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The most important article we've ever run.

We of the page one credits column. The authors and illustrators. And the people in Friends of the Earth groups, other community organisations and shops around Australia who under take the crucial work of getting the magazine into your hands.

We now sell over 5000 copies per edition but even after seven years' publication we are still unable to do all we'd like.

We don't even own a filing cabinet

Or a typewriter or a photocopier.

No writers, illustrators, layout artists, accountants, office, distribution or subscriptions staff are paid.

Our travel and telephone expenses have been subsidised for our 28 editions by Friends of the Earth Australia. Supplements and full-colour covers are sponsored by community groups and unions. Advertising income has increased, but there's a limited number of non-sexist, non-racist advertisements around. The free labour. The sponsorships. Even with them the lack of resources stops us from doing the job you want of us.

The cover and subscription prices have gone up, but distributors take $1 for every magazine they sell.

We beg and borrow whenever we can.

But uranium mining proceeds.

Just some of the Chain Reaction Melbourne team:

So we go to the people...

We are convinced that there are thousands of people interested in the issues Chain Reaction reports, but who have yet to complete a subscription coupon or join a Friends of the Earth group. They pour into the streets for anti-nuclear rallies, join diverse community groups.

...for a sustainable Chain Reaction

There are a number of ways we can reach them. A number of ways we can convince them that Chain Reaction is worth buying:

• Through better articles

We are serious about the need for you to give money. How about giving the equivalent of a day’s pay or 10% of a month’s wages or some other generous amount? Please examine your priorities for spending. Isn’t there some sizable amount you can re-direct?

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Renewals

Please. Like most magazines we have trouble with people forgetting to renew their subscription. Unlike Reader’s Digest we have neither the time nor the funds to frequently remind you to send in your subscription payment.

Please renew promptly.

From this edition we are starting the reminder process a bit earlier. We hope you don’t mind our persistence. You are our closest friends. (If you get the magazine through membership of Friends of the Earth consider equally strong their desire for you to renew your membership.)

Multiple subs

To help get Chain Reaction to more people we have decided to start multiple copy subscriptions. Five copies for each edition can be sent to you for a year for just $26. Schools, libraries and other non-profit organisations can save $14.

We need your help.

If we are to do the job you expect of us.

Thanks

Mark Carter,
Leigh Holloway,
Linnell Secomb
Rip out this page

Post this to: Chain Reaction,
Room 14, Floor 4, 37 Swanston Street,
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and pastoralists. Who’s doing
it and why?

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FAZAL
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Third World.

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IDEOLOGY
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ACTIVIST CONTACTS
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ROXYB DOWNS
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All information in this issue is given to us as a possible assistance. We have tried our best to verify all the data,
but we cannot take responsibility for any errors. We do not have sufficient resources and people to return
manuscripts. These few guidelines help in bringing out the magazine better and faster. The spring edition will
Recreational Campaign

Friends of the Earth (FOE) Collingwood has recently established a recycling campaign.

- The introduction, in Victoria, of deposit legislation along the lines of the Beverage Containers Act now operating successfully in South Australia, to reduce the amount of litter generated by making all beverage containers returnable.
- The removal of economic and structural barriers which are facing councils in their efforts to establish municipal waste-recycling centers.
- The encouragement of recycling of all items which can be reused or manufactured at a net gain in terms of energy and resources compared to making the item from new materials.
- The furthering of resource conservation in all areas of society.

FOE Brisbane

Since "re-groupping" in January this year, Friends of the Earth (FOE) Brisbane has raised itself above the general Queensland political morass, thanks to the generous financial support from FOE Australia via the FOE national conference.

So far this year our activities have included a membership drive and the development of a filmic film program. We are working in close cooperation with employing coordinators to increase our effectiveness as the only environmental group in Brisbane. Occasional papers on various current environmental and animal welfare, and plant patenting are being written for inclusion in educational kits.

Making all drink containers returnable would create new jobs at no cost to the community by using funds now thrown away on one trip containers. Pollution and energy consumption would be reduced. Roadside litter would be vastly reduced. Beach and roadside clean-up costs should be reduced by at least 25% after a beverage containers act has been in operation a short time. More important perhaps is the fact that in South Australia domestic

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CONTACT:

Richard Starkus, Recycling Cam­
paign, FOE Collingwood. See address below.

Dear Friends of the Earth

Please find enclosed my membership

Dear Friends of the Earth

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Dear Friends of the Earth

Please find enclosed my membership...
freedoms, and who strive for a sustainable high quality lifestyle for all, must get their heads together and present an integrated and comprehensive package which will illustrate to society as a whole that a viable future does exist which can take account of the numerous claims being struggled for.

Furthermore, the presentation of theory and even of strategies is not enough. So far as is possible every effort must be made to demonstrate its viability. And as Margie Kaye and Geoff Evans’ articles point out, it is crucial, if cooperative action is to occur, that the strategies and internal behaviour of such movements must demonstrate their commitment to the concerns of the other progressive movements. It is with precisely these objectives in mind that the People’s Environment Action Cooperative Enterprise, PEACE, has formed.

PEACE, having already demonstrated 20,000 voters’ support at the NSW state elections, believes that it’s time these movements presented their concerns as a cohesive platform at elections. Currently, PEACE is concentrating on extending the network of supporters and their repertoire of requisite practical action.

Dudley Leggett
PEACE
PO Box 50
St. James, Sydney

It is fifteen years since Jerry Rubin first declared ‘Ideology is a brain disease’. As the ideological leader of the hippy movement, he was pioneering methods by which the old left had totally discredited itself in many eyes.

Free-thinking approaches to political problems were being suppressed by established ‘leaders’ invoking hasty political dogma. The search for ‘Ideological purity’ had created deep-set factionalism within groups that concerned people’s energy and diverted attention from the goals of political change.

Judging by the comments made in the articles on ‘Ecology and Ideology’ it would seem the wheel has turned full circle. The achievements of the environment movement in pioneering collective forms of decision making and grass roots political organizing are disdained as a ‘microcosmic reflection of western capitalist society’.

The extensive body of thought on achieving self-management in the context of a sustainable society is disdained as more ‘formulation’ because it supposedly lacks a historical and class theoretical perspective.

It is all very well for the educated few to demand that everyone else ‘have an ideology’ to explain everything they do but this means very little to most people (the ‘worker’) who act on the basis of the social and economic pressures they are under. If there is any one flaw which constrains the work of environmentalists it is that the movement is too elitist and out of touch with the general community experience.

There is no denying Bob James’ point that environmentalists must work harder at integrating their short-term and long-term goals to create a sense of direction. However, should ideology be used to suppress diversity of thought in groups and belittle community group efforts to create political change through collective action? It has surely, once again earned its ‘brain disease’ tag.

Andrew Herington
Melbourne

You are invited to write letters to Chain Reaction on topics and criticisms of articles, or on other issues of interest to you. We are more than welcome to publish your letter if it is under 250 words. Write today to The Editors, Chain Reaction, Room 14, Floor 4, 37 Swanston Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia, 3000.

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French bees
French farmers used thousands of bees to stop test drilling at a proposed reactor site in Carnet, western France, on 1 February 1982. The incident was part of their campaign against nuclear power in the country and included an army of 5000 bees!

When police removed the blockade which the farmers had set up on the only road leading to the site, the farmers threw a bee at them forcing police and workers at the site to leave.


Abortion by command
In South Africa, Depo Provera, an injectable contraceptive which is banned in the US, is being widely used on black women. The Western world is dumping Depo Provera on the Third World, and SA government funded agencies are administering the drug to young black women without their consent.

The director-general of the Department of Health and Welfare has made countrywide visits with terrifying implications for black women in SA. The department is concerned with the continuing increase in the black population, and said it is not easy to get the birthrate down other than by penalizing and people having sterilization and abortion both on, demand and by command.

Last year in Zimbabwe, the Ministry of Health ordered the phasing out of Depo Provera for contraceptive use. Around 100 000 Zimbabwean women were using the drug which, of course, has dangerous side effects.

The Zimbabwe government plans to withdraw from the International Population Control agency and establish Zimbabwe's own independent birth control service. Source: Source Rib February 1982, and Right to Choose.

Jabiluka
Big Bill Neji, a traditional owner of the Jabiluka uranium site, recently accused the Northern Land Council of pushing him into signing the dealings covered.

