ANTI NUCLEAR 1982 A YEAR OF GLOOM OR GUTS.

PLUS WORKER HEALTH, ARID LANDS, THE FRANKLIN RIVER AND BARRIER REEF.
their discussion against the term 'conventional'.

For representatives of FOE groups from Perth, the University of Western Australia, South Australia, AUSTRALIA, Northern Yemkine Peninsula, Collingwood, University, Sydney, and Brisbane, and their President, the meeting was held at Kamp Kinya in the Daintree Ranges, near Melbourne, on 27th January.

Speakership held by a large audience with representatives from FOE groups, the meeting was attended by representatives from the Friends of the Earth Australia, January meeting. The meeting was open to the public and issues were discussed, including the need for rcognition of the existing ACTU Congress policy on nuclear weapons.

**LETTERS**

**SWEDISH CUISINE**

The Friends of the Earth membership form is available on our website. Please visit our website to access it.

**FOE GROUPS**

**NATIONAL MEETING**

Dear Friends of the Earth,

Please find enclosed your membership form.

**FRIENDS OF THE EARTH MEMBERSHIP FORM**

Dear Friends of the Earth,

Please find enclosed your membership form.

**FRIENDS OF THE EARTH MEMBERSHIP FORM**

Dear Friends of the Earth,

Please find enclosed your membership form.

**FRIENDS OF THE EARTH MEMBERSHIP FORM**

Dear Friends of the Earth,

Please find enclosed your membership form.

**FRIENDS OF THE EARTH MEMBERSHIP FORM**

Dear Friends of the Earth,

Please find enclosed your membership form.

**FRIENDS OF THE EARTH MEMBERSHIP FORM**

Dear Friends of the Earth,

Please find enclosed your membership form.

**FRIENDS OF THE EARTH MEMBERSHIP FORM**

Dear Friends of the Earth,

Please find enclosed your membership form.

**FRIENDS OF THE EARTH MEMBERSHIP FORM**

Dear Friends of the Earth,

Please find enclosed your membership form.

**FRIENDS OF THE EARTH MEMBERSHIP FORM**

Dear Friends of the Earth,

Please find enclosed your membership form.

**NATIONAL MEETING**

**LETTERS**

**SWEDISH CUISINE**

The Friends of the Earth membership form is available on our website. Please visit our website to access it.

**FOE GROUPS**

**NATIONAL MEETING**

Dear Friends of the Earth,

Please find enclosed your membership form.

**FRIENDS OF THE EARTH MEMBERSHIP FORM**

Dear Friends of the Earth,

Please find enclosed your membership form.

**FRIENDS OF THE EARTH MEMBERSHIP FORM**

Dear Friends of the Earth,

Please find enclosed your membership form.

**FRIENDS OF THE EARTH MEMBERSHIP FORM**

Dear Friends of the Earth,

Please find enclosed your membership form.

**FRIENDS OF THE EARTH MEMBERSHIP FORM**

Dear Friends of the Earth,

Please find enclosed your membership form.

**FRIENDS OF THE EARTH MEMBERSHIP FORM**

Dear Friends of the Earth,

Please find enclosed your membership form.

**FRIENDS OF THE EARTH MEMBERSHIP FORM**

Dear Friends of the Earth,

Please find enclosed your membership form.

**FRIENDS OF THE EARTH MEMBERSHIP FORM**

Dear Friends of the Earth,

Please find enclosed your membership form.

**FRIENDS OF THE EARTH MEMBERSHIP FORM**

Dear Friends of the Earth,

Please find enclosed your membership form.

**FRIENDS OF THE EARTH MEMBERSHIP FORM**

Dear Friends of the Earth,

Please find enclosed your membership form.

**FOE GROUPS**

**NATIONAL MEETING**

Dear Friends of the Earth,

Please find enclosed your membership form.

**FRIENDS OF THE EARTH MEMBERSHIP FORM**

Dear Friends of the Earth,

Please find enclosed your membership form.

**FRIENDS OF THE EARTH MEMBERSHIP FORM**

Dear Friends of the Earth,

Please find enclosed your membership form.

**FRIENDS OF THE EARTH MEMBERSHIP FORM**

Dear Friends of the Earth,

Please find enclosed your membership form.

**FRIENDS OF THE EARTH MEMBERSHIP FORM**

Dear Friends of the Earth,

Please find enclosed your membership form.

**FRIENDS OF THE EARTH MEMBERSHIP FORM**

Dear Friends of the Earth,

Please find enclosed your membership form.

**FRIENDS OF THE EARTH MEMBERSHIP FORM**

Dear Friends of the Earth,

Please find enclosed your membership form.

**FRIENDS OF THE EARTH MEMBERSHIP FORM**

Dear Friends of the Earth,

Please find enclosed your membership form.

**FRIENDS OF THE EARTH MEMBERSHIP FORM**

Dear Friends of the Earth,

Please find enclosed your membership form.

**FRIENDS OF THE EARTH MEMBERSHIP FORM**

Dear Friends of the Earth,

Please find enclosed your membership form.

**FRIENDS OF THE EARTH MEMBERSHIP FORM**

Dear Friends of the Earth,

Please find enclosed your membership form.

**FRIENDS OF THE EARTH MEMBERSHIP FORM**

Dear Friends of the Earth,

Please find enclosed your membership form.

**FRIENDS OF THE EARTH MEMBERSHIP FORM**

Dear Friends of the Earth,

Please find enclosed your membership form.

**FRIENDS OF THE EARTH MEMBERSHIP FORM**

Dear Friends of the Earth,

Please find enclosed your membership form.

**FRIENDS OF THE EARTH MEMBERSHIP FORM**

Dear Friends of the Earth,

Please find enclosed your membership form.

**FRIENDS OF THE EARTH MEMBERSHIP FORM**

Dear Friends of the Earth,

Please find enclosed your membership form.

**FRIENDS OF THE EARTH MEMBERSHIP FORM**

Dear Friends of the Earth,

Please find enclosed your membership form.

**FRIENDS OF THE EARTH MEMBERSHIP FORM**

Dear Friends of the Earth,

Please find enclosed your membership form.

**FRIENDS OF THE EARTH MEMBERSHIP FORM**

Dear Friends of the Earth,

Please find enclosed your membership form.

**FRIENDS OF THE EARTH MEMBERSHIP FORM**

Dear Friends of the Earth,

Please find enclosed your membership form.

**FOE GROUPS**

**NATIONAL MEETING**

Dear Friends of the Earth,

Please find enclosed your membership form.

**FRIENDS OF THE EARTH MEMBERSHIP FORM**

Dear Friends of the Earth,

Please find enclosed your membership form.

**FRIENDS OF THE EARTH MEMBERSHIP FORM**

Dear Friends of the Earth,

Please find enclosed your membership form.

**FRIENDS OF THE EARTH MEMBERSHIP FORM**

Dear Friends of the Earth,

Please find enclosed your membership form.

**FRIENDS OF THE EARTH MEMBERSHIP FORM**

Dear Friends of the Earth,

Please find enclosed your membership form.

**FRIENDS OF THE EARTH MEMBERSHIP FORM**

Dear Friends of the Earth,

Please find enclosed your membership form.

**FRIENDS OF THE EARTH MEMBERSHIP FORM**

Dear Friends of the Earth,

Please find enclosed your membership form.

