**BACK COPIES**

Twenty-six back copies of *Chain Reaction* - all those published from Autumn 1976 (except vol 2 no 3, of which we will supply a reprint of the major stories) - are available as a set for $35. Also available are the four editions published in 1982, for $8. Add another $2 to include this edition (no 31). All post free.

**Chain Reaction**

Established in 1975

Number 31

Autumn 1983

Publisher

Friends of the Earth Australia

Edited by collectives in

Melbourne and Sydney


Production

Jeff Angell, Peter Browne, Stephanie Butlin, Peter Coles, Tony Faithfull, Richard Gravier, Mary Goodfield, Peter Green, Jeff Hall, Jenny Hackett, Jane Hoegel, Stephanie King, Nick MacKellar, Alastair Machin, Eddy McLellan, Geoff Moore, Sophie Muzaca, Linda Parlow, disha Pratley, Ken Robertson, Helen Rogan, Candy Schemen, Nick Thieberger, Claire Viner, Joe Wacher, Garry Wrenn, Stewart Wait, Pat Young.

Subscriptions


Spring 1982, no 29 - Women and the environment; latest Activists Contacts directory, Consumer Interpoll and Australian pastoral land giveaway.

Winter 1982, no 28 - Wollongong: jobs and environment; latest Activists Contacts directory, Consumer Interpoll and ALP uranium policy. $2.00.

Contact details:

**FOE GROUPS**

29 Glebe Point Rd.
Glebe 660 6605
Catalogue $1

**LETTERS**

Glebe 660 6605

**ECONOMY AND IDEOLOGY**

By Ariel Kay Salh

"Ecology is not just green" but it's simply "red" either.

**FOE GROUPS**

29 Glebe Point Rd.
Glebe 660 6605
Catalogue $1

**LETTERS**

Glebe 660 6605

**ECOLOGY AND IDEOLOGY**

By Ariel Kay Salh

"Ecology is not just green" but it's simply "red" either.

**MERITORY POWER**

By Wistula Zelen

Polish authorities have announced an ambitious nuclear power program.

**MERITORY POWER**

By Wistula Zelen

Polish authorities have announced an ambitious nuclear power program.

**MERITORY POWER**

By Wistula Zelen

Polish authorities have announced an ambitious nuclear power program.

**MERITORY POWER**

By Wistula Zelen

Polish authorities have announced an ambitious nuclear power program.

**MERITORY POWER**

By Wistula Zelen

Polish authorities have announced an ambitious nuclear power program.

**MERITORY POWER**

By Wistula Zelen

Polish authorities have announced an ambitious nuclear power program.

**MERITORY POWER**

By Wistula Zelen

Polish authorities have announced an ambitious nuclear power program.

**MERITORY POWER**

By Wistula Zelen

Polish authorities have announced an ambitious nuclear power program.

**MERITORY POWER**

By Wistula Zelen

Polish authorities have announced an ambitious nuclear power program.

**MERITORY POWER**

By Wistula Zelen

Polish authorities have announced an ambitious nuclear power program.

**MERITORY POWER**

By Wistula Zelen

Polish authorities have announced an ambitious nuclear power program.

**MERITORY POWER**

By Wistula Zelen

Polish authorities have announced an ambitious nuclear power program.

**MERITORY POWER**

By Wistula Zelen

Polish authorities have announced an ambitious nuclear power program.

**MERITORY POWER**

By Wistula Zelen

Polish authorities have announced an ambitious nuclear power program.

**MERITORY POWER**

By Wistula Zelen

Polish authorities have announced an ambitious nuclear power program.

**MERITORY POWER**

By Wistula Zelen

Polish authorities have announced an ambitious nuclear power program.

**MERITORY POWER**

By Wistula Zelen

Polish authorities have announced an ambitious nuclear power program.

**MERITORY POWER**

By Wistula Zelen

Polish authorities have announced an ambitious nuclear power program.

**MERITORY POWER**

By Wistula Zelen

Polish authorities have announced an ambitious nuclear power program.

**MERITORY POWER**

By Wistula Zelen

Polish authorities have announced an ambitious nuclear power program.

