:
THIS WEEK WE RIP SOME OF THE *tentacles* OFF
THE THIRD WORLD OCTOPUS AND
FRASER'S SHEEP FETISH



p 56

on dit

volume
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number
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Policy

'On Dit' should be at the centre of a community which includes academics and students; As such, On Dit will seek articles on all aspects of University life. This includes things from the refectory to course criticism. However, a University also has an important role to play in the world which surrounds it. For this reason students must become involved in the surrounding community. Several issues which we feel must receive a large coverage in 'On Dit' are Timor, Uranium, Media bias (with particular relation to the last election), an analysis of what the Liberal Government is doing as well as gay and feminist material. We will refuse all material that is sexist or racist.

'On Dit' wants to initiate a continuing discussion on Science; the politics of Science, the companies which control research grants and projects and the limitations within the basic philosophy of Science.

However, this does not mean that 'On Dit' will stop here. Student radicals (so called) often fight their fights in lands where they themselves, will not be involved. 'On Dit' must become an Adelaide paper. We must gather the majority of material from what people are doing and thinking in Adelaide. Hopefully this will entail material on all aspects of life in Adelaide; food, jokes, anecdotes, politics, atmosphere, politicians, rock groups, issues and so on.

'On Dit' may also participate in other things occurring in Adelaide, such as rock concerts, film evenings, video and so on. We are not an isolated group operating in an ivory tower.

Most student newspapers are noticeable for their lack of humour. We will try to give 'On Dit' a sense of humour: Satire, comedy and so on is welcome.

Student papers often lack any real conception of the role of writers. Poems are included as pretty after-thoughts. A 2 type of trimming on the margin of a book. 'On Dit' should

print short stories and poems from Adelaide writers as literature worth reading as literature. 'On Dit' will hopefully have a series of articles on writers as writers; their craft and what they are attempting to do.

'On Dit' must be positive. We are sick of the "doom cum death" syndrome. 'On Dit' is interested in anyone who wants to do anything.

'On Dit' will also publicize community groups within Adelaide, such as Social Action, Abschol, COS Books, anti-psychiatry, Women's Health Centre, Women's Refuges and so on.

'On Dit' is friendly. If you want to do it then its more than likely that we want to do it too. Come in and see us.

we need

As many reporters and journalists as possible. It doesn't matter at all if you do not have any experience or think you cannot write. We will be able to teach you.

We also need:
INTERVIEWERS - for writers, musicians and so on (writers week especially), people to watch the newspapers, look out for articles, write articles, writers on the economy. Short story writers/poets. In particular we need CARTOONIST & SATIRISTS.

We also need people just to cart On Dit around, people to distribute it and so on. Anyone friendly.

frequency

On Dit hopes to come out every week, but this will depend on how many people are willing to help. On Dit will appear in a limited edition on Friday afternoon (possibly about 3 p.m.) with the rest appearing Monday morning.

newsletter

This is basically only a way of contacting you to let you know what is happening with On Dit. To qualify all you have to do is write an article, or ask us. Apart from this all you need is a contact address at Uni.

FINDING US

We will be at Uni hopefully every day of the week. Generally we can be found at 1 p.m. in the On Dit Office - If not, there will be a message giving our approximate location.

Hello Beth!!

Journalism

It would be good if everyone at all interested in journalism (with or without skills and experience), could form some group to help teach people, pass skills from year to year and form a base of people around which On Dit could form. If interested, come to the meeting in Orientation Week or contact Peter Otto.



PRODUCTION

Monday and Tuesday you can help with layout - Contact Peter Otto at 1 p.m. in the On Dit Office.

Tuesday night, Wednesday and Wednesday night is printing and so if you help staff the S.A.U.A. Office on Wednesday this will enable printing to be done.

Thursday morning we will need help carrying On Dit from the Students Association to Multilith, where we get it colated.

Typing is done on Thursday, Friday and Monday and finished on Tuesday, so again if you can help in the S.A.U.A. this will speed up the process.

Contact me or Mrs. Osman in the S.A.U.A. Office.

DEADLINE

LONG ARTICLES - must be in Thursday at 12 noon, one week and one day before publication date (Fridays).

LETTERS and short items for Bread & Circuses (no more than 50 words) must be in Monday 5 p.m. 5 days before publication date.

Unfortunately deadlines are firm. Please make all possible attempts to get things in on time.

BREAD & CIRCUSES

Bread & Circuses is the weekly publication telling students what is occurring on campus. It is possible that this year it will be incorporated in 'On Dit.' We feel this is important if On Dit is to become the 'Student Newspaper' - People should use On Dit to find out what is happening in Timor as well as what is happening on campus - The deadline will be every Monday at 5 p.m., 5 days before publication.

money

Money is extremely short - it is quite possible that we will run out before the end of the year. Layout is usually \$2 a page, we will definitely have to reduce this and may cut it out all together. This is not to be taken to mean that we do not think layout should ever be paid. It is merely due to the paucity of our own budget. On the other hand, there are a number of people who will be spending from one to three days per week working on 'On Dit' - I feel they deserve some remuneration for their work.

GRAPHICS

One of the most pressing needs is for illustrators and cartoonists, in fact any one who can draw.

The On Dit Collective:

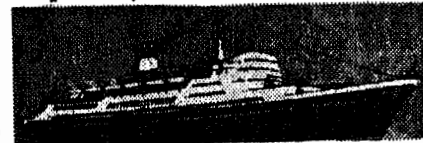
Peter Otto (Editor).

Louise Urbanick (Photographer and Review Editor).

Gai Wilson (Business Manager).

Max Hicks (Features Editor).

Beth Kriewaldt (London Correspondent).



the **PARADOXES** of selling **BOOKS**

It was a hot steaming day in January when I first saw it. A blue ringed monster lurking in Hindley Street, a veritable book supermarket. "Cripes", I thought, "an octopus, a bookshop about the third world, a K-Mart and Target store, a sexshop and Juliet Mitchell, Marx and Jaws, Rockefeller and Jesus, Fontana Love Stories, revolutionary book-store and capitalist enterprise and all in the centre

of the city." "What is this?" I boggled, "some bizarre twentieth century alchemist run amuck?"

Disorientated, dismayed, I beat a hasty retreat to the calm of the 'On Dit' Office and with the quiet of the cloisters, the Warden still sitting in his office, the library still checking out books, the following story began:-



The whole printing process from books and pamphlets to printers and copyproofers has traditionally been associated with small radical groups. The left wing, anarchist, gay and feminist communities have often centred themselves around a small bookstore or printing press. Nowadays it is particularly unusual to find groups like this. Sex, left wing politics, anarchism, feminism, lesbian and homosexual love all have (in a debased form) a mass consumer market and a lot of money can be made. The big companies enter and what was a radical venture becomes a shining brand new commercial enterprise.

In Adelaide there are five bookshops which do come under the category of small radical bookshops. These are:-

People's Bookshop (141 Rundle Street).
Pathfinder Bookshop (287 Rundle Street).
S.A.I. (Students for Australian Independence).
Dr. Duncan's Revolutionary Bookshop (140b King William Road, Hyde Park).
New Era (95 Goodwood Road, Goodwood).

Recently they have banded together to form COS Books (a co-operative of small Booksellers as a reaction to the arrival in Adelaide of the Third World Bookshop.

On Tuesday, 17th February 'On Dit' interviewed Mike Clarke and Carolyn Sim from S.A.I., Peter Abrahamson from the Pathfinder Bookshop, Berenice Atkinson from Peoples and John Ruwaldt from Dr. Duncan's Revolutionary Bookshop, about COS Books (co-operative of small booksellers) and the future for small radical booksellers in Adelaide. What follows is a reconstruction of the interview.

ON DIT.

Perhaps you can begin by telling us about COS Books.

COS BOOKS.

Some of the terms you could use to describe us are...smallness...radicalness...and non-profitability. We are not capitalist concerns and obviously our ideas are more progressive than those found in ordinary bookshops.

We all specialize in different aspects of the radical and left movements. A lot of our stock is from left wing and radical publishing houses in the states...and we import these books which are not available in ordinary bookshops.

We also stock a large range of pamphlets and magazines which most other bookshops are not interested in.

HOW DOES COS BOOKS ITSELF FUNCTION?

We find out information from each other. We share some resources in common and share some magazines. We also have a daily delivery run between the bookshops so that if you order a book from any one bookshop, we can guarantee that you will get it that afternoon, ...or at the very latest

on the next day.

FROM WHAT I KNOW YOU ALL ASSOCIATE THE SELLING OF BOOKS WITH A DEFINITE POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY.

Yes, I think that this has been a traditional role for radical and left wing groups. The early Gay Lib. movement in London, for instance...the first thing they did was to set up bookshops. When the movement split there were two bookshops...and one of those was the Bethnor Rouge, which was a whole resource centre. They had their own compositor and printing machine, as well but they were definitely a bookshop and you could buy pamphlets and magazines there which just were not available anywhere else in England.

HOW IMPORTANT ARE YOUR BOOKSHOPS AND WHAT SORT OF ROLE DO THEY PLAY WITHIN ADELAIDE?

Well, as centres for the movements very important...incredibly important. Not so much for gay liberation and women's liberation, but for the left movements otherwise, the bookshops provide a very important meeting place. It's very common in the People's Bookshop, for instance, to see two or three people talking who have just come in for a chat.

.....

Most of our customers don't just come in to buy books. We get all sorts of people coming in because they know it's a left wing bookshop and want to talk over ideas. It's important for a whole range of people to have somewhere to go and a contact point.

.....

For the little groups that are spin-offs of all the movements too...if someone wanted to contact the radical psychiatry movement in Adelaide, where would they go?...well they can get a contact from us at the Bookshop. There must be a dozen groups we could put them onto...that I don't think any other place that you could ring up would know about at all.

HOW MUCH DOES YOUR STOCK OVERLAP WITH THAT OF THE THIRD WORLD BOOKSHOP?

Well, where it does overlap, I would say, The Third World overlaps with ours. What seems to happen when Third World Books enters a new area is that they duplicate all the books in the surrounding radical bookshops...and consequently force them out of business.

DO YOU HAVE ANY EVIDENCE THAT THIS IS WHAT THEY DO?

You can see this in the very idea of the Third World Octopus. The cartoon they use in their advertisements shows graphically the type of mentality involved. We have seen people from Third World in our bookshop (People's) three times. They

have examined our stock and we had a lovely argument about pornography with one of them.