**FRIENDS OF THE EARTH MEMBERSHIP FORM**

Dear Friends of the Earth,

Please find enclosed your membership form.

**FRIENDS OF THE EARTH MEMBERSHIP FORM**

Dear Friends of the Earth,

Please find enclosed your membership form.

**FRIENDS OF THE EARTH MEMBERSHIP FORM**

Dear Friends of the Earth,

Please find enclosed your membership form.

**FRIENDS OF THE EARTH MEMBERSHIP FORM**

Dear Friends of the Earth,

Please find enclosed your membership form.

**FRIENDS OF THE EARTH MEMBERSHIP FORM**

Dear Friends of the Earth,

Please find enclosed your membership form.

**FRIENDS OF THE EARTH MEMBERSHIP FORM**

Dear Friends of the Earth,

Please find enclosed your membership form.

**FRIENDS OF THE EARTH MEMBERSHIP FORM**

Dear Friends of the Earth,

Please find enclosed your membership form.

**FRIENDS OF THE EARTH MEMBERSHIP FORM**

Dear Friends of the Earth,

Please find enclosed your membership form.

**FRIENDS OF THE EARTH MEMBERSHIP FORM**

Dear Friends of the Earth,

Please find enclosed your membership form.

**FRIENDS OF THE EARTH MEMBERSHIP FORM**

Dear Friends of the Earth,

Please find enclosed your membership form.

**FRIENDS OF THE EARTH MEMBERSHIP FORM**

Dear Friends of the Earth,

Please find enclosed your membership form.

**FRIENDS OF THE EARTH MEMBERSHIP FORM**

Dear Friends of the Earth,

Please find enclosed your membership form.

**FRIENDS OF THE EARTH MEMBERSHIP FORM**

Dear Friends of the Earth,

Please find enclosed your membership form.

**FRIENDS OF THE EARTH MEMBERSHIP FORM**

Dear Friends of the Earth,
**EARTH NEWS**

**Honeymoon occupation**

Workers at the Elliot Lake mine in Ontario, Canada have won their battle to operate their own health and safety unit. This is the first time anywhere in the world that uranium mining will be 'inspected' by its workforce and primary systems. Inspectors appointed by the United Steelworkers of America will be able to enter any workplace, measure radiation and close any area they think unsafe.

The biggest operation at Elliot Lake, Canada's largest uranium producer, is owned by Rio Algom, a Rio Tinto Zinc subsidiary. In 1976, the United Steelworkers obtained company records which proved that Rio Algom was deliberately under-reporting radiation hazards in virtually every part of the mines and mills under their control.

**A world first**

**A WISE plea**

The World Information Service on Energy Australia, along with seven other WISE offices overseas, is seeking to link with WISE offices overseas. Assistance in establishing and maintaining this vital link is needed. Your help may be crucial.

The Australian WISE relay network is funded by the Australian Commonwealth and is designed to increase the understanding of nuclear power. The WISE Relay Network is a free service to provide information on nuclear issues.

**Self Sufficiency Supplies**

- Household electric supply from solar and wind with batteries, inverters, 12 Volt lights, electric fences etc
- Hot water systems from solar and wood
- House heating systems from solar and wood, including hot water radiators
- Solar pool heating systems and pool covers
- Large range of wood-fired cooking stoves, heating stoves and fire places
- Hydraulic rams wind pumps and electric pumps for household water supply
- Diesel, Earth block presses and edible moulds
- Composting toilets
- Organic gardening supplies and natural pest controls
- Push mowers, battery mowers, compost tumblers
- Flour and grain mills (hand operated or electric) plus hand operated mixers and juicers
- Preserving outfits, bread tins, baby food grinders
- Huge range of books on self sufficiency and natural living

**Self Sufficiency Supplies**

- Mail order book catalogue available for $5 (or 244 stamps)

**Above**: The bore at Honeymoon.
**Below right**: Sign warning of strudlers near the Honeymoon pilot processing plant.

**Join the protest to stop the Honeymoon uranium mine**

Keep uranium in the ground.

MAY 14, 15, 16

See story page 5

@ADELAIDE
EARTH NEWS

Sterilization abuse

There is mounting evidence that the United States government's use of methods of forced sterilization to control the "unwanted" or "unnecessary" presence of its native population.

According to Leo Bregman, United Native American President, the government's Indian Health Service has been performing involuntary sterilization in increasing numbers over the last few years. In 1975, 25,000 Native American women were sterilized in the United States. The evidence is that often a person is forced to undergo sterilization operation (its effects and irreversibility) was not given to many and the patient's consent not obtained. Many women were sterilized during the course of other operations or even during their own births, while others were convinced that sterilization problems could only be solved by being sterilized.

The inquiry also said that many Native American women who committed suicide immediately realized the permanence of the sterilization operation and were later examined to see if they finally understood the consequences.

Leo Bregman believes that the campaign is one of genocide and estimates that as many as 1 million children have been sterilized. He sees it as nothing short of a racial genocide scheme to get the Native American lands, and one of four.

Source: Seattle Times, December 1975

FOE International

The 10th annual Friends of the Earth International meeting, held in Washington, D.C., in October 1981, was the largest to date. The FOE network was and is thought to have some 1,000 local groups. This would be the largest FOE network meeting for several years.

There had been discussion at the meeting of the Chinese, the United Nations, and other organizations to create an international environmental organization. The meeting was attended by representatives from over 30 countries, including those from Brazil, France, Japan, Canada, and the Soviet Union.

New contacts

A new edition of the Activist Contacts list is to be included in the next edition of Chain Reaction. We invite activists working on environment, energy, and food issues to help our organization to provide with their names, addresses, and telephone numbers for the directory. Please make it a brief guide to groups we will use. It will be a valuable resource for people who are interested in organizing around a specific issue.

Blacks college sabotaged

Late in January 1982 a night fire gutted part of the new black college in El Dorado, Arkansas. The college is the result of 15 years' effort to build an independent black community college in the United States.

At the meeting the idea was that the college might be saved by making a brief appeal to the local community. The meeting was attended by representatives from over 30 countries, including those from Brazil, France, Japan, Canada, and the Soviet Union.

At the meeting, Valdes News and Lorna Salaman, FOE USA.

People power in Japan

Malaysia New South Wales, and California.

At the meeting, Valdes News and Lorna Salaman, FOE USA.

Puerto Rico, FOE International.

Antarctica convention

In May 1982, the Antarctic Treaty nations will meet in 1982. This will be the first formal meeting of the Antarctic Treaty nations and will precede the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Conference, which is due to open in late 1982.

Women's forum

A forum for black, immigrant, and third world women will be held at Newtown Town Hall, Sydney on 27 to 28 June. The forum will focus on major themes of the meeting, including the oppression of black, immigrant, and third world women, and the struggles of those who organized the meeting.

Further action by IAF has already taken place on the drug problem. The IAF was established in 1981 as a group of environmentalists to educate the public about the dangers of drug use.

Lomotil

International consumer groups recently won an important victory over pharmaceutical companies that continue to market dangerous drugs.

At the meeting, the idea was that the college might be saved by making a brief appeal to the local community. The meeting was attended by representatives from over 30 countries, including those from Brazil, France, Japan, Canada, and the Soviet Union.

At the meeting, Valdes News and Lorna Salaman, FOE USA.