His letter to the NLC was tabled in federal parliament. Mr Neji was keen to keep the tailings covered by water. This law represented an agreement entered into by the Northern Territory government, the mining companies, and the supervising scientist. The water minimises the release of radioactive radon into the air. The islands were dispersed by blasting and the mine covered by water. Under the Land Rights Act, traditional owners have the right to vote, or $200 for free speech. Neji continued.

In another action, activists are attempting to have passed through congress legislation to protect 320 hectares. the Black Hills from mining and logging, saving it for the religious and cultural activities of the Yellow Thunder Camp.

Health hazard alert: Pentachlorophenol
A health hazard alert has been issued on pentachlorophenol (PCP), which is widely used as a wood-preserving agent. PCP is known to cause cancer in animals as well as a weed killer and a pesticide.

PCP contains several dioxin contaminants, which are now known to cause cancer in animals as well as birth deformities, liver damage and skin eruptions. No commercially available PCP. Three free from these dioxin contaminants. There are no restrictions on the use of PCP in Australia.

Pentachlorophenol, 3, 4-Dichloro, ingus and insecticides

Black Hills update
The court battle launched by the Ogala Sioux tribe of Pine Ridge, and the Lakota nations of South Dakota, USA, to try to prove that the Black Hills were not only the burial places of the Lakota Lakotas but also the Lakota Lakotas to the Lakota Lakotas rather than the land itself.

"The court's decision was flagrantly political," the tribe's lawyer Bernard Russell. "It sets a precedent whereby congress may limit or abolish civil liberties without fear of judicial intervention. The Sioux are only the first Tomorrow Congress may catch the rights of women, or blacks, or the poor in this country and send them treas­ury cheques, say $500 for the
EARTH NEWS

The Franklin crisis

The effectiveness of the Tasmanian Wilderness Society's national campaign to save the Franklin River will be severely tested following the Liberal victory in the state election of 15 May 1982. It will take 10 years to build the power scheme during this time there will be two state and three national elections at which the Tasmanian Wilderness Society (TWS) will campaign against the dam being built.

The tragedy is that much damage may occur as builders move in soon to start road-building. Spokesperson of the pro-dam Association of Electricity Consumers. John McKean, has predicted that people will "lay down in front of the dozers'. A road in the area will increase the fire risk.

A major fire might cause a much greater damage than the dam, as many of the trees are hundreds and even over a thousand years old. Scots such as the myrtle, do not regenerate after fire.

Only 3% of Australians voted in Tasmanian state elections, but all Australians will be providing the funds for this new electricity scheme. A senate select committee report on the issue is due later this year and may recommend federal funds for alternatives to destroying the heartland of the South West Wilderness. But there will need to be enormous electoral pressure on senators to ensure that this report does not just collect dust like so many other similar reports.

The high court has recently ruled that the federal government can not control Australia where international treaties are relevant. This power should be used to protect the South West, giving meaning to its nomination to the World Heritage list by the federal government. While the Franklin issue may have been forgotten by the Tasmanian voters in their race to sack the Holgate Labor government, TWS director Dr Bob Brown confidently predicts, "It will be the centre of the greatest conservation battle in Australian history and the Franklin will be saved."

On the day before the Honeymoon Uranium exploration site occupied the Honeymoon uranium exploration site, the state Labor government's position was indefinitely suspended the normal 7 day working week by sending workers to Adelaide.

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On April 8, 1981, the South Australian Minister for Lands, Peter Arnold, and the Member for Eyre, Graham Gunn, descended out of the blue Central Australian sky to a town which would normally go unnoticed from 2000 metres.

Once proud, with avenues of date palms, market gardens, goats, a bakery, a butcher, and camels loaded for the trek north to Alice Springs, Oodnadatta was at the end of the railway and the beginning of the road north. The route and the surrounding country were once dotted with settlements, but now only in name. Alberga had a store, Algebuckina a mine and a home-stead, Warriner and Edwards Creek were friendly settlements of Aboriginal and white folk together. They are all gone.

For the minister it was only a refuelling stop and a brief moment to see the town and meet a few of the local inhabitants. At the aerodrome there were ten, maybe twelve, people all eager to talk with him. One was a local pastoralist, but he reserved his comments till later, because the others were the landless poor and they had only one question: Were they going to get some say over land matters? Each person had been born in a different place throughout the Oodnadatta region. Customarily, where you are born is important, and in Aboriginal tradition it would be normal to have some say in the matters of people in that land.

No-one wanted to live in the town all the time and drink all day, and this they told the minister, though one or two were already fairly drunk and expressing themselves quite strongly.

There was not much time to talk that day, the minister was due to see one or two other people before leaving. He had just enough time to see the drunks in the streets paved with broken glass, but he saw no camels or market gardens. There are none.

The March, Peter Arnold must have been trying to forget April 8, 1981. The minister has introduced a bill into the South Australian parliament. It is the Pastoral Board which has been responsible for the management of land resources in the northern region. Whether you want to claim Aboriginal land rights, plant jojoba beans, or set up a tourist resort, you are not likely to get an informative reply from the department this side of doomsday. The future of the north of South Australia is sealed with a cloven hoof mark. The course of the state government has been fixed from the outset: it is intent on providing secure holding to the vested interests. In doing so it is taking a gamble that the average South Australian will not care or will remain unaware of what happens in the northern 80% of the state and the top 2% of the social strata.

So far the Rockby and Honeymoon uranium projects are proving the general public and the environment movement to be inconsequential factors in the development of such projects, but in pastoralism the government is running in the face of a much bigger opponent. The land itself.

The SA Conservation Council's submission preceding the minister's legislation (contrary to what it is to the findings of his own department) stressed the importance of existing pastoral leases and the need to avoid black labour and make it quite clear that they are unhappy about blacks 'trespassing' on their land.

Paul Reader spent two years as a community development worker in northern South Australia. He now acts as a resource person for community-based organisations wishing to engage in developmental and community arts activities.
bigger and bigger enterprises – such as the empty shells of homesteads at Dallorah now on the Simpson Desert, one wonders exactly what the department meant. Has the land become something in which the area required to support a station must increase, or is it just a reflection of the force of monopoly capitalism? There are only two or three corporate leaseholders who have leaseholds of less than 1,000 square miles – however there are two or three corporate leaseholders who have leaseholds of less than 1,000 square miles – however there are two or three corporate leaseholders who have leaseholds of less than 1,000 square miles – however there are two or three corporate leaseholders who have leaseholds of less than 1,000 square miles – however there are two or three corporate leaseholders who have leaseholds of less than 1,000 square miles – however there are two or three corporate leaseholders who have leaseholds of less than 1,000 square miles – however there are two or three corporate leaseholders who have leaseholds of less than 1,000 square miles – however there are two or three corporate leaseholders who have leaseholds of less than 1,000 square miles – however there are two or three corporate leaseholders who have leaseholds of less than 1,000 square miles – however there are two or three corporate leaseholders who have leaseholds of less than 1,000 square miles. 

The Northern Territory

At the moment Northern Territory pastoralists hold 50-year leases which entitle them to graze cattle on crown land. The average size of the pastoral leases is about half a million hectares (2000 square miles), and the legal maximum is 1,3 million hectares (1000 square miles) – however there are two or three corporate leaseholders who have leaseholds of less than 1,000 square miles – however there are two or three corporate leaseholders who have leaseholds of less than 1,000 square miles – however there are two or three corporate leaseholders who have leaseholds of less than 1,000 square miles – however there are two or three corporate leaseholders who have leaseholds of less than 1,000 square miles – however there are two or three corporate leaseholders who have leaseholds of less than 1,000 square miles – however there are two or three corporate leaseholders who have leaseholds of less than 1,000 square miles – however there are two or three corporate leaseholders who have leaseholds of less than 1,000 square miles – however there are two or three corporate leaseholders who have leaseholds of less than 1,000 square miles – however there are two or three corporate leaseholders who have leaseholds of less than 1,000 square miles – however there are two or three corporate leaseholders who have leaseholds of less than 1,000 square miles. 

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Cooper Hills that make holes in the land by buying it back at market prices, and then only under special circumstances. The fee there is whether the issue will be renewed when it expires. If it is businesses like Cooper Hills that make holes in the land by buying it back at market prices, and then only under special circumstances. The fee there is whether the issue will be renewed when it expires. If it is businesses like Cooper Hills that make holes in the land by buying it back at market prices, and then only under special circumstances. The fee there is whether the issue will be renewed when it expires.
The long term objective is to work towards the introduction of codes of conduct that will regulate trade internationally.