HOW MUCH OF AN ECONOMIC THREAT DO YOU THINK THIRD WORLD COULD BE?

A very real one. It's hard to give figures, but we have all noticed a drop in sales since they arrived. A very concrete example is the Dinki Di Bookshop. When the Third World moved in, Dinki Di's sales dropped to almost nothing and the bookshop was forced to close. The important thing is that Third World is able to afford prime selling space in Hindley Street, which smaller bookshops are simply not able to afford.

HOW WOULD YOU SAY YOU DIFFER FROM, FOR EXAMPLE, BOOKMASTERS AND THE THIRD WORLD BOOKSHOP?

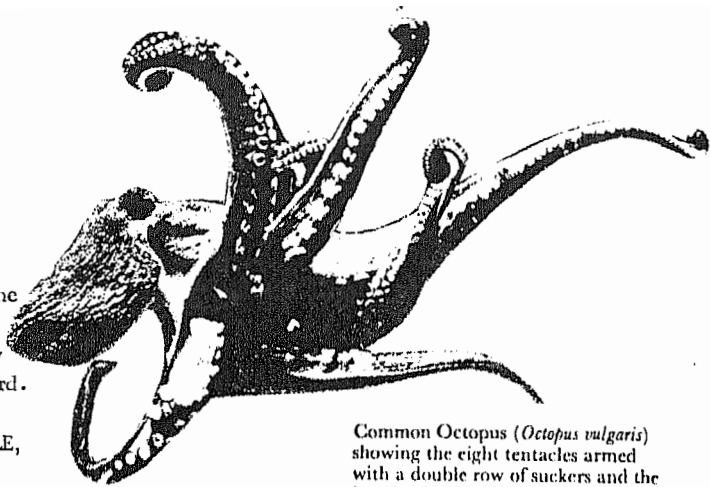
The most important thing is that we are non-profit. Most other bookshops are essentially interested only in money. Mothers (Book masters) was initially set up to supply supposedly cheap books from America. What actually occurred was that they found a hole in the copyright laws which enabled them to import books from America...sell them at cheap prices, but still make an enormous amount of money. You can see this in their enormous development over the last few years.

The Third World Bookshop and Mothers appear to sell anything that will sell. If you go into Third World you will find pornography, 'Barry Lindon', Fontana love stories, even Jaws. Bookshops like the Third World are also mainly introductory. They are not specialists.

HOW DO YOU DIFFER FROM THIRD WORLD BOOKSHOPS ON AN ISSUE LIKE PORNOGRAPHY?

First of all I'd like to talk about the economic aspects of porn. We are well aware of the value of certain goods which are classed as porn, which do come into Australia...and the mark up is absolutely astonishing. Sex shops can make a profit because the actual cost of the goods they sell is only about ten percent of the selling price. In America porn is inextricably tied up with organised crime, and there is no reason to assume that this is not so in Australia. Porn is involved in the exploitation of human beings. This is a very important point because I think the Third World relies on pornography for a large amount of its commercial viability, to draw people into the shop from off the street, and because of the large profit involved in porn.

Secondly, I would define porn as anything which exploits the power relationships between men and women in our society. One must be careful here to distinguish our position quite clearly from that of John Court and the Festival of Light on the one hand and the Third World on the other. Obviously, we are not advocating the moral puritanism of John Court. There are a number of sensualist movements and books in America which are quite obviously not pornographic.



Common Octopus (*Octopus vulgaris*) showing the eight tentacles armed with a double row of suckers and the bag-like body with the opening, on the underside, into the mantle cavity containing the gills.

They do not exploit the power relationship between men and women. We are also opposed to the Third World's stand on porn. Third World sees porn as a type of alternative culture...part of the revolution because it is unacceptable and against existing moral standards. It also keeps peoples' lust to themselves...we therefore have masturbation and not rape. COS Books is against anything which objectifies human beings...therefore, we see pornography, which reinforces the impossibility of a relationship with anyone else as being far from a revolutionary force.

In the light of the objectification involved with pornography we would also question whether porn actually turns people from rape. The Third World Bookshops make money out of porn. We are opposed to anything which makes money by exploiting a person's relationships with others.

WHAT DO YOU THINK ARE THE CHANCES FOR THE SURVIVAL OF SMALL BOOKSHOPS?

Well, certainly much better now that we have formed COS Books. We have been forced to formulate our ideas much more solidly. We all work together...Previously it was very easy to interpret everything everyone else was doing as a threat.

IS THERE ANYTHING YOU WOULD LIKE TO CONCLUDE WITH?

Just that it is important that students realize the differences between COS Books and other book firms. We provide a wide range of radical and left-wing books. We are also people involved in these areas and so can give specialised service and help. It is important to realize that if we close then there is no centre for the distribution of radical and left-wing material in Adelaide.



timor

On November 28th, 1975 the independent state of the Democratic Republic of East Timor was declared in Dili, an event which was originally designed for December 1st, to commemorate the date in 1640 that Portugal overthrew Spanish rule by revolutionary action. However, the fall of the town of Atabae to Indonesian forces in the early morning of November 28th, after two weeks of brave resistance by FRETILIN forces, brought the declaration forward.

The Timorese have a proud history of resistance to domination; a large scale rebellion ensued for two years from 1910 against the Portuguese, and during

the second world war they lost 40,000 people successfully defending their island against the Japanese. The Timorese, under the leadership of FRETILIN, which is a broadly-based national independence movement and commands an estimated (before the UDT coup in August 1975) 90% support of the people, are now fighting a new resistance struggle against the invasion of Javanese military forces. Australian Government complicity in the aggression against East Timor (both pre November 11th and present) has been scandalous, particularly in consideration of the debt which Australians owe the Timorese for their assistance in the Second World War.

On Friday, March 5th, three FRETILIN delegates will arrive in Adelaide for a three day visit, as part of a national tour. Their names are - Mr. Abilio Araujo, (Economic and Social Affairs Minister), Dr. Amelia Rodrigues, Mr. Silra. The AUS Committee has arranged for them to speak at 2.30 p.m. Friday in the Little Theatre. If you wish to assist the Timorese in their struggle, or if you just wish to find out what is happening in East Timor, come along to this important meeting. A Seminar on Timor for the second week of term is also planned - exact details of when and where, etc. will be forthcoming. This week On Dit presents the first installment of

"The Timor Story" by Helen Hill. It will run for three or four weeks. "The Timor Story" is probably the best article written on East Timor to date - as it provides an overall picture of the situation in Timor, by looking at it historically, and by analysing the various forces that culminated in the present conflict.

For information re the situation in East Timor or the coming tour, contact somebody from the AUS Committee, or come along to the next general meeting of the Campaign for Independent East Timor at 8.00 p.m. Wednesday March 3rd, Tonkinson Room, Trades Hall, South Terrace.

THE TIMOR STORY.

The People of Timor.

The people of Timor are of diverse ethnic origins; the original inhabitants, whose descendants live in the mountainous interior, are in many ways similar to Australian aboriginals. Waves of early immigrants are thought to have come from Indonesia and Papua. There are between 16 and 40 indigenous languages, the most common one being Tetum, which is used in several areas of East Timor and is the closest to a lingua franca.

Traditional Timorese society consisted of five classes of people - liurai, the greater chiefs or kings; dato, the lesser chiefs or nobles; ema-reino, commoners, free but not of noble blood; ata, slaves; and lutum, cattle keepers. These classes were more clearly defined before the coming of the Portuguese, but are still used on the Eastern side of Timor.

The Coming of the Portuguese.

The Portuguese have a long and colourful history in Asia.³ Portuguese traders were attracted to Timor by its sandalwood, but long before Vasco da Gama had rounded the Cape of Good Hope Timor was well known to the Chinese as their best source of the precious wood, and Chinese and Arab traders had a monopoly on its trade. After the Portuguese conquered Malacca in 1511, they made yearly visits to Timor to pick up sandalwood to take to their colony of Macao on the China coast, where it was sold to Chinese merchants.

The first actual Portuguese settlement in the area was by Dominican friars who built a fort at Solor on a nearby island to shelter native converts. Around this fort a settlement grew up populated by the offspring of Portuguese soldiers, sailors and traders from Malacca and Macao who married local women. This class of 'Black Portuguese' or 'Topasses' played a very important role in Timorese history. With the coming of the Dutch in 1613, a great struggle for the control of the sandalwood trade commenced. The 'Topasses' were forced to retreat from their fort in Solor to Larantuka on Flores, and eventually to Timor where they established themselves at Lifau, in what is now the enclave of Oe-Cusse. Two families, the Da Costas and the De Hornays, vied with each other for the leadership of the motley band of Portuguese sailors, Chinese smugglers, Goan adventurers, Dutch deserters and wayward Dominicans which made up the male part of the settlement.

While acknowledging the formal rule of Portugal and seeking its support against the Dutch, the 'Topasses' resisted any attempts by the Portuguese authorities in Goa and Macao to interfere in local affairs. In 1702, the Portuguese succeeded in appointing the first governor from Goa to Lifau, despite opposition from the 'Black Portuguese'. This was the beginning of a protracted battle between the 'Black Portuguese' and the 'White Portuguese', with armies of local people under their own kings, the liurai, being used by both sides. The governor, in an attempt to enlist support of the local Timorese, appointed all liurai to the rank of colonel and gave lower ranks to the datos. In 1769, the governor abandoned Lifau to the rebels and moved, with 12,000 evacuees, to Dili.



Apart from a brief period of British rule during the Napoleonic wars, the battle between the Portuguese and the Dutch for the control of the sandalwood riches continued for another two centuries. When the war finally came to an end in 1904 with the signing of the Luso-Hollandesa treaty defining the boundaries between Dutch and Portuguese territory, the 'Topasses' or 'Black Portuguese' in Lifau elected to come under the Portuguese crown rather than Dutch rule, so the enclave of Oe-Cusse remained Portuguese territory. There are many families in Oe-Cusse today who trace their ancestry back to the original 'Topasses'. There has been much subsequent inter-marriage by Timorese with African, Goan and European Portuguese 'deportados', people who were banished to Timor for opposing the Portuguese regime, particularly under the dictatorship of Salazar.



Uprisings against the Portuguese.