**MERITORY POWER**

By Wistula Zelen

Polish authorities have announced an ambitious nuclear power program.

**MERITORY POWER**

By Wistula Zelen

Polish authorities have announced an ambitious nuclear power program.

**MERITORY POWER**

By Wistula Zelen

Polish authorities have announced an ambitious nuclear power program.

**MERITORY POWER**

By Wistula Zelen

Polish authorities have announced an ambitious nuclear power program.

**MERITORY POWER**

By Wistula Zelen

Polish authorities have announced an ambitious nuclear power program.

**MERITORY POWER**

By Wistula Zelen

Polish authorities have announced an ambitious nuclear power program.

**MERITORY POWER**

By Wistula Zelen

Polish authorities have announced an ambitious nuclear power program.

**MERITORY POWER**

By Wistula Zelen

Polish authorities have announced an ambitious nuclear power program.

**MERITORY POWER**

By Wistula Zelen

Polish authorities have announced an ambitious nuclear power program.

**MERITORY POWER**

By Wistula Zelen

Polish authorities have announced an ambitious nuclear power program.

**MERITORY POWER**

By Wistula Zelen

Polish authorities have announced an ambitious nuclear power program.

**MERITORY POWER**

By Wistula Zelen

Polish authorities have announced an ambitious nuclear power program.

**MERITORY POWER**

By Wistula Zelen

Polish authorities have announced an ambitious nuclear power program.

**MERITORY POWER**

By Wistula Zelen

Polish authorities have announced an ambitious nuclear power program.

**MERITORY POWER**

By Wistula Zelen

Polish authorities have announced an ambitious nuclear power program.

**MERITORY POWER**

By Wistula Zelen

Polish authorities have announced an ambitious nuclear power program.

**MERITORY POWER**

By Wistula Zelen

Polish authorities have announced an ambitious nuclear power program.

**MERITORY POWER**

By Wistula Zelen

Polish authorities have announced an ambitious nuclear power program.

**MERITORY POWER**

By Wistula Zelen

Polish authorities have announced an ambitious nuclear power program.

**MERITORY POWER**

By Wistula Zelen

Polish authorities have announced an ambitious nuclear power program.

**MERITORY POWER**

By Wistula Zelen

Polish authorities have announced an ambitious nuclear power program.

**MERITORY POWER**

By Wistula Zelen

Polish authorities have announced an ambitious nuclear power program.

**MERITORY POWER**

By Wistula Zelen

Polish authorities have announced an ambitious nuclear power program.

**MERITORY POWER**

By Wistula Zelen

Polish authorities have announced an ambitious nuclear power program.

**MERITORY POWER**

By Wistula Zelen

Polish authorities have announced an ambitious nuclear power program.

**MERITORY POWER**

By Wistula Zelen

Polish authorities have announced an ambitious nuclear power program.

**MERITORY POWER**

By Wistula Zelen

Polish authorities have announced an ambitious nuclear power program.

**MERITORY POWER**

By Wistula Zelen

Polish authorities have announced an ambitious nuclear power program.

**MERITORY POWER**

By Wistula Zelen

Polish authorities have announced an ambitious nuclear power program.

**MERITORY POWER**

By Wistula Zelen

Polish authorities have announced an ambitious nuclear power program.

**MERITORY POWER**

By Wistula Zelen

Polish authorities have announced an ambitious nuclear power program.

**MERITORY POWER**

By Wistula Zelen

Polish authorities have announced an ambitious nuclear power program.

**MERITORY POWER**

By Wistula Zelen

Polish authorities have announced an ambitious nuclear power program.

**MERITORY POWER**

By Wistula Zelen

Polish authorities have announced an ambitious nuclear power program.

**MERITORY POWER**

By Wistula Zelen

Polish authorities have announced an ambitious nuclear power program.

**MERITORY POWER**

By Wistula Zelen

Polish authorities have announced an ambitious nuclear power program.

**MERITORY POWER**

By Wistula Zelen

Polish authorities have announced an ambitious nuclear power program.