Anwar Fazal was appointed IOCU regional director for Asia and the Pacific in 1975 and manages the IOCU office in Penang, Malaysia, which has served as a consultant on consumer protection in Hong Kong, Taiwan and Rome with the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations (FAO). He authored a code of ethics for International Organizations of Food (IOCU), which has been adopted by the Joint Health and Safety Association/Food Codex Alimentarius Commission.

Anwar Fazal saw the need for the International Organization of Consumers United (IOCU), which was founded to foster international cooperation and exchange on consumer health and welfare as they are affected by the export, promotion, and sale of dangerous goods. IOCU is the international coordinating body of consumer groups in over 50 countries. The concept of the Consumer Interpol was supported unanimously by delegates from over 125 countries at IOCU's international congress in The Hague last year, and the World's Fair tour was hosted by the Australian Consumers' Association (ACA). In the Australian context, ACA assesses that the Interpol will monitor the role of Australian-based companies in South East Asia and other Pacific-region countries, and lobby government, industry, and scientific bodies.

Anwar Fazal is trained in economics, business administration, and education. He founded the Consumers' Association of Penang in 1969, now the largest private consumer group in the Third World. Fazal was appointed IOCU regional director for Asia and the Pacific in 1975 and manages the IOCU office in Penang, Malaysia, which has served as a consultant on consumer protection in Hong Kong, Taiwan and Rome with the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations (FAO). He authored a code of ethics for International Organizations of Food (IOCU), which has been adopted by the Joint Health and Safety Association/Food Codex Alimentarius Commission.

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IOCU urges associations concerned with health and women's issues to think about drug and chemical monitoring in their own country. In the Third World it is a dangerous and inappropriate drug industry, especially for children. The company that makes, e.g. Bayer, is strongly encouraged to face up to its responsibility for children under 5. This is a small but significant victory against the responsible marketing practices that have cost us so much.

You speak of drugs and the associated dangers to consumer health. What other products is IOCU concerned with?

Well, we have to focus on a few key areas, otherwise our small resources will be stretched to the limit and just not be effective. Drug dumping is a major concern for us and it seems that we can make some headway, especially for the children of Lomotil. In Malaysia and Indonesia, where the drug is cheaper, there is a large trade from Lomotil to other countries. But agricultural and industrial chemicals are also a big problem. In Malaysia 50% of the river is polluted with effluent and it is not clear how much of it is being used. This has meant that regulations are essential to halt the pollution of life in thousands of small communities who depend on the rivers and seas for their livelihood. Many transnational firms come to the Third World because they do not have to conform to strict pollution control laws. They exploit their pollution and wastes to countries like Malaysia and Indonesia where a weaker, less enforceable, legal system allows them to dump their industrial wastes in the rivers and graze the agricultural chemicals without due regard for the safety of surrounding agricultural communities. Pesticides and herbicides like 2,4-D, 2,4,5-T, 2,4,5-A, Dieldrin, Aldrin, Dieldrin, and Chlordane are widely used in Malaysia, even though they are restricted or banned in many Western countries. IOCU feels that the compulsory consumer information is as much an issue for consumer associations everywhere as are the more traditional cost and quality considerations. After all, 50,000 people a year are poisoned by pesticides alone; over 50% of the victims die after their unwitting consumption of the poison. This sort of problem is a consumer issue. Besides, we all eat the fruit and vegetables that have been sprayed.

Pesticide residues are now a problem for consumers. It is estimated that over 10% of the food imported into the United States of America contains pesticide residues that exceed WHO standards. Most of the pesticides have been made in the USA where they are banned for domestic use and are exported to the fruit-growing countries of Central and Latin America, sprayed on the bananas, coffee, sugar, and grapes, then shipped back to the USA as residue. A truly bizarre circle of poison.

On an international level, there are a number of concerns for consumer health. IOCU is concerned with:

1. The marketing of agricultural chemicals - it is impossible to tackle everyone at once so we must identify a couple of leading products that are used internationally. We do this then we are well on the way to developing an appropriate code of conduct for the marketing, distribution, and use of agricultural chemicals.

You have spoken of action strategies at the international level. What about actions within a national structure and at a personal level?

At the national level, consumer associations must decide for themselves. IOCU encourages a wider view than merely cost and quality considerations, and urges associations concerned with health and women's issues to think about drug and chemical monitoring in their own countries and regions. The Australian Consumer's Association based in Sydney has a close link with the regional IOCU office and has established a Consumer Interpol for the Asia-Pacific Region, including Australia. Their problems are being developed now and we hope that the contribution of the Australian Consumers Association and other international groups to develop codes of conduct in the marketing of many products. Where the codes are voluntary, they will at least provide a stick against which we can assess corporate responsibility or its lack.

At the personal level, I feel that increased awareness as consumers is a good starting point. Be aware of four basic issues: manipulation through advertising, the violence of the technology when used in the wrong conditions (e.g., with infant formula), and the waste associated with much of modern production. Be conscious of the fact that we are made to waste a good deal, sometimes because we are manipulated. Of course, change is only a beginning. Action on these issues is essential and we must face up to the problem of IOCU-ACCA cooperation will be hampered everywhere. What does an American with a problem in Malaysia, a Nigerian, a Malayan, an Australian.

Later this year there will be some discussions on the question of monitoring specific agricultural chemicals - it is

How effective is the environment movement? We continue our discussion started in Chain Reaction 27, with four longer contributions. We hope to continue debate in future issues. Your comments are invited.

Contact: ACA, 28-30 Queen St. Opposite Dixon St, NSW 2000. Tel: (02) 960 2000.
violence in patriarchy and who bears the overtones (quakerism) of the He-church opposition to war is based on the feminist perspective. They are still

Why is it that men are happy to

Why is it that men clamour for more

Why is it that male animal lovers

safely use those bicycle paths?

an end to rape so that women could

discuss the possibly harmful effects on

We realise not only that a deepening

the anti-nuclear or environment move­

ment alone cannot give the political

concerns - part ic ul arly the hazards of

nucl ear power and the mining and

clear weapons provides the opportunity

to a questioning of traditional fem ale

it is to have women continue to wear

Continued on page 19

'outrage alone cannot
give the political direction which can show us how to

This resurgence of opposition to nu­
clear weapons provides the opportunity for the environment movement to make connections between the dangers nuclear weapons proliferation and other concerns - particularly the hazards of nuclear power and the mining and export of uranium. But the mobilisation against nuclear war is similar to many environmental campaigns - it cannot continue without growth to strategies being formulated and political issues being raised.

Much of the opposition to nuclear war - as with many environmental concerns - is based on moral outrage. While a healthy dose of outrage is important when faced with the scale of destruction which threatens us, outrage alone cannot give the political direction which can show us how to

Major rallies are vital events, to show the strength and solidarity of the move­

ment, but they are just that - events. Many activists simply leap from rally to

Environment, from one event to another without attempting to build a political campaign which can challenge the power of the transnational corporations which dominate our economy, and the powerful institutions which aid them. This is not simply a matter of a few nasty politicians and mining companies, but of a social system based on private ownership and exploitation (and environmental degradation) in the interests of profit.

The campaign against uranium mining emphasises this problem. The experience of western Mining Towns in the late 1970's was vital in raising some economic and environmental issues amongst a wide section of the population, and it did succeed in delaying uranium mining. But the immediate element of the movement collapsed when mining actually started at Nabarlek and Ranger. People had been

marching so often to 'stop uranium mining', that many felt we had 'lost' when mining actually began. Bring on the next issue.

without making connections be­tween

to campaign action, ecological groups will continue to thrive from one cause to another (this is not a call, however, for united action to draw up plans for environmental campaigns - indeed, such strategies must be based on the experience of people on the ground, and reflect their immediate concerns and needs).

Environment groups alone cannot halt ecological devastation. But rather than simply appealing to humanity in general, we must make some concrete political decisions, and that involves taking sides who are our allies, and who are our enemies.