Before 'pacification' by the Portuguese some of the liurais were very powerful, particularly those who could organise their subjects to cut the sandalwood and deliver it to the coast. They gained a near monopoly in the cloth, iron and guns traded into the island. From 1910 to 1912 there was a large-scale rebellion against Portuguese rule in Timor; it was led by a liurai, Dom Boaventura from the south-central Manu-fahi district, who actually established a seat of government which lasted 18 months and covered an area of 16,000 hectares. The Melbourne Argus, in February 1912, described raids on Dili, the looting of Government House, the killing of Portuguese officers and the burning of buildings. The rebellion was only quelled when two Portuguese troopships arrived from Mozambique and Lisbon in August 1912. Over 3000 Timorese were killed and 4,000 captured for taking part in the rebel activities.

Australian Interest in Timor.

The Melbourne Argus pointed out to its readers in February 1912: "the trouble in Timor is interesting to Australians seeing that...Port Dili, the scene of the outrages, is closer to Port Darwin than Hobart is to Melbourne." But another thing that was worrying Australians at the time was the rumour that Portugal was planning to sell Timor to Germany. Despite the fact that it was untrue, the reaction by the Australian Government showed that Australia's interest in Timor was primarily strategic.

After putting down the revolt in 1912, the Portuguese attempted to reduce the power of the liurai by dividing their authority among the dato. Where liurai are still found they almost always represent a broken succession, the present rulers being chosen from leaders of groups who were faithful to Portugal during the revolt.

Australia first established a diplomatic post in Dili in 1941, and in December of that year a contingent of Australian troops was despatched to Timor as part of a larger Dutch-Australian force to fight the Japanese in the second world war. Portugal remained neutral during the war and protested at the sending of the troops. Britain, as Portugal's ancient ally, feared embarrassment and Australia and Britain agreed to withdraw the forces, provided Portuguese troops were sent to defend the colony against impending Japanese invasion. Five hundred Portuguese troops set out from Laurenzo Marques

by sea for Timor, but by the time they reached the straits of Malacca the Japanese were in full command of the area and they turned back to Mozambique. Only then did the Portuguese governor accept, under protest, the presence of the Australian and Dutch troops.

The 2/2 Independent Company of Australian commandos fought a guerilla war in the mountains of Timor against the Japanese for some 18 months before they were relieved by another independent company, the 2/4. Although fewer than 400 in number, they succeeded in holding down 20,000 Japanese troops, killing 1,500 of them and losing only 40 of their own men. About 40,000 Timorese were killed by the Japanese because they had helped the Australians. Many towns, including Dili, were destroyed by Australian bombing and even larger losses of life resulted from the famine which the fighting precipitated. After the war a number of Timorese were evacuated to Australia when the Australian forces were finally withdrawn.

In one of the first statements on Timor in the Australian parliament, Dr. Evatt, ALP Minister for External Affairs, said in October, 1943: "As a result of the war, Australia must show a particular interest in the welfare system of control of these islands and territories that lie close to our shores. From the point of view of defence, trade and transport, most of them can be fairly described as coming within an extended Australian zone... Timor, part of which is Portuguese and part Dutch, was of importance to the over-seas air services between Australia and Europe. The island in enemy hands is a constant threat to Australia. If properly placed within the zone of Australian security it would become a bastion of our defence."

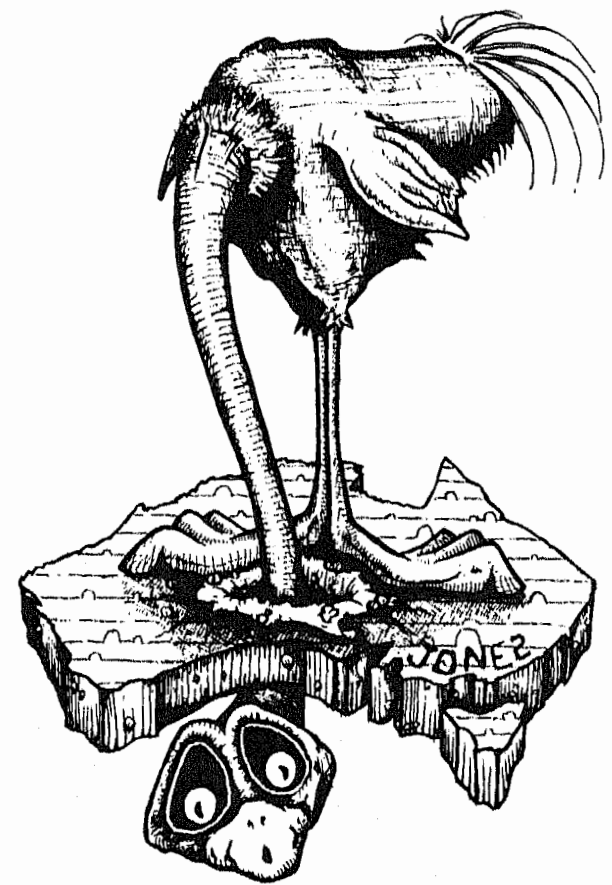
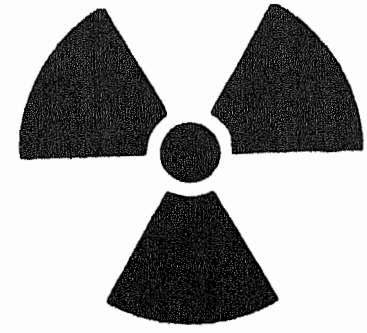
But any suggestions that Australia should occupy Timor, including one that Australia might lease Timor from Portugal for 100 years, touched the Portuguese on a very sensitive spot. For in 1943, fearful of losing any of its colonies, Lisbon had used the Azores Base agreement with the United Kingdom as a means of obtaining assurances from South Africa and Australia that the former had no designs on Angola and the latter had none on Timor. So after the war Australia pledged to support Portuguese sovereignty over Timor as a quid pro quo for the availability of the Azores as an Atlantic base for the Allies. Although the Liberal opposition, in particular Percy Spender, was critical of Dr. Evatt for this, when the Liberals came to power in 1950 and Spender became Minister for External Affairs, he too continued to support Portuguese rule over Timor.

Following the war Timor slid from the Australian consciousness, it ceased to be a stopover for the QANTAS flying boats and lost most of the political significance it had had during the war. Timor Oil, an Australian company, was formed in 1956 with the specific object of developing oil resources in Portuguese Timor.

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cont'd next week...

RALLY against URANIUM and NUCLEAR POWER



Sat., March 13th 10.00 am

Speaker : Peter Duncan M.P.

Rally in Hindmarsh Square ...
move to Elder Park

friends of the earth

Friends of the Earth (FOE) is an international network of environment action groups which has been a leading force in restoring and conserving world life support systems.

Flexible, and active FOE groups are now firmly established in many countries: France Belgium, Holland, Germany, Sweden, Switzerland, Italy, U.K., Yugoslavia, Kenya, South Africa, Mexico, Ireland, Thailand, New Zealand, Canada, the United States and Australia.

FOE is represented at United Nations Environment Program and held its first international meeting in March, 1974 to establish FOE International and gain advisory status with UN bodies. Not Man Apart is the international newspaper of FOE, published twice monthly.

FOE aims to build a powerful movement to create channels through which the energies of committed people can be applied to environmental problems.

FOE works to use, develop, and change existing laws in order to defend the environment from abuse. FOE supplies many speakers and films to schools, universities and community groups.

Since 1972 FOE in Australia has carried out research, education, and action on uranium mining and nuclear power, whaling, lead pollution, wood chipping, packaging, bicycle-lisation, supersonic and public transport, and the problems of energy demand and supply.

In 1974 FOE convened the Greenpeace action against nuclear testing and in 1975 has played a leading part in the campaign to prevent uranium mining and export. Part of this campaign entailed a detailed study of the environmental impact of uranium and nuclear power.

FOE also organised the national bicycle ride on Canberra in May, 1975.

Members are encouraged to participate in organisation and decision making and are kept in contact with FOE's national magazine "Chain Reaction" and other publications. There are eleven FOE offices in Australia each of which acts as a library and resource centre for a large number of people.

1976 will see a more forceful stand by FOE on the uranium issue. The 'Ranger Uranium Enquiry' is sitting in Adelaide in February and March. FOE people and other concerned individuals will be giving evidence. The Public (that is you and me) are welcome to watch the Performance. A special office has been set up by the Campaign Against Nuclear Energy (C.A.N.E.) at the Conservation Centre, 310 Angus Street, City - phone 223 4595. All enquiries and information welcome. There are 24 people or groups giving evidence against the mining and export of uranium. They need all the support they can get. The Multinational Mining Companies are spending an estimated \$500,000 to

present their case - the Environmentalists rely on other things other than money and power politics, i.e. sincerity, concern for Aboriginal Society, concern for natural environment, etc.

FOE (S.A.) has organised a Bicycle Ride to Pt. Pirie, Pt. Augusta and Whyalla at Easter - a 'RIDE FOR THE ENVIRONMENT'.

We intend to bring to peoples awareness our concern for the world we live in. We will highlight:

The uranium issue.

The plight of the Flinders Ranges.

The alternatives in living that are open to us.

Energy conservation.

FOE needs lots of help in organising the Bike Ride - i.e. Support Vehicles, Bike-Riders, a cook or two, tents, artists, street theatre people, sponsors.

A further Bike-Ride is planned to Canberra in May. Similar to the one in 1975, where 150 bicyclists from Melbourne, Sydney and Adelaide protested against the mining and use of uranium. 500 are expected this time.

Perhaps you could help Friends of the Earth. FOE depends on the initiatives of people. You work at your own pace in your own way on the things you think are important. We don't engage in power trips. Here is a list of possible areas and things you might like to become involved in.

Office work, typing, filing, memberships, cleaning up, answering the phone, etc., organising meetings, events, talking to people, preparing 'Survival' magazine, writing articles, contacting the Press, St. Theatre, learning and singing environment songs. Liaison with other FOE groups. Starting FOE group on campus or at school. Filming, project-ionist, preparing posters, running and special groups on say Public Transport, Packaging, Coorong, etc.

Registering as a Friend of the Earth.

Fill out this form and send it to FOE, 177 Payneham Road, St. Peters, 5069 (phone: 42 2870).

Enclosed is my membership fee of \$10 or any sum that I can afford.

NAME:

ADDRESS:

Telephone:

Friends of Earth needs money to continue our efforts to keep the public informed.

