

# FREE CHILE FREE CHILE



378.05  
OS  
C.2  
S.R.

## CHILE WEEK

WEDNESDAY 8TH

- ★ Two films including Companero to be shown.

Venue: Platon Club, 282 Waymouth Street, Adelaide 8.00 pm

THURSDAY 9TH

- ★ Street Theatre and video-tape of Quilapayan concert.

Venue: Adelaide University

Time: 1 pm - 2 pm

FRIDAY 10TH

- ★ Quilapayan video-tape

Venue: Flinders University

Time: 1 pm - 2 pm

- ★ 'Suppershow', The Jackal of Nahueltory, 10.15 PM at the Everyman Art Cinema, 45 Wakefield Street

SATURDAY 11TH

- ★ **DEMONSTRATION**

10AM in Victoria Square

- ★ Chile Slide Forum

Venue: Conference Room, Further Education, 46 Greenhill Road.

Time: 7.00 pm

- ★ "Suppershow", The Jackal of Nahueltory, 10.15 at the Everyman Cinema.

- ★ CHILEAN PENALTY: SEPT. 18TH

7.30 PM UPPER REFEC. ADEL. UNI.



# FREE CHILE

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# editorial

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## CHILE; THE DEATH OF A DEMOCRACY

has a military director. Camps are being set up in which 600,000 youngsters will be forcibly re-educated. This was revealed by the International Commission of Jurists' Report on Chile.

During 1974 the New York Times and the Washington Post revealed the secret testimony of William Colby, head of the C.I.A. before the House of Representatives Armed Service Intelligence Committee. It was established that the C.I.A. spent between 8 and 11 million dollars in the period 1970-1972 in a series of operations calculated to "destablise" the government of President Salvador Allende. The money went to bribe congressmen, to support opposition press, to finance strikes, and to create a Chilean black market. All efforts were directed towards the economic destruction of Allende's regime and the preparing of the military for eventual takeover.

The full extent of U.S. involvement in the coup is not yet known, but documents of the powerful U.S. multinational company, I.T.T. brought to public notice as a result of Watergate-related investigations, indicate clearly that a Pentagon Plan for a military coup in Chile was put before the State Department as early as 1970.

Allende's government was voted to power with a specific program to "recover the basic wealth of Chile and put it back in the hands of Chileans". For decades I.T.T. (of which Sheraton Hotels in Australia is a subsidiary), and major U.S. copper companies such as Anaconda and Kennecot, had taken literally thousands of millions of dollars worth of raw materials out of Chile, while the mass of Chilean people lived in squalid deprivation. It was one of the major achievements of the Allende regime to nationalise the copper industry in July 1971; copper being the life-blood of the export orientated Chilean economy. But this act proved intolerable to the U.S. Apart from the profits of its big companies, U.S. control of strategic copper resources was not something that could be tampered with. The consequent coup in Chile has restored this U.S. claim on Chilean wealth. The copper companies are now being paid hundreds of millions of dollars in compensation annually, while the Chilean people continue to starve and suffer under the brutal repression of the military dictatorship.

There can be no exaggerating the horrors perpetrated daily by the military in Chile. So much so that the dictatorship now refuses entry to United Nations Investigation Committees, and attempts to suppress all information coming out of Chile.

As far away as Australia anything we can do may seem to be useless. However, international opinion can affect what the Junta is doing. In Adelaide, the week preceding September 11, will be a week of protest at the inhumanities of the Chilean Junta and a statement that, as Australians we;

CONDEMN THE MILITARY DICTATORSHIP FOR THE ATROCITIES IT HAS COMMITTED IN CHILE.

DEMAND THE RELEASE OF ALL POLITICAL PRISONERS IN CHILE.

URGE THE AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT TO GIVE POLITICAL ASYLUM TO CHILEAN'S FORCED TO LEAVE CHILE.

CALL ON THE AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT AND OTHER NATIONS TO SUPPORT MOVES FOR THE EXPULSION OF CHILE FROM THE UNITED NATIONS.

This editorial was adapted from a Chile Solidarity Committee pamphlet.

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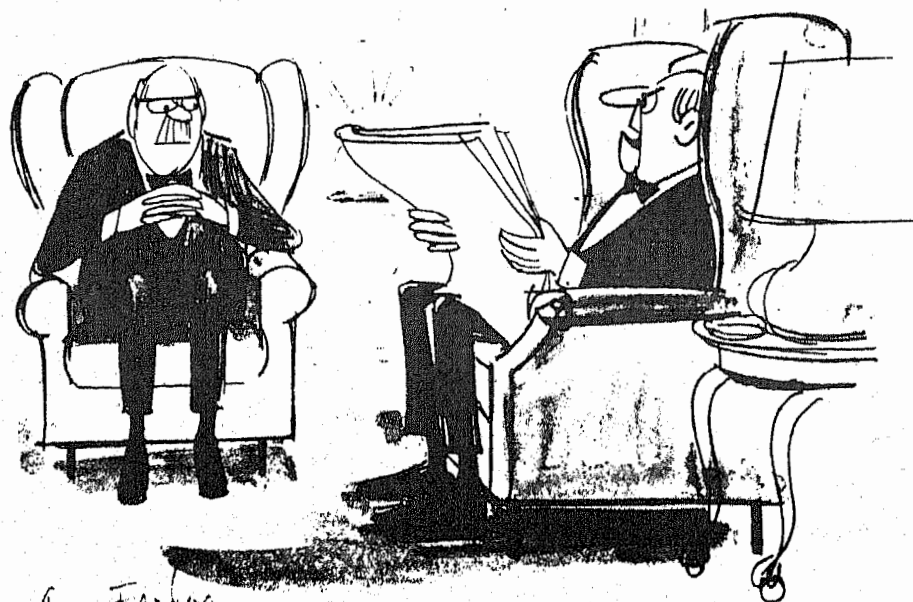
### The On Dit Collective.

Peter Otto (Editor).  
Gai Wilson, Max Hicks (Features Editors).  
Beth Kriewaldt (Israeli Correspondent).  
Photographers: Bill Veitch Louise Urbanik, Ross Mayne.  
Theatre: Andrew Bleby and Andre Jute.  
Film: Vimala Bott, Paul Manos, Anthony Lee-Lawrence.  
Education Newsletter: Peter Love.  
Jokes & World News: Peter White.

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GRAPHICS AND GENERAL ILLUSTRATION: Sus Parham.  
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Bernie, Rodney Teakle, Sabina Wacyk, Adrian Lyons, Gi.  
Bread and Circuses Editors: Max Hicks and Patience Murphy.  
On Dit is printed at the Students' Association of the University of Adelaide by Frank, it is typed by Linda and the plates are made by Maureen.



Iona F. Mackin

"When a Communist can win a free election, I say there's something wrong with free elections!"

The New Yorker, April 24, 1971.

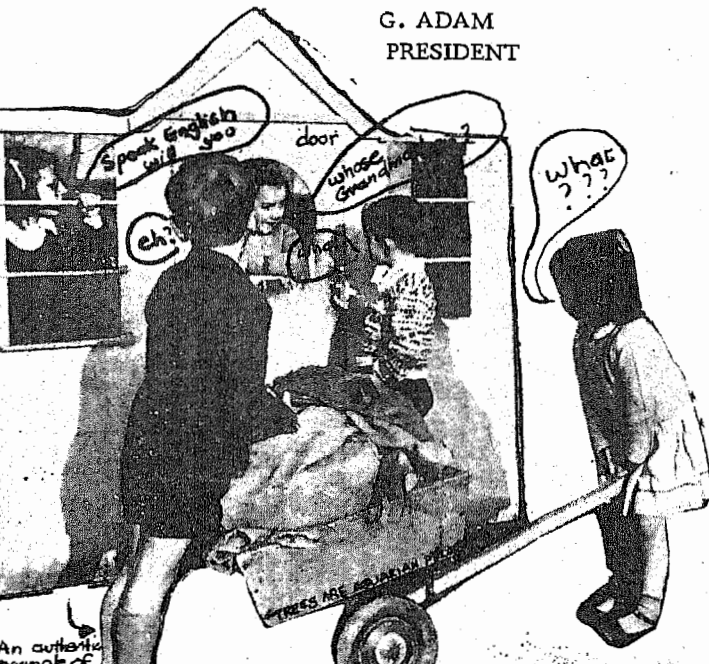
# LETTERS

## OWS YER EENGLISH GRAANDMOTHER ?

To attempt to alleviate the problem of students inability to adequately express themselves, a project costing approximately \$7,000 was foreshadowed by the University. It was intended to assist students from both English speaking and non-English speaking backgrounds whose academic progress was seriously inhibited by poor expression. However, 1976 was a year of financial austerity in the University. The project was shelved.

But its proponents would not quit. Money was requested from various groups within the University Community to fund a modified course for students of non-English speaking origin who were experiencing serious difficulties. The amount needed for this project was approximately \$1,400. This was eventually raised - but only by various groups (including the SAUA) cutting spending in some areas to contribute.

The fact that the University could not fund \$7,000 (or even \$1400) in its budget for this project indicates a highhanded approach to struggling students. Let's hope it won't continue into 1977.



G. ADAM  
PRESIDENT

An authentic example of a child's shadow, captured on film for posterity.  
page 4

## THERE'S NOTHING DIRTY HERE !

(is there?)

I write to answer Christopher Charles' letter (On Dit 13), titled "Dirty Electioneering". Firstly to the title itself: I don't know if this title originated with Mr Charles or in the "On Dit" office, but nowhere in the letter do I find any reference to dirty electioneering. If Mr Charles wishes to accuse the A.U. Liberal Club of dirty electioneering, then let him be specific, rather than "speak in generalities and avoid concrete issues." Alternatively, if the title is "On Dit's" then surely it should have some relevance to the substance of the letter?

Mr Charles accuses the A.U.L.C. of having "lowered the tone of student elections" by bringing up party politics. At the student elections early in the year, the A.U.L.C. was attacked for not declaring which of the candidates were

members of the club. Now we are attacked for doing precisely that. I think we may be forgiven for thinking that our opponents are applying double standards in this instance. We suggest, that it is the function of a political club to defend the party it supports, as do the numerous other political clubs on campus. While we may oppose their alternative views, we cannot argue their right - indeed, obligation, - to present their views, and trust Mr Charles will permit us to do the same in the future.

Mr Charles claims that we 'all think the same'. Now, I don't know him and to the best of my knowledge, he does not know me. How then, does he know how I think? I suggest that he spare five minutes each to myself, Bruce Hockman, Julian Glynn, Tim Cooper and Kym Hinson, and then if he has the courage, retract such a silly statement. He would find that he has credited us with a degree of unanimity we do not possess.

Next, Mr Charles asks " why are so many of them standing for one committee - the P.A.C. - could it be that they wish to control it through numbers?" Mr Charles, there are five positions on the P.A.C. apart from members of the Liberal Club, only two other people were candidates for that committee. If you think about it, given the apathy of the rest of the student community, it was a

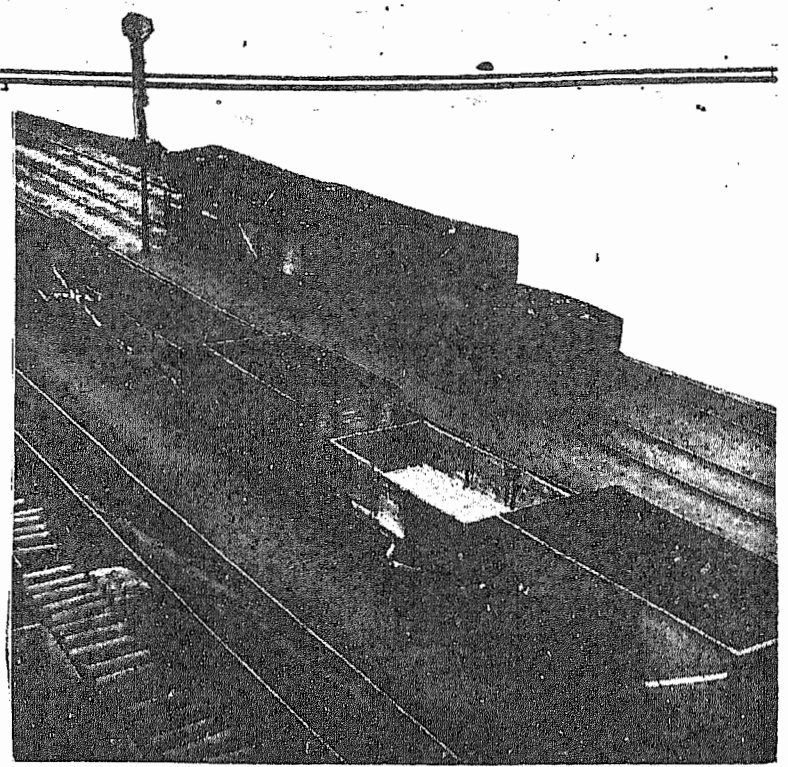
Come and play. Come and play.

# LETTERS

little difficult for less than three members of our club to win election. Perhaps our members are more interested in public affairs than 99.9% of the other students? Mr Charles goes on to brand us as "children of the bourgeoisie" - stunning indictment! I am absolutely amazed at his insight. Not only does he claim to know how I think, but also all about my family background. Damn Shame, Mr Charles, but I'm afraid my background is working class. My father is pretty solidly committed to the political Left, actually.