There is great potential for the environment movement and trade union move­

ments to work together on

Continued on page 10

WE WERE WRONG

We wish to apologise to Margie Kaye for what was made in her absence on the question of 'Ecology and ideology', Chain Reaction 23. Her second last paragraph should have read

'The movement, as a microcosmic reflection of western society, doesn't recognise women's work, or en­
courage it unless it be in the context of backing up or on male terms. Women will continue to live or be frustrated.'
**MAIL ORDER CATALOGUE**

**WINTER '82**

Inner City Cycles is a bike shop devoted to utilitarian and touring cycling. We concentrate on components that make the bike better suited to enjoyable riding — such as quality saddles, wide range gearing, secure luggage racks, panniers and light weight camping accessories. As a service to the neglected serious cyclists outside the major metropolitan regions we have produced a mail order catalogue. Below is a small selection of goods available.

**SUGINO AIUOTE ALLEN CRANK FITTINGS**

- Allows easy crank removal without specialist extractors. Made from strong chrome-molybdenum steel. They will fit most crank types — Sugino, Shimano, SR, Suntour, etc. (not suitable for TA and some stronglight cranks). Price: $7.50

**CYCLO-COMPUTER-CATeye VELO**

- Sophisticated electronic device with 5 digit liquid crystal display. Providing at the touch of a button, total distance travelled, individual travel distance, average speed, and maximum speed. A bar graph continuously displays the current speed. Display unit is easily detached. Magnetic sensor eliminates the friction of a conventional speeds. Adjusts to wheels from 20” – 28”. Price: $71.00

**TOURING TRANSMISSION PACKAGE**

- If your present gears are hard to push then change up to wide range gearing.
- Take advantage of our present offer.
- Sugino IDOL
- Alloy Cranks (with B.B.)
- Shimano Eagle II
- AFE Derailleur
- Shimano 600 Cluster
- D.D. Chain
- SPECIAL PRICE ONLY $50.00

**SHIMANO DEORE TOURING ENSEMBLES**

- Designed specifically for touring in lightweight... Advertised range but will take up to 300.
- **SUITE FOR ALL TRIPLES** (also available separately at $9.00)
- **Front Derailleur 20T**
- **Rear Derailleur 34T**
- **Hatch plate Centractor Mechanism, 232g**
- **Down tube shifting levers: Centractor Mechanism, Cables, etc., supplied** $82.00
- Boxed set weighs 700 gms. Price: $29.00

**SHIMANO 600 REAR DERAUEURS**

- Light alloy and steel. Long 34T capacity. Limited stock at $12.00 only.

**SYVA 123 SELF CLEANING WHITE STONE STOVES**

- A compact unit including precision made brass fuel tank, burner and wind shield. With regulator key, scoop and handle. White porcelain enamel without additives provides the hottest flame for rapid heating. 540. Limited stock. Price: $20.00

**MIRRYCLE CYCLE MIRROR**

- Mounts on drop bar brake lever brackets allowing use of entire handle bar with a mounting of strong, lightweight polycarbonate. The wide angle mirror adjusts to any viewing position. Price: $12.50

**NEIL MACLENNAN has been involved in the anti-TNC TransNational Brief for the future.**

- Trade unions often find it difficult to give more than token support to working people. Only then will we be able to achieve the necessary unity between progressive unionists and competitors to publicise the concerns of the union movement, environmentalists and those who believe in genuine social and environmental issues.

- To build the necessary unity between progressive unionists and competitors, and to publicise the concerns of the union movement, environmentalists and those who believe in genuine social and environmental issues.

- The experience of environmentalists cannot easily be reconciled with the established pluralist paradigm of how society works. According to this conventional wisdom, elected decision makers are responsible to and reflect the needs and wishes of the society governed by the public interest. Balancing the conflicting interests of various groups which have basically equal access to the power process. Bureaucracies are ultimately responsible to and under the control of the democratic process, and, with occasional exceptions, operate in the public interest.

- People who have worked on a range of environmental issues over a long enough period usually learn that this is not how things really work. They learn that the collective interest represented in a good healthy environment, unpolluted air and water, in healthy diverse forests and undisturbed natural areas, is regularly sold out to various powerful private interests. They learn that the system regularly turns out decisions which favour private profit, and that they do not have anything like equal access to the decision-making process and are usually powerless to halt even the most damaging activities.

- They learn that the decision makers are often not responsive to public opinion, and that even where environmentalists have majority opinion on their side exploitation will normally be allowed to proceed.

- They know that bureaucracies such as the forest services are "captured" by the industries they were meant to regulate and now act in their interests, generally behaving not as allies but as the opponents of those who wish to see the environmental values of public forests protected. They know that some environmentalists respond to increased criticism and scrutiny from the public they are supposed to serve by not re-examining their policies but rather by trying to silence their critics and by increased propaganda and manipulation of public opinion through "education".

- They know that organisations such as the Forest and Environmental Research, Inc. are often not responsive to public opinion, and that even where environmentalists have majority opinion on their side exploitation will normally be allowed to proceed.

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- By Val Plumwood

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- Some thinking along these lines has already been done, but there is much more that is needed. The critique needs to be deepened, strengthened, and sustained. This is not just a wider range of issues (especially nature conservation issues) where it is still not well known or poorly developed and brought home to a wider audience, as well as being lived locally. The movement should not just fight for specific, limited victories on particular issues within the system but should also attempt to achieve awareness of the need for basic value and structural change through those issues, in the way that was successful over the anti-Vietnam campaign at its high points. For this it is necessary to relate the specific issues to more general questions of the kind of society we have and of alternatives to it, and to link action on specific issues with a wider strategy for fundamental change.

- Val Plumwood is a research scholar in the Human Sciences Department, ANU. She co-authored The Fight for the Forests.

**Chain Reaction 19**

**4 Activist Contacts 1982/3 Chain Reaction**
The peace movement in Australia has undergone a radical resurgence since 1981. It is time to reflect on the goals and methods of peace activism in Australia. I have the greatest respect for all those who work on their own way to challenge the war system, and especially for those who struggled during the many years when public interest in peace issues was minimal. My comments are to help widen debate on goals and methods.

To begin, there do not seem to be any clearly articulated long-term goals which are widely shared within the Australian peace movement. Ideally goals and strategies should be developed through informed debate among peace activists. At the moment such debate is the exception rather than the rule. Goals and strategies do exist, but are for the most part implicit rather than explicit, and are multiple and conflicting.

Possibly the most widely shared goal among peace activists is removal of USA strategic military bases from Australian territory. This is reasonable, since the Pine Gap, Nurrungar, and North West bases in particular represent Australia’s most immediate link with the continuing arms race between the two superpowers, the USA and the USSR.

How can removal of the bases be achieved? In spite of the huge amount of concern expressed about the bases, little has come across a single analyst presenting a cunning series of arguments by which their removal might be achieved. The basic approach seems to be to convince the ALP to adopt a policy against the bases, then to elect a federal government, and for the policy to be implemented, with widespread community opposition to the bases driving support for the pressure forcing implementation of the policy.

There are several difficulties in this process. First, achieving an anti-bases policy will be a sizable effort in itself. Second, the ALP must be elected to government. Third, and most important, the ALP must act on its policy. Since the ALP did nothing to implement anti-bases policy when in office in the period 1972–75, and has since renounced the policy, the chances are considerable, to put it mildly, So long as the bases remain strategically important for the USA, Australia’s national decision-makers are more likely to be swayed by US government and military interests and their Australian allies in government bureaucracies — than by popular opinion, at any up in any situation short of a potential social revolution. A fourth difficulty is that even if the bases were forced out of Australia, they could readily, though perhaps not clearly, be relocated elsewhere in the region.

In light of these difficulties there is room for a lot of thinking about strategies for opposing USA bases, and even for questioning whether the goal of removal is sufficient. “Disarmament” is a key catch-cry of the Australian peace movement, yet its meaning in practice is far from clear. Most of the concern expressed is about world military spending, with an emphasis on USA technological innovation in the arms race, such as the Trident submarine and the neutron bomb. The implications for Australia of withdrawing from the call for disarmament are so clearly elaborated.

Is the goal a disarmed Australia? Or a conventionally armed Australia? Or simply a minimal level of armaments, sufficient for deterrence? Or, indeed, more conventional armaments to defend a nuclear-armed Australia? Would the military forces (if any) be non-military? Or would there be an obvious citizens’ militia as in Switzerland, or perhaps a guerrilla form of society? Clear goals regarding disarmament are needed to guide the struggle against violence and non-violence as a basis for social struggle, as well as amelioration about Australian nationalism.

The standard generalised appeal for disarmament is unconvincing to many people who see no alternative being offered to the arms race. There is a serious cut, then, and a crisis in the base of support for disarmament, in the direction of equality and self-management.