Don't be upset, the maid said, it's only the silly stories papa tells...

Earlier this month the Australian Parliament was officially opened in Canberra, amid the shouting and jeering of a large and angry crowd of protesters, unionists, students, pensioners and others, milling about in front of Parliament House. For the Fraser Government came to power through the most extraordinary means: through a 'political coup d'etat' which came at the climax of a sustained and well-organised attack on the Labor Government throughout the previous twelve months. The indisputable co-operation of the media monopolies with Fraser and with big business made the carrying out of an election a mere formality, so that the Australian people now find themselves with a very conservative and backward-thinking Government, whose real policies were shrouded in meaningless rhetoric throughout their election campaign. The scale of Fraser's success in his power gamble makes it very important to look back at the events of the months proceeding November 13th.

One of the most significant things to happen in the period after Fraser blocked supply involved the emergence of a clear awareness amongst everyday people of a truth that left-orientated groups have been saying for decades: that parliament really is a sham, that our country really is run by financial interest groups, that Governments really are nothing more than 'liaison fronts' between the rich class and the big co-operations, and the everyday workers. The existence of this real class power relation was driven home to the Australian people most effectively by the personal characteristics of Malcolm Fraser himself: for he is a man who proudly and aristocratically flaunts his "upper class" pretensions - Fraser, the rich grazier, member of the landed gentry, the man who in his own words was "born to rule", the man who quivers his left nostril and cozes disdain for the working man and woman.

Kerr also, Vice-Regal, ever-so-dignified, was right out there acting on the Queen's behalf, taking the reins of office out of the hands of Whitlam (who at least could bring himself to talk of workers) and putting them firmly into the hands of Fraser, ensuring that he'd have all the resources of the Public Service at his disposal as he commenced the Election Farce. Kerr himself has been an agent for business throughout his career as a lawyer (when he represented the DLP's Industrial Groups), and a judge (when he goaled Clarrie O'Shea under the penal clauses). From the time Fraser blocked supply in the Senate democracy became a joke in Australia, but still the press joined in and chorused "Yes, give the people the election to which they are entitled". What a mockery of the role and ethical base of the press. We had already seen the dailies, especially those run by News Ltd. degenerate completely, leaving behind any semblance of impartiality, as they launched a succession of attacks against Labor Party ministers and Labor Party policies in general.

We saw Cairns destroyed by a barrage of ludicrous cover stories - stories with blazing headlines which contradicted each other day in and day out, cheap scandals all of which undermined Cairns' position. (The press had in fact adopted the very same tactics which were used by the CIA-tutored press monopolies in Chile prior to the coup there in 1973: every headline had to be anti-Labor regardless of the content of the story which followed, which often made a joke of the headline).

We saw Connors forced out by the same means, we saw idiotic headlines about the wondrous (but totally inconsequential) Khemlani - and we saw the steady and ever-increasing indoctrination of the public into accepting the idea of "Labor's Economic Mismanagement". The words were bandied about over and over again, until the papers had established a mirage, a bogey, a grand monster which never had to be defined, never had to be detailed, explained or justified. Just think, inflation is eating through the foundations of all capitalist economies, and it seems that Labor's three mild years of office are at the root of it all! Near election time we had nothing but the lowest kind of coverage by the dailies: Countless stories (some of them desperately in need of verification) about "dole-cheats", appealing to consumer indignation, and attacking the thousands upon thousands of unemployed who really are looking for work: "and next week the Daily Mirror will run a series called 'Living it up on the dole'". The behaviour of the editors and executives of the papers was such that the journalists from the "Australian" in Sydney went on strike shortly before the elections, and seventy-five journalists from News Ltd. signed this preamble to a petition:

"We the undersigned journalists employed by News Ltd. deplore the biased and unbalanced news coverage of the current political crisis by our employer. We also do not necessarily agree with the editorial policies expressed in the News Ltd. publications."

Overseas the world reacted with shock at the sudden events in Australia: paper's everywhere denounced the move as a definite 'coup d'etat'. Here, however, such talk was swamped beneath the greatest flood of distortion, double-think and double-play from the daily press that the country has ever seen. Compare Murdoch's garbage with an extract from Britain's "New Statesman":

"Surely only a mind bloated with self-importance and encumbered with anachronistic concepts of authority and duty could have so blatantly ignored the Prime Minister's clear majority in the House of Representatives in order to install the leader of the Opposition as head of a caretaker administration."

...Australia has been pitched into the politics of class polarisation."

Many papers featured editorials on their front page on the day of the elections urging people to vote Liberal.

Meanwhile, the Fraser caretaker Government attempted to place controls on the ABC (independent) reporting of events, claiming it was too biased! When it was pointed out to Mr. Nixon that the ABC had devoted 30% more time to Liberal coverage during the previous month the charge waxed insipid. (Nevertheless, Fraser has already begun his repression of our only independent mass communications by severely cutting the ABC's budget for this year).

The press aside, the election campaign had a number of other dirty aspects. We saw repeated attempts to provoke union violence at rallies and demonstrations - and we had the infamous letterbomb incidents. This was all part of the general attempt to cast Labor in the role of unruly and violent "nasties", and the Liberals as representing law and respectability.

And what is violence anyway? People only think, when they hear the word, of the "active" realizations of violence, of fighting in the streets. But what of the extreme violence of an elected Government being dismissed, the violence of a handful of the wealthy being able to seize control of the country, the violence of the CIA and NSA being able to make and break the Government of our country, and thus deny every individual in this country his or her autonomy. This is the kind of 'static' violence of the huge co-operations that can infiltrate our country and dictate our lifestyles - and bring the whole place to a halt at a moment's notice.

Many people raised the question of the involvement of the CIA and multinationals in Fraser's coup, and already there is a considerable amount of evidence to support the idea. (Any sceptics should note the front page article of the 'Australian', 20/2/76, which talks of allegations being raised both in Australia and in the U.S., in the "Village Voice".) There are many very disturbing considerations which must be thought about and investigated. For example, the Financial Review began inquiring into Doug Anthony's connections with Stallings, a CIA agent working in Australia and linked with Pine Gap. It was known that the U.S. was getting worried about the stability of Australia, particularly since the lease for Pine Gap was to come up for renewal on December the 9th of last year. It would cost the U.S. at least 1000 million dollars to shift the base elsewhere: and it is undeniable that the United States is now infamous for ends to which it will go in order to protect its overseas interests.

Then there is the very uncomfortable fact that Westinghouse, the giant U.S. atomic reactor supplier, in desperate need for a good uranium supply, knew of the coming ousting of Whitlam five days before Kerr's action.

And then there are the meetings which took place involving Kerr and top military personnel just prior to and just after the dismissal of Whitlam - many sources allege that Kerr made a serious investigation of the possibility of imposing a full State of Emergency, or of postponing the elections.

The list goes on and on. There can be no doubt that what has happened in Australia has very serious implications for our future, and warrants full scale investigation.

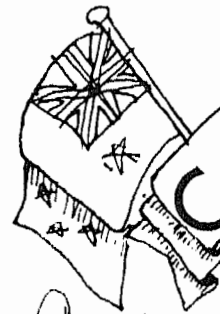
What is so alarming is that the whole campaign succeeded so well that people actually went out and voted for Fraser, after witnessing a campaign based on misinformation, distortion, violence and corruption at a national, and most probably international level. And yet clearly the fact that Australians voted as they did cannot be viewed as a vindication of the events leading to the election. What it does mean is that we must work to expose the machinery that lay behind November 11th, we must work for controls on the so-called free press, we must support the independence of the ABC, and we must watch for the early signs of every move the Fraser Government is to make.

Fraser has begun very badly (we'll be looking at what the Libs have done soon) - but we can be sure that larger confrontations are looming in the near future. Health, education, unions' rights, workers' living standards, women's rights, any of those unfortunate concessions that the monied class must make to those who do the work - all will be badly eroded away by Fraser's policies. The young people of today, we as students or members of the workforce, may not have had to face conscription, or Vietnam, or tertiary fees, under previous liberal policy; but there will soon be many issues glaring at us, and warranting action.



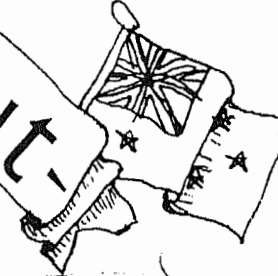
THE MAKING OF A NEW HISTORY

Meanwhile, here's a souvenir of the dirtiest election in Australia's history.



commemoration lift-out

election



75

The huge Westinghouse co-orporation, a supplier of nuclear reactors, was in very serious financial difficulty owing to a short term shortage of uranium. The co-orporation stood to lose at least five hundred million dollars if it could not obtain a good supplier of uranium very quickly. On November 6th, five days before Whitlam's Government was sacked, a Westinghouse lawyer made the following rather remarkable statement to a Pittsburth court

"Maybe if the Labor Government in Australia is thrown out in five weeks so we can get the uranium we thought we had - if that occurs we may be able to supply it."

On the 18th of December, Kerr met with Mr. Fraser and top Australian Defence Officials at a dinner party. On the 20th the Chairman of the Chiefs of General Staff, Sir Frank Hasset, and the new Army Chief, General McDonald, went to Government House in Canberra. Certain sources claim that similar meetings took place several days prior to the dismissal of Whitlam. The "National Citizen" alleges that at these meetings Sir John Kerr canvassed the question of declaring a State of Emergency throughout Australia on November 20th, and postponing the election. This was the same day that the letter bombs were received in Brisbane.

On December 12th, Mr. Peter Nixon, Post Master General of the caretaker Government claimed that the ABC had a well established bias toward the Labor Party, and suggested that an independent moderator be appointed to ensure balance of time and content in all ABC programs. However, Mr. Cass, Minister for the Media in the Whitlam Government, released figures on the 16th of December, to reveal that the ABC had devoted 30% more time to the Liberal spokesmen than to Labor in the previous month!

Journalists on the 'Australian' went on strike just prior to the elections, protesting at the demands made on their reporting: that it be pro-Liberal or anti-Labor. Seventy-five journalists from News Ltd. signed a petition deploring the bias shown in the presentation of content, and of the editorials. At least one thousand people turned out to demonstrate against the bias of the Daily Mirror in Sydney.