Women's forum

A forum for black, immigrant, and third world women will be held at Newtown Town Hall, Sydney on 27 to 28 June. The forum will focus on major themes of the meeting, including the oppression of black, immigrant, and third world women, and the struggles of those who organized the meeting.

Further action by IAF has already taken place on the drug problem. The IAF was established in 1981 as a group of environmentalists to educate the public about the dangers of drug use.

Lomotil

International consumer groups recently won an important victory over pharmaceutical companies that continue to market dangerous drugs.

At the meeting, the idea was that the college might be saved by making a brief appeal to the local community. The meeting was attended by representatives from over 30 countries, including those from Brazil, France, Japan, Canada, and the Soviet Union.

At the meeting, Valdes News and Lorna Salaman, FOE USA.

Women's forum

A forum for black, immigrant, and third world women will be held at Newtown Town Hall, Sydney on 27 to 28 June. The forum will focus on major themes of the meeting, including the oppression of black, immigrant, and third world women, and the struggles of those who organized the meeting.

Further action by IAF has already taken place on the drug problem. The IAF was established in 1981 as a group of environmentalists to educate the public about the dangers of drug use.

Lomotil

International consumer groups recently won an important victory over pharmaceutical companies that continue to market dangerous drugs.

At the meeting, the idea was that the college might be saved by making a brief appeal to the local community. The meeting was attended by representatives from over 30 countries, including those from Brazil, France, Japan, Canada, and the Soviet Union.

At the meeting, Valdes News and Lorna Salaman, FOE USA.

Women's forum

A forum for black, immigrant, and third world women will be held at Newtown Town Hall, Sydney on 27 to 28 June. The forum will focus on major themes of the meeting, including the oppression of black, immigrant, and third world women, and the struggles of those who organized the meeting.

Further action by IAF has already taken place on the drug problem. The IAF was established in 1981 as a group of environmentalists to educate the public about the dangers of drug use.

Lomotil

International consumer groups recently won an important victory over pharmaceutical companies that continue to market dangerous drugs.

At the meeting, the idea was that the college might be saved by making a brief appeal to the local community. The meeting was attended by representatives from over 30 countries, including those from Brazil, France, Japan, Canada, and the Soviet Union.

At the meeting, Valdes News and Lorna Salaman, FOE USA.

Women's forum

A forum for black, immigrant, and third world women will be held at Newtown Town Hall, Sydney on 27 to 28 June. The forum will focus on major themes of the meeting, including the oppression of black, immigrant, and third world women, and the struggles of those who organized the meeting.

Further action by IAF has already taken place on the drug problem. The IAF was established in 1981 as a group of environmentalists to educate the public about the dangers of drug use.

Lomotil

International consumer groups recently won an important victory over pharmaceutical companies that continue to market dangerous drugs.

At the meeting, the idea was that the college might be saved by making a brief appeal to the local community. The meeting was attended by representatives from over 30 countries, including those from Brazil, France, Japan, Canada, and the Soviet Union.

At the meeting, Valdes News and Lorna Salaman, FOE USA.

Women's forum

A forum for black, immigrant, and third world women will be held at Newtown Town Hall, Sydney on 27 to 28 June. The forum will focus on major themes of the meeting, including the oppression of black, immigrant, and third world women, and the struggles of those who organized the meeting.

Further action by IAF has already taken place on the drug problem. The IAF was established in 1981 as a group of environmentalists to educate the public about the dangers of drug use.
Censor & cutting

The South Australian Minister for Education, Don Rushton, has threatened to withdraw the department's funding to the Women's Studies Resource Centre in Adelaide. It is one of a growing number of universities and colleges that have either reduced or eliminated funding for women's studies in Australia. The centre specializes in research and educational materials for women's studies.

The Minister made his decision after a government committee recommended that the centre's funding be cut. The committee found that the centre's activities were not in line with the government's funding criteria, which include a requirement for the centre to focus on research and educational materials that are relevant to the needs of Australian women.

The centre's director, Dr. Jennifer Adams, said that the decision was a setback for women's studies in Australia. She said that the centre had been an important resource for women, and that its closure would leave a gap in the support available to women in the community.

FOE & Chain Reaction

The Friends of the Earth Australia (FOE) have announced plans to produce a new magazine called Chain Reaction. The magazine will focus on environmental issues and will be published on a bi-monthly basis.

The FOE is a national environmental organization that campaigns for a more sustainable future. The new magazine will provide a platform for the FOE to share its research and advocacy on important environmental issues.

The first issue of Chain Reaction is scheduled for publication in May 2013. It will be available for free download from the FOE website.

Copy & cutting

Some Chain Reaction readers recently asked us where to get our stories from and how we prepare them to appear in the magazine.

Some copy comes unsolicited from writers, but most is requested by the magazine. We like to give our writers a firm deadline, such as a length of the story, and sometimes even a specific topic they have to write about. A small amount of copy, such as this page, is prepared by members of the Australian Centre for Environment and Social Justice (ACESJ).

Copy, much uncollected or not, is not a priority. The process that goes on is Friends of the Earth and other environmental organizations, researchers, journalists, and others. Our stories need to be tightly written, yet interesting and not too long. To maintain our credibility as a news agency, we make sure that our stories are accurate. We sometimes receive extra funds to include supplements on specific topics, and we always make sure to follow the guidelines provided by those organizations.

Editing is perhaps the most time consuming and potentially controversial process in the magazine's production. We are sometimes handed the responsibility of the inaccuracies we uncover, but while some writers don't like being asked for their inaccuracies, others do. Everyone is normally happy if we correct mistakes.

We have stepped up as well and have had the pleasure of several informal discussions with the FOE. We have found that the information provided in Chain Reaction is the most accurate and up-to-date information available to us.

The first issue of Chain Reaction is scheduled for publication in May 2013. It will be available for free download from the FOE website.
National decision

by Frank Muller

TASMANIA

Antinuclear

By Frank Muller

Politics has gone bikerick in Tasmania over the South West wilderness. The state referendum recorded a 45% informal vote and now Labor appears on the verge of losing its almost non-stop 40-year control of the Tasmanian parliament at an early election. Chris Harris reports on why the issue has now moved to mainland Australia.

By any measure, the Tasmanian dam referendum on 12 December must rank as one of the greatest success stories in Australia’s environmental history. At the referendum in September 1982 Premiere Lowe received an ultimatum from the union-dominated party machine to drop the No Dam option from the referendum (after polls indicated that it would win) a majority. Tasmanian unions are not as progressive as their mainland counterparts. The 33% of voters who wrote ‘No Dam’ across their ballot papers had not only overcome psychological barriers to voting informally. Before the police government ministers warned that the (informal) No Dam’ vote would not be counted. Premier Harry Holgate announced that a dam would be built in the South West regardless of the poll result. The Chamber of Industry (representing the thirteen large power consuming industries) waged a $600,000 plus saturation advertising campaign.

THE RESULTS OF OUR BALLOT PAPER WASHED THE 50% FACING THE VOTER IN EACH

Despite these obstacles, one in every three voters defied the No Dam option on the ballot paper, recording an informal vote. Of eligible voters 3% chose to stay away from the polling booth, twice as many as usual, according to the Tasmanian Institute. Despite its falsehood and undemocratic nature, the referendum did one positive thing. It eliminated the compulsory standard balloting system.

Holgate said an economic study would be done on the scheme and that the scheme would go ahead whatever the study’s results. Work was now coming to a halt, with next summer, and only then if the federal government provides the funds. It will take over a decade to build the scheme.