**MERITORY POWER**

By Wistula Zelen

Polish authorities have announced an ambitious nuclear power program.

**MERITORY POWER**

By Wistula Zelen

Polish authorities have announced an ambitious nuclear power program.

**MERITORY POWER**

By Wistula Zelen

Polish authorities have announced an ambitious nuclear power program.

**MERITORY POWER**

By Wistula Zelen

Polish authorities have announced an ambitious nuclear power program.

**MERITORY POWER**

By Wistula Zelen

Polish authorities have announced an ambitious nuclear power program.

**MERITORY POWER**

By Wistula Zelen

Polish authorities have announced an ambitious nuclear power program.
Nuclear War Film

For 18 years Peter Watkins's remarkable film, War Game, has been banned for broadcast by the British Broadcasting Commission and has not been shown by any television company.

Now Watkins plans to produce the Nuclear War, which will depict all the present-day preparations for, and the results of, a nuclear conflict. Already in England secret legislation has been prepared which strips the public of all rights of movement, communication, medical services and protest upon the nuclear war.

Watkins's attempts to raise funding from the film and television industry have met with refusal and bizarre attempts to stop production of the film. However funding sources are being organised in Britain, North America, Europe and Australia. Individuals and organisations are asked to pledge financial support for this important film. The means and groups are simply required to let the funding committee know how much they can provide.

Action: For more information and to pledge your financial support contact the Peter Watkins's Nuclear War Film Fund, c/o 365 South St, Collingwood, Vic 3066, on telephone 03/387 6579.

National meeting

The national conference of Friends of the Earth Australia was held near Adelaide on 20–24 January 1983. The meeting called on the South Australian Labor government to take immediate steps to close the Honeymoon uranium mine in line with federal ALP policy. David MacKinnon, from Friends of the Earth (Northern Yorke Peninsula) said, "We call on the South Australian ALP to immediately make their positive action with regard to uranium mining in the state.

The conference also called on the federal government to fulfil its international obligation to protect world heritage areas. This not only includes the South West of Tasmania, but also Kakadu National Park and Patagonia.

Lowther from Friends of the Earth (Collingwood), 'This world heritage area is under threat of desolation from uranium mining on the boundaries of the Park.' The conference expressed its support of traditional owners who are voicing their opposition to the proposed Kangaro mine in the centre of Kakadu National Park.

Representatives from Friends of the Earth groups around Australia expressed concern that the destruction of the environment was being justified with claims that these capital-intensive developments created jobs. More jobs would be created by more labour-intensive, environmentally-conscious activities such as recycling and reforestation.

I would like to subscribe to Chain Reaction for the next eight editions.

By the way, our household enjoys the broad political content of the magazine in contrast to other 'peace' publications that are more concerned with the military dimension. We are impressed with the veracity of a number of your articles in Chain Reaction. I have noticed 'a distinct shift in the content of the magazine.' This shift is certainly welcomed, although Lee from reading Bette Beck's letter with the last edition that not all FERE are entirely enamoured with it. I would say to Bette that the magazine is, in fact, not departing from its original intentions - the conservation, restoration and rational use of the environment.

Thanks for an excellent issue of Chain Reaction. In particular we find your article 'Not Just Green!' to be a clear description of the realities of the human body. The article 'Shell's Australia' by Jenny Hocking is a perfect example of how the problems experienced by many people in differing situations are all interrelated and locked together.

Keep up the good work. We find your magazine most useful.

National Secretary

Campaign Against Nuclear Disarmament

Kensington, PA

‘Not just green’...?

Despite your rather modest approach to self-promotion, I am forced to write this letter. Reaction is probably the best environmental magazine I have seen in Australia. The major reason to me is simply the willingness and ability to tie into social, economic and political issues with the environmental problems. I have no objections to magazines, newsletters or whatever approach to a subject from a purely environmental or political viewpoint. Diversity of outlook is healthy for democracy. Personally, though, I think GK is on the right track and represents a growing maturity in the environment movement.