The contract for the controversial Pine Gap base was to come up for renewal on December the 9th. The US considered Australia to be already very unstable, and was concerned that the Labor Government may have intended to impose some control over the base's activities. It is already apparent that the base at Pine Gap is, far from being a defensive institution, the means by which the US hopes to gain a first strike nuclear capacity. Having a Liberal Government in power at the time the lease came up for consideration in Parliament would therefore be a great comfort to the US.

It seems very strange that nearly all television advertising time had been booked by the Liberal Party in the week prior to the sacking of the elected Government, so that Labor found itself without very much TV time at all.

In connection with the secrecy surrounding the operations of Pine Gap, the leader of the Country Party, Doug Anthony had been implicated already, when the Financial Review began to investigate the link between Anthony and the CIA operative Stallings. In fact, a question relating to the activities of Stallings was due to arise in Parliament just prior to the dismissal of the Whitlam Government. Sir Arthur Tange, head of the Defence Department took the unusual step of ringing a member of Whitlam's staff and warning him that grave breaches of security would be involved if Whitlam were to answer Anthony's challenge to prove that Stallings worked for the CIA. The Financial Review alleges that such information would reveal new aspects about the functions of Pine Gap. Anthony prevented further discussion of the issue by taking out a stop writ against the Financial Review.

The N.S.W. Transport Commission asked the big railway union, AFULE for permission for Army personnel to ride with the normal crew on trains to "study the tracks" for the next seven days. Permission was refused outright, but why suddenly at this time was it important for the Army to know about the train tracks?

There were allegations of bribery made by Cavanaugh against Garland in the Canberra Times on December 6th. It seems that Garland was alleged to have made a five hundred dollar donation to Cavanaugh for his campaign, in exchange for Cavanaugh giving his preferences to the Liberals. Now, two months later, Garland is to be charged with bribery (Knight took out the inevitable stop writ against the Canberra Times prior to the elections). What none of the gutter press will dare ask, however, is HOW MANY OTHER CANDIDATES WERE BRIBED TO GIVE THEIR PREFERENCES TO THE LIBERAL PARTY?



making sense out of the economy

By Darryl Foster. (A weekly column)

A lengthy analysis of Fraser's recently announced "economic recovery" package was compiled by the Institute of Labor Studies at Flinders, and appeared in the National Times of February 16-21. It concludes, "that the strategy of policies is misconceived, the thinking confused, and the likely consequences for the economy grim".

The first of these measures reflects Treasurer Lynch's present commitment to the reactionary doctrine of "monetarism." They include:

1. Increased LGS deposit ratios from 18 to 23 per cent.
2. Reduced controlled bank lending rates, and
3. Introduction of a new and "attractive" Savings Bond.

The likely combined effects of these three moves will be a sharp squeeze on credit. Already Savings Banks, Finance Companies and Building Societies have voiced concern at their loss of funds to Savings Bonds. The amount of funds now available in the home-lending field has been substantially reduced. The previously expected upturn in the building industry is now likely to be seriously retarded. Bank interest rates will rise in the near future.

Secondly came the widely publicised cuts in government spending. Totalling \$360m they represent a negligent reduction in the size of the deficit which appears to dominate the economic strategies of both the Whitlam and present government. This is certain to have a deleterious effect on the economy. Cuts have been made in funds available to AIDC, the ABC, to consumer affairs and legal and operations, in housing (already beleaguered by government monetary policy), and in medical prescriptions and payments to pensioners. The Flinders Institute predicts as a result a severe reduction in aggregate demand for this financial year. Additionally, these cuts will produce a further downward multiplier effect as the initial impact feeds into the incomes of others. In short, demand will drop, production will drop, and unemployment will rise.

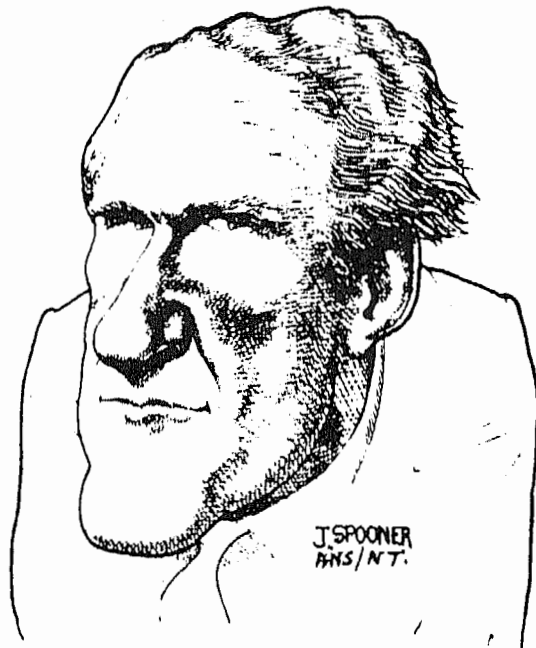
Thirdly came the governments somersault on wage indexation. Fearful of the strikes which would follow not granting a wage increase to compensate the recent price increases the Commission rejected the government's submission. It granted the full 64 per cent as a result of price movements during the previous two quarters. (i.e. from July to December 1975).

It now appears from recent announcements that Fraser is bent on a confrontation with the Labor Movement. He has decided to abandon his previous commitment to tax indexation which would have increased workers take home pay. He totally opposes granting a three per cent productivity increase in wages. The whole thrust of his industrial relations legislation with fines for strikes and union de-registration etc., will serve to shift wage negotiations out of the sanctity of

the Commission and toward direct collective bargaining. Workers will confront bosses on the job. Strikes, not legal arguments will be their major weapon.

In submitting to Prof. Milton Friedman's monetarist policy together with Treasury's "short sharp shock" doctrine which expounds a trade-off between inflation and unemployment, (the more of one the less of the other). Fraser has embraced the worst features of the Hayden era as the starting of his own economic programme. For him, even more unemployment will produce less inflation. He hopes!

For Australia this will result in little if any lowering in the inflation rate says the Flinders Institute, and no impact upon the budget deficit. These were it's chief objectives. A reduced rate of productivity growth and increased unemployment and industrial unrest - these are more likely.



In short the Lynch/Fraser/Treasury/Friedman package is:

- * A credit squeeze is likely.
- * Reduced spending by government.
- * Reduction of incomes.
- * Reduced government services.

Its likely results:

- * More strikes to maintain real wages.
- * An uncertain effect on the inflation rate.

Economics is not however an exact science. Political fighting both within and against the government policies is sure to follow. This column hopes to trace the developments for On Dit during this year.

Sacked Chrysler worker, Will Heidt, was arrested and brutally bashed by four un-uniformed police thugs outside the company's Adelaide Tonsley Park plant immediately after he left work on Thursday, January 29.



Dragged into the suburban Darlington Magistrate's court the following morning his face was battered nearly beyond recognition. After noting Heidt's shocking injuries, Magistrate Kelly remanded Heidt in custody to appear 17 days later on Monday, February 16.

On that occasion Kelly again put off the case and remanded Heidt in custody until Thursday, February 26. By this time Heidt would have been detained in gaol awaiting trial for 27 days. Even then the case will continue to be put off and Heidt further detained without trial because he intends to file a suit against Chrysler in the S.A. Supreme Court for unlawful dismissal.

In a press statement released only a few hours after the case was put off on February 16, the Campaign to Free Will Heidt (CFWH) condemned the "harsh treatment meted out to Heidt." It warned the Australian working people that this is "one of the first attacks on their democratic rights by the Fraser government's new industrial policy."

The statement goes on: "At a time when inflation continues to rise and unemployment of the Australian people is the worst since the depression, the monopolies - mainly foreign owned - which own the banks, large factories, mines, real estate etc., want not only to maintain their profit margins but to increase them. They are doing this by shifting the burden of current economic crisis on to the shoulders of the working people."

Politicians led by Prime Minister Fraser call for "restraint" by workers, no strikes, and a cut in social services. They want the working people to bear the entire brunt of the economic crisis and the monopolies to bear none of it."

In S.A., the giant U.S. multinational, Chrysler, is leading this attack. Last October it sacked 230 workers and pushed a greater workload on the remaining workers.

A month later, on November 20, Chrysler sacked Heidt. That evening he was arrested and gaoled for disrupting the plant at Tonsley Park. A little more than two months later he is again arrested and gaoled, but this time apparently for an indefinite period of time.

A WORKMATE RECOLLECTS.

The whole story is a good deal more extensive than that.

A workmate recalls in detail:

Heidt had been an activist for some time, both as a shop steward and as an organiser of shop floor committees to fight servile union leadership. In late 1974 the Vehicle Builders' Union (VBU) fined him and disqualified him from serving as a shop steward for two years. A year later, when worker militancy seemed to be low, the company moved him as well.

It began when Will and his workmates refused to work a five-man job with four men. Management and VBU negotiated with the union supporting the men. They went to arbitration and the courts opted for more talk with a return to law on December 5, if all else failed. On October 20 the company tried the productivity squeeze trick again. The section stopped and the company asked the men individually to return to work. Heidt refused and he was sacked on the spot.

He refused to accept and with the support of his workmates stopped the production line until the VBU officials returned to demand his reinstatement. Chrysler called in three sec-

urity guards. Will was punched in the eye, the guards were bundled out by hundreds of workers and Will was charged with assault. The guards were not charged.

The police arrived but they were outnumbered by angry workers and retreated.

Responding to shop floor pressure the shop stewards called a mass meeting. A motion was carried by some 2000 workers objecting to security guard violence, demanding Heidt's reinstatement (instructing him to return to the plant until then) and calling for arbitration over the original dispute. By this time, two of the VBU executives had agreed privately with the Chrysler personnel manager that Will Heidt should be sacked. The union sellout had begun.

Later that day, Heidt was arrested and manhandled. While friends demonstrated outside the court, the magistrate set bail of \$200 on condition that Will not return to work, thus supporting the management's case.

Meanwhile, workers near Heidt's section refused to start work and obstructed machinery. Under pressure from union officials who used the company public address system to order the men back to work and allowed foremen to take the names of those who tried to refuse, the strikers dispersed. Resistance was over in three hours and the VBU was firmly behind management.

On November 25, Will Heidt returned to work thereby breaking bail. He worked until Christmas while his workmates paid his salary, Chrysler took out an injunction restraining him from entering the premises, and the police failed to serve two warrants for his arrest. During the holidays, workers interstate pledged support and the Victorian waterside workers decided to black ban Chrysler cargo if he was arrested.