There are several reasons why the South West issue will be resolved beyond Tasmania:

- The government cannot build the $1000 million plus scheme without co-operation from the federal government to supply loan funds. Malcolm Fraser cannot afford to supply loan funds to destroy an area which he has only recently recommended to the United Nations for World Heritage listing. He is unlikely to embark on a $2.5 billion dam project believing it to be a clumsy political decision and a not-cost-effective attempt.

Rock Island Bend, Franklin River

The Enormity of Today’s Nuclear Issues Can Raise a Sense of Gloom. Chain Reaction’s Writers Take a Critical Look at Where We Now Stand and at What, With Guts, Can Be Done by the Community.

Frank Muller has been active in the uranium struggle since the early 1970s when he helped found Friends of the Earth. It was noted in Canberra. He is a research officer for Tenure MIP.

Chain Reaction 11
Australia’s economy and environment would become inextricably linked to nuclear power and nuclear weapons proliferation of others. We would lose our nuclear power station.

The uranium issue does not end, nor should it, when the opening of two mines, too much it at stake. The anti-nuclear movement has been an effective and serious public issue gain wide public support and has proven to be a significant factor hindering nuclear power policy. The industry cannot continue to

We can expect more and more to be told that the uranium industry is a factor of life that Ranger and Jabiluka are here to stay and that further development is inevitable. Congress, some believe, market demand will ensure that we accept it just because it’s a reality.

The Ranger Uranium Environmental Inquiry Report recommended that a decision to mine and sell uranium should not be made unless the government can show that there are no local environmental problems. That is why the Prime Minister has stated in Parliament that the government has this power. There must be no decision to be made before the decision.

Despite what the media says, the ACTU has not changed its principal policy of opposition to uranium mining. What is decisive is that some union leaders are trying to manipulate the process of a political withdrawal from a public issue. It would be a serious mistake if the ACTU only played the hands of such people to unilaterally decide an issue of national importance.

The anti-nuclear movement has become so widespread that it would cost the mining companies, with 500 jobs on the line at Northern Territory levels, to be a fable. But there is no more mining and the government and industrialists have the last word in the public interest.

However, there has been some misunderstanding of the movement’s impact on unionism. The movement has brought about a significant shift in the climate of public opinion. The union movement does not have the power to bring the uranium industry to a permanent halt. Fewer fines are not only an incomplete and a relatively easy task. The impact of the movement has been significant and long-lasting. The ACTU Executive has decided to withdraw from the CARU Executive during December. The financial and political costs of continuing the movement are too high and the anti-nuclear movement should therefore be ended.
where State governments and mining companies will be pushing for an early start to production. In South Australia, a bill allowing uranium mining at Roxby Downs will be put before Parliament, where it can be blocked by the ALP and the Liberal Party. The Upper House, Farmers and Liberal Union, with the assistance of the Northern Territory government, will be pressing for Aboriginal agreement to mining at Jukurrpa and Wongakarta. The Uranium Enrichment Group of Australian Workers (Western Mining, AHWU, ALU, Pilkington) is proceeding with a feasibility study on uranium enrichment in Australia, which needs new legislation to guarantee the secrecy of technical information supplied by foreign governments. The legislation is likely to be introduced by the Federal government in the next few months.

The lack of Labor's uranium policy is important to control any expansion of non-Labor government to the mining of Australia's uranium. Labor government will clearly have the power to do what it wants about the strength of the corporate forces which would expand this policy. The policy can be maintained and then implemented by Labor government after 1983 with the strong, active, and supportive powers of a broad movement of community support. The link of the anti-nuclear movement to keep the uranium issue alive will continue to debate the merits of the flow of uranium. The movement has many problems associated with the industry and the nuclear program, according to the report of the Nuclear Enrichment Group. The movement also has to work together with the Lay community, the environment, and the Australian people to understand the fate of the industry and the uranium industry.

The Nuclear Enrichment Group's report, on which this analysis is based, is available from the Postal Service in the nuclear crisis zone. The report is also available in the form of a petition. The Nuclear Enrichment Group is composed of the following organizations: The Australian Workers Union, the Australian Council of Trade Unions, the Australian Council of Trade Unions, the Australian Council of Trade Unions, the Australian Council of Trade Unions, the Australian Council of Trade Unions, and the Australian Council of Trade Unions.

The Nuclear Enrichment Group is committed to the prevention of nuclear weapons and the promotion of a nuclear-free world. The Nuclear Enrichment Group is dedicated to the prevention of nuclear weapons and the promotion of a nuclear-free world. The Nuclear Enrichment Group's report, on which this analysis is based, is available from the Postal Service in the nuclear crisis zone. The report is also available in the form of a petition. The Nuclear Enrichment Group is composed of the following organizations: The Australian Workers Union, the Australian Council of Trade Unions, the Australian Council of Trade Unions, the Australian Council of Trade Unions, the Australian Council of Trade Unions, the Australian Council of Trade Unions, and the Australian Council of Trade Unions.

The Nuclear Enrichment Group's report, on which this analysis is based, is available from the Postal Service in the nuclear crisis zone. The report is also available in the form of a petition. The Nuclear Enrichment Group is composed of the following organizations: The Australian Workers Union, the Australian Council of Trade Unions, the Australian Council of Trade Unions, the Australian Council of Trade Unions, the Australian Council of Trade Unions, the Australian Council of Trade Unions, and the Australian Council of Trade Unions.

The Nuclear Enrichment Group's report, on which this analysis is based, is available from the Postal Service in the nuclear crisis zone. The report is also available in the form of a petition. The Nuclear Enrichment Group is composed of the following organizations: The Australian Workers Union, the Australian Council of Trade Unions, the Australian Council of Trade Unions, the Australian Council of Trade Unions, the Australian Council of Trade Unions, the Australian Council of Trade Unions, and the Australian Council of Trade Unions.

The Nuclear Enrichment Group's report, on which this analysis is based, is available from the Postal Service in the nuclear crisis zone. The report is also available in the form of a petition. The Nuclear Enrichment Group is composed of the following organizations: The Australian Workers Union, the Australian Council of Trade Unions, the Australian Council of Trade Unions, the Australian Council of Trade Unions, the Australian Council of Trade Unions, the Australian Council of Trade Unions, and the Australian Council of Trade Unions.

The Nuclear Enrichment Group's report, on which this analysis is based, is available from the Postal Service in the nuclear crisis zone. The report is also available in the form of a petition. The Nuclear Enrichment Group is composed of the following organizations: The Australian Workers Union, the Australian Council of Trade Unions, the Australian Council of Trade Unions, the Australian Council of Trade Unions, the Australian Council of Trade Unions, the Australian Council of Trade Unions, and the Australian Council of Trade Unions.
WAR & PEACE

By Phil O'Hara & Judy McDougall

The Peace Squadron, a 16 m two-masted steel ketch left Sydney on 28 December 1982 with a crew of twelve people on a journey across the Pacific Ocean to the USA in an attempt to show opposition to the launching of the USA's latest, most advanced and potentially dangerous Trident submarine.

Bill and Jane Faint and their four children, along with a rotation of two members and a trim crew are representing Australia and the Pacific Islands in a large international peace protest. Although the ketch will spend around the Trident base in Seattle and New Zealand.