Not having had one positive thing to say, Mr Charles concludes with a rather insane aside at the Labor Club. It is refreshing to note that the campus still has one Ocker, whose intellectual energies are directed to knocking people and organisations about whom he knows very little. I note also that Mr Charles was not a candidate at the recent elections. If he is so concerned, he should leave his butt up and do something concrete, more succinctly, he should put up or shut up.

GORDON LAVERICK



Oh, look. Oh, look. Can you see all the coal trucks?

Dear Mr Laverick

The title did come from On Dit and we still think that the letter entitled 'Dirty Electioneering' was about 'Dirty Electioneering'. i.e. people claiming they are things that they are not, e.g. environment/uranium etc. or the claim that the Liberals "speak in generalities and avoid concrete issues".

EDITORIAL COLLECTIVE

my office is in Wellington, my home is about 30 miles away on some 300 acres of bush. There are bush walks, swimming, sauna and plunge pool and a reasonable supply of ale, the taste for which is something that New Zealanders and Australians have in common.

For any student who may be interested I could arrange to pick them up from Wellington Airport. The only difficulty is that I am not on the telephone at home and any students wishing to stay would have to let me know their travel plans in advance so that the necessary arrangements could be made.

Trusting that this may be of interest.

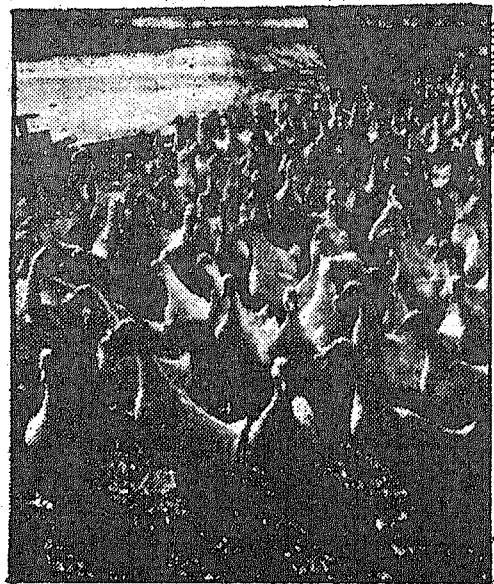
BRIAN CUNNINGHAM  
SOLICITOR  
P.O. BOX 1416  
WELLINGTON

## An offer never to be repeated!

Dear Sir,

Over the past two years I have come across the odd group of students from your University hitch hiking around New Zealand, and have enjoyed doing what I could to make their stay more enjoyable. As I will not be travelling this year I should like to offer the hospitality of my house to students who may be arriving in or passing through Wellington between 24th December and mid January. Although

Come and play with the truck, said Marlene.



## ACT THREE-CRAFT TUE

During third term there will be demonstrations in the Craft Studio on Tuesday, from 1.15 pm to 2.00 pm. The programme will be:-

7th September	T-shirt decoration
14th September	Silk-screen - quick wax method
21st September	More - prints
28th September	Shaped wearing
5th October	Clay tiles
12th October	Applique - Cushions with a difference
19th October	Acrylic coating
26th October	Tie-Dye - with added fabric and tread
2 November	Fibre woven baskets

The Craft Studio is an open area for all Union members to work and explore their creative ideas. Equipment is provided and most materials can be purchased at cost.

For enquiries see Marcia Thomas, Craft Studio, Level 4, Union House (Uni. ext. 2857)



## A.U. goju-kai KARATE CLUB

Announces that in the third term, classes will be aided by a second Dan Japanese. All beginners welcome.

## UNI CONCEPTS

THURSDAYS AT 7.00 (N.B. 7.00 NEW TIME)

September 9th Graeme Tyler piano, Mozart Sonata in F KV332, Elder Conservatorium Orchestra leader Roger Pyne, guest conductor Myer Fredman, Dvorak Symphony no 2 in D minor op.70.

September 16th Elder Conservatorium Orchestra leader Roger Pyne, guest conductor Myer Fredman, Beethoven Fidelio Overture. Stephanie Wendt piano, Chopin Scherzo in C sharp minor, Kabalevsky Prelude no 24. Steve Stevenson violin, David McSkimming, Vladigero "Song" from Bulgarian Suite op 12 no 2. Robert Walker oboe, Mary Harwood oboe, Rosemary Stinson cor anglais Beethoven Variation on a theme of Mozart. Sarah Whitbread oboe, Kathy Nelson oboe, Robert Walker cor anglais, Gordon Jacob Two Pieces.

September 23rd Lesley Lewis harpsichord, Hems from the "Fitzwilliam Virginal Book". Ronald Woodcock violin, Patrick Brislan horn, Lance Doosor piano, Brahms Trio in Eb op 40.

September 30th Kaye Fitton piano, Beethoven Sonata in D minor op 31 no 2. Rosamund Illing Soprano, Christine Draeger flute, Paul Rawson trumpet, Cathy Wright horn, Steve Stevenson violin, Heather Bills cello, Paul Brickhill piano, David Lumsdaine Annotations of Anshwitz  
page 6

## THE POCKET PEOPLE PUPPET THEATRE

Is looking for muso's, puppeteers and clowns. If you are (or think you might be!) interested. Ring 741311 or write to Box 397 G.P.O. Adelaide



With love  
Annie and the Pocket People

## NUDES NEED NOT...

If you are interested in railways, aircraft, ships and models thereof, why not join the Adelaide University Modellers Club. The A.U.M.C. is one of the oldest clubs at Uni., and is now back on campus after being in limbo for the last five years. Since 1952 it has been attracting students of initiative and ability, with interests in the following areas:-

- (1) Model Railways
- (2) Aeromodelling
- (3) Model Boats
- (4) Model Engineering
- (5) Architectural Modelling

Our meetings are held in the Craft Room on Thursday and Friday evenings (7.30 - 10.00 pm approximately). So come along, because newcomers are especially welcome. For further information contact Adrian Jones 2953107 or room M 308 Mech. Eng. or Denis Kahl 2783459

## MAIL

The contents of A.U.S. constituent mail are filed in the Students Association and are readily open to inspection by any interested person.

Mail received recently on

- (1) Omega Bases
- (2) Australia in Indonesia
- (3) National Part-time Students Conference
- (4) A.U.S. Executive Minutes 14/7/76

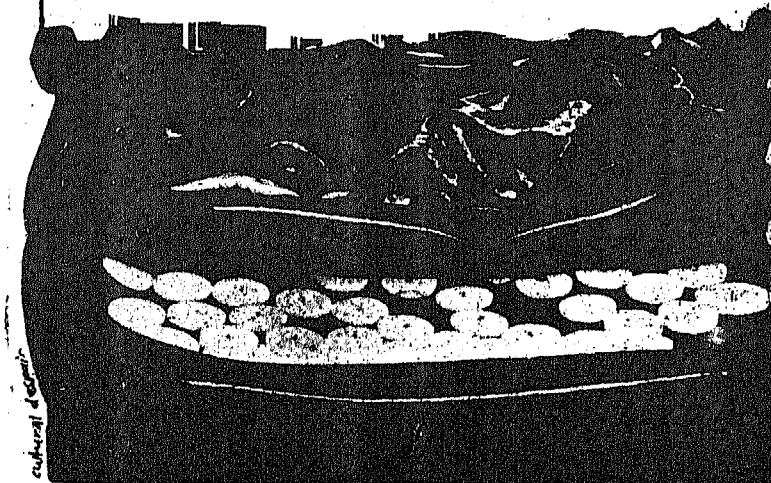
I will welcome any enquiries either about the constituent mail or about A.U.S. itself.

JULIAN GLYNN  
A.U.S. SECRETARY

# FIRST NATIONAL MEDIA CONFERENCE SEPT. 3-5 QLD. UNI

This conference will be a forum examining current problems and issues in Australian media including role of politics and proprietors, alternative media, commercialisation of news media, treatment by media of oppressed groups, education in the media.

Fee: \$3 for students, unemployed, pensioners  
\$6 for non-student workers  
For information write to Ja Schultz  
University of Queensland Union, St Lucia  
or phone (07)371 1611.



If anybody has cheap second-hand tools for sale please contact Dante Roccisano.  
(a) c/o Maths Science Department  
(b) leave a message in pigeon hole on ground floor of Maths Building.



## A NEW SONGBOOK!

Adelaide University Students now have their own Songbook again. After many years out of print, a new University Songbook has been compiled from songs sung at parties, in pubs, at Intervarsities, around camp fires, on the open road and all those other nooks and crannies where a gathering of Adelaide University Students burst into song.

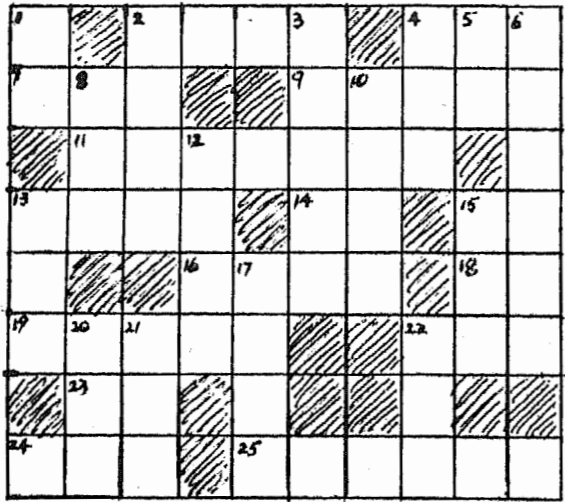
The music has been written out, guitar chords inserted, songs typed up, doobles doobled, and now, hot off the press this high quality Songbook is ready and available for you to buy and take to your camp fires, to your parties and Intervarsities. There is a broad range of material in this book Folk, Simon and Garfunkel, (Bridge Over Troubled Waters) Beatles (Let It Be) Medieval Songs, Pub Songs, drinking songs, ditties, and many other types.

You want to know where to get you high quality, song filled, New University Songbook and how many pennies it will cost? The Songbook is for sale in the S.A.U.A. Office of the University, which is near the Book Shop, and it also should be available from other shops on campus - the Union Shop. Cost is \$1.50 so hurry along and buy yourself a book especially compiled for you.

- 20. eight
- 21. voice (Latin)
- 22. pig on the road

## HANNEY'S NASTY WORD

( good for the digestion )



### ACROSS

- 2. like a jellyfish
- 4. smelly
- 7. result of too much grog
- 9. give it to Fraser
- 11. a pleasant pastime
- 13. if you read this magazine you're not a liberated woman
- 14. two letters in the English Alphabet
- 15. Nazi Germany had them
- 16. Michael
- 18. is male
- 19. a bird
- 22. possessive pronoun
- 23. opposite to from
- 24. anger
- 25. embraced

### DOWN

- 1. hello
- 2. they'll turn this colour if they're not kept warm
- 3. shit a.....
- 5. Fuck off (Abbrev)
- 6. your friend and mine
- 8. Lost Fellows League (Abbrev)
- 10. a name
- 12. both sexes should
- 13. The Governor General
- 15. pronoun
- 17. 2.54 centimetres approximately

## AN ELECTION OF

(a) Two undergraduate members of the Council  
 (b) Four undergraduate members of the Education Committee will be held on Wednesday, 20 October, 1976.  
 The following undergraduate members retire on 20 October:

- From the Council  
 A.C. McFarlane  
From the Education Committee  
 R.C. Blechmore  
 J.R. Bray

NOMINATIONS of candidates for either or both elections are invited. A nomination must be made on the prescribed form, and must reach the Returning Officer at the University before 12.00 noon on Friday, 10 September, 1976. Nominations forms and further information may be obtained from the undersigned

A.E. SHIELDS  
 Returning Officer

## PHOTOGRAPHIC COMP. entries to marcia in craft room

Camera Store are sponsoring us.