The VBU counterattacked in early January with a statement that Heidt was no longer a union member because he was not employed by Chrysler, even though the VBU mass meeting had supported Will's return to the plant.

On January 29, Will was caught alone as he left the factory and arrested by four plain clothed policemen who leapt out of an unmarked car.

In the sacking and subsequent two arrests of Heidt, Chrysler has used civil courts, police violence, and gaols in an industrial dispute. They have been assisted in this by the sell-out VBU leaders who did not support Heidt's stand against the giant multinational's "right to fire and hire." In refusing support they have allowed the use of police, civil courts, and gaols in an industrial dispute; and, overruled the democratic decision of a mass meeting of Chrysler workers, whom they claim to represent.

NATIONAL CONTEXT.

The harsh treatment meted out to Heidt and the events surrounding his case are not isolated from current national and world events. They occurred within the context of a deep rooted economic crisis affecting the whole of the capitalist world.

The accession to power of Fraser has flung the door wide open for the step by step development of fascism in this country.

The situation shows that the severity of treatment in Heidt's case is in keeping with Fraser's industrial policy which among other things proposes the outlawing of blackbans, greenbans, and includes other drastic limitations on the right to strike. The laws that will be required to enforce this industrial policy will necessitate the massive use of gaols, courts, police and even the army against people defending their living conditions and democratic rights.

In this context parliament does not offer a way out. The Americans have shown that whenever they are dissatisfied with the way parliament runs, they bypass it through a coup. It may be hard or soft, legal or illegal, bloody or peaceful - the job gets done no matter what. The way out lies in people's united action. It was people's united action, not parliament that mashed the penal powers in 1969, got Australia out of Vietnam, and smashed conscription. It is people's united action that will free Will Heidt.



Bootsy Brown-nose

was a bosses' cop,
The darling of Darlington copper shop,
Thick in the middle and broad behind
With a sprawling face and a narrow mind.

The Yankee bosses sang out, "Bootseeeee.!"
There's trouble down at the factory.
A working man they call Will Heidt
Has put our hired goons to flight.

"We tried to give the sod the sack
For not believing white is black
And sticking up for workers' rights.
But he and his mates are sitting tight.

"They've stopped the line and we love our cars,
So just drop over and kick his arse.
The VBU has sold him out,
So come on down and fetch him a clout."

Bootsy Brown-nose said, "O.K.
Mister. Sir. Boss. - Hooray!
The working class gets on my works -
Anarchist bludgers and Commo jerks."

Bootsy and his boys they said, "Look here!
Will Heidt, you piss off out of here,
Or we'll tangle your guts and mangle your head
Till Christ himself would' admit he was dead."

But three hundred workers dashed across
And gave the bosses' cops the toss -
Up the Khyber and out the door.
They stood by Will on the factory floor.

For a month Will came and went as he chose
Right under Bootsy's putrid nose
And the bosses tore their trendy hair
To see Will Heidt still working there.

The VBU could only whine
To see Will working on the line.
The days and weeks went by and still
The Chrysler workers stuck by Will.

But one dark night in the afternoon
Bootsy caught Will Heidt alone.
They didn't waste time, they didn't say a word.
They poured in the slipper good and hard.

Kicked him in the balls and smashed his face
To teach the working man his place.
Clapped on the darbies, drove him away,
Slung him in the nick (and he's there today.
(but he's out today.

Now Bootsy Brown-nose wakes at night
In a clammy sweat and a horrible fright,
And shines his torch beneath the bed,
Turns on the light and covers up his head.

For Will Heidt isn't just one man
But the working class since work began,
And maybe tomorrow and maybe today
He'll call around to collect his pay.

He'll knock on your door a thousand strong
With fists of iron, Bong! Bong! Bong!
On the door of every house and shop
Of every boss and bosses' cop.

And not a bosses' cop or boss
Will open his gob to argue the toss
About that peaceful summer night
When Bootsy Brown-nose bashed Will Heidt.



Assessment - changes are being made

The Assessment Committee Report (as amended by the Education Committee has now been accepted by University Council.

If implemented some of the recommendations will have far reaching consequences.

Some of the more important recommendations from the student point of view are:

Principle (g) "Machinery should be established in each department of faculty, involving both staff and students, for the discussion and co-ordination of assessment methods and for giving advice on appeals and disputes."

Once this machinery eg. a departmental assessment committee, is established in a department, students in that department will be able to refer their disputes to such a committee for discussion. These disputes could be over the assessment schemes or over individual assessments. It is in your interest to see that such machinery is established in your departments.

2.4 "It is desirable that each student should have available to him or her, in each course, as many optional forms of assessment as are consistent with the stated aims of the course and which are practically and administratively feasible."

Some departments provide a choice of assessment methods in particular subjects but others don't. If there is no choice in your subjects ask your lecturer why not.

2.6 "Wherever practicable, assessment methods should include a component based on pieces of work of a substantial nature of value to the student, such as a thesis, research project, report, research essay, film tape, etc."

Recommendation 2.7 adds that such work may be in working situations and may include work done outside the University where suitable arrangements can be made.

These two recommendations allow for assessments which are more appropriate to the individual student. Enquire about such assessment for your subjects.

3.1 This recommends that students should receive a written statement on provisional aims of each course and proposed assessment methods at enrolment.

Did you receive your statement?

3.2 "Teachers should discuss with classes at the beginning of the year, the aims of the course and the methods of assessment which are consistent with those aims and are otherwise practicable and reasonable."

Some lecturers seem loathe to do this. If they don't, how about asking them in class what the aims of the course are and what are the proposed assessment methods including choices. Get them to discuss it with you.

3.3 Recommends that written statement on the aims of the course and the assessment details be provided to students after the afore mentioned discussion takes place.

See that you receive such a statement.

5.6 "Whenever possible, all work submitted for assessment purposes should be returned to students; moreover, each student should be informed of any marks or grades awarded

for every piece of assessed work. Each student should be provided also with sufficient information to enable him/her to determine the strengths and weaknesses of the work, and the ways in which any deficiencies might be overcome." This includes examination papers. Gone are the days of secrecy.

5.10 Wherever practicable, students should be given the opportunity to discuss all their assessed work with the assessors.



Library note : the original copy of this page has very light text in some areas. This is the best copy possible. Please see original document for further detail.

Work Action

5.11 This provides that a student who remains dis-satisfied with the assessment of a piece of work after it has been assessed by a second assessor has a right of appeal. When you come across that problem, enquire about the machinery to appeal in your department.

6.1 It is desirable that each student should, if it is practically and administratively feasible, be afforded an opportunity to redeem any work undertaken for assessment purposes and that has been failed, by undertaking further work in the same academic year, which includes the period up to the end of the present post-November supplementary assessment period.

If you fail an assessment, enquire about redeeming your performance by taking further work for assessment. These are some of the more important and perhaps controversial recommendations of the report.

I strongly suggest however, that you get a copy of the report and read the whole report yourself, as most of the recommendations directly affect students and some of the recommendations either qualify or add to the recommendations presented here.

Copies have been distributed at Freshers Camps and are available both from the Student Activities Office and from Mr. Rex Hanney in the Academic Office, First Floor of the Mitchell Building. A special student edition, produced by the Education Group will be produced in the first week or so of the first term, and will be available at the Library entrances, refectories, etc.

The implementation of the recommendations of the report will depend on you taking an interest in having them implemented. Some departments may be reluctant to implement them, perhaps feeling they are not appropriate. It's up to students to show they want these assessment changes.

Peter Love.

EDUCATION NEWSLETTER.

This newsletter will be appearing regularly in On Dit. If you have something to say about your courses or about tertiary education in general, write it down and send it in to the Education Newsletter, C/- The Education Group, Student Activities Office. Contributed articles and suggestions for articles are welcomed.

The trouble with letting the working class into the University is that we're always broke.

Last week a kindly chap came into the Work Action Office and volunteered to help us by writing some articles explaining how the capitalists were exploiting the masses. Sarah our secretary, had to explain that our major relationship with capitalists consisted of trying to crawl up into their collective bums.

Work Action came into existence at the end of exams last year because few were getting vacation jobs while the dole queues were stretching round the block at the Commonwealth Employment Service. Job offers to the Union Employment Service were dramatically down and TEAS money eroded by thirteen years of misrule by various political parties in Canberra who have a common awareness of the lack of electoral influence of student organizations.

'Reactionary capitalists, where are you?' was our cry, 'We need you now' and some responded. Television stations and the Messenger press gave us fair dollops of free publicity and work came in. Over the vacation period more than 200 students got full time vacation jobs through this group. Another 150 got regular casual jobs, and another 50 or so got occasional work. Nearly everybody who kept in touch was able to earn some extra money over the vacation.

Since then there has been no increase in Tertiary Allowances and not likely to be any this year either. Many of us need term part time work if we intend to eat this year and don't know where to get it. Work Action is keeping a file of students and jobs, if you want work make sure you are on it.

Most of the jobs are menial but we make sure that students are not exploited by low rates of pay. We are organizing mowing and gardening rounds, housework and ironing jobs, bar work, waitressing and tutoring - anything that can earn a crust.

We are generating new publicity in the first weeks of term through T.V. and the suburban press. We hope to corner the odd job market in this town; to become a little corner of capitalism ourselves in the radical structure of the Union.

If you are poor, join us. If you are rich, get your folks to give us a job. You will find us in Orientation Week on the Barr Smith Lawns, the stall nearest the Bookshop, or in our office on the other side of the cloisters next to On Dit.

We are decidedly Up the Workers.

Culture...

Culture over the Vacation.

While most students were either holidaying overseas and around Australia, or scrounging for employment, things have been happening. Firstly, a proposal which arose from the National Activities Conference held in Goolwa last August was submitted to Annual A.U.S. Council held in Melbourne in January. (See section on A.U.S.).

Secondly, the Adelaide University Union ran a Childrens Summer workshop for three days in January, in the Craft Studio.

Childrens' Summer Workshop 27th-29th January, 1976.

Similar workshops have been run in other University Unions for many years, and after having talked with people that had run them before, I was confident that our Craft Studio could successfully run a childrens workshop. Marcia Del Thomas, our Union Craftswoman, was more than willing to organize it providing some students were willing to give up three days of their holidays to act as tutors.