Along these lines I would like to suggest a future article on the 'green' party in West Germany. I have heard and read a few bits and pieces about it recently but nothing very substantial. I'm sure GK can fill the information gap quite well. As far as I can see it appears to be an interesting amalgamation of the pros and cons of the aims, structure and strategies as well as degree of progress. Should also be quite useful in stimulating thought and debate. I hope you agree.

Kathy Adams

Reservoir, Vic

FoE Groups

Gordon Ferguson, who has met with refusal and blatant refusal of Adelaide on 13-24 January 1983. The conference also called on the South Australian government to take immediate steps to close the Honeymoon uranium mine in line with federal ALP policy.

To: Pat Lowther (FoE Collingwood), Kim Robinson (FoE La Trobe), Denise Cherif (FoE Collingwood)

My name is [Name] and I would like to join the Friends of the Earth. I am interested in environmental issues and feel that I can contribute to the work of the group.

I would like to receive information about the activities of the group, such as upcoming events and meetings.

Thank you for considering my application. I look forward to joining the Friends of the Earth.

[Signature]

Chain Reaction 3

'To other issues' which are arguably even more important, I mean 'other' issues, is to be naive and blinkered. The article 'Not Just Green!' is a clear description of the realities of the human body. The article 'Shell's Australia' by Jenny Hocking is a perfect example of how the problems experienced by many people in differing situations are all interrelated and locked together.

Thanks for an excellent issue of Chain Reaction. In particular we find your article 'Not Just Green!' to be a clear description of the realities of the human body. The article 'Shell's Australia' by Jenny Hocking is a perfect example of how the problems experienced by many people in differing situations are all interrelated and locked together. I would like to subscribe to Chain Reaction for the next eight editions.
treatment plan as an alternative to the Castle Hill depot.

Our submission primarily addresses two other industrial waste which could (in our opinion) have been considered unnecessarily intractable wastes such as PCB’s and insecticide residues. We discuss, but do not endorse, the urban siting of a toxic waste incinerator. We think it is worth noting that the author of ‘Sydney’s Toxic Wastelands’ never bothered to discuss the issue of liquid and toxic waste disposal with us. At the FOE (Sydney) meeting of 31 July, 1982, a two-hour seminar on the issue was planned for the following meeting of 27 August. Despite knowledge of the planned seminar, he was not present to discuss his views on the issue. We find it ironic that his article points out ‘an urgent need to develop an acceptable campaign strategy to prevent future environmental disasters from hazardous liquid wastes’. How does the author propose to develop a national strategy if he is unwilling to interact with campaigners who were in his own local group?

Letters

Robert Randa

West End Echidna, author of ‘Sydney’s Toxic Wastelands’, replies:

It is rather unfortunate that the Ecosystem Group have chosen to use a charge of wilful ignorance as the basis for the comments that the author had not bothered to discuss the issue of hazardous liquid wastes with them. He is correct, many hours of carefully considered consultations, negotiations and discussions, as well as participation in a Castlereagh Liquid Waste Depot site inspection, were undertaken. Without any indication of support from the Ecosystem Group for the Westerm Park residents’ opposition to the siting of an urban hazardous liquid wastes treatment plant in their area, it cannot be assumed that the Ecosystem Group does not oppose the siting of a plant for hazardous liquid wastes treatment in Sydney, as they have been living in the area for most of my life and feel that such views should not go unreported.

I feel that we should be concentrating on the issue of how the real needs of the community and if a community comes out in opposition to a proposal for urban siting of a hazardous liquid treatment plant, they should receive wide publicity rather than contempt, or a backdoor approach for a rerun of a revamped and newly packaged proposal! Attempts at muddying the waters will be seen clearly by astute and critical environmentalists and a campaign strategy for such a purpose is seriously questioning the need for industries producing hazardous wastes is being pursued in Sydney. This time of recession will either lead environment movements into making concessions or hopefully it will allow a strong consolidation of existing groups in the long run.

The decision is ours to pollute the environment. to paper over the cracks of the real problem. I feel that such views should be reported.

The Shell Report (top) and The Real Shell Report (CR 113 below).