Brian Martin is a research assistant in the Department of Mathematics, ANU, and an active member of Friends of the Earth and Canberra Peacemakers.

This Contribution is edited from a longer essay in the June 1982 issue of Development Dossier.
**Stony Point**: resources rip off

Events to date indicate that procedures for investigating and assessing the environmental impacts of the fluid hydrocarbons pipeline to 'Stony Point', the Cooper Basin terminal at South Australia, and the fracation plant and oil tanker terminal at Stony Point were a scandalous farce. John Scott reports.

During the past decade Santos and other exploration companies associated with the Cooper Basin gas-oil fields have promoted the idea of piping fluid hydrocarbons to the South Australian coastline. Here they wished processing plants to be sited in the vicinity of Whyalla/‘Stony Point’.

The Cooper Basin gas-oil fields have investigated their economic feasibility and environmental effects statement for its environmental feasibility and environmental implications. In 1980 Dow Chemical released its environmental effects statement for a proposed pipeline from Moomba to a terminal near Ward Point, 20 miles southwards from Port Augusta for approximately 24.4 kilometres to Lowly Point and Ward Point. A large sandbank known as Ward Spit was identified in the way across the gulf from Ward Point, forming a narrow path to the head of the gulf.

The Department of Environment reviewed Dow’s statement and in August 1980 it forwarded its assessment of the terminal site to the SA government, recommending general approval — except for one conspicuous paragraph following a part of the proposal for the loading of crude oil and condensate fractions on to the pipeline, to be taken down the ecologically sensitive upper Spencer Gulf to Moomba is under way and the producers intend to load the first oil tanker in January 1983, using an inter-lining loading system with a pipeline on the bed of the gulf until the jetty has been constructed.

The one aspect of the project which has dragged on and has still not been resolved is the determination of the nature and extent of hazard areas around the terminal which will constitute prohibition of public access to the Lowly Peninsula coastline. The government established a working party to finalise a report on this by late 1982, but the outcome of its work is still awaited.

The acute brevity and inadequacy of environmental studies undertaken by environmental impact statements for both the pipeline and the terminal were released for public comment in July 1981. Perhaps it may one day be established that the ‘Stony Point’ site, that land appropriate for the selected site for oil refineries, a petrochemical plant, and a copper concentrator, was transferred from army use to create a Stoney Point terminal.

Santos argued, in support of the ‘Stony Point’ site, that land appropriate for allied developments such as an oil refinery and petrochemical plant was available in the vicinity. It is apparent that the environment authorities and state and federal governments have shared this view from the outset although no studies have been undertaken to ascertain the environmental impacts of such allied developments.

The failure of the SA Department of Fisheries and the SA Conservation, Recreation and Development Board to present submissions during the period of public review of the Santos Draft EIR contrasted sharply with the contributions made by them in response to the Dow proposal for Redcliff. Some public servants have privately expressed the view that any critical contribution which they may have wished to make would have been disavowed out of hand in the face of the Tonkin government’s policy of ‘resource development at any cost’. The same logic perhaps explains why town and city planners and the State Planning Authority stood by in silence whilst all previous planning guidelines for the Lowly Point area were abrogated to allow submission to proceed. Previously the quiet charm and the outstanding natural endowment of the coastal recreation area had been protected at agreement with the recommendations of the Whyalla Planning Area Development Plan which was submitted in 1979 under the Planning and Development Act. Shack extensions were prohibited in some instances and the provision of electricity from the air was a significant factor in the decision to proceed with the project.

Perhaps the most disturbing and farcical aspect of the procedure was the ready willingness of the SA Department of Environment to accept the proposal for environmentally significantukkan for a Stoney Point terminal and locations for and justifying the selection of ‘Stony Point’ "in view of the economic benefits to the environment". The inconsistencies in rationale as set out in the draft EIS and its supplement are too numerous and complex to exhaust here but a few points are worth noting with reference to the map of the Lowly Peninsula.

The map shows, upper Spencer Gulf is under way and the producers intend to load the first oil tanker in January 1983, using an inter-lining loading system with a pipeline on the bed of the gulf until the jetty has been constructed.

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Firstly, the notion of a gulf boundary acting as an imaginary line connecting Whyalla and Ward Point may be convenient in an academic sense but its existence in real terms is denied by the ‘rip’ around Lowly Point, the upglail of waves generated by the prevailing south westers of summer, the mobility of marine life, and the strength of tidal currents up and down this region of the gulf. It follows that the idea of this boundary providing some protection to the upper reaches of the gulf from oil spills emanating from the jetty head just 2 kilometres to the south west is just as academic as the idea of the boundary itself.

Perhaps it may one day be established that the upper Spencer Gulf does have a southern environmental boundary in the vicinity of Whyalla/Port Pirie or somewhere further south. In the meantime all we can be certain of is that the risks to the upper gulf ecology, and the $10 million per petio fishing industry which springs from it, are as significant for the ‘Stony Point’ jetty as they would have been for Redcliff.

Recently 2490 hectares of land were transferred from army use to create a major industrial estate on Lowly Peninsula. A concept plan which the SA Department of Mines and Energy has formulated for possible future developments on this estate includes an oil refinery, a petrochemical plant, a uranium conversion plant, and a copper concentrator.

The map shows, upper Spencer Gulf is under way and the producers intend to load the first oil tanker in January 1983, using an inter-lining loading system with a pipeline on the bed of the gulf until the jetty has been constructed.
corporate interests however, these provisions have proven worthless.

The final stage of the farce was the manner in which the Tonkin government and the Bannon opposition cooperated to get the ratification bill for the hydrogen through parliament before the Christmas recess, to ensure that the proponents' loan arrangements were not delayed. Whyalla residents were given less than three days notice of opportunity to appear before the parliamentary truant select committee which was set up to review the licence and its ratification bill. Few people were able to obtain and peruse the bill prior to the hearing but in any case the hearing was merely an instrument part of the procedure to 'rubber stamp' the bill's passage.

The role of the ALP in these proceedings was typical of that which had played throughout the year. It copped out because it thought it politically expedient not to be seen to criticise both the Roxby Downs copper/uranium mining project and the Santos project.

Throughout 1981 the Whyalla council's handling of the issues arising out of the Santos proposal was hopeless, inept, reflecting the amateurish approach of small-town personalities who were unaware of the prospect of a multimillion dollar plant being established in the district. The result has been the city's loss of its only controllable recreation area with potential for tourism and much-needed tertiary sector employment. The rates payable by Santos will be a mere pittance and the long-term economic and employment spin-off to Whyalla will be relatively minor — about 40-45 full-time jobs with the plant's life expected to be about 25 years. The costs to the community in terms of degradation of the environment and quality of life in the district are indescribable.

The efforts of concerned Whyalla residents to draw attention to issues arising from the Santos proposal were sustained throughout the year with considerable success and much neglect of the plant's life expected to be about 25 years. The costs to the community in terms of degradation of the environment and quality of life in the district are indescribable.

No summary of the progress of Santos is complete without some consideration of the significance it has for the Adelaide metropolitan area and South Australia generally.

Although politicians and the media praised the Santos proposal as a "resource development project" the proposal would have to happen for the "natural resources" to be developed further. The proponents hope to sell our hydrocarbons at the...
WOLLONGONG

Wales are expected to reach 150-200% of their present volumes by 1990. With a drive to export coal, British Petroleum (Australia) and Shell Oil have bought into the coalfields in the Wollongong region, Shell have become the major shareholders in Asuken & Butta and in Bellambi Coal Company. Two mining companies operating in the district, BP owns the giant Chula Developments which operates all the Burragong Valley mines and has commissioned feasibility studies on coal mines in Tahmoor, Tongarra, and Woolworth. CRA now have substantial interests in the Wollongong region having gained 100% ownership of Kembra Coal & Steel, BP, and CRA, all with head offices in London or The Hague, are now the chief exporters of coal from the region. BHP has also commenced exporting coal.

The massive increase in coal exports that is planned will mean that reserves of coal will be rapidly depleted. The present rate of increase of between 6% and 8% per year, if maintained, will mean that the mines on the coast will be exhausted in 27 to 34 years. The ability of companies to rip coal out of the ground depends on taxpayers' money to provide the infrastructure required such as roads and railways for haulage and port facilities. A key element in the planned development for the region will be the construction of a new coal ship loader at Port Kembla and suitable transport to the port. In 1975-6, 4.2 million tonnes per annum (mta) were loaded at the port and by 1989-9 the old loaders' capacity of 6.2 mta had been reached. Stage 2 of the new coal loader will commence operating this year and will handle 14 mta, 5000 tonnes per hour.