The Peace Squadron's mission is to bring the awareness of Australian people about the nuclear-armed Submarine System, express solidarity with peace movements in the Pacific and support the United Nations Special Session on Disarmament held in New York in mid-1982. Associated with this is the desire to promote demilitarization in Australia over foreign military bases and to support the Trident Submarine System to proceed towards a nuclear-free zone in the Pacific.

Planning for other actions is also being planned in the USA, Australia and New Zealand. The Peace Squadron will be held on August 12th 1982 near Banger, on the west coast of Australia. Small wooden boats are being assembled to block the Trident at the Banger Naval Base,ลอย the Trident at the Naval Base and leading to Banger is being established at the Banger Nanal Base. Demonstrations are also planned along the USA's west coast. Small wooden boats with motor parts from the Hercules Bonger. The success of these actions depends upon your support. The Peace Squadron invites you to contact them if you are interested in these activities which need to reach more people.

Phil O'Hara works for the Peace Squadron's Peaceaction Collective in Sydney. Judy McDougall works with Chain Reaction in Melbourne.

June/July 1983

The campaign has been supported by the Australian Council of Churches, the Australian Council of Churches, the United Nations Association of Australia (NSW) Disarmament Committee, the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, the Australian Peace Movement Association, the International Peace Research Association, the United Nations Association of Australia and the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom.
**TRIDENT**

The United States of America - North Atlantic Treaty Organisation nuclear Trident program is the most important and powerful military system in the world. It is the world's most powerful nuclear weapon system, and it is the world's most powerful nuclear weapon system.

Through Trident's precision accuracy, the submarines are able to sneak close enough to destroy Soviet nuclear submarines. The program also features a large payload of weapons, including nuclear warheads.

The submarines are able to sneak close enough to destroy Soviet nuclear submarines. The program also features a large payload of weapons, including nuclear warheads.

**REAGAN'S FIRST STRIKE**

By Andrew Hergington

As world tensions increase environmentalists in the United States of America and Australia have continued to call for a change in the nuclear disarmament policy of the United States of America. On one side of the argument, they argue that the new Trident nuclear submarine is a threat to global stability. On the other side, they argue that the United States of America must continue to develop and deploy nuclear submarines in order to maintain its nuclear deterrent.

The debate is raging on, with both sides presenting strong arguments. Environmentalists argue that the deployment of nuclear submarines is a clear violation of international law and that it is a threat to global stability. They argue that the United States of America must cease its development and deployment of nuclear submarines and that it must instead work towards a world without nuclear weapons.

On the other side, proponents of nuclear submarines argue that they are necessary for maintaining the United States of America's nuclear deterrence. They argue that without nuclear submarines, the United States of America would be at the mercy of other nations and that it would be unable to protect itself.

The United States of America has spent billions of dollars on its nuclear submarine program, and it has deployed a number of nuclear submarines around the world. The program is widely seen as a key component of the United States of America's nuclear deterrence strategy.
By Lin Pugh

Activities in Europe and the USA toward the end of 1981 focused on the anti-nuclear weapons movement, which had attracted millions of people. Peace was demanded in a variety of ways, from youth groups in many countries, to conferences such as the International Action Day for Nuclear Disarmament, the action and arrests of women at the Pyramids in Washington DC, and the telephone campaign to the organizers of these events to both the Warrington Walk and to the ACTU executive asking that the union ban against women remain in Australia.

In this context, the Black Hills of South Dakota are the location of the Pine Ridge Reservation, where a large Native American population lives. The Black Hills have been the site of numerous conflicts between the U.S. government and the Native American tribes, with the most recent being the Sioux resistance against the federal government's attempt to build a nuclear waste dump there. This has led to a long and ongoing struggle for sovereignty and self-determination.

By September, the group occupying the mountain had grown. Coven Carver was full at goodwill, and they joined the second of the three camps. The Camp was set up in a hilly area and was surrounded by trees. The residents of the camp were mainly Native Americans, who had been displaced from their homes by the government's nuclear waste project. They had been fighting against the project for years, and their determination was evident in their choice of location.

In a letter dated 22 December 1981, the camp was described as a place of peace and cooperation. The residents were working together to build a society based on respect for the land and the environment. They were also fighting against the nuclear waste project, which they believed was a threat to their health and the health of future generations.

The environmental movement has been a key player in this struggle, advocating for the protection of the land and the water. They have also played a role in raising awareness of the effects of nuclear waste on the environment and human health.

The environment movement is now a major area of political activity, and the campaigns have had a significant impact on the lives of people in their local communities. The environmental movement has also had an impact on wider society, with many local groups joining in support.
By Deborah Valance

Four years ago, in 1978, the cleaner at a factory making car batteries in Melbourne, was sacked because the management said she had been off work too frequently over the previous five years. It was believed that the environment of the factory was responsible for her illness. She suffered from continual gastric pain, partial paralysis of the waist muscles, anaemia and eventually permanent brain damage. She was too susceptible to lead poisoning to be declared healthy. She was injected and ingested lead dust while sweeping up the factory floors in the bottom of the factory every day. Nobody bothered to supply her with a vacuum cleaner, even though this would have largely eliminated the problem. The factory management, its local doctor, and the state government Health Department were all aware of the cause of her chronic lead poisoning, but nothing was done.

Meanwhile, in another part of the factory, a new machine was being installed at a cost of $100,000. It produced lead fumes for use in the battery electrode machine. The machine was installed after pressure from the environmental lobby, the Factory Environment Protection Authority, who were concerned about the lead pollution outside the factory from this aspect of the production process.

This story, although four years old, illustrates some of the successes and failures of the environmental movement. It is a case which is still very much applicable today. While substantial improvements in the factory have been made, in general environmental health and safety have not been given due consideration in industry, and workers are an area for concern.

Workers’ health enters a very wide field of concern. It is much more than the effect of chemical pollutants in the air we breathe. There is a wider range of social, physical, chemical and structural factors which must be taken into account in determining the nature of work in factories and workplaces. The cause of worker ill health may be as ill defined as the stress arising from having alienating jobs where workers have no control over their work lives to alleviate resulting from the specific hazard of noisy machinery.

CHIMICALS

The most infamous chemical hazard in industry is asbestos dust, which has been used in many forms or another in almost every industry in Australia. Asbestos causes lung cancer, cancer of the lung lining and chronic lung disease. There have been no comprehensive studies of the ill effects caused by asbestos in Australia, but epidemiological studies overseas suggest that as many as 10-20,000 Australian workers have died, or will die, because of past exposure to asbestos.

Of the information available about the dangers of chemicals in use in Australian industry, although it is a relatively small percentage of the total exposure of workers (only 700 chemicals are manufactured here), it is quite substantial. A few of these chemicals, such as lead, have had a succesful outcome due to a realisation of the risks and efforts made to control the situation. For example, workers are now provided with a means of avoiding lead poisoning, but these precautions are not always followed. It is the cost of lead poisoning that forces workers to action. Asbestos, however, has not been adequately managed for their effect on health and workers use it in their work lives without being made aware of the dangers. The asbestos industry, in particular, has its own way of doing things, and it is the workers who suffer for it.

In 1980 3.3 million working days and $152 million wages were lost due to industrial action. In the same year 5 million working days and $230 million wages were lost due to industrial accidents.
ANTARCTICA
An Antarctic and Southern Ocean Coalition are launching a petition building drive as a prelude to the next International Conference on the Law of the Sea.