The major prize is a 35mm SLR camera, an ASAHI PENTAX SP 1000

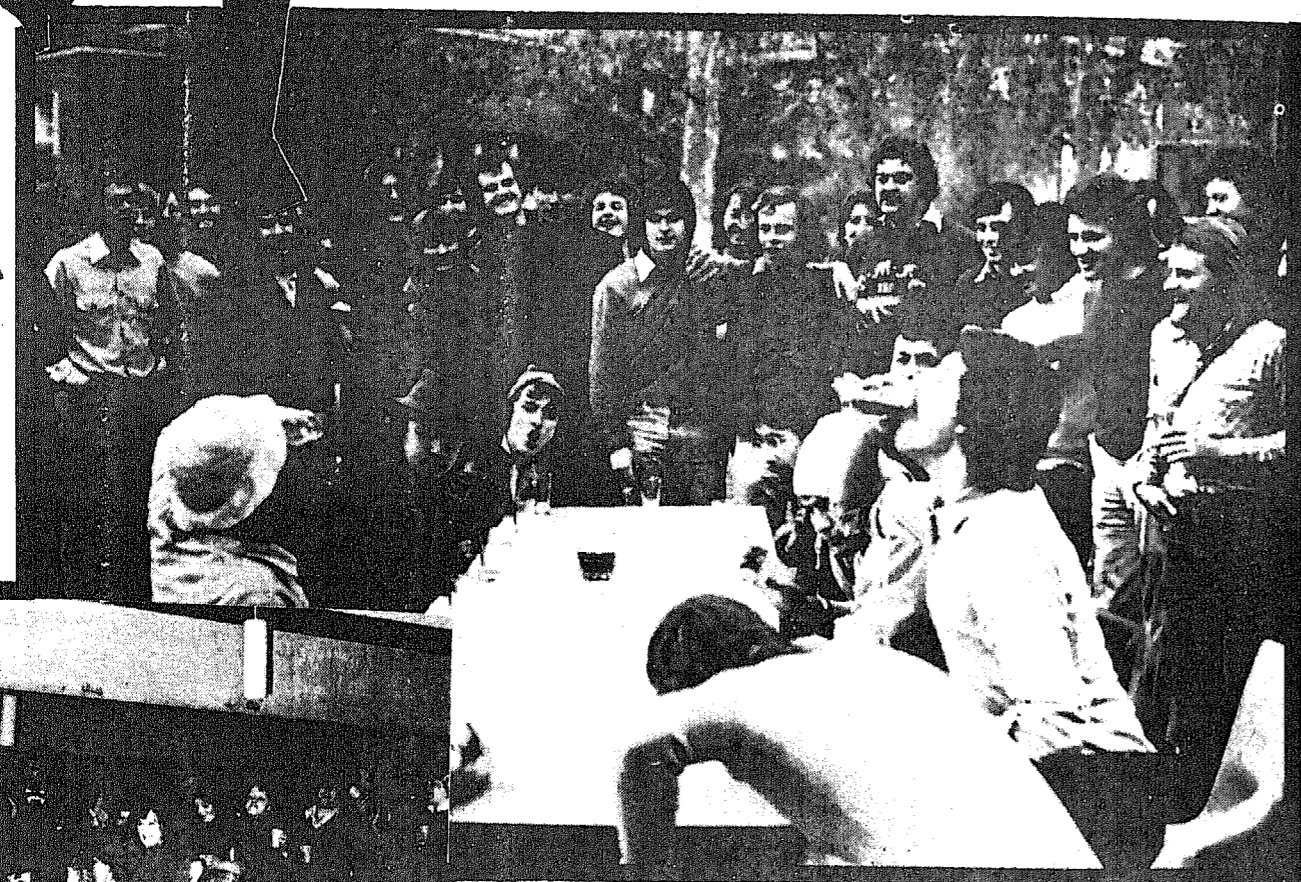
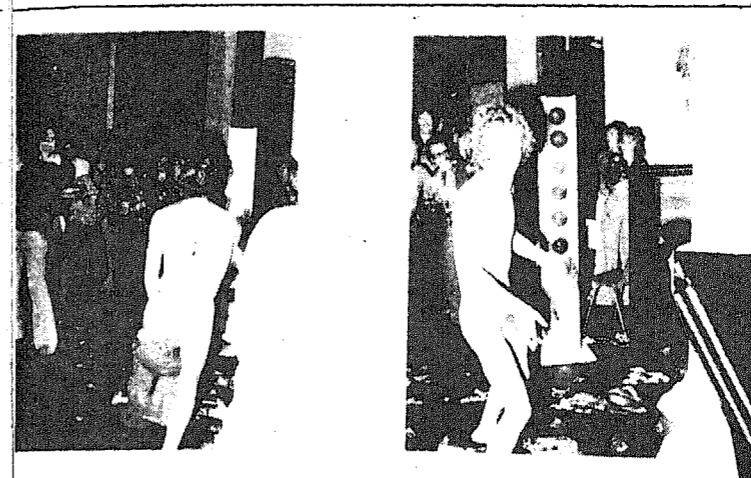
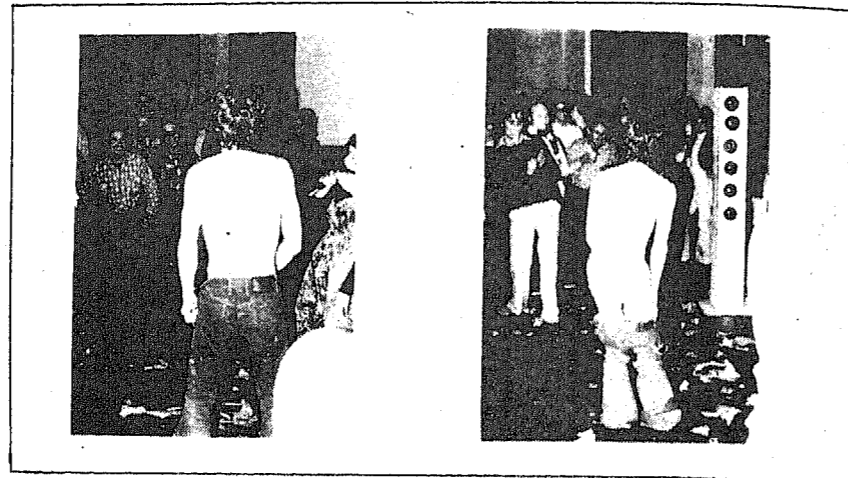
CLOSING on 17th SEPT. 1976

categories: colour slides  
 i. fun  
 ii. a composition of colour  
 black and white >8x10"  
 i. excitement  
 ii. wordly  
 iii. conflict



For the past nine years, students have handed in articles to the Students Activities Office, often barely legible and with spelling differing widely from the Oxford Concise Dictionary, to have their contributions returned immaculately typed and readably presented.

The person who achieved this transformation was Mrs Pauline Stevenson who, sad to say, retired on 30th July. We hope and suspect she enjoyed her years of service with the S.R.C. which was later to become the Students Association and Clubs & Societies Council. She was certainly much appreciated by the many students who came in contact with her and we wish her many happy years of blissful retirement.



# YET ANOTHER PROSPECT

# "A REIGN OF TERROR SELDOM EQUALED IN MODERN HISTORY HAS BEEN UNLEASHED ON THE PEOPLE OF CHILE. ARE WE NOT, AS AUSTRALIANS, OBLIGATED TO OPPOSE THE JUNTA, AND TO INSIST ON BASIC HUMAN RIGHTS?"

September 1976, nearly 3 years since the violent right-wing coup in Chile established a military dictatorship. 2 years since Cardinal Silva, who had tried months earlier to use the authority of the Church to make peace, and then after the coup, to remain apolitical, denounced the Junta for its brutality:

We have warned that violence can only engender violence. We have urged the authorities to consider that the principles of respect for man must not be transgressed, that the rights of man are sacred and may not be violated by anybody. We have not been listened to. And so we are now weeping the pain of a father who watches his family being destroyed.

A reign of terror seldom equaled in modern history has been unleashed on the people of Chile. Out of a population of 10.5 million, some 40,000 have been executed or died under torture; 200,000 have been arrested, jailed, and cruelly interrogated; countless have disappeared; 300,000 have lost their jobs for politically-related reasons; 60 per cent of the people are living at a subsistence level, a large proportion of them starving as inflation soars. There are 30,000 orphans in need of care. In addition, 25,000 students and nearly 30 percent of the professors have been dismissed from the universities each of which now has a military director, a military-shaped curriculum. Hundreds of students are in prison, sentenced because they were campus leaders or supported Allende during his presidency. Professors and young

teachers from preparatory schools who lectured on Marxism during Allende's time receive arbitrary prison sentences of up to 30 years.

Long before a victim comes to trial the nightmare begins. (According to Ramsey Clark and other international legal observers, the trials are a charade: lawyers are allowed to meet their clients only a few hours, sometimes only a few minutes, before the secretly scheduled hearings; they are permitted neither to call witnesses nor to mention a client's torture or forced confessions). The reports of survivors, of refugees, of foreign doctors and labor leaders and clergy and jurists who have visited Chile to investigate the plight of their professional colleagues, of Human Rights Commissions from the UN and the OAS and Amnesty International, corroborate details of the ordeal. People may be picked up on the street at any hour by soldiers or by the infamous DINA (Direccion de Inteligencia Nacional - a plainclothes squad, some of whose leaders have taken instruction from Brazilians trained in the U.S.). If seized at home, they may be forced to watch their possessions destroyed, their family abused, or shot or led away.

The man or woman or their thousandth counterpart, is hastened to one of a dozen interrogation centers and held incommunicado for weeks or months, tortured physically and mentally, grossly and subtly, as a matter of routine. The instruments and techniques of torture are so standardized now that it is hardly necessary to describe them in detail. Wiring of the genitals and sensitive parts of the

face and body to electric generators, dousing the bound prisoner with water and delivering prolonged and repeated shock, is standard practice. So are all manner of beatings, while the victim is tightly shackled, hung from pegs and bars, immersed in barrels of hot or icy liquids or in excrement-filled plastic bags, even stretched on medieval racks. So is confinement, naked and sleepless, in cold cells, with extreme sensory deprivation, and drug injections followed by the playing of tapes of loved ones screaming or pleading. There are special tortures for women: multiple rape; the thrusting of rods or bottles or mice or spiders into their vaginas; deranging drugs and electroshock and blows to the uterus of the pregnant; the forcible removal of their children, the threats and witnessing of husbands and children being tortured, killed. Chilean prisons are full of adolescents who suffer the same brutality as their elders. And now, according to the International Commission of Jurists's Report on Chile, camps are being set up in which 600,000 youngsters will be forcibly re-educated.

It sounds like the days of Hitler, and surely the Nazi influence in Chile cannot be discounted. Renowned previously for a tradition of non-partisan loyalty, the military has had German-type training. The Ambassador to the United Nations, Admiral Huerta, who spent time in Germany before World War II, has parried accusations of fascism leveled at Pinochet's regime with retorts such as "If by fascism you mean a strong government, yes, we are fascists." Rumors of ex-Nazis directing DINA operations

and Pinochet's prison procedures are legion. The name which crops up most often is Walter Rauf, once head of the SS in northern Italy.

Australians must be concerned, for it has been western nations who have been responsible for the flaunting of even basic human rights. Without direct or indirect U.S. encouragement, the right-wing military could not have carried out the coup against Allende. How extensively the U.S. government was involved in the coup itself is yet to be revealed. But, considering past U.S. incursions in Indochina, in the Dominican Republic, in Brazil, Guatemala, Greece, Indonesia, South Africa and Uruguay - and, one fears, in Portugal - people who still believe that a democratic nation should not interfere in another nation's internal political struggles are confused, and deeply troubled. Is Chile perhaps the Spain of this generation?

Before the coup, in early 1973, Kissinger assured the press on several occasions, that the United States had never interfered in Chile and never would, because Chile's politics were "an internal matter." Yet America has intervened in Chile to confer power on a government which in the most obscene way is clearly violating human rights, are not all Western Nations obligated to intervene again, not by force but by pressure, to assure the reinstatement of those rights? As Nobel Prize recipient George Wald pointed out in Mexico City, "human rights are never an internal matter".



# Its fine for an American tourist but .....

By MICHAEL ERROL

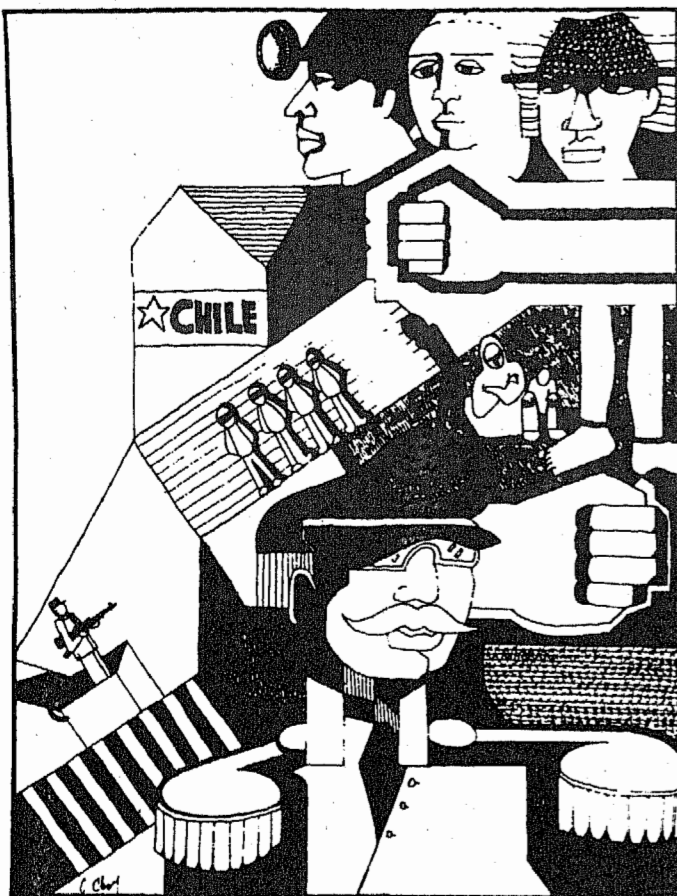
Aboard the crowded, narrow guage train that runs from Mendoza, Argentina, to Santiago, you must act like you are already in Chile. That country is still 300 miles, nine hours, and an entire mountain range away. But it becomes a reality as soon as you sit down and look at the other travelers cramped in the poorly kept rail car. How many of them might work for General Pinochet's personal secret police, the DINA?

When I made the crossing over the Andes a few days before Christmas, there was no trace of the usual camaraderie and sharing of experience that is found on most South American train journeys. The fact that most on board were going to Chile to visit their families for the holidays did nothing to lighten the atmosphere.

Six hours into the near silent, and in this sense nerve-racking, ride we stopped for a moment at the Chilean border. Nobody was to get out; instead the Immigration Police would be coming on board and would check our papers as the train continued on toward Santiago. The Chileans' papers were checked first. A few were being questioned, one 20-year-old boy in particular; What's your name? Where do you live? Why are you coming back? What's your name? Where did you work? What's your name? We'll see about you later.....