The student response was very good with at least ten tutors arriving on Tuesday morning at 10.00 a.m. with mixed feelings as to how it would go. About 30 children aged between 8 and 12 years were accepted for the workshops, with many applicants that could not be fitted in. Most of the children were girls, which is not surprising. We started off with a group collage of a city, using textiles, fibres, magazines, etc. as material. Most of the children showed a lot of initiative in both this and the "Dream" collage which we did on the next day. However, many of their ideas clearly showed the influence of politics and commercialism upon many kids today. Tutors also contributed to the collages. These will be displayed in suitable places in the Union. In the afternoon, the children were shown the simple practice of backstrap weaving. On Wednesday leatherwork was popularly introduced with many people making belts, headbands and bangles. This required a fair bit of supervision since sharp tools need to be used. Tie-dying was done in the afternoon down on the Barr Smith Lawns, and although many people made the mistake of not tying the knots tight enough there were some good patterns emerging. Nobody got too messy. Thursday was used mainly to finish off already started interests, and some good individual collages were made.

All those who participated will agree that the workshop was well worthwhile, and many of the tutors (especially myself) learnt as much as the children.

22.

It is hoped that workshops can continue next year, and that some of those who helped this year can run them in the future. I have a few thoughts on reflection about the workshop. Possibly the age group was a bit wide for children, for we had a few children of 7 and a few of 12 plus. This could be split, and possibly more specialised things could be arranged for the older children. Some children need to be kept more busy than others. The question of which children should benefit from these workshops is a subjective one. In this workshop, most of the children were actually sons and daughters of people within the University or from schools where an interest in craft has been initiated. It is obvious that all children can benefit in some way. Finally, I would like to thank Marcia, who directed all the tuition and ran the workshop, Susan Abasa (Gallery Activities Officer), who did all the administration, budgetting and scrounging of materials, and the volunteer student tutors without whose help this would not have been possible.



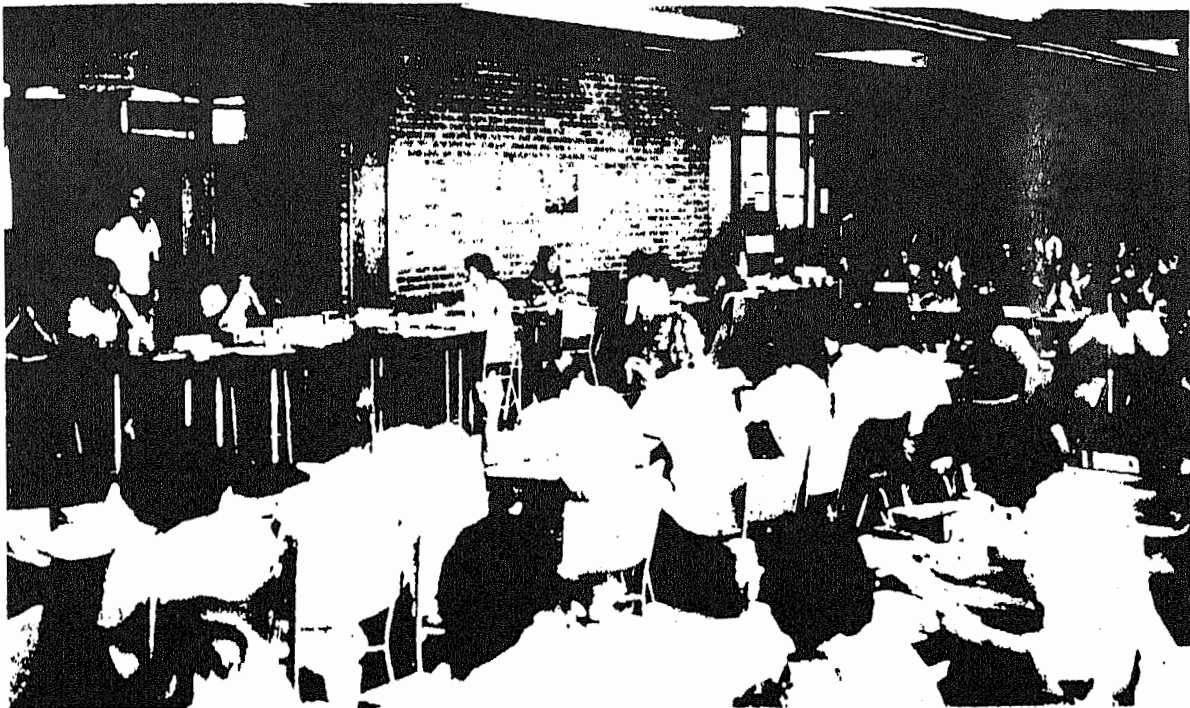
Future Cultural Activities.

On the Thursday of Orientation Week, there will be a fair-cum-bazaar-cum flea market where individuals and charitable organizations will be invited to sell their wares. It is hoped to continue this kind of activity once every 3 or 4 weeks during term, and that students will be encouraged to sell their goods. We envisage using either the lawns or the cloisters. We do not want it to be an ultra commercialised venture like some of these so called "Earth Fairs". It may be possible to build on this venture and have Activities Days a couple of times a term where all Student Groups can participate. Anyway, this is in the future. First we need a working party of about 10 before it can even be thought about. If you are at all interested, see me or Ralph Blechmore in the Student Activities Office.

Finally, if anyone has any ideas, however vaguely cultural, and would like help, advice, finance, etc., please feel free to come and see me in the new open carpeted Student Office. I cannot define culture so I'll leave you to do that.

Thanks for reading this.

Bary Salter,
Cultural Affairs Officer,
C/o Student Activities Office.
223 4333 extn. 2838.



The following articles are the 1st in the series of articles on AUS council held between January 13th-21st. They are the personal views of the various delegates who attended.

cUltURE & AU.S

The original proposal was to set up a service company (similar to A.U.S. Travel), called Campus Activities (Australia) which was designed to be a National campus touring circuit, catering for Entertainment, Exhibitions, Speakers and Resource Exchange, and this required a base grant of \$60,000. However, after a couple of months had passed, we decided that this was unworkable at the present time and just before Council, modified it into what we thought was a workable form with a national office designed to co-ordinate regional circuits where in each region an at least partly paid person would help organize tours with local campus activities representatives. This set up required a total of \$37,000 to work, and is explained in more detail in position papers B2 and B3 of which I have my copies available. For 1976, the budget for this proposal was cut by a quarter since it would not be able to start for three months, and left a figure of 26,000. The structure motion of this proposal was narrowly defeated by 8 votes in the Cultural Plenary session. A couple of individuals then moved that only \$4,000 be allocated to culture for 1976, but this was rejected totally by council. A compromise was then drawn up where regional collectives would operate in each state with initial help from the A.U.S. Regional Organisers. A

total of \$13,000 was allocated to the regions operating funds to run a cultural collective. The cultural notions passed at A.U.S. Council 1976 are available the Students Office.

The new cultural wing differs significantly from the old "Aquarius" scheme of 1975. The main problem of Aquarius was that it was run by a centralised national body, who expected every individual campus to accept what it decided about national circuits and Festivals which, since irresponsible people were in power positions, lost large sums of money. Under the new proposals open regional activity collectives allow individuals to present their own ideas, and if arousing sufficient support, to implement them. Given that enough different groups of people form these collectives, there can be a wide range of cultural activities available to feed the regional campus circuit. The first A.U.S. Campus Activities South Australia meeting is to be held on 26th February, where we hope to get some idea of how it will work and what ideas people have. We will advertise future meetings through the student media and welcome ideas or those interested. It should be mentioned that last year, the A.U.S. Deputy President circulated a paper calling for submissions in forming a cultural department, and that activities officers responded to this with their proposal mentioned at the start of this paper. There were no other cultural submissions.

WOMEN & AUS

Before I begin raving about what the Women's Dept. is planning to do this year, I will explain how it is organized because the structure of the Dept. is an integral factor of the way in which it functions successfully in terms of student involvement.

On two thirds of the campuses in Australia there are now campus women's groups and an elected Women's Officer. In each region there is a Regional Women's Collective which meets regularly to discuss issues and campaigns on a regional level. Any woman from the region is free to attend the Regional Women's Collective and as many as possible should. The Regional Women's Collective elects a Regional Women's Officer and determines what she will do. About five times a year the National Women's Policy Collective meets. This is a group of women consisting of the Regional Women's Officer from each State, the National Women's Officer, the Secretary of the Women's Dept., in conjunction with any other campus women who wish to attend.

The National Women's Policy Collective is responsible for directing the National Women's Officer. The National Women's Officer is elected at AUS Annual Council. This year the National Women's Officer is Laurie Bebbington and she works with the Secretary of the Women's Dept. (1976 unknown as yet) in the AUS Secretariat in Melbourne, co-ordinating Campus Women's Groups and increasing communication between the Women's Movement and Campus Women's Groups. The AUS Women's Dept. is also a valuable resource centre and the National Women's Officer is in a position to help provide resource material for campaigns and to put similar interest groups in contact with each other and enable them to work more effectively. The collective nature of the Dept. means that individual women have a greater opportunity to take part in the decision making process, and in fact the responsibility is on campus women to get together and determine what they wish to do to work for the liberation of women.

At AUS Council last year the following motion was passed and then reaffirmed at Council this year. It explains the policy behind the original setting up of a Women's Dept. "That AUS recognises that women suffer oppression because of their sex. This sexual oppression is compounded by the divisions of class and race. AUS recognises the necessity for women to unite in the struggle against this oppression, as tertiary institutions micro-cosmically reflect the repressive nature of the larger society. AUS recognises as a priority the need to organize amongst women in tertiary institutions."

At AUS Annual Council this year more than one third of the delegates were women. (Two years ago the number was approximately 10.)

This year it was decided that the Women's Dept. will be running three campaigns in the following areas, based on the following motions which were passed at Council. I will

include the financial allocations for the running of these campaigns, which is minimal and may indicate how much support is needed from campus women to ensure really effective campaigns.

CHILDCARE CAMPAIGN

Motion: That AUS believes that student parents and their children have the right to adequate, free childcare facilities on campus, and that student parents have the further right to a major role in the decision making processes concerning the organization and administration of these facilities.

SEXISM IN EDUCATION CAMPAIGN

Motion: "That AUS believes that women as a group are severely disadvantaged within the education system both covertly and overtly, and that sexism in education operated in a complex manner through the interaction of economic, social, psychological and academic structures."