It is planned that stage 2 of the coal loader will be operating by December 1985, allowing for a capacity of 24 mta. It is presently planned that stage 3 of the loader will have been introduced by 1996, making possible the export of 40 mta.

EFFECTS on workers. The coal companies argue that increased production will mean more jobs. In the rail electrification and upgrading programme, a maximum of 1000 jobs will be created. But these jobs will be only temporary. Permanent jobs created in the railways, at the coal loader and in the coal pits will number about 1700. This increase in permanent jobs will be more than offset by mine closures. Local Coal Board officers have indicated that four mines on the south coast, employing 1800 workers, are estimated to have a life expectancy of ten years or less. There are a number of advantages to workers in slowing down the rate of coal extraction. The greater the rate of extraction of coal and the greater the volume of coal mined, the more attractive it becomes for the coal companies to invest in labour-saving devices. Since the introduction of mechanised mining machines called continuous miners' in the 1950s, the proportion of miners employed in the industry has dropped and the proportion of tradesmen and technical staff has increased. With increased production more longwall mining units are likely to be introduced. The greatest threat to employment will be the introduction of these new machines which allow for semi-automatic and fully automatic control of sheering and chocks. With this system, surface computers are able to control underground production by digesting information from the coal face relayed through micro-computers attached to television camera and sensors. As well as making many underground jobs redundant the longwall mining system greatly increases the control the bosses have over what goes on underground.

Unemployment and technological change are important issues in Wollongong. Women bear the brunt of unemployment in the area and are forbidden by law to work underground. The Miners' Branch and the Women's Collective of the Communist Party of Australia on the south coast have been campaigning to some effect to have this law repealed. Of the population over 15 years of age, 75% have no qualifications. Any reduction in the jobs available to them is a matter of major concern. Between 1976 and 1980, total employment at AI&S rose by 5%. These new jobs were, however, all in professional or sub-professional categories. The number of jobs for general labourers actually decreased by 2%. With the introduction of depreciation allowances in the last budget BHP has been given the incentive by the Fraser government to further rationalise its national organisations, providing for the possible closure of small steel plants like Kwinana, the introduction of labour-saving capital investment and a further reduction in the number of jobs for unqualified workers. Coking coal is essential to the steel industry and the rapid depletion of reserves threatens the long-term economic viability of the region and future prospects of employment for those presently living and working in Wollongong. Because BHP's major exports now come from oil and gas production and, increasingly, coal exports, BHP itself may not be overly perturbed by a depletion of coking coal stocks in the region.

EFFECTS on the environment. There are a number of environmental consequences for the Wollongong region as a result of the rapid increase in coal production. A report prepared by the New South Wales Department of Environment and Planning indicates that the Wanip government may decide to permit coal mining inside and under National Parks in selective areas. Opposition to these plans has come from a wide range of groups and individuals which includes trade unionists, environmentalists, and conservationists such as south coast MHR Stewart West, the federal opposition spokesman on the environment.

Environmental problems are posed by the disposal of large volumes of coal wash and mine water, AI&S is planning to turn the only open space in the suburb of Cringila into its next coal wash and slag disposal dump. The proposed site is behind the local primary school. Residents fear that the remaining open spaces in the district will be earmarked for future slag heaps. There are a number of advantages to workers in slowing down the rate of coal extraction.
is now an urgent need for proper planning and financing. The mining state is interested as a first priority to ensure satisfactory disposal of waste. Here secondarily to make use of the waste in electricity generation.

The Cringola coal wash dump will menace 640 truck journeys a day for three to five years and 3,200 journeys annually to a residential area. These truck movements will be in action in the Port Kembla Task Force. In July 1980 the Wollongong Workers Research Centre completed a report for the Port Kembla branch of the Waterside Federation. Right of way for the bypassing of Port Kembla. General long term reasons for the port have been declining rapidly over the last decade, and with them the jobs of waterfront workers. The report outlined this decline and in June 1980 was published by the WFT. A public meeting was called at the launching of the report and at the meeting an interim committee was established to set up a port task force committee. This action is important for two reasons: firstly, the regional nature of the appeal to reverse the degradation of the port, and secondly, the class composition of the task force itself.

The labour movement has not only been a part of the numbers on the committee but despite this the petite bourgeoisie are well represented. The owners of the 170 manufacturing shops in the region which employ less than four people, together with the retailers, the owners of small steel founding companies, and the assorted self-employed make up the middle class in Wollongong. Along with the owners of the warehouse, the bearing of the recession this traditional bourgeoisie is also feeling the pinch. Notably absent from the interim committee are those who hold real economic power and whose decisions largely shape the future and nature of the district. BHP, the major iron ore producer, is absent despite its weight as an employer, as are other major groups. The report outlines this argument and the interim committee charged with dealing with the regional issues in a politically neutral manner.

The signs are that this is beginning to happen. There will be no replacement of the Port Kembla Task Force, the work of which is to be carried out by the Wollongong Planners Group, is a significant step forward. Wollongong is opening up to the processes of change and communication with the outside world. The Wollongong Planners Group is composed of representatives of sections of the community and the petit bourgeoisie. Their main target is the state government and to a lesser extent the national government.

The task force has set about negotiating contracts for the port in coal steel and coal export. Steel and coal comprise 70-80% of the port's traffic so that it is in the interest of the state government to make this port efficient. Other export industries may provide greater scope for present opportunities for outside workers. All the ports in New South Wales are controlled by the Maritime Services Board to which the Wollongong Planners Group is offering suggestions for the establishment of an independent port authority for Port Kembla. The task force has received a $5,000 grant from the state government and has commissioned the Illawarra Regional Industrial Task Force to carry out a study on the economic benefits on ways in which the port can be successfully upgraded and both tonnages and employment increased. It is anticipated that the results of this study will be used to lobby the state government for tax breaks and interest-free funded port improvements.

The dangers of regionalist strategy are very real. Progressive forces run the risk of co-option and class compromise and there is always the risk that the working of both workers in one region will be promoted above that of workers in another. If the left is to succeed in breaking the domination of regionalism by politics by politicians, by introducing that it more than real estate speculators and shopkeepers, has the right to speak for the community, then the left must ensure that it does not become the junior partner in such an alliance. A high degree of job militancy must be retained and the normal day-to-day struggles continued. As well, unions, the progressive citizen groups and left politicians must now train to deal with the regional issues in a politically independent manner.

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In 1978, the large copper/gold/uranium rare earth deposit was trumpeted by the Liberal Party as the solution to South Australia's economic woes. WMC and Roxby partner BP have however said repeatedly that they will not proceed with the project unless they are able to mine it themselves. The state government will offer a grant of $252 per pound ($156 per kilogram) for the development of the Honeymoon uranium project, about $28 million over five years through a working class government and to a lesser extent the national government. The report outlined this decline and in June 1980 was published by the WFT. A public meeting was called at the launching of the report and at the meeting an interim committee was established to set up a port task force committee. This action is important for two reasons: firstly, the regional nature of the appeal to reverse the degradation of the port, and secondly, the class composition of the task force itself.

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Sexual harassment

By Lynn Beaton

Sexual harassment of working women is not a new phenomenon. It is wide-spread and carries severe and life-lasting implications for its victims. However, it has only recently become an issue of social concern and is now beginning to gain the attention of the labour movement.

But acceptance that there is a problem is only the first step. In order to protect women from sexual harassment at work, guidelines and structures must be developed and implemented which can effectively deal with it.

There are currently two largely unacknowledged frameworks from which this problem is viewed. One view sees the sexual harassment of working women as a moral outrage and as an isolated problem which can be solved largely by education and by challenging the moral or immoral conduct of certain individuals. There is a moral contradiction inherent in the nature of sexual harassment. Women are given strict and stringent guidelines about sexual behaviour and particularly about their own conduct. At the same time they are taught that authority is infallible and beneficent if it is suitably respected. Placed in a situation where that authority is breaking the sexual behavioural code and offering a woman no free choice, she is rendered powerless because all of her guidelines have been violated.