Next were the handful of American and European passports. The same detective who had been questioning the young man took my U.S. passport in his hand, absently glanced at a few pages, stamped an entry visa into it, handed it back smiling, and said in English, "Welcome to Chile". To the tourist who arrives in Santiago for the first time, stays close to the Sheraton, and follows around the English-speaking "guides", Chile doesn't look too bad at all. The streets are cleaner than ever before; the walls of the city, once covered with political slogans, are now whitewashed; and even La Moneda Palace, strafed and rocketed during the coup, has a new and repainted face. But the 15 minute ride from downtown Santiago to Los Pajaritos is littered with at least a dozen worksites, unfinished and abandoned, testaments to the failure of "la reconstruccion de Chile". Los Pajaritos is a town that was born in the fall of 1970, prior to the election of Salvador Allende, when the Incumbent president, Eduardo Frei, was doing everything possible to give his Christian Democratic party a more liberal image. Taking advantage of this temporary waning of authority, more than 200 homeless families, led by grass-roots Communist and Socialist party organizers, seized a large chunk of abandoned fields 10 miles to the south of Santiago's civic center, and throwing up makeshift tents, founded the town. Throughout the following weeks and months, well into the first year of the Popular Unity government, at least a hundred similar seizures took place.





Two weeks after Allende was inaugurated, his Ministry of Housing officially expropriated Los Pajaritos, turned it over to the homeless families, and began to coordinate plans with them for the construction of permanent housing. The settlement, now swollen to 1500 families, was given government-made wood shacks to replace the tents until the new homes could be built. In 1973 nearly a million people in Santiago lived in these one or two-room media aguas, devoid of either floors or glass windows. Within one year after the initial land seizure, the now 2000 families of Los Pajaritos were comfortably installed, at practically no cost to them apart from their labor on the project, into their own small brick homes. At the time of Allende's downfall, similar transformations were being made throughout Santiago, and it was impossible to travel more than a mile or two in any direction without seeing a construction site where new block type apartments or small homes were being built by and for the 25 per cent of the population that was homeless. Such worksites stand as decomposing monuments to the junta's economic failures, reminders to Santiago's slum dwellers that for now, there is no hope of bettering their situations.

Los Pajaritos itself hasn't changed much in the last two years. The small gardens in front of most of the houses look more neglected than before, but the neat rows of cracker-box houses lining the unpaved streets seem unchanged from September 1973. But while in 1973 the

2000 families were on their way up, they had new homes, a community clinic, a cooperative dining room, vast popular organizations that took care of food distribution, child care, and education, they are today a number of people whose lives have been reduced to a struggle for day-to-day biological survival. The popular organizations are out-lawed, their leaders in jail, the clinic has been closed down, 65 percent of the heads of families are out of work, and the cooperative dining room, long gone, has been replaced by a church-sponsored emergency soup kitchen that is fighting to provide the neighborhood children with at least one spartan dish of food each day.

"The starving of these people doesn't seem to be enough for the junta," complained a priest, "Now they are being forced out of these homes." The military government's housing department notified the dwellers of all such Allende-built homes, that the almost insignificant weekly payment, a type of government mortgage, was now being raised 500 per cent and that the number paid had to total 485 by December 31, or out into the street. Most house-holds had no more than 175 or 200 payments in and to make up the difference, especially at the new higher rate, is impossible. By New Year's Day a few families had already been evicted and were forced to relocate in one of the squalid shantytowns. A few days later the vacated homes were already occupied by new families, and in every case they were families of officers of the Federal Police. One woman lamented, "By February we will owe more than 350 payments, we can't pay it; nobody can. We are trying to organize to stop the evictions, but now it is harder than ever because we have these cops, these vultures, living right in among us." El Mercurio, the Chilean daily that most ardently supports the junta, and, as we know from the lips of Richard Helms, received copious amounts of those CIA destabilizing dollars, was forced to write in a recent edition: "Street begging, especially in downtown Santiago, has risen sharply. Young mothers, often with two or three children at their sides, can be found begging in front of every major building or office. The children begin to mix play with asking for coins".

And it isn't just little children who are out roaming the streets trying to survive. Church sources estimate, that in spite of the 28 month old 1 a.m. curfew, there are now more working prostitutes in Santiago than ever before; some-where between 15,000 and 20,000.

The entertainment and sports industry of the country has been wiped out. This is a product of the disastrous economic situation and the nightly curfew. The Chilean Actors and Musicians Union reports that as of October 1975, 96 per cent of their membership was out of work. Most of the city's nightclubs have closed down. A few, notably those in the two ITT owned Sheraton Hotels, seem to be staying above water, thanks to the scraggle of tourists who still drift through town. An evening in one

of these costs more than the monthly salary of a worker. It is estimated that more than 100 cinemas throughout the country have had to close their doors. Rigorous government censorship has kept films of any social significance from entering the country, and the usual fare is limited to Italian westerns, Spanish musicals, and American disaster films like "Jaws" and "The Towering Inferno". "Fiddler on the Roof" was banned in 1975 for being "pro-Communist," but this is no surprize from a government that claims the United States Senate is controlled by "Marxist-Leninists". The infamous National Stadium, known to the world as the junta's first concentration camp, now stands vacant, even during the most important soccer matches. It is a rare occasion when more than 3000 people show up, this in a stadium of 80,000 seats. In a recent B-League match, a world's record was no doubt established when only 17 fans bought tickets to watch 22 men on the field debate the game. Nobody has money to do anything, except maybe feed themselves.

Economically, 1975 was the junta's worst year. And 1976 promises to be even bleaker. The junta has shown no willingness to abandon its "social market economy", that fiscal Frankenstein fathered by Professor Milton

Friedman of the University of Chicago. Friedman, who to this date has found no other government aside from the Chilean one so willing to let him "experiment," has made repeated trips to Santiago to counsel the junta on the finer points of his laissez-faire program. The good professor sustains that if the government abstains from intervention in the economy, except, of course, for limiting wages, production will rise, inflation will fall, and the economy will be "guided by that invisible hand, the free market place." At the end of 1975, production was down 20 per cent against the previous year, essential imports fell 100 per cent, the buying power of the consumer fell 55 per cent, inflation was still at 375 per cent a year, and as final result of Friedman's shock treatment, official unemployment stood at more than 17 per cent, though most observers, the Church included, place the real figure at closer to 25 per cent.

Layoffs have continued, the most serious one being in the state-run Gabriela Mistral Publishers, where 234 workers were given the axe. The new economic measures included the now-customary increases on the price of consumer items: rice, sugar, flour, meat, cooking oil, transport, etc. In the majority of the cases the hikes ran in the area of 70-to-100 per cent over the former prices. Wages were increased 32 per cent, a figure so inadequate that even the



junta-controlled labor organizations rebelled. Led by men handpicked by Pinochet, 27 miners' federations rejected the offer and asked instead for a 300 per cent increase.

Carlos Ossa, an exiled Chilean, journalist in Buenos Aires, summed it up this way in the Argentine publication Crisis: "It can be said then, that never before have so many gotten so poor so fast and arrived all at the same time at the point of collapse."

Fear for one's personal security in Santiago is a daily preoccupation. There is no extraordinary number of uniformed police or soldiers to be seen in the streets, But what the people fear most are the detectives, the agents of the three branches of military intelligence, and the newly created DINA, an organism responsible to President Pinochet alone and which reigns over the population, and the other intelligence services, as a sort of Chilean Gestapo.

A close friend of mine who held a ministerial level post under Allende was arrested in late 1975. He told me "Six uniformed police broke my door down at seven in the morning. Two minutes later I was unconscious, had a broken rib, was blindfolded, and was riding between two of them in the back seat of a car. Twenty minutes later I was taken out, slugged around some more, and pushed into a cell blindfolded and bleeding. About five hours passed then I was dragged to another room, had my blindfold removed, and saw that I was in the presence of two plain-clothesmen. They told me I was in the Tacna army regiment headquarters, that they were from the DINA, and that I had to immediately tell them who I was in contact with abroad. Five minutes later I was stripped down and tied to a metal bedframe, water was poured all over me, and electrodes were connected to my nipples. They alternated questions with threats and escalating amounts of voltage. Later they applied some current to my ears and tongue, which hurt the most, and, of course, to my genitals. When I passed out they would revive me, have a doctor check me, wait an hour or so, and then start all over again. This went on for a week. I was finally released thanks to friends who are ambassadors. I was lucky. How many people can count diplomats among their closest friends?"

Neither the factories, farms, schools, nor universities are exempt from the presence of the DINA. In any institution where Chileans congregate to either study or work, a self-imposed and discreet silence is observed. In the university classrooms a student must be careful of the statements he makes and the questions he asks, lest he be uncovered as an "extremist." In the high schools, once effervescent with political activity, civilian principals have been replaced by active military officers. In the factories independent unions are banned, collective bargaining is banned, requests for higher salaries are banned and, as one factory worker told me, "You cannot even open your mouth to complain, to let off steam. If

you do and are unlucky, the DINA will hear it and off you go! If you are lucky, then only some worker who wants to get close to the boss will hear you and you will be out of a job...there are five guys waiting in line to replace any of us."

More than 400,000 people, of a population of 10 million, have already left the country since September 1973, and long lines continue to form in front of the passport office where the simplest task can drag on for months.

The deteriorated economic situations, and the government's hard-headed refusal to rectify it, has eroded the junta's support among the small merchants, the professional classes, and even the small and medium-sized industrialists. The continuing and flagrant violation of basic human rights has brought the government to a showdown with the powerful Catholic Church, not to mention 96 countries within the United Nations. Normally tame sectors of the Christian Democratic party, "in recess," have also begun to rebel and there has been of late a resurfacing of activity by the left-wing parties and underground organizations.

The junta's longtime tacit supporter, ex-President Frei, another recipient of those CIA funds, turned his back on the regime, and went so far as to accuse the generals of being "Fascists". Patricio Aylwin, who along with Frei,

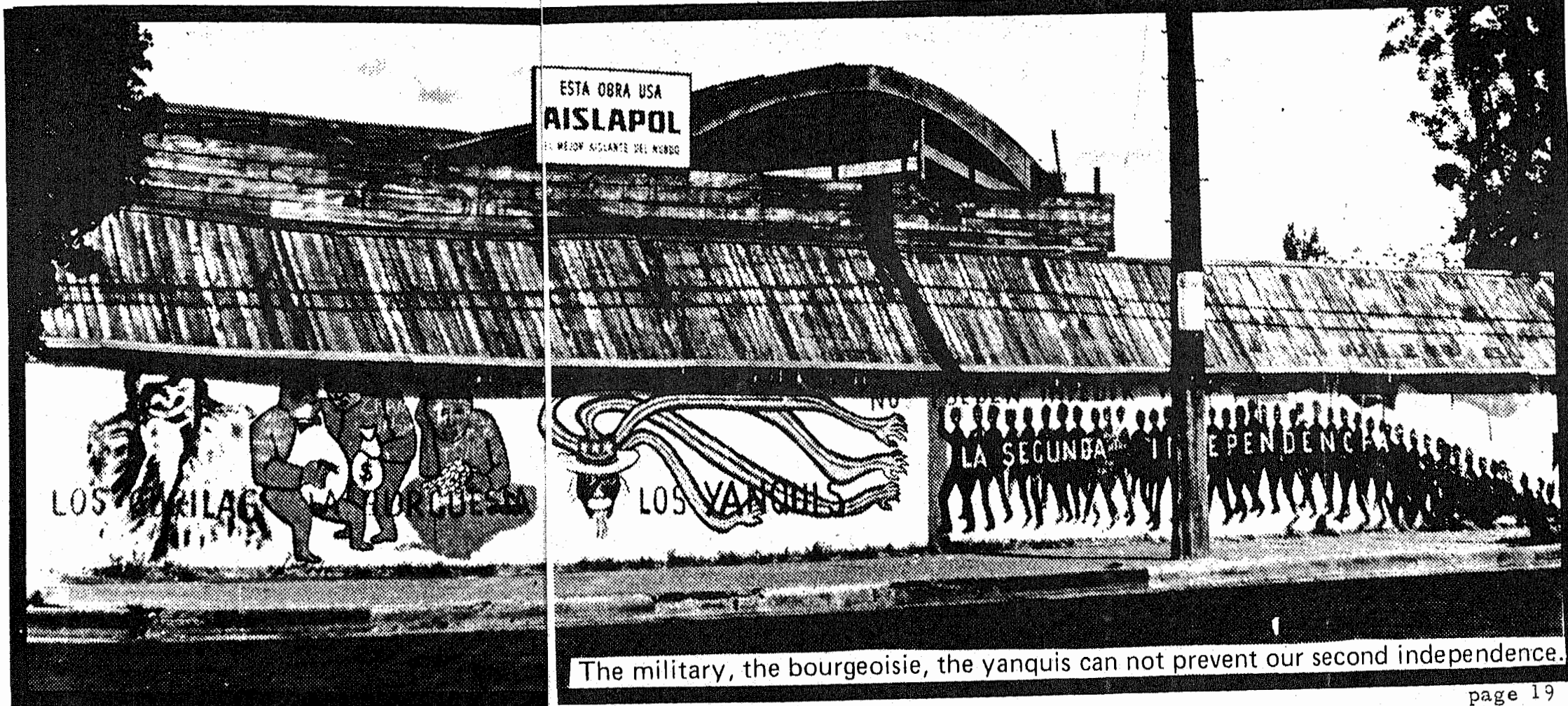
controls the right-wing sector of the Christian Democrats, also leveled some strong Christmastime attacks against the junta. This might be called the rats abandoning, the sinking ships, and these are very important rats. In most Latin American capitals, it is understood that Frei and Aylwin are now the key men in the State Department's plans for Chile. Tired of being embarrassed by the barely literate crew now in charge of Santiago, the U.S. is now opting for a pact between more "moderate" military men and "responsible civilian elements," i.e. the right-wing Christian Democrats. This, as Kissinger no doubt dreams, would give birth to a new military government. With a Human Face, that would then call to limited elections (the Left remaining outlawed) and Mr Frei could once again lead a "democratic Chile" back into the good consideration of the Western World.

As General Pinochet's personal/political position continues to be threatened, the greatest immediate danger seems to be coming from divergencies within the armed forces. In February, Admiral Jose Merino, one of the original members of the four-man junta, was suddenly replaced by another representative of the navy. Merino's political demise was, according to the junta, a result of a "lingering heart disease." But most Chile observers discount this

explanation and see the admiral's fall as being a simple result of a political purge. This reporter agrees, having seen the admiral play a brisk game of golf at the Vina del Mar Country Club just a few days before his removal. This is not normal activity for a man with a "lingering" heart ailment.

A further demonstration of cracks in the military establishment was the reshuffling of the presidential cabinet in the first week of March. Pinochet sacked a number of his military ministers and replaced them with new military men. Again this change has been described by members of the Chilean Resistance, as one owing to political differences within the cabinet itself. Speculation that the cabinet change would provoke a softening of the junta's economic policies was squelched when the government announced a number of new and even more harsh fiscal programs.

The renewed and growing social agitation, affecting nearly all classes of Chilean society, caused the government, in the second week of March, to extend for another six months the declared state of internal siege and along with it the draconian curfew, in effect since that long dark night of September 11, 1973.



The military, the bourgeoisie, the yanquis can not prevent our second independence.

"my guitar is a worker  
 shining and smelling of spring  
 my guitar is not for killers  
 greedy for money and power  
 but for the people who labour  
 so that the future may flower"

Despite the most brutal and inhuman forms of repression, especially in places such as Chile and South Africa, the struggle of third world peoples in this century against the economic and cultural chains of neo-colonialism and imperialism has been increasingly successful. In many cases, - e.g. the victories in Cuba, Vietnam, Mozambique and Angola - the people of the third world are taking the lead in the international struggle for authentic human freedom beyond class domination and oppression. The emergence of the third world as an active historical force finds its voice in a tremendous cultural renaissance that has occurred as the synthetic, self-conscious moment of the dialectic of revolutionary change.

For the Latin American cultural and political revolution the Cuban victory in 1959 was of crucial importance. The first socialist republic in the hemisphere, and the first Latin American country to provide equitably for the general welfare of all its people, Cuba stood as an example, serving as a catalyst and a goal. Its many achievements,

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And there will be work for all.

in the face of counter-revolutionary attacks and a nearly total blockade, have shattered the myth of North American superiority and invincibility and challenged the apathy to which that myth gave rise. Mario Benedetti points out: "fundamentally, the Cuban revolution showed our peoples that the picture of the Latin American man and woman offered by the empire was a caricature, a distortion that merely served its plunderous intentions." (Latin American Revolutionary Poetry, P.30). In an interview with Rita Guilbert Chile's great poet, Pablo Neruda, said: "the Cuban revolution is such a large and important event that the sole obligation of writers of my generation is to defend it. The Cuban affair is enormously significant for Latin American life. It is perhaps the most decisive happening in our history since the independence movements of 1810." (Seven Voices, P.21).

In his speeches and writings Che Guevara continually emphasized the key importance of developing a revolutionary culture, a change in values and consciousness that would



enable the Latin American peoples to completely reject the degrading self-image forced upon them by the oppressor. For Guevara, the goal of the revolution was the creation of the new, fully human man and woman in a free society beyond the master-slave relationships spawned by economic inequality and exploitation. - "To build communism, a new man must be created simultaneously with the material base...let me say, with the risk of appearing ridiculous, that the true revolutionary is guided by strong feelings of love". ("Man and Socialism in Cuba", *Venceremos* P.551). Guevara's vision of third-world socialism was to become a guiding principle and inspiration to revolutionary artists all over Latin America during the sixties. Victor Jara, Chile's brilliant folksinger, put all his skill and talent into the chilling beauty of his "Ode to Che," while the Cuban poet Nicolas Guillen wrote in 1967:

"Your light has not been quenched  
though you have fallen...  
You are in the Indian,  
Dreams and copper  
In the Negro, surging up,  
Wave after wave of rebellion,  
In the souls damped down  
By oil and saltpeter...  
...Good heart, Guevara!  
Or better yet, from the deep heart  
of America: Wait for us!  
We will go with you.  
We would die, then, to live  
As you have died, as you still live.  
Che commander  
Friend and brother."  
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Thus, Guevara took the lead in Latin America in pointing out that cultural liberation, as the whole body of efforts made by an oppressed people to describe, justify and praise the action through which that people has created, itself and keeps itself in existence, is an essential and integral part of the revolutionary process.

With the success of the revolution in Cuba, then, there were new demands on the Latin American artist to interpret the culture and reality of his or her people, and to be ethically, as well as aesthetically consistent. This stimulated and intensified the search for appropriate forms of expression. Benedetti explains, "Latin American literature...broke with the old moulds, with the old rhetoric, with the old routine, and began enthusiastically to experiment...theatre came into contact with journalism; the novel, with poetry; poetry with narrative and elements of testimony. Literature also made some assaults on the impossible, and its relative failure was not useless either, rather it opened the way to other, more successful experiments". (Hopscotch. "One Hundred Years of Solitude).

From the early sixties on, Cuba has published, promoted and encouraged the work of young artists on a continental scale, in accordance with the view that, over and above specific particularities, the countries of Latin America share a common heritage and a common destiny, that they form a hemisphere-wide whole distinct from that of their common oppressor, and that their vision and work is in solidarity with the intensified political and cultural struggle that has been occurring simultaneously with their own throughout the sixties in Indo-China, Africa, the

West Indies, and inside the U.S.A. itself, where the Black Liberation forces led by Huey Newton, Angela Davis and Bobby Seale of the Black Panthers established firm links with Cuba and African liberation movements.

By the end of the sixties, militant black poets and musicians from Jamaica, Nigeria, South Africa, New York, Trinidad, Barbados, Mississippi or Puerto Rico could no longer be seen as belonging to so many entirely separate musical and literary streams. They shared a common vision and a common struggle; their themes ranged from military intervention, assassination, arbitrary detention, torture, and the general poverty typical of reactionary regimes protected by foreign interests, to an indictment of cultural imperialism and the ideology of white supremacy, to the most sensitive and powerful treatment of love and family life against the background of intense suffering, despair and poverty. The Cuban poet Nicolas Guillen, for example, addressed the following words to Angela Davis inside the U.S.A.:

"We are going to change the walls hate has constructed,  
for the transparent walls of air,  
and the roof of your anguish,  
for a roof of clouds and birds,  
and the guard who conceals you,  
for an archangel with his sword.  
How your executioners mislead themselves!  
you are made of rough and glowing stuff,  
a rustproof impulse,  
capable of lasting through suns and rains,  
through winds and moons  
in the unsheltered air.

You belong to that class of dreams in which time has always forged its statues and written its songs."

In Vietnam too, during the war of resistance with the French and later the Americans, a new flowering of poetry occurred. The poems of Huy Can, Che Lan Vien, Cung Tram Tuong, Te Hanh, Ho Chi Minh and many others reflect the agonies of colonization and political domination, and the unbreakable spirit of the Vietnamese people in their long struggle against the full force of the world's most powerful imperialist country. The work of these poets is an inspiring record of the gentle strength that flowers in a people fighting for their freedom-

"The wheel of the law turns  
without pause  
After the rain good weather.  
in the wink of an eye  
The universe throws off  
its muddy clothes.

For ten thousand miles  
the landscape  
Spreads out like a beautiful brocade,  
light breezes, smiling flowers.  
High in the trees, amongst  
the sparkling leaves  
All the birds sing at once.  
Men and animals rise up reborn.  
What could be more natural?  
After sorrow, comes joy."

Ho Chi Minh .

Chile, too, in the early sixties, was the scene of a cultural renaissance, as singers, poets, painters and dramatists began to evaluate their own grass-roots cultural heritage.

The following is an interview with a Chilean now living in Australia.

What were the roots of the cultural renaissance in Chile?

Violetta Parra, in the fifties, had established a tradition of political folk music that expressed the real feelings and aspirations of the peasants living in the south of Chile, where the big landowners got 90% of the profits while the peasants lived in mud and straw shacks and had to buy poor quality food at high prices from shops owned by the same landowners. Violetta Parra died before Allende came to power in 1970, but Angel and Isabel Parra and Victor Jara continued her tradition, setting up the New Song Movement along with Quilapayun, Inti-Ilmani and many other composers and singers, and singing about social realities; about the exploitation of the miners in the north and the peasants in the south. The record companies controlled by big business refused to record many of Violetta's best songs because they were political, they exposed and protested against social injustice. Violetta was truly a woman of the people. She always wore very simple, peasant clothes wherever she went and whoever she was singing to.

What effect did the New Song Movement have on social and political life in Chile?

I was in high school during the late sixties. I remember during the three years before Allende won the elections in 1970 there was a tremendously exciting feeling in

the air. - There were many different groups singing to and about the ordinary working people of Chile, and supporting the election campaign of Allende's Popular Unity party. Victor Jara and Quilapayun, Chile's most famous folk-song group, were very important. They and many other groups used the traditional instruments of Chile and Latin America - the quena (Indian flute), the charango (5 string guitar), the bombo (drums), the zampona (the pan flute). One very interesting group, Jaivas, tried to combine rock music with political folk lyrics and instruments, using the street language of the kids. They were excellent musicians and they communicated directly with the people through their music. Now they are recording in Argentina.

All this was much more than just a passing fashion. The new music was related to a whole social and political movement amongst the Chilean people. There was an electric feeling of unity and solidarity amongst us, and it was reflected and strengthened through the work of the New Song Movement. We felt that at last things were going to change - that there would be a new deal for all of us.

What happened when Allende was elected in 1970?

The Allende Government set up a recording studio in a big old house in which all musicians were free to record their songs. Many singers and songwriters who, like Violetta Parra, had been discriminated against by the recording studios controlled by big business because their songs were political, were now able to use this studio and had a large audience for the first time. Everyone was able to participate, new groups of artists sprang up every day - there was an incredible explosion of cultural activities.

The Allende Government also nationalized an old pub-

lishing company and a new printing company called Quimantu was established. Thousands of books were published very cheaply, many works of the people were published for the first time, and, for the first time in their lives, all the workers could afford to buy the books they wanted. This was a very important step. Before this, a monopoly controlled publishing system meant that only the wealthy elite could afford to buy books, which were very expensively bound and decorated.

Thus, during the three years the Allende Government lasted, from 1970 to 1973, the renaissance that he had begun in the sixties developed into an extraordinary cultural explosion. New Song groups, dance groups, painting groups, theatre groups, enriched by a mutual exchange of creative ideas with Cuban artists, began to flourish. Victor Jara worked day and night, singing one day in a mine in the north, the next in a shanty town or university in Santiago, the next to a community of peasants in the south, the next in a demonstration of half a million people. He travelled all over Latin America, introducing its people to the new Chilean songs. Commenting on his work, he said: "I am a man happy to exist at this moment. Happy because when one puts one's heart, reason and will to work at the service of the people, one feels the happiness of that which begins to be reborn".

During the months that followed the election of Allende, then, there was an exhilarating atmosphere of creative optimism amongst the majority of the Chilean people. At the same time, however, an incessant propaganda campaign was waged against his government - the mass media being mainly controlled by the right-wing Chilean oligarchy or owned by foreign capital. As Harold Sidney Geneen, the

manager of ITT (International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation) admitted before a U.S. Senate sub-committee in early 1973, ITT set aside one million dollars as early as mid-1970 to sabotage the impending election of Allende. One year after Allende's election ITT made preparations for a number of measures designed to "prevent Allende from surviving the next six months", as William Merriam, Chief of the ITT office in Washington, explained in a letter addressed to President Nixon. These measures included the freezing of American credits in Chile, financial support for the propaganda campaigns of opposition forces and the "tapping of reliable sources among the Chilean military".

One of Victor Jara's most popular songs, "Ni Chicha Ni Limona" (Neither Cider nor Lemonade), was written in response to this situation. Addressed to those middle-class people and well known political opportunists who were sitting on the fence, the song was a sign of the times - in spite of its satirical political content and its flavour of pure Chilean folklore, it became one of the top songs of the year on the disc jockeys' lists. ("Chicha" is a strong alcoholic drink fermented from grapes and drunk by peasants at harvest time. "Limona", in colloquial Chilean speech suggests a watered-down imported version of lemonade or American "pop" drinks. There is therefore, no adequate English translation for the title of this song, but it conveys the idea "Neither one thing nor the other".)

"Come, cuddle up over here  
Where the sun is warm.  
If you're used to going around  
Performing political somersaults  
It won't hurt you at all  
To be here at the heart of things.





You're nothing at all,  
Neither cider nor lemonade,  
You're too busy stroking  
'caramba y samba'  
Your own dignity.

You were the most reluctant to join in  
But now you want to lead the dance.

If you want more fiestas  
First of all we've got to work  
And for all of us we'll get  
Shelter, bread and friendship..."

In the same year, 1971, Jara wrote "El Derecho De Vivir en Paz" (The Right to Live in Peace), in solidarity with the political and cultural struggle of the Vietnamese people. For this song Jara worked with a rock group, Los Blops, who, like Jaivas, were attempting to integrate Latin American and Chilean values into their electrical musical arrangements. Victor Jara made this song an experiment in "invading the cultural invasion" - by giving a political content to this imported form of music.

"The right to live,  
Poet Ho Chi Minh,  
Strikes out from Vietnam  
To all the human race.  
No gun will wipe out  
The furrow of your rice - field -  
The right to live in peace.

Indo - China is the place  
On the far side of the wide sea  
Where they blow up the flower  
With genocide and napalm.

Uncle Ho, our song  
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Is fire of pure love,  
Is the dove of the dovecote,  
The olive of the olive tree.  
It is the universal song -  
A chain which will bring victory to  
The right to live in peace."

By January 1973, many Chileans had become aware of the danger of a C.I.A. fermented military coup or civil war. Pablo Neruda appealed to artists all over the world to join with him in a campaign to prevent civil war and fascism in Chile. Victor Jara converted this poem of Neruda's into a song and used it as the theme for a series of television programmes which he produced with the participation of actors, dancers, singers and poets. These programmes were a call to avoid the horror of civil war.

"I don't want my land divided  
Or seven knives to leave it bloodied,  
I want the light of Chile hoisted  
Above the house we've just constructed.

There's room for all of us in my country  
And those who feel that they're in prison  
Should go a long way off to play their tune.  
The rich have always been foreigners -  
They should go to Miami to join their aunties.

I'm going to stay here to sing with the workers  
Of this new history and new geography....."

Quilapayun, who, with Victor Jara, had lead the New Song Movement, issued a similar appeal in their magnificent cantata "Santa Maria of Iquique", which tells the story of the massacre, in 1907, of 3,600 miners, their wives and children by the military, for refusing to work on starvation wages. -

"You, who have listened to our story  
Don't remain sitting there  
Thinking that it's all past.  
Memories are not enough  
This song is not enough  
Lamentations are not enough  
Let's face reality.

Probably tomorrow, or the day after  
Or sometime  
This story to which you have listened  
Will happen again

If we are not prepared to struggle resolutely  
Our country may pass from our hands.

Let's become united as brothers  
And no-one will defeat us.  
If they want to make us slaves

Our united struggle will overcome them.

The earth will belong to everyone  
So will the sea be ours  
Let's struggle for the rights that everyone should possess,  
Let's struggle for what is ours  
So that no-one has to suffer..."

The efforts of the New Song Movement did not however, prevent the bloodbath they prophesied. Foreign capital, led by ITT, the C.I.A. and U.S. military intelligence, in league with the domestic oligarchy, were about to engineer one of the most brutal military coups in Latin American history.

On the 11th September, 1973, the military bombed the Presidential Palace and the shanty towns of Santiago. Allende was murdered and all persons known or believed to be supporters of Allende's Popular Unity Government were arbitrarily arrested and sent to concentration camps where they were tortured and killed. By December, 1973, 15,000 had been killed and 35,000 imprisoned.

The military junta placed the whole field of public education under military command, including elementary and nursery schools. The content of education and the history of Chile were redefined and distorted to support the

fascist ideology of the junta, the freedom of teaching and information was suppressed.

In their search for allegedly subversive literature the Chilean military destroyed libraries and archives and staged countless bookburnings. Private scientific libraries were systematically destroyed in San Borja district on 23rd September 1973, the home and library of Pablo Neruda was ransacked, records were burnt, master-tapes were destroyed if possible and the indigenous instruments of Latin America and Chile that the New Song Movement used were banned as subversive and political, as were the books of Jack London, Maxim Gorky, Fyodor Dostoesky, Thomas Mann and Julio Cortazar.

Victor Jara was tortured and machine-gunned to death in the Santiago boxing stadium, into which he and other prisoners had been herded by the military. Before he died he composed his last poem, calling on "Mexico, Cuba, and the world," to "cry out against this atrocity!!" The poem was smuggled out of the stadium and immediately began to circulate in the underground. Angel Parra was arrested and spent many months in a concentration camp. Due to international pressure,

( cont. on page 39 )

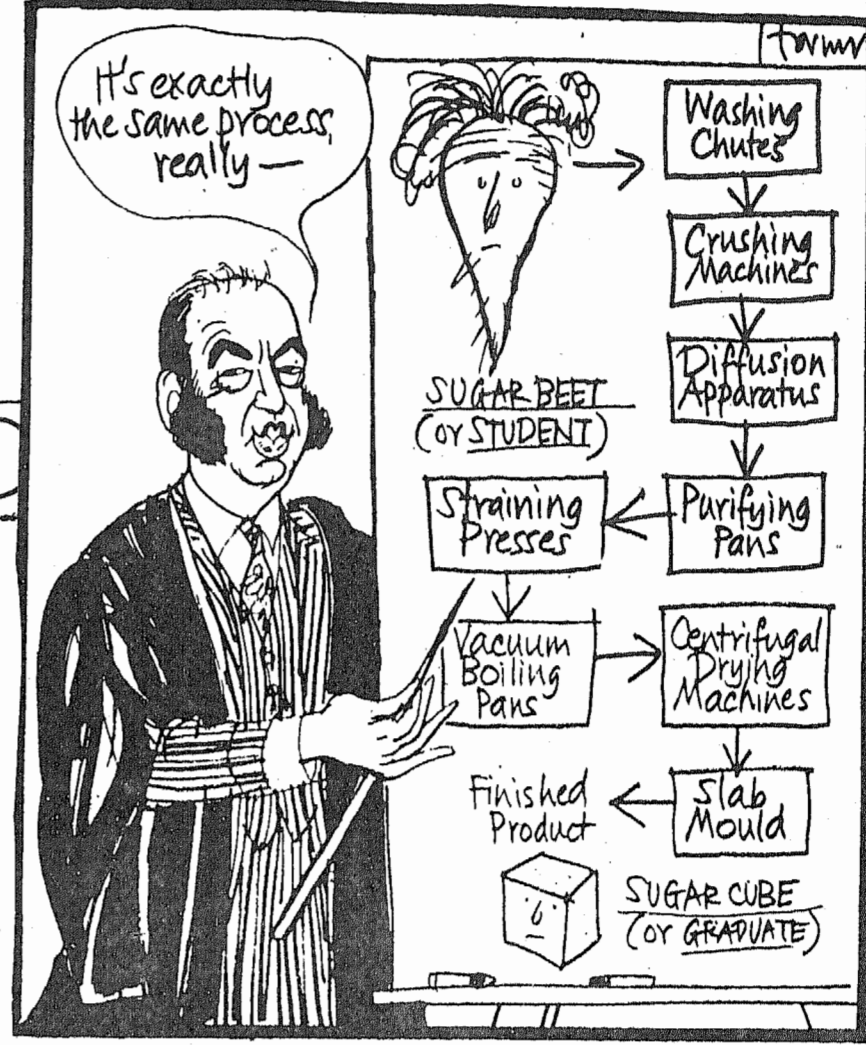


And giving birth will no longer bring anguish...

# A National Mobilisation over Education Funding

As a result of the cuts being made in Education funding and the stalling over student financing AUS is calling for a national mobilisation of students on Thursday September the 30th. The exact nature of the mobilisation in each region will be decided by the region. In South Australia it is planned to have seminars, teaching, general student meetings etc. organised on campus by each campus during the period from Monday 20th September to the national mobilisation. A committee has been formed to plan for 30th September. There are also two motions calling on AUS to hold national student 24 hour strikes, one on September 30th and one seven days after the Government announces its decision on education funding in October if the decisions aren't favourable. The motions will be decided on a national vote by Constituents of AUS (eg the SAUA) on this campus it is intended to decide the questions by a referendum. The motions are being moved through the student body at Macquarie University and are being seconded by some

students in other parts of Australia. You will be asked to decide whether to support these motions as Student Association Policy and as AUS Policy. A student strike is different from employee strike in that it affects the strikers and not the general public. It would mean that students would not attend classes that day. They can still study privately if they want to. The intent of the motions is to show student solidarity on the issues of Education funding and Student Financing in an attempt to change the attitude of the Government. Whether or not the motions on General Student strikes are passed by students, it is time that each student decided to take a stand. Don't leave it up to AUS make a commitment yourself. For further information contact Peter Love through the Students Association Office. A committee is being formed on this campus to plan for action on this campus. Details of the first meeting will be advertised through 'Bread and Circuses' and Notices.



DR RHODES BOYSON DEMONSTRATES HOW A UNIVERSITY CAN BE TURNED INTO A SUGAR-BEET FACTORY, OR VICEVERSA

## STUDENT FINANCING

in his August 17th Budget Speech, Federal Treasurer Lynch said there was to be an urgent review of all student assistance scheme. The investigation will also cover the question of reintroducing tertiary tuition fees for selected students, i.e. second and higher degree students and foreign students. We were promised that tuition fees would not be reintroduced for first degree students. Surely there has been ample time to review student financing. One wonders why the Government continues to stall. Could it be that the Government wants to wait for a time when students are more likely to be pre-occupied with their studies rather than protest? On Friday August 20th, Education Minister, Carrick, said the Government hoped to be able to announce an increase in students allowances. What he didn't say was that the allocation in 1976-1977 is \$111 million as

against \$110 spent in 1975-1976, i.e. it is substantially the same. If allowances are raised then less people will be able to receive them. This is consistent with previous statements that the eligibility provisions were to be looked into to see where money can be saved.

No wonder the Government wants to delay the decision.

## NEAT

When the national Employment and Training (NEAT) scheme was first introduced, the major emphasis was on financing students to do retraining. Early this year the Federal Government changed the guidelines with the result that most of the NEAT trainees received cuts in their allowances. Sometime later the Government announced the main emphasis in NEAT would be inservice training, i.e. The employer is subsidised for training people on the job.

DURING MY SCHOOLDAYS I WAS THRASHED EVERY DAY AND ENJOYED IT!



CANE

The Masochist.

## AUS POLICY

Following a Planning Committee recommendation to the 1976 AUS Council, a new procedure has been instituted to allow for campus discussion at policy proposals prior to Annual Council.

Proposals for AUS policy are being collected now and will be sent to campuses for discussion in September. It is recommended that the proposals are disseminated widely on campus and taken to general student meetings or other voting procedure.

The idea is to formulate constituent (e.g. SAUA) policy which will act as a guide to delegates from Campus to Annual Council. This being the case the motions can be amended in determining campus policy. The campus vote will not be binding on AUS as the actual policy decisions will be taken at Annual Council (with constituent ratification requested).

The proposals being sent out will be put on notice in the pre-council volumes which are circulated to delegations a few weeks prior to Council. Thus for the first time, machinery is being established to allow students on campus to have a say in the policies of their delegations.

As the machinery is new, some people may confuse this with ratification of AUS Policy and I wouldn't put it past some people on campus to distort the intent and claim it as an example of AUS pushing its views on students.

The intent is to allow students to put up policy proposals for campus discussion prior to annual council. Proposals are being formulated at regional conferences, AUS

The proceedings were based on a workshop format centred around various areas where problems occur e.g. Employer based problems, institution based problems, social pressures and the role of Unions, student bodies and the Australian Union of Students in part-time student affairs. The second day saw papers presented on the educational needs of workers and research being undertaken on the conditions of part-time study at Australian National University, plus a talk by Dr Swinbourne, Chairman of the Australian Commission on Advanced Education.

The third day was devoted to a plenary session to decide motions arising out of the workshop sessions. The full set of resolutions will be published shortly.

It has been decided to form a national steering committee to work on part-time student issues and to prepare proposals for AUS Annual Council, based on the decisions of the conference. Ken Cleveland from the South Australian Institute of Technology is the National Co-ordinator. Each region is to elect a part-time student representative on the national committee.

The conference recognised the need for part-time students to organise on campus and regionally and it is proposed to set up committees within the student bodies to work to change conditions for part-time students as well as regional committees.

This is in recognition of the fact that if student bodies are responsive to the needs of part-time students then there is a greater chance to make AUS more responsive to their needs.

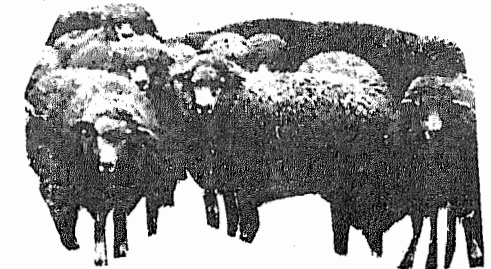
One controversial motion which was finally passed was to call on student bodies to devote at least 10% of the fees collected from part-time students to specifically fulfilling the needs of part-time students on campus.

Other decisions called on student bodies to provide better facilities and services to part-time students.

The sixth edition of Education news service will be reporting the full proceedings of the conference and will be available in mid-September. Pre-conference papers were published in the fourth edition of ENS.

The conference was very successful. It brought together people from a wide variety of backgrounds. There was a common feeling that other people felt the same way on many issues as people felt as individuals. Before the conference many of the delegates felt isolated and kept their feelings and problems to themselves. Now there is a collective purpose.

The part-time student delegates from Adelaide University were David Ryan, Mary Collum, Rob Bray and Peter Love. It is proposed to form a group in the Students Association to work to change conditions for part-time students at Adelaide University. If you are a part-time student and wish to participate, contact Peter Love through the Students Association Office.



# NEWSLETTER EDUCATION NEWSLETTER EDUCATION NEWSLETTER EDUCATION

## ASSESSMENT

It is all very well for a committee to prepare a report recommending changes in Assessment and for the University Council to accept the report, but unless the changes are implemented or at least seriously considered within departments the whole exercise could be considered to be a waste of time.

A campaign on the implementation of the Assessment Committee Report is being conducted by the SAUA Education Group and copies of the Student Edition of the Report will be distributed widely on campus especially at the library entrances.

The University Education Committee has appointed a committee to monitor the implementation of the Assessment Committee Report. Its members are Jim Hambrook, Lecturer in Law; Bob Dave, Lecturer in History; Michael O'Brien, Vice President of the SAUA and Peter Love.

The committee will be starting work this term.

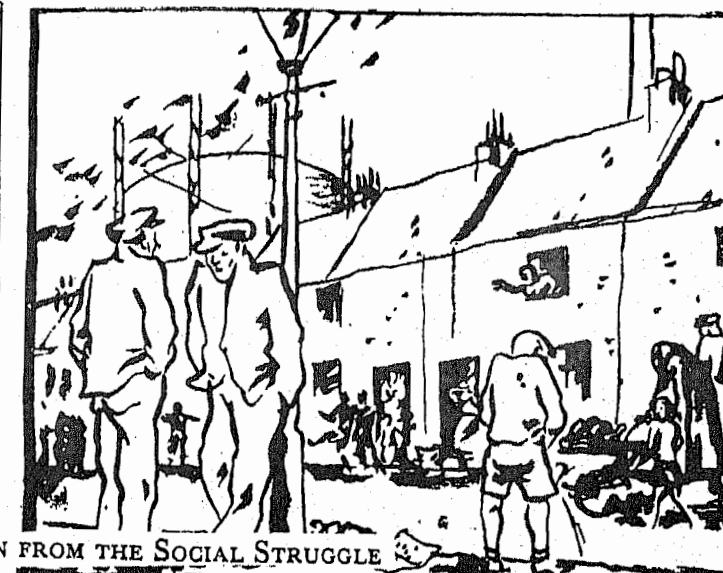
groups and collectives, and by AUS committees. Students with proposals should contact members of the AUS committee through the SAUA office, but should do it quickly, as the deadline for proposals to reach the AUS secretariat is mid-September. I will be happy to answer any queries, and can be contacted through the Students Association.

PETER LOVE

## PART-TIMERS

About 70 part-time students from around Australia attended the AUS National Part-Time Students Conference from August 20th to August 23rd at Macquarie University, N.S.W.

They came from as far as Perth, Darwin, Townsville and Hobart for the first national part-time students conference.



ACADEMIC ISOLATION FROM THE SOCIAL STRUGGLE



# HOTEL PARADISO

Amta Murphy was born on Friday 13th, July 1957. At last her luck has turned. Her life long ambition has been to be a cabbage in a French farce. She was initiated as a maid in AUDS, 'Hedda Gabler' in which she was required to be more cabbage-like than farcical. Her second ploy was to perform the role of Rebecca in 'Our Town', a part which demanded a fair amount of intensity. Now she has achieved her goal by landing the part of the middle aged choux 'Marcelle' in 'Hotel Paradiso' which AUDS, will be presenting in the Little Theatre on the 10th and 11th of September and for three weeks thereafter every Wednesday to Saturday.

John Victor Antony Chylinski is the product of an English boarding school. He says that, "having delusions about 'natural talent' are the only excuses I can offer for my present self." He is a Psychology - Anthropology major with dreams of a record in the top ten and he has only one previous role to his name, that of a rather non-descript farmer's son in the Footlights 1974 production 'Really Incredible'. John says that he will do anything once and most things twice and that he has a reputation for giving up easily. If elected he intends to wrap the world in I Love Lucy reviews and will compose a celestial melodrama based on Snake Gully. Fortunately he has only minor parts in Hotel Paradiso.

Andre Jute has the remarkable quality of being able to cross his right big toe ever so slightly over his adjacent (right) first toe. He can also cross his left big toe over his adjacent (left) first toe. His other toes lack this crossing facility altogether. He is short sighted in his left eye but not in his right. His right eye suffers from astigmatism although his left eye does not. He is fond of dogs but he does not possess

one. One day, when he settles down, he hopes to own some guinea pigs which he will let play in the garden. Andre is the director of Hotel Paradiso. During rehearsals he plays the part of the lovable tyrant.

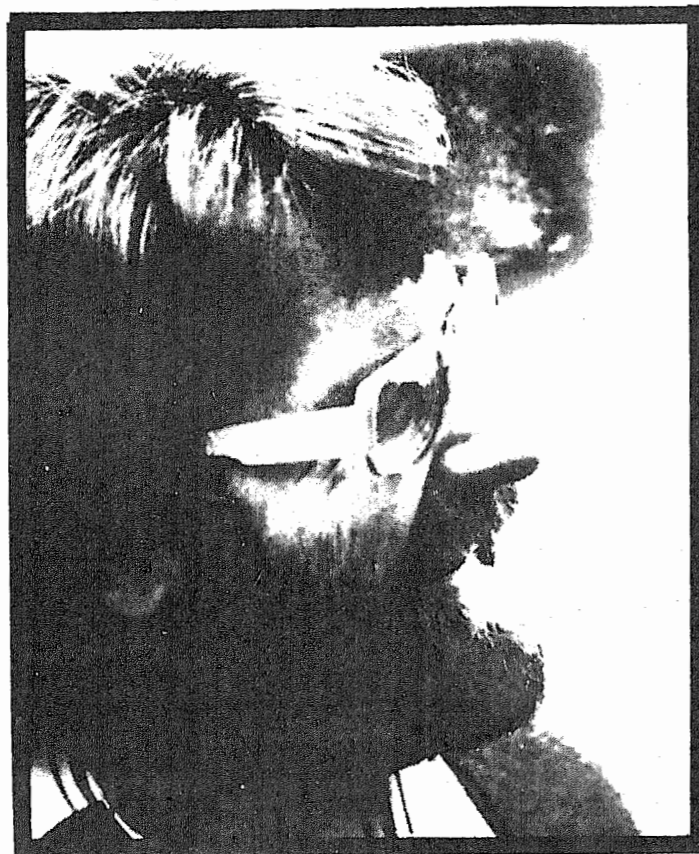
Hotel Paradiso is a very Gallic farce. It is complex and it has a very ingenious set which is, with a great deal of difficulty and much success, being squeezed into the confines of the Little Theatre. The play has a vast cast of excellent (as you can see) actors and a great director. It will be very funny. Be there!

prices:

The rich: \$3.00

The rest: \$1.50

Big groups (rich or poor). \$1.20 each.



## INTRODUCTION TO PHOTOGRAPHY

From Tuesday, 9th September to Tuesday, 12 October, 1976 7.00 p.m. to 9.30 p.m.

6 2½ hour sessions

\$15 - student members \$18 - others

This course is intended for amateur photographers with little or no real understanding of the subject, who want information and guidance on taking photographs, developing, printing and enlarging procedures.

All papers and chemicals supplied.

Numbers limited to 15.

Enquiries - Craft Studio, Level 4, Union House  
Phone: 223 4333 extn. 2857 or 2401

# the JACKAL of NAHUELTORO

THE JACKAL, Chile's first feature film, was based on an actual incident. "El Chacal" is an illiterate peasant from the district of Nahueltoro which is in the South of Chile. While drunk he kills a widow and her five children. Hunted by the police for days, he is eventually captured, tried and convicted, sent to prison to be rehabilitated and then executed.

Littin shows us the conditions of squalid poverty and misery in which El Chacal, the widow and children lived, suggesting that the brutality of their tragedy was a result of the brutality of their lives. This film reveals that Chilean sub-culture which found that the establishment and the bureaucracy had closed all its doors.

There is a perceptive view of peasant life, Jose's childhood and his early wanderings looking for work up until the time he commits the murders. The dialogue and the first person narration are excellent, and all the characters are treated with a deep understanding. Littin has made a powerful film of the condition of the peasant and an attack on a reactionary judicial system that rehabilitates a man only to execute him afterwards.

It is a film that carefully sticks to the facts of the events it describes, but goes beyond the incidents and penetrates the complex mores of the poverty-stricken, underdeveloped society of Chile.

It is a mature work that goes beyond the anecdotal. The outcast murderer is not a rebel, but a product of an aberrant society that is unable to find him a niche in its structure. The crime - almost hallucinatory - is the consequence of that state of moral decomposition where a farmer has been reduced to sub-human condition of being brutalised and abandoned, so that alcoholism is the only escape.

" Littin stands out as a disciplined director. The authenticity in his message comes through a simple and direct cinematographic style that gives eloquence to every image."

Cine Al Dia

" Where it opened in Chile the reception was absolutely incredible, at the end of the film there was no applause, the audience kept a thick and heavy silence and would not leave the theatre. Outside there were thousands waiting, so many in fact that people broke windows of the theatre in indignation and threatened to kidnap the print to keep it from leaving town."

Miguel Littin

The Jackal Of Nahueltoro will be showing at the Everyman 16 Art Cinema on the 10th and 11th of September, ( Friday and Saturday ) at their supper show.....(begins at 10.15PM )



# HIGH VOLTAGE CELLULOID

Here in South Australia, with our dry and equable climate, with long spells of continued fine weather, (AN EXCELLENT light quality for making films) - with the additional interest of talented people, the varied scenery and strategic geographic locations led to interest in our state by a section of the film industry the result was the SOUTH AUSTRALIAN FILM CORPORATION, created as a statutory body by Premier of S.A. Don Dunstan, (by an Act of Parliament in 1972). THE SUBSEQUENT GROWTH AND SUCCESS OF THE CORPORATION AS A COMMERCIAL ENTERPRISE WITHIN THIS STATE, ACROSS AUSTRALIA AND NOW INTERNATIONALLY HAS FULLY JUSTIFIED ITS CHOICE. When the SOUTH AUSTRALIAN FILM CORPORATION was created, its primary purpose was the establishment of a film industry within this state. It was realised from the outset that to achieve commercial viability the corporation had to establish standards acceptable not only within Australia but also throughout the world. The corporation is confident that an international standard of film-making and marketing is being achieved. Evidence of this can be found in the artistic acclaim and commercial success of the feature films 'SUNDAY TO FAR AWAY' and 'PICNIC AT HANGING ROCK' and newly released 'THE FOURTH WISH', the television sale and release of 'WHO KILLED JENNY LANGBY?' and 'SHED TEARS FOR THE REIVER', - the production and nationwide distribution of

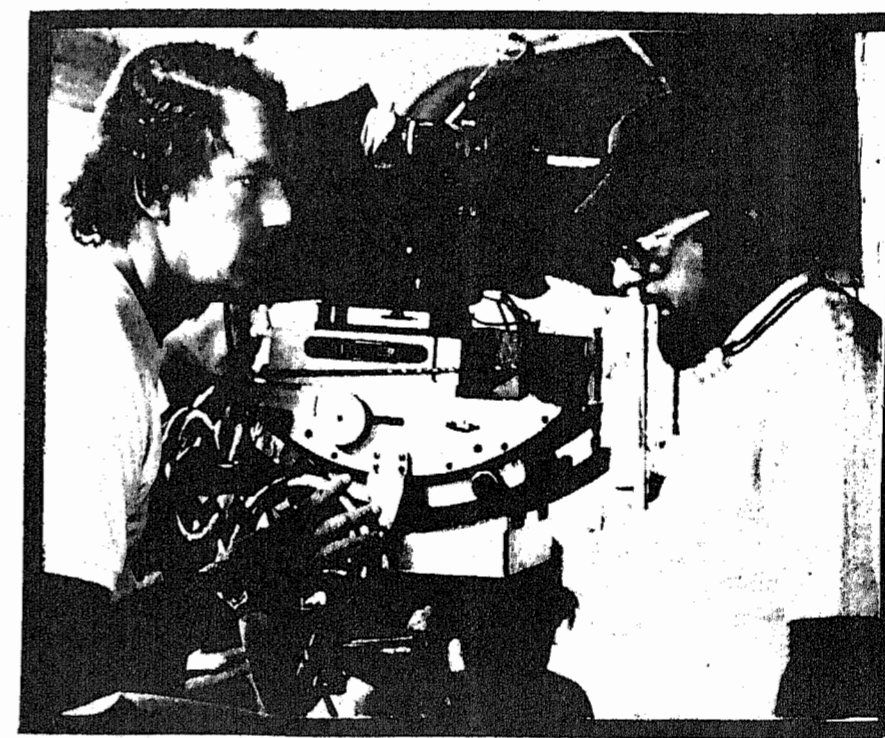
over 60 short films, (for the re-development of the free-lending film Library) where in 1974/75 - 361 prints of corporation films were sold at a revenue value of \$47,004. To shorten the time between receipt of a sales enquiry and the date when a preview print became available, an alternative method of previewing was sought - a selection of the corporation's films was transferred to 3/4 inch videotape cassettes. These transfers proved successful and a videotape replay unit and colour monitor were purchased and all of the Film Corporation's 16 mm films were transferred to videotape cassette. TELEVISION Despite Australian Government measures encouraging local content in programming by commercial television networks, there is very little currently - Filmed Television Production in Australia but things are looking up every day. Popular and successful American and British Television Programmes can be purchased for use at a fraction of their production cost and local producers therefore face almost impossible competition and with the added high cost of colour conversion it is not surprising that Commercial Networks satisfy their Australian quotas largely with low-budget "GAME" shows and programmes stockpiled over past years. But the SOUTH AUSTRALIAN FILM CORPORATION is negotiating for a joint production, with a German

Television Company set in S.A.'s Barossa Valley, which would trace the history of a mythical German Migrant family who became successful wine makers. A Corporation spokesman said the venture looked "promising". A decision on the project should be reached within a few months. If the series goes ahead, some of the episodes will be shot in Germany. S.A.F.C.'s latest feature film STORM BOY has just finished on schedule and a christmas release is predicted - mean while the FILM CORPORATION is still looking for investors for DAWN, a feature film on the life of Australian Olympic Swimming Champion, Dawn Fraser. At present it is a busy time for the S.A.F.C. and over the next few months it is going to commit itself to making five feature films a year in a "do-or-die" effort. Director of SOUTH AUSTRALIAN FILM CORPORATION John Morris said the commitment involved an enormous work-load - "But we'll sink or swim". Plans for the five major motion pictures to be made in South Australia with international stars would be announced soon. Negotiations for the first has been completed and details will be released, he added - the S.A.F.C. is here to make films and we want to do everything - the whole range, from Comedy to Heavy Drama. THE FOURTH WISH, just released in Adelaide and Sydney, has been the first film to use mostly South Australians in the cast and crew. More local people are now to be used

instead of importing interstate talent as I feel it should be. Up until now - Crawford Production of Melbourne held too much television and "cheap" films in the palm of its hand and unless more effective action is taken on a national level (for example, in the form of production subsidies, taxation relief or tightened quota systems), - there is little hope of development of commercially independent television film production in Australia. Getting back to the first feature SUNDAY TOO FAR AWAY, critical success followed the 1975 Australian Film Awards, where it won five of the ten top awards, with equal acclaim at CANNES INTERNATIONAL FILM FESTIVAL where it was the only Aussie film in the Director's "fortnight" and was rated one of the best films in that section, winning in Chicago Festival of films.

My favourite film of this year is PICNIC AT HANGING ROCK - the best film made here so far, it is a remarkable work, chilling and hypnotic and doubly disturbing because it is so delicately performed and sensitively directed, so next time you good people hear of a South Australian film production, don't think "Oh, it's another one of those" - move away from the Box in your living room - and go and see it. Only you can prove that it is worth while supporting a film industry in this state.

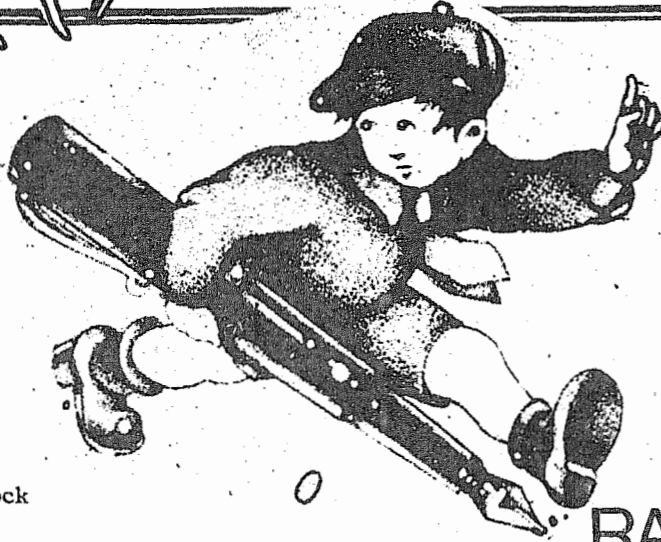
ANTHONY LEE LAWRENCE



# Jazz, rock + blues

## JOE WALSH

BARNSTORM A.B.C. D5x50130 (RAC)  
 THE SMOKER YOU DRINK, THE PLAYER YOU GET A.B.C. D5x50140 (RAC)  
 SO WHAT A.B.C. DSD S0171 (RAC)



Subtlety, sharp wit and deep humour are admirable qualities in a comedian. George Carlin is as subtle as a Sherman tank, as sharp as a bowling ball and as deep as Lake Eyre in a drought. And if you think these cliché's are hackneyed, you ought to hear the punchlines. Yep, typical American corn.

TONY LEWIS

## RALPH TOWNER

### SOLSTICE

"Solstice" sees a further progression for guitarist Towner, whose individualistic style has graced the likes of Oregon, Weather Report, Gary Burton and Larry Coryell. He has teamed up with Jan Garbarek (saxes, flute), percussionist Jon Christensen and electric upright bassist Eberhard Weber, who together form a sort of E.C.M. musicians' fool. This long-awaited union is no disappointment. Towner's 6 & 12 string guitars lead the group through some superb pieces, with Towner's sidemen equalling the unrivalled brilliance of the recording. As a soloist Garbarek must now be up with the greats; his tone, control and playing are nothing short of miraculous, Weber's electric instruments provide different colours to the acoustic versions, especially the bowed bass, which gives many of Towner's compositions an eerie effect.

All this, along with Christensen's imaginative drums, adds up to one of Towner's best efforts, and certainly leaves most of his "competitors" along way behind.

MIKE PRESCOTT

E.C.M. 1060 (Electric Records)

SO WHAT: If one of these 3 Joe Walsh albums was to be labelled as a rock album, this would be it. Some tracks are straight "Rock Mountain Way" rock. There are still some by non-cestomary, slower tracks, including a classical piece to which Walsh does justice on moog and A.R.P. In fact the album ends with a classically phrased, melodic ballad, complete with choir-like backing, don't be put off, though, it's good!

Throughout the 3 albums, Walsh, as principle writer and performer, has put rock, blues-rock and ballads together, which, even after first hearing, enable you to remember that there was an effective and refreshing variety in the music. Joe Walsh's music has largely avoided boring repetition of style and sound, having evolved creatively, and is, therefore, well worth getting into.

BRETT COWELL

## GEORGE CARLIN

Take Offs and Put-Ons (RCA ANLI-1086)

BARNSTORM: For those people who remember Joe Walsh for "Rock Mountain Way", much of this album will come as a surprise. Side 1 varies from laid back blues ballads through to easy rock. However the rhythm picks up towards the end of the side and continues over, but there are some fine slower pieces on side 2 as well.

Definitely a studio album, with plenty of great electric and acoustic guitar reminiscent of Neil Young, from Walsh and percussionist Joe Vitale, key boards, from piano to synthesizer, which provide a Pink Floyd character, are effectively used.

THE SMOKER YOU PRINT..... On this album, the group continued their musical evolution. "Rocky Mountain Way" opens the album, but it is not really indicative of the set. Generally, a little faster than "Barnstorm", the album contains a few experiments such as "Happy Ways", which has an elusive Jamaican flavour (don't shudder) and features some good bass by Kenny Passarelli. As in "Barnstorm" the instrumentation and vocals are good, with valuable keyboard and vocal additions by Rocky Grace.

# First Year MEDICAL OFFICERS

OPPORTUNITIES  
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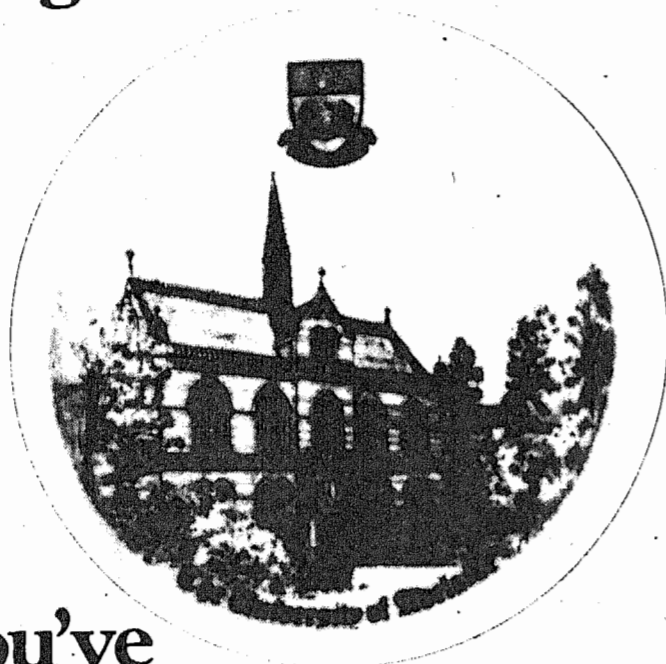
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ACCOMMODATION  
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For further details and application forms contact:

The Director-General of Health and Medical Services,  
Administration Building,  
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APPLICATIONS CLOSE 11th OCTOBER

# When the first 1500 are gone...



## You've had it!

Not that we're trying to pressure you, but 1500 commemorative plates for the whole of the University of Adelaide? We wonder, after the Old Boys and Old Girls have placed their orders at David Jones' and Myer, just how many will be left for uni students?

To be sure you're not left out in the cold, order directly from your local stockist. After all, among all of the memorabilia you will collect while at uni, chances are only the Bing & Grøndahl Commemorative Plate will appreciate in value... and quite a bit over the years, to judge from earlier offerings.

But we really don't believe dollars and cents will measure your appreciation of this handsomely executed plate, especially commissioned by the University and produced by the world famous firm of Bing & Grøndahl Copenhagen. It will, we are certain, gain an honoured place in your home in years to come, and will pass down to the next generation as an heirloom to be held and treasured.

Recommended retail price is \$21.95. The complete set of 18, representative of 18 of the most prestigious Universities in Australia, is available in limited supply from your stockists, who are David Jones' and Myer.



BY APPOINTMENT TO THE ROYAL DANISH COURT

# BING & GRØNDAHL

## COPENHAGEN PORCELAIN

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12 Ashley Street, Chatswood, NSW, 2067.

# CONT FROM P27

however, he was released and allowed to leave the country. Quilapayun, who were overseas at the time of the coup, Inti-Illmani and Joan Jara, wife of Victor, also escaped the hands of the military.

Angel Parra, together with members of MIR (Movement of the Revolutionary Left) brought out a record "Songs for the Resistance" in 1975. It includes a song written by Parra about Miguel Enriquez, Secretary General and founder of the MIR, who was slain by the military on October 5, 1974, in the working - class neighbourhood of San Miguel in Santiago.

"Miguel Enriquez, your name has the strength of a river that flows from the mountains to water our paths.

Miguel Enriquez, your eyes look at us from the future, your song has the voices of bullets, songs of pure ideals.

I want to write a letter that will say in letters of gold: Miguel Enriquez has not died, He gave his life to Chile".

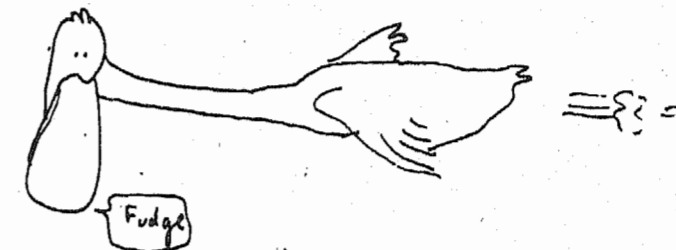
Joan Jara now lives in London where she leads the work in "Chile Committee for Human Rights". She has helped to produce recordings of Victor's songs and participated in the film "Companero", which tells of the life of Joan and Victor in Chile.

She often goes with Quilapayun on their concert tours, introducing their songs, which are now sharing the spirit of the New Song Movement with people everywhere in the world. Inti-Illmani are now doing their second concert tour of America.

Joan has said of her husband: "Victor Jara will go on singing. His voice cannot be silenced. It contains the voices who were murdered with him and whose struggle was and still is, his own. And his songs are being sung all over the world."

Thus, despite the most extreme and inhuman forms of repression employed by the junta to silence the Chilean people, the whole world has heard the voice of their living culture which, together with that of the rest of the third world, continues to challenge men and women everywhere to work together in international solidarity for a truly free society beyond the tyranny of class oppression and exploitation.

Peter Edwards.



## POLITICAL ECONOMY

Saturday, September 11, 1976 - Union Building -  
Adelaide University - Tickets - \$1.

### AGENDA

10.00 am - 12.00 noon	"The Relevance of Political Economy" Four speakers including <u>Jack Barbalet</u> , <u>Prue Kerr</u> , <u>Mick White</u> .
12.00 - 1.00 pm	LUNCH
1.00 - 2.30 pm	Organizational Meeting
2.30 - 4.00 pm	WORKSHOPS a) Marxist Economics with an introductory paper by Mike Roth from Sydney Uni. b) Education c) Others
4.30 pm - 6.00 pm	Analysis of Fraser's Budget by Bruce McFarlane and Bob Catley.
6.00 pm	DINNER in Bistro

Tickets are available from:

Adelaide University	Peter Berry - Politics Department Prue Kerr - Economics Department.
Adelaide Institute of Technology	Pat Vort Ronald
Flinders University	Andy Mac - Students Office
Murray Park College	Alana Mellor