ACTIVIST CONTACTS 1982-83
Chain Reaction's second directory of activist organisations in Australia. Free in our next edition.

NUCLEAR WAR
How close is it? What will it involve?
The resources boom and unemployment.
The effects that the resources boom has had on unemployment in Wollongong.
Arid Australia

By Ann Evers

The arid lands have begun to creep into the Australian consciousness. They bring to mind scenes of kangaroo daughter, Aboriginal land rights, uranium and other mineral exploitation, Jack Ashley, and now, more recently, Mad Max. It seems that stark beautiful scenery is only a 10 minutes drive from Broken Hill.

Australia is 70% and of course but to date conservationists have paid little attention to this area. The Barrier Environmental Group of Broken Hill have been actively concerned with the problem of arid lands. After arranging a forum of graziers, scientists, government representatives and conservationists on land use in the arid lands in 1983, the group are delighted at the news that the ACTF plans to hold a major conference on arid lands in Broken Hill in May 1982. The group are particularly pleased that the conference is being held in the heart of Australia's arid lands as this will enable them to point out first hand not only the problems of the arid lands but also the many beneficial aspects of this country. To my eyes the rocky hills of the Barrier Ranges with their gnarled and twisted Mulga trees, their hidden and sometimes fluted wildflowers are as fascinating as any rainforest.

The arid lands are defined by Granti (see reference) as those areas in which rainfall effectiveness precludes cropping or pasture improvement manipulations. They cover a vast area (see map). Consequently, problems vary depending on soil type, vegetation type and on state government management and land tenure policies. I mention a few issues here which concern us in western NSW.

It is generally accepted that with the arrival last century of white people accompanied by their pastoral animals and feral followers— in particular rabbits, goats, pigs and cats— widespread changes took place in the arid lands. The new land users, in their ignorance, overgrazed, which led to erosion and the diminution of many plant species. The ecology proportions of...
ferrals. Animals such as the rabbit exacerbated these problems. The new animals also preyed on the native wildlife and competed for food so that, while the larger animals such as the kangaroo increased in numbers dramatically due to increased watering holes and control of the dingoes, many smaller species decreased in numbers or disappeared completely.

In the last 40 years this deteriorating state of the arid lands has been improved with the introduction of maximum and improved land management practices which, in western NSW, are controlled mainly by the Western Lands Commission and the Department of Agriculture. In the east, the Australian Rangelands Society, with which many of the graziers in this area are actively involved, enable graziers to benefit from research carried out by CSIRO universities and the National Parks and Wildlife Service. The areas covered and monitored by government bodies are vast, and all too often government funds for the arid lands (out of sight out of mind) are meagre. For example, the Soil Conservation Service based in Broken Hill has two conservationists and an assistant to cover approximately 165 million hectares.

AUSTRALIAN ARID LAND

Government bodies controlling land use in the arid lands focus most of their attention on conserving vegetation and soils for the benefit of the pastoral industry. As a result, this does not always include the larger species of trees. Several species, for example Grevillea striata (beetwood), Callitris collinsiana (cypress pine), and Eucalyptus dehneana (yellow stringybark) have greatly decreased in numbers in certain areas of the desert. In the last few years the practice of intermittent cropping has begun to expand in certain areas, for example around Wentworth and Bourke. Clearing of the native vegetation is controlled in NSW by the Western Lands Commission which requires a certain number of trees to be retained. However, scattered trees isolated in the middle of ploughed fields have little chance of regeneration. The effort of clearing this marginal land requires serious investigation. Attempts to replanting marginal land have proved unsuccessful in the past.

There are two large national parks in the West Darling region. At the forum held in 1980 it was proposed that a third park be established to cover land types not included in the existing parks. Mining interests are a major stumbling block to declaring national parks in the West Darling.

Kangaroo hunting has been a controversial issue concerning the arid lands in recent years. The National Parks and Wildlife Service controls the number of kangaroos shot. The Barrier Environment Group believes that this control is inadequate in the West Darling at present. As mentioned previously, the kangaroo population has increased dramatically in this region since the advent of white people.

The Aboriginal land rights movement is just beginning to make its voice heard in the West Darling. It is high time that this happens. The situation in Wilcannia, which has the highest concentration of Aboriginals living in this area, has reached explosion point.

An expert on the African and land ownership in the United Nations recently visited Broken Hill and met members of the Barrier Environment Group. He expressed amazement at the lack of progress and experimentation made in the use of Australia's arid lands. Considering Australia is the driest continent in the world and has the resources for such development, the development of arid land forestry, alternative energy sources and water conservation measures is dismal and nonexistent. On the other hand, development of such projects as control of groundwater, increased irrigation in already alluvial lands, and cropping in marginal lands have gone ahead without adequate research into their long-term consequences.

It is to be hoped that as many conservationists as possible will attend the conference on arid lands in Australia. The conference will attempt to cover young seedlings struggle to survive the drought of the past, rabbits and stock. The demise of the rabbit is a serious threat facing much of rural Australia. One has only to drive along the flimsy highway where the smoke has become one of fence paddocks scattered with old goons. The young trees exist only on the road verges. In the last few years the...
Chain Reaction
Reports the real world

Our stocklist is your checklist

At Inner City Cycles you will find a wide range of equipment for bicycle touring and lightweight camping. In fact, just about everything you need to ensure that your touring is an enjoyable experience.

Here is a small sample of some of the things to be found in our two shops in Glebe: Tents, Sleeping Bags, Sleeping mats, Lightweight stoves, Fuel and Cook gear, Camping accessories, Pannier bags, Handle bar bags, Small back packs, Stuff sacks, Baskets, Cycle Shoes, Woolen riding clothes, Pana caps and parkes, Tools (full range), Safety helmets, Spare bicycle parts and accessories. Our own range of Cycle Tour custom-built touring bicycles.

What is a superstar?

The star.

What is a political issue?
The food you eat.

What happens every single day of the year?
Another reenactment of a past or unworld.

Who cannot own their own land?
The Aboriginal people of Australia.

What weighs 2 tonnes and falls daily from the sky?

POLITICS

Reef barriers

By Eddie Hegarty

In early November 1981, newspaper editorials throughout Australia called on the Fraser government to proceed with the declaration of the Cairns section of the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park. With opposition to this declaration from the Queensland government, a compromise plan, in which the western boundary came to the low water mark and the reefs was 5 nautical miles, was put to Queensland Premier, Industries Minister, Mike Ahern. Ahern was Queensland's senior minister on the commonwealth and Queensland government ministerial council overseeing the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority. He apparently indicated that the proposal was acceptable to the Queensland cabinet, but when Mr. Bjelke-Petersen met with the Prime Minister on 12 November, the Premier refused to accept the compromise. Mr. Fraser was not pleased. The Queensland Premier was visibly stunned at his press conference after the meeting, when he was told that Mr. Fraser and National Country Party leader Doug Anthony had just announced that the commonwealth government would unilaterally declare the Cairns section (under the compromise agreement).

In order to understand recent developments in an issue so long-running and complex, the Barrier Reef has been, it is necessary to review some of the highlights of the past 18 months. For a detailed history of the Great Barrier Reef campaign up to June 1980 see Chain Reaction Number 22.