But to regard sexual harassment merely as a moral violation isolated from other social and working conditions is to miss the real point. The second view sees sexual harassment as both created by the power relations Lynne Hogan, a member of the ACTU working Women's Centre in Melbourne, which exist between men and women and as a vehicle for the continuation of those power relations. There are two main contributing and interdependent factors which create the preconditions for sexual harassment to occur and for it to be a universal problem for all women. Firstly the nature of social organisation which places women in unequal power relationships with men and secondly, the structure of the workforce itself.

Social expectations decree that a woman will gain economic security from marriage. In order to become married the woman must offer certain services to her prospective husband. All of these services are tied closely to the notions of caring and nurturing. Sexual activity is one of the services promised; it could be argued that it is the prime service, for its absence alone provides legal grounds for an annulment of the marriage. Since the advent of the "free" divorce in choosing a marriage partner the centrality of sexuality has been highlighted, in sexual attraction forms one of the basic prerequisites to any man choosing a wife. A woman therefore largely relies on her sexual appeal to attract a marriage partner and to gain economic security.

To some extent these attitudes must be transposed to the workplace and when we examine its structure we find a very close parallel. In the workforce women tend to be confined to jobs in which their labour produces socially, one of the services that their domestic labour provides for individuals. Women do these jobs because of their gender.

The sexual stratification of the workforce very closely reflects the sexual stratification of domestic labour. Since

the duties of a wife include sexual activity, it is hardly surprising that at some level women are expected to passively accept the sexual advances of their male associates at work.

The other factor about the workplace structure which must be considered is that women are almost always employed in positions subordinate to men. In industries which employ both men and women the jobs of women tend to be low-ranking ones, and in the almost entirely female-employing industries there are often male administrators. Most women in the workforce therefore rely on the benevolence and goodwill of a man for continued employment, advancement and pleasant working conditions.

These factors create the environment in which sexual harassment is rampant. The inequality of pay rates further compounds the problem for it ensures that women remain largely dependent on men for their economic security. Whilst it is the inequality at work between men and women as well as the social acceptance of women's sexual passivity which create a ground for the perpetuation of sexual harassment, the sexual harassment itself acts to enforce the inequality. When a woman is faced with sexual harassment at work she feels afraid and vulnerable in the face of her harasser; guilty and ashamed in a society which suggests

IT IS VITAL THAT TRADE UNIONS
EXAMINE THE PROBLEM OF SEXUAL HARASSMENT, AND DEVISE
POLICY AND IMPLEMENT STRUCTURES WHICH WILL ENSURE THE
PROTECTION OF THEIR MEMBERS.
that she must have invited the harass­ment, and inferior and helpless in a situation which allows her only to defend herself. When sexual harassment takes place in the workplace, it can affect all these feelings and naturally such feelings adversely affect a woman's attitudes to her work.

Sexual harassment most affects women on two levels. Firstly, it is a strain and tension on women from which they react. The act of sexual harassment is usually seen critically by other workers and relationships in the factory. Secondly, sexual harassment communicates to a woman that she is seen merely as a sexual object and not taken seriously as a worker or accred­ited with the personal respect that male workers command from their workmates or supervisors. Thus, her confidence in her own value as a worker is undermined. This depletion in self-confidence makes it doubly difficult for women to fight for their rights as workers, for if they undervalue their own work, they are less likely to demand increased pay rates, to apply for promotion, or to fight for improvements in their own work conditions.

When the question of sexual harass­ment is raised it is often laughed off as "just a bit of fun" but that makes the point. Any sexual activity which is enjoyable to all parties concerned is obviously not harassment. It is to be expected that where people work closely together sexual relationships will develop between co-workers. However, sexual harassment is often shrugged off and deliberately confused with mutual sexual activity to disguise the fact that it exists at all. To prevent this form of denial from confusing the issue and undermining its importance to women rights we require a clear and precise definition of what constitutes sexual harassment in the workplace.

The ACTU Working Women's Centre has provided the following definition to ensure that cases can be clearly identified:

Any verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature which constitutes sexual harassment with the consent of one or more employees. It is (1) uninvited, repeated and unwelcome, or (2) when submission to such conduct is implied or explicitly a term or condition of an individual's employment, or (3) when submission to such conduct is implicitly or explicitly a term or condition of employment which would result in loss of employment, a penalty or any other job condition, or (4) when such conduct is an inti­minating, hostile or offensive work environment for one or more employees.

With rising unemployment women are more and more vulnerable to sexual harassment at work. Employers are able to vet female staff to see if they are suitable for this task. The first step in a campaign would be to have clauses included in awards between unions and management which would state clearly that sexual harassment is an inherent part of the social relations of power between men and women, and that there is much that can be done to alleviate the problem and to increase women's awareness that it can be fought against. In so doing there will be a general raising of consciousness about the nature of women's social role and the fight against sexual harassment itself will become an integral part of the broader struggle for women's equality.

In order to provide protection against sexual harassment in the workplace we need to campaign for structures to be established which will provide recourse outside the criminal law and which will include all cases. The first step in such a campaign would be to have clauses included in awards between unions and manage­ment which would state clearly that sexual harassment will not be tolerated in the workplace and that punitive measures will be taken against any offenders.

As common as flies ... and if you open your eyes you'll see it. Legislate and exterminate.

This example clearly shows just how biased and inadequate the current legal structure is and what little protection it offers even from cases of harassment which fall into the 'assault' category. Although the incidence of sexual harassment is an inherent part of the social relations of power between men and women, there is much that can be done to alleviate the problem and to increase women's awareness that it can be fought against. In so doing there will be a general raising of consciousness about the nature of women's social role and the fight against sexual harassment itself will become an integral part of the broader struggle for women's equality.

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As common as flies ... and if you open your eyes you'll see it. Legislate and exterminate.
By Rob Robothom

For the world's media the events at the Three Mile Island (TMI) nuclear reactor, on 28 March 1979, were a nine-day wonder. However for the residents of the Harrisburg area the accident is an ongoing nightmare.

Three years after the accident that crippled the reactor, the owners, Metropolitan Edison (Met Ed), are still trying to clean up the radioactive mess. About twice a week technicians dressed in protective equipment break the lock and enter the contaminated building. Although they have had some success in decontaminating water in the reactor the difficult task of removing damaged fuel from the core is yet to come. The first job will be to insert a television camera into the core to inspect the extent of the problem. It's far too radioactive for any person to go there and it will all have to be done by remote control. The clean-up is expected to last until at least 1986.

Met Ed has even bigger financial problems. It has about $3A3.5 million it received from its insurance policy. At least another $373.5 million is required to finish the task. The nuclear industry has offered some help. The federal government has also promised aid, although Congress might object. But whatever happens the taxpayer and consumer will continue to pay the ultimate cost as power rates and local taxes rise. Since the accident Met Ed's power rates have increased 70%.

Meanwhile Met Ed are trying to get Unit 1 restarted, despite strong opposition from local residents. As one resident said of Met Ed's handling of the accident, 'They blew it. I would not believe anything they say now!' On 7 January 1982 a US Court of Appeals decided in a 2-1 decision that the Nuclear Regulatory Commission cannot permit the restart of Unit 1 until the psychological impact of the accident on the population surrounding the plant has been adequately assessed. In February 1982 a special issue of Inside Nuclear published by McGraw-Hill, the Appeal Court decision was referred to as having the potential 'of not only significantly delaying the restart of (Unit 1) but also introducing a new and complex element into NRC licensing proceedings.'

To make matters worse for Met Ed, investigations show that almost one-third of the heat exchange tubes in Unit 1 are malfunctioning. In the Melbourne TV story the tubes will take 6-12 months to be repaired or replaced.

As we go to press, on 18 May, a non-binding referendum is being held in Dauphin and Cumberland counties, Pennsylvania to vote on the possibility of restarting Unit 1. This will be the first time that TMI area residents have the opportunity to exercise their democratic rights on this issue.

Contact An Earth News article in Chain Reaction 27 indicated there would be an ASOC Antarctic educational feature in this edition. The feature will be an 8 page supplement to Chain Reaction 27.

NUCLEAR

STOP
THE
RESTART
AT THREE MILE ISLAND

REVIEW.

Film

Pesticides and Pills: For Export Only. Part 2: Pharmacology. Produced by Robert Richtler, 16mm, colour, 57 minutes. Available from Kate Short, Australian Consumers Association. 26-30 Queen St, Chippendale, NSW 2008, Tel: (02) 988 9200

African worker spraying DDT to wipe out the tsetse fly.