Shell in Australia

If imitation is the sincerest form of flattery, then we have been greatly flattered that you devoted so many pages of the summer issue of Chain Reaction to an imitation of our previous work. (See Wiesław Lichacz, author of ‘Sydney’s Toxic Wastelands’, article. Their assertions that we had not bothered to do our homework or to check the facts are incorrect. Many hours of carefully considered inspection, were undertaken. Without any indication of support from the Ecosystem Group for the Westerm Park residents’ opposition to the siting of an urban hazardous liquid wastes treatment plant in their area, it cannot be assumed that the Ecosystem Group does not oppose the siting of a plant for hazardous liquid wastes treatment in Sydney, as they have been living in the area for most of my life and feel that such views should not go unreported.

I feel that we should be concentrating on the issue of how the real needs of the community and if a community comes out in opposition to a proposal for urban siting of a hazardous liquid treatment plant, they should receive wide publicity rather than contempt, or a backdoor approach for a rerun of a revamped and newly packaged proposal! Attempts at muddying the waters will be seen clearly by astute and critical environmentalists and a campaign strategy for such a purpose is seriously questioning the need for industries producing hazardous wastes is being pursued in Sydney. This time of recession will either lead environment movements into making concessions or hopefully it will allow a strong consolidation of existing groups in the long run.

The decision is ours to pollute the environment. to paper over the cracks of the real problem. I feel that such views should be reported.

The Shell Report (top) and The Real Shell Report (CR 113 below).

Shell in Australia

If imitation is the sincerest form of flattery, then we have been greatly flattered that you devoted so many pages of the summer issue of Chain Reaction to an imitation of our previous work. (See Wiesław Lichacz, author of ‘Sydney’s Toxic Wastelands’, article. Their assertions that we had not bothered to do our homework or to check the facts are incorrect. Many hours of carefully considered inspection, were undertaken. Without any indication of support from the Ecosystem Group for the Westerm Park residents’ opposition to the siting of an urban hazardous liquid wastes treatment plant in their area, it cannot be assumed that the Ecosystem Group does not oppose the siting of a plant for hazardous liquid wastes treatment in Sydney, as they have been living in the area for most of my life and feel that such views should not go unreported.

I feel that we should be concentrating on the issue of how the real needs of the community and if a community comes out in opposition to a proposal for urban siting of a hazardous liquid treatment plant, they should receive wide publicity rather than contempt, or a backdoor approach for a rerun of a revamped and newly packaged proposal! Attempts at muddying the waters will be seen clearly by astute and critical environmentalists and a campaign strategy for such a purpose is seriously questioning the need for industries producing hazardous wastes is being pursued in Sydney. This time of recession will either lead environment movements into making concessions or hopefully it will allow a strong consolidation of existing groups in the long run.

The decision is ours to pollute the environment. to paper over the cracks of the real problem. I feel that such views should be reported.

The Shell Report (top) and The Real Shell Report (CR 113 below).

Shell in Australia

If imitation is the sincerest form of flattery, then we have been greatly flattered that you devoted so many pages of the summer issue of Chain Reaction to an imitation of our previous work. (See Wiesław Lichacz, author of ‘Sydney’s Toxic Wastelands’, article. Their assertions that we had not bothered to do our homework or to check the facts are incorrect. Many hours of carefully considered inspection, were undertaken. Without any indication of support from the Ecosystem Group for the Westerm Park residents’ opposition to the siting of an urban hazardous liquid wastes treatment plant in their area, it cannot be assumed that the Ecosystem Group does not oppose the siting of a plant for hazardous liquid wastes treatment in Sydney, as they have been living in the area for most of my life and feel that such views should not go unreported.

I feel that we should be concentrating on the issue of how the real needs of the community and if a community comes out in opposition to a proposal for urban siting of a hazardous liquid treatment plant, they should receive wide publicity rather than contempt, or a backdoor approach for a rerun of a revamped and newly packaged proposal! Attempts at muddying the waters will be seen clearly by astute and critical environmentalists and a campaign strategy for such a purpose is seriously questioning the need for industries producing hazardous wastes is being pursued in