SEXUALITY CAMPAIGN

Motion: "That the AUS Women's Dept. regard a sexuality campaign as a major campaign for 1976 with special emphasis on the right of women to control their reproductive capacity and the need to challenge existing socio-sexual norms which are destructive to the full self-determination of the individual."

MIXED CONFERENCE

The Women's Dept. will also be running a National Conference open to both women and men on Sexism based on the following motion:

Motion: "That AUS recognises that men have a serious responsibility to confront their own sexism and take action in support of the liberation of women."

IT'S EASY TO GET INVOLVED

Adelaide Uni Women's Group will begin meeting early in first term and any women are welcome to come along and talk about what to do this year - and if you don't want to do anything actively - come along and talk. There will be regular Regional Women's Collective meetings and parties this year and they will provide an ideal opportunity to get to know women from other campuses in the State.

If you miss the booth in Orientation Week, please contact the Students Association for information as to when the group will be meeting, and watch On Dit and noticeboards for news of parties, B.B.Q's which people are getting together. If you are interested in doing anything, like joining a writer's collective or a women's song group, or printing posters, or silk-screening T-Shirts or anything else at all - there's sure to be someone else who shares that interest and would be willing to work with you.

In closing I would like to say, particularly for freshers: One can feel very isolated and lonely at university and although the line - "Join a Club" may sound like so much bull-shit it is nevertheless an ideal way to contact other people. It only requires a small amount of self-confidence to come along and chat to people about all sorts of things and before you know it - you'll find yourself with lots of new friends.

SEXISM

RAMPANT ON CAMPUS!



AUS WOMEN'S CAMPAIGN 1975

CONTACT: WOMEN'S DEPT.
AUS: 77 DRUMMOND ST. CARLTON.

THE END OF INTERNATIONALISM

By Lance Worrall.

Internationalism, or contact with the fraternal support for progressive struggles across national boundaries, is of high priority to a union with the radical and democratic aims of AUS. In this epoch of capitalist crisis, world revolution and national liberation, in which students have often aided struggles of the oppressed, AUS has correctly seen the importance of showing to Australian students that far off struggles often have acute relevance to themselves, and to Australian conditions. 1976 Council from this observer's view point, represented in many ways a retreat, and in others, a profoundly inadequate response to the current world situation, a failure to clearly and consistently support People's struggles against imperialism, thereby weakening the solidarity of anti-imperialist forces.

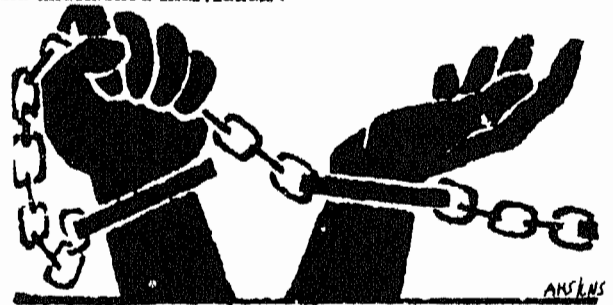
Of crucial and immediate importance for all Australian progressives is East Timor. Throughout the debate, controversy surrounded contradictions between AUS's pro Independence position and Travel Service flights to Indonesia. A motion put by Adelaide student and Labour Action member Bob Hanney, called for cessation of AUS travel to Indonesia after present contracts ran out. This was opposed by Travel Board members who argued that the importance of travel revenue to AUS, and plans by Liberal Party backed students to establish a competitive travel agency made total cessation impracticable, and would have little effect in any case. Though all of this, excepting the final claim, are probably true, their arrogant refusal to substantiate any of these claims strengthened Council's resolve to take stronger action while the Travel Board received deservedly scarce support.

A proposal from NSW in substantial agreement with Hanney's motion calling on AUS to work for a total union ban on Indonesian transport before ending AUS Travel was carried. Though correcting the omission of the need for a total union ban in Hanney's proposal, the need for AUS to withdraw from Indonesian travel is now urgent, and whilst there remain students wanting to visit Indonesia, this is partly indicative of AUS's failure to counter Press reports on East Timor through concerted information campaigns and work through East Timor Committees. AUS donated \$3,500 to the Timorese resistance.

Motions supporting resistance movements in Chile and Malaya, and the MPLA in Angola were passed. Heated discussion arose over whether Middle East motions should be put to Council given their use by Liberal Party backed succession movements to whip up pro Israel hysteria and direct this against AUS. Middle East motions were not put to Council and motions on the Middle East can only be put by constituents, not AUS. Nevertheless, AUS will be opening up forums for discussions to raise student awareness on the issue.

The outright failure to clearly support anti-Imperialist forces was clearest in the debate concerning succession from the International Union of Students (IUS). IUS is a world student body centred in Prague, and dominated by the Soviet bureaucracy and its detente policies which entail "peaceful co-existence" with capitalism; and abandonment of anti imperialist struggle in favour of "stability", and hence represents international class collaboration.

Nevertheless, IUS has members who have waged the most important national liberation and class struggles of the post war period - Palestine, Angola, Vietnam and North Korea. The successionists divided into two camps, the Socialist Youth Alliance (Trotskyist), and the Maoists (Nationalists). The former opposed IUS for its authoritarianism and conservatism, proposing the alternative of a student international, which has little likelihood of coming into being. The latter supported succession through "analysis" of the Soviet Union as "imperialist" and "fascist". Maoists however, do not oppose all detente - only detente with the Soviet Union. Chinese foreign policy includes detente and support for fascists in Angola, Chile, Iran, the Philippines, and NATO, clearly a detente far more reactionary than Soviet detente. The "alternative" posed by the Maoists was the Asian Students Association (ASA), a small Maoist regional student body which significantly, Vietnam and Nth. Korea refuse to join. Succession was opposed by the Communist Party of Australia and unattached individuals.



Both successionist factions put alternative motions, and the SYA backed proposal was finally carried, mainly by anti-communist support from the right. AUS has thus cut itself off from revolutionary elements of IUS membership, struck a small victory for imperialism, and most likely caused distrust of us by such revolutionary elements which remain firmly committed to internationalism. Further, possibilities of future detachment and regroupment of revolutionary contingents into a new international student body have receded. Henceforth, AUS seems doomed to partial isolation, and to membership of a body without international or even regional status within SE Asia, ASA, and linking to a detente policy of support for all that is anti Soviet. Whilst these prospects give encouragement to the extreme right already on the offensive against AUS, it lends little optimism for activists committed to internationalism and the unity-in-struggle of socialist and anti-imperialist forces.

COME TO THE

Adelaide University Modellers Club

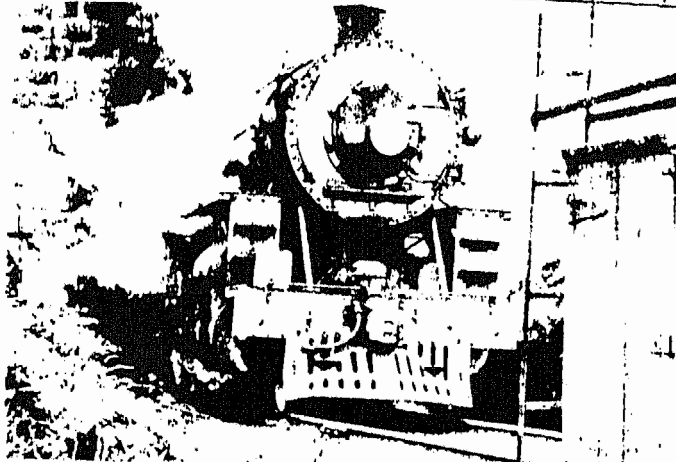
FRESHERS WELCOME

For Aircraft, Railway or boat Modellers, 1:1 Scale Enthusiasts

Be at Meeting Room 1, Level 5 in the Union Buildings at 7:30 PM Thursday 4th March, for—

Slides, Model Display
And afterwards—
refreshments

other details—call Adrian Jones 2953107, or inquire at craft room



Spandan Evening



with Katy and her trio!

SPECIAL OFFER DINNER FOR TWO PRICED FOR ONE

For Uni students. Not valid Friday or Saturday. Exciting music Thursday evening. Bring Union Card.

Excellent steaks and tasty Hungarian dishes.

Fully licensed. 137 Hindley Street. For reservations: 51 9093, 44 5798, 44 8324.

INTRODUCTION TO THE TRANSCENDENTAL MEDITATION PROGRAMME.

Wednesday 8 p.m. Little Cinema. Four speakers on the implications of the TM programme to mind, body, relationships and the community.

Friday 1 p.m. Little Theatre. Video tapes will also be playing during the week.

ACCOMMODATION AVAILABLE.

female Uni student.

Modern home unit, fully furnished, 2 bedrooms, carport available, 10-15 minutes bus trip from unit to city, 29 or 29D from Currie Street, Stop 9. \$16.00 week rent plus shared food and electricity bills.

Contact Veronda McGowan, Unit 4, 80 McDonnell Avenue, West Hindmarsh at 451-444 between 9 a.m. - 5 p.m. or drop in at above address after 8 p.m.

THE ODD BALL

AYER'S ROCK

RED ANGEL PARTS
TIDEWATER

FREE
beer
cider
& wine

TICKETS \$4
at club office
(with student card)
or at the gate

MINNAGEL

SMOKESTACK LIGHTNING

SOAPBOX ORCHESTRA

FIN LAKE

FRIDAY 5th MARCH 8pm - 1am

BAR, SMOKE LAUNDS & REFECTORIES!

THE EDUCATION GROUP.

In 1974 the Education Group was formed as an affiliate of the Education and Welfare Committee (E & W.C.) of the Students Association (S.A.U.A.). Meetings are held regularly during term and are open to any person interested in attending. The first meeting for the year will be held at 1 p.m. Wednesday, 10th March in one of the three meeting rooms behind the Games Room, in the Union Building.

Nominations are called for election to the:

Catering Management Board.

This is the body that makes policy decisions in the Refectories and Bar in the Union.

The Board meets once a month at 1 p.m. in the Union Secretary's Office.

Lodge name and particulars with the Union Secretary by 1st March, 1976.

Geog. I Books for sale.

Details J. Osborne, Box 175, Penola.

On Dit is edited by Peter Otto & printed by the Students Association. All contributions to be forwarded to 'The Editor' On Dit c/- Students Association, Uni. of Adelaide.



NEXT WEEK: the rocky horror show / uranium &
ranger / timor ctd. / tales from the
British / commencing the Grazer
... and lots more --