This film is a fascinating documentation of the marketing techniques of multinationals in selling hazardous medicines. It clearly illustrates the ready availability of such drugs across the counter, in Third World countries and shows that safeguards are non-existent.

Clioquion is one example. Sold in Australia as Enterovioform, for use as a treatment for diarrhoea and stomach disorders, it has very serious sub-acute myelo-optic neuropathy (Simom) or, more simply put, crippling blindness. This drug is marketed in Third World countries and shows that safeguards are non-existent.

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The film compares listings for the same drugs from the guides of different countries. Where the USA guide for a drug has warnings and lists dangerous effects, the guide in, say, Brazil makes the same drug sound like a lolly. A representative from Ciba-Gagey, the multinational which makes Clioquion, and the head of an international professional organisation of pharmacists are interviewed. Their explanations of these deceitful methods are a wonder to behold.

The film is factual, interestingly presented, and compelling watching. A little background information connecting the apparently massive need for medicine in Third World countries, with the need for better housing, public health facilities, sanitation, and clean water would have been useful. Even if a code of conduct for multinationals could be established to prevent these marketing practices it would only be touching the surface of the problem.

Serena Zwang

Test-Tube Babies

Books


Test-Tube Babies is a frustrating book. It raises many important questions but fails to provide a comprehensive and adequate discussion of the issues involved.

The book begins with a clear explanation of the technological and legal aspects of the 'test-baby', or in vitro fertilisation (IVF) and embryo transfer (ET). For those interested in the scientific possibilities it provides an introduction to the techniques. It also, quite appropriately, relates the personal experiences of two women who have experienced IVF. The guide to medical techniques is extensive and readable. The book is an excellent introduction to the issues involved in IVF.

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Whilst he recognises that some women may prefer to use a surrogate mother, he states that some women could be coerced into the role of surrogate mother to pass on the burden of surrogate motherhood. IVF and ET now make it possible for a 'surrogate mother' to be hired to incubate a child genetically related to the offspring of another couple who (do the hiring). Alan Reasby, the contributor of this chapter, argues that the 'social service' factor of surrogacy legitimates it, and that all society need do is carefully legislate to control the procedure, ensuring privacy, a minimum fee, etc. Whilst he recognises that some women could be coerced into the role of surrogate through poverty or unemployment, he states that such issues are peculiar to the individual. Women should be encouraged to create 'life artificially' (given the Christian view that life is a gift bestowed by God) - the reader could be forgiven for thinking that these are the only issues of concern associated with IVF and ET.

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Chain Reaction 35

Looking northeast over Three Mile Island, Unit 2 cooling towers and containment building foreground.

Rob Robothom is the Radiation Protection Officer at a University of a long time anti-uranium/nuclear activist.

Chain Reaction 35
Chain Reaction may come out more often. The Friends of the Earth Australia meeting, in January this year, asked the editors to prepare a special report on changes in the format and frequency of the magazine. At much financial research and discussion among the CR collective a report and recommendation was put for increasing the frequency from four to six editions per year, in the existing format.

If you would like to be a say YES or NO to more frequent Chain Reactions please post this VOTE coupon to the Friends of the Earth Australia meeting, in January this year, asking the editors to prepare a special report on changes in the format and frequency of the magazine.

Are you still waiting for your copy of the latest edition of Chain Reaction? If so, you're in luck! We're currently preparing the next edition, which will be published in the near future. In the meantime, we encourage you to keep an eye on the website for updates and to stay informed on the latest environmental issues.

Want to support our work? Consider donating to the Friends of the Earth and helping us continue to bring you the latest news and information on environmental issues. Your support is greatly appreciated!
written in a style which will be intelligible to the lay reader who possesses some knowledge of basic school physics.

The crux of the authors’ argument is that our society is now exposed to a very wide range of electric and magnetic fields from power transmission systems, electrical equipment, and industrial operations. (Radioactivity and high energy-ionising radiation is not the subject of their study.) They argue that relevant authorities in the US have not adequately examined the possible hazards of environmental electromagnetic fields and have set maximum limits far too high (10 000 microwatts per square centimetre) compared with limits of 1–10 microwatts per square centimetre which have been set in the USSR.

The authors’ case is supported by a very large number of references to scientific studies (very often carried out in the USSR) and by a good deal of data from their own experiments.

How valid is the authors’ concern? One message does stand out loud and clear when this book is read. There is at least a very strong need for extensive research in this area. When large numbers of the public are likely to be affected by a phenomenon, it behoves public health authorities to exercise particular vigilance when evidence of possible hazards starts to emerge.

Energy by David Crossley, Barbara Eite and John van Loo. Transport by David Crossley, Barbara Eite and Jenna Stillely. All Greenhouse Publications Pty Ltd, Collingwood, Victoria, 1981, 32 pages, $3.95 (soft cover). These are the first three in a series of six books dealing with problems Western lifestyles have created for the resources of the earth. They pose questions for children, suggesting that the consequences of their actions now create problems for people in the future – the pollution of air and water, the demand for resources like coal and oil. Colourfully illustrated and clearly presented, each book offers concrete ways in which the reader can help save the clean water, conserve energy and use transport rationally.

Energy, a fairly complicated concept for middle and upper-primary age children, deals with the problems associated with coal, oil and gas. The reasons why they are becoming more expensive, creating tensions between the poor and rich, and the dangers to health and overproduction caused by their use and misuse. It covers briefly the energy sources from sunlight, wind and moving water – arguing that time is still needed to work out suitable ways of using these to replace traditional energy sources. The book provides a method to allow children to determine how much electricity each appliance uses; a very appealing activity. Many ways of saving energy in the home and day-to-day living are discussed, leaving the children with three further questions to answer themselves.

The other two books follow a similar format, each providing an experiment to be done by the reader and three questions dealing with changing lifestyles to be answered. I hope the last three in the series will continue the high standard as I am impressed by the authors’ ability to tie so many conservationist ideas within each book. Well worth reading and thinking about — for both children and adults.

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relations with international, national, and state organisations with similar interests, the centre retains its autonomy.

The Workers' Research Centre seeks affiliation from trade unions and other organisations, particularly on the south coast. Only organisations which support the aims of the WRC are able to affiliate, and then subject to the approval of the WRC committee. Branches of political parties are welcome to affiliate, although research cannot be undertaken for them. Trade unions and other organisations wishing to involve the WRC in a project are normally expected to affiliate to the organisation. Where appropriate, studies and investigations undertaken by the Wollongong WRC are made available to the community. The WRC attempts to use local mass media. The WRC committee reserves the right to decline requests for assistance. Affiliated organisations and individual subscribers receive all publications and notices.

Power in the WRC resides with the general meeting of subscribers and representatives from affiliated organisations and unions. General meetings are held at the end of each report/investigation or as the committee sees fit. Annual general meetings are held at the beginning of each year. At these, officers and representatives from affiliated unions/organisations may vote. An affiliated organisation is entitled to send one person, one vote.

The committee of the WRC includes the president, secretary, treasurer, assistant secretary, and seven others. It retains the power to co-opt. Committee members are subscribers or representatives from affiliated organisations.

The centre is financed through affiliation, individual subscriptions, and donation. The annual affiliation fee for trade unions is $25.00 minimum; for other organisations it is $10.00 minimum. Subscriptions for wage earners are $10.00 minimum, and for pensioners, unemployed, students, housewives $5.00 minimum.

Costs incurred in the course of research and intervention projects are met, where appropriate, by the organisations concerned.

Reports published by the centre since 1979 include The Hospital Corporation of Australia, The Proposed Port Kembla Loader and the Transportation of Coal on the South Coast, The Boomtown Cuts: Local Government in Wollongong Is There a Crisis in the Steel Industry?, and Taking on BHP: A History of the Transtaf Field Struggle.

For further information, enquiries should be addressed to: The Secretary, Wollongong Workers' Research Centre.
The Tasmanian Wilderness Society is fighting desperately to prevent the flooding of the South-West and the Franklin River. But for it to succeed it needs a flood of its own. Money to help meet the costs of the campaign to save this priceless national asset. Please help. The need is urgent. Send your donation to the Tasmanian Wilderness Society, 129 Bathurst Street, Hobart 7000. Name ________________
Address ________________________ Postcode ________________

If you would like to claim tax deductibility for your donation send it to the Australian Conservation Foundation, 672B Glenferrie Road, Hawthorn 3122, indicating a preference that the funds be granted to the Tasmanian Wilderness Society.