At the opening of the World Wilderness Congress in Cairns June 1980 Mr. Bjelke-Petersen announced plans to put the Reef on the World Heritage Register. By September 1980, the delay in declaring the Cairns section was becoming politically embarrassing. However discussions between the federal and Queensland governments were delayed further as the Queensland government did not want to be seen to be opposing the Park until after the state election. Once this issue was out of the way, the Queensland Premier got busy.

EDDIE HEGARTY has been the Director of the Australian National Nature Society since 1976. Prior to that he was a Marine Researcher working on the Great Barrier Reef at Queensland University.

NEW free kit from the Australian Conservation Foundation.

4728 Geelong Road, Hawthorn, Vic 3122

As there was very little real opposition to establishing a Marine Park over the Reef, it must have been clear to Mr. Bjelke-Petersen and his IPP people that they would have to generate it themselves. The threat of the Premier's statements about the Reef during 1981 was that the Marine Park might close down the coastal sugar industry, ports and shipping, the tourist industry and professional fisheries, and close off the whole Reef region to all but com-
When the chips are down

The new technology, Small, flexible, cheap and reliable miniature electrical circuits, Silicon chips, Microprocessors, Visual Display Units. Linked up to end drowsy and tedious jobs in telecommunication, banking, commerce, retailing and publishing. Linked up to make possible a new world of freedom and leisure.

That's the story we normally hear.

Lorraine Jones worked in a Visual Display Unit Area for the State Transport Study Group of the New South Wales State Public Service for four months in late 1981. She gives us her story.

8 July Oversted was not specified in the advertising but was made compulsory once we were employed. Those of us under 21 would be paid less than women, and less than men as Coders but had to do the extra work of women without the same rate.

27 July Another woman and I had done research on new technology. We could do the job better and cheaper. There were about 20 operators in one room. The fluorescent lighting ran directly overhead causing extreme glare on the screens. There were large windows and one machine, including mine, the reflection from the traffic on the road below was intense. I wore sunglasses for three weeks.

We had no lunch room facilities. Morning and afternoon teas were monitored at exactly 10 minutes by the supervisor. We were totally fed up with our breaks in inadequate space we occupied another larger room. There was one female and one male supervisor, the women workers were constantly harassed by the male superior. He would make sexual remarks, stand behind us while we worked and at one stage would stand outside the toilet and time how long we were there.

We didn't just have supervisors to control us. The computer RAM was monitored by someone who monitored our work. We had to sign on each morning and sign out at each break. As a group of workers we were treated as if we were like machines.

28 August At 3:45pm I was called into the office when someone was supposed to support me. The Assistant Director informed me a new group of supervisors told me we didn't pick up (or settle down) within the time allowed and our work performance was unsatisfactory. I was told that we should all be for the workers and not for the bosses (how true), unfortunately my work performance was a very low others and my rate was much higher. No proof of our presentations was provided. The following day after discussing what had happened with the other workers, we went to the union.

26 August A union official came to the workers and gave an inspection of the workplace. It was later found that the worst VDU area they had seen.
27 August After one month's employment we pushed for eye tests and 15 of our workers were given time off to go to the eye hospital. We also planned to have some boldfaced conditions for our work. We had badly designed, old clamps to sit at seven or more hours a day. There was extremely high absenteeism. 2 September Management called me in again. Another woman came in, I had a copy of Discharge Procedures which stated that I couldn't have a person of my choice in such an interview. Management denied that it was a disciplinary interview. Essentially they agreed to have my union official there. The meeting was transferred to the following Monday, and the woman who had supported me was also dragged in. Suddenly her work performance was also down and her error rate was high. Again management could produce no statistics or proof to back up their accusations. We decided to monitor our work even more closely and new boldfaced conditions they would call in again.

3 September I received a letter confirming an appointment to see a Public Service Board Counselor that I knew nothing about. Management was a bit worried it might help me sort out my adjustment problems and that my union official had arranged it. He was a bit worried I might keep that appointment or any other management would make. We had a little row. We decided to do a split amongst the workers. There were some who opposed everything we did (there were about ten of us at this stage), the ones who were with the better chairs we pushed for. There were some who opposed the allowances and the suppliers. They refused to respond.

The problems of lengthy disputes with various temporary workers and the various disputes that existed between Public Service and the various departments meant that we faced a large number of workers resolving who should act on our behalf. 19 November Because we had made plans and hadn't planned to stay for long another woman and I put in a letter to management after a few weeks in our new premises. The letter spoke about the conditions of work, the invasion of management and our health. It included the issues of new technology, a policy on which the union was putting together, and casual work, which was affecting workplaces everywhere, both in and out of the Public Service. Often it was women who were VDU operators. They are seen as less likely to organise, but more likely to accept conditions and be submissive towards harassment. More women's jobs are lost with the coming of new technology to office work, typing, service industries, checkout operators in supermarkets.

So we made a challenge: 'We are a large and well-organised union and you cannot do our work. We don't have to do that. We can live up to our work standards just because of the need to earn a wage.'

8 November The two women who had held our transfer and we met with the Assistant Director. He refused to answer our letter and said that he was now in this building and the other woman didn't concern him. We escorted our work area on separate parts of the office. We couldn't change the attitude of the security who were blocking the entrance to our work area in separate parts of the office. We made contact with each other by turning the buzzers on our machines right up so we could hear each other from each part of the office.

Management's space was ultra-modern: a glass box everywhere you looked, a junkshop about the size of our work space with television, table, one overhead desk, exercise bike, separate sick-room facility, executive chairs and private lighting.

The workroom then was the only other building that had a meeting room. We had a brief meeting shortly after we left but had to be given another date to be resolved about. A few more chairs arrived in the long space allocated to our workers.

The problems of lengthy disputes with various temporary workers and the various disputes that existed between Public Service and the various departments meant that we faced a large number of workers resolving who should act on our behalf.

REVIEW

Record
Wrong Side of the Road by Us Mob and No Fixed Address, Black Australia Records, EMI, 1981, $9.99.

Wrong Side of the Road is a collection of four songs by Us Mob and No Fixed Address. The album features a mix of punk rock and reggae music. It is the musical expression of despair, anger and hope from young urban Aborigines who form Black Australia. The album features "Wrong Side of the Road", "Us Mob", "No Fixed Address", "Black Australia" and "Record". The album was nominated for Best Film and Best Original Music Score.

The music is an integral part of the film, but not merely its background music. It features the lives and loves of two black Australian bands and we experience, with them, the struggle of trying to come to terms with the effects of the Cold War on black Australia. The music is also used as a means of evoking the world of the Cold War. The film's soundtrack is an example of how the music industry has developed in many countries, over the last decade, and is a good example of the way in which the music industry has adapted to the changing times. The film's soundtrack is a good example of how the music industry has adapted to the changing times.

and now you dig uranium out of the ground
and you know you're screwing god's creation
The multinationals are running this nation
do you know you're screwing god's creation
The film and the music's central concern was to express the different perspectives of Aborigines against assimilation and to provide a voice for their struggle against the systematic erasure of their identity in the closing scenes of the film. With the song "We Have Survived" you can't change the rhythm of my song
You can't tell me how to do it
You can't break my bone by putting me down or by taking the things that belong to me.
cause we have survived the white man's world
and the horror and torment of all we have survived the white man's world
and you know you can't change that.

Bette Moore

The soundtrack of the film Wrong Side of the Road is more than just good rock and reggae music. It is the musical expression of despair, anger and hope from young urban Aborigines who formed Black Australia. The album was nominated for Best Film and Best Original Music Score.

The music is an integral part of the film, but not merely its background music. It features the lives and loves of two black Australian bands and we experience, with them, the struggle of trying to come to terms with the effects of the Cold War on black Australia. The music is also used as a means of evoking the world of the Cold War. The film's soundtrack is an example of how the music industry has developed in many countries, over the last decade, and is a good example of the way in which the music industry has adapted to the changing times. The film's soundtrack is a good example of how the music industry has adapted to the changing times.


This is an important book, and it has two major implications. The first is that the nuclear debate has developed in many countries, over the last decade, and is a good example of the way in which the music industry has adapted to the changing times. The second is that the music industry has adapted to the changing times. The second is that the music industry has adapted to the changing times.

The discussion then moves to look at countries in Europe such as Austria. Along the way, Falk builds a powerful argument relating to the state of the music industry, politicians, bureaucrats and administrators to nuclear operators, and shows how the interests of each parallel and another leading directly and necessarily to a more controlled and centred society, whether labelled socialist or capitalist.

It is simply a bonus that, as well, Falk provides a very clear, and the stirring, account of the 'accident' at Three Mile Island.

He goes on to cover the situation in the Pacific Rim and brings the argument up to date. Falk brings an acute and perceptive view to the part played by unions in the struggle to prevent nuclear power stations.

All this, valuable as it is, it is only the necessary groundwork for another book that Falk wants to make. (a) that the apparent stagflation of the economy has not been taken as the end of the struggle, and (b) that the struggle against nuclear power is far from over. Until we understand the manner in which the politics of nuclear power is structured, we cannot fully understand the nature of any opposition to it. The discussion then moves to look at countries in Europe such as Austria. Along the way, Falk builds a powerful argument relating to the state of the music industry, politicians, bureaucrats and administrators to nuclear operators, and shows how the interests of each parallel and another leading directly and necessarily to a more controlled and centred society, whether labelled socialist or capitalist.
The demands of the Lucas Aerospace Group can only be strictly balanced in the interests of the company. This is a company that has invested a large amount of money in the development of advanced technology. The company's policies are designed to ensure that the interests of its shareholders are protected. However, the company's policies may not always be in the best interests of the community as a whole. The company's policies should be reviewed to ensure that they are in the best interests of the community as a whole.

The Ladykillers is an article by Bobbie Fiscuson, a journalist for the Lucas Aerospace Group. The article focuses on the company's policies and how they affect the community. The article is well-written and provides a good insight into the company's policies. The article is a valuable resource for anyone interested in the company's policies and how they affect the community.
WANT TO STUDY THE ENVIRONMENT?
Tasmania offers special opportunities in this field.

The University of Tasmania offers a two-year postgraduate degree by course work for
MASTER OF ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES AND DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY.

for information write to Dr R. Jones, Centre for Environmental Studies, University of Tasmania, GPO Box 252C, Hobart 7001

Tasmania
the environment state

Graded to suit all levels of fitness. For free 48 page colour catalogue contact us soon:
AUSTRALIAN HIMALAYAN EXPEDITIONS
3rd Floor, 28-34 O'Connell Street SYDNEY
N.S.W. 2000
Phone (02) 933 7033 (Mon-Fri)

ACTION GUIDE

World bike ride

On 6 March 1982 a group of some 40 cyclists will leave Parliament House, Canberra to begin the first leg of the World Bike Ride for Peace, Disarma-
ment and a Nuclear-Free Future. The initial 600 km leg will take the riders to Darwin. From there they will sail to Japan and then travel to Europe via the Trans-Siberian railway.

The concept of this ride evolved out of the Rides Against Uranium protests which carried hundreds of riders from all over Australia to Canberra. The most successful of these rides arrived in Canberra in winter 1981 and established the Annual Earth Day on the last opposite Parliament House. The protesters remained for 94 days and nights, during which time the idea of the World Bike Ride was initiated.

The purpose of the world ride is to carry and spread the strong anti-
uclerarist sentiment of the many Australians who are deeply opposed to the mining and export of uranium. This message will be taken overseas to add further weight to the massive protests against nuclear power and weapons that took place in Europe in 1981.

To achieve this purpose the riders will show films, give exhibitions, slides and generate media displays enroute. They will also briefly visit facilities and uranium mines as well as make appearances at community meetings, councils and governments requesting a total ban on all aspects of the nuclear industry.

The timetable for the Australian leg of the journey includes a number of important stopovers. The first of these is the Australian Atomic Energy Commission's research establishment at Lucas Heights 25 km south-west of Sydney. The riders will take 3000000 years to arrive.

The second important stopover will be at Yeppoon on the coast of Rockhampton where the Queensland government hopes to build a uranium enrichment plant. Yeppoon's uranium mine, prospective for nuclear weapons, is in the middle of a major coal and copper deposit.

The third important stopover will be at Yeppoon on the coast of Rockhampton where the Queensland government hopes to build a uranium enrichment plant. Yeppoon's uranium mine, prospective for nuclear weapons, is in the middle of a major coal and copper deposit.

The riders will continue their journey through northern Australia, stopping off at Darwin, Alice Springs, and Kakadu National Park before reaching the airport at Wyndham. From there they will travel to the Philippines, where a new nuclear power station is being built on the site of an active volcano. The riders will stay in Japan and travel through Korea, Taiwan and Nanking to Tibet, where the riders intend to hold discussions with both China and Japan.

The overseas leg of the journey begins with a visit to the site of the Pickle Island Thermal Power Station in the Philippines, where a reactor is being built on the site of an active volcano. From there, the riders will travel to Japan and through Korea, Taiwan and Nanking to Tibet, where the riders intend to hold discussions with both China and Japan.

The overseas leg of the journey begins with a visit to the site of the Pickle Island Thermal Power Station in the Philippines, where a reactor is being built on the site of an active volcano. From there, the riders will travel to Japan and through Korea, Taiwan and Nanking to Tibet, where the riders intend to hold discussions with both China and Japan.

ACTION GUIDE CHANGES

Chain Reaction's Action Guide page is now a new single page dedicated to the actions of a group. This should give more emphasis to the subject matter and possibly allow co-ordination of the larger European anti-nuclear movement activities.
GLOBAL FISSION
THE BATTLE
OVER NUCLEAR POWER
JIM FALK

With a foreword by Robert Jungk

The first comprehensive history of the nuclear debate in the international arena. It discusses the political economy of the nuclear industry; the nature of the opposition movement; and the strategy of the contestants in the debate. In doing this it explains why:
* The hazards of nuclear power have triggered debates polarising nations.
* Nuclear projects costing billions of dollars have been completed then mothballed.
* Governments have fallen under the opposition to their nuclear programmes or been forced to hold a referendum.
* Communities, political parties, governments, immense corporations have become locked into a bitter struggle.

The politics behind the nuclear debate
by the author of 'Red Light For Yellow Cake.'

An OXFORD AUSTRALIA publication

Friends of the Earth Bookshops

101 Cleveland St
Chippendale
New South Wales 2008
Tel: (02) 698 4114

366 Smith St
Collingwood
Victoria 3066
Tel: (03) 419 8700

373 Oxford St
Mount Hawthorn
Western Australia 6016
Tel: (09) 444 6017

* $14.95 paperback
* $29.95 boards

* Recommended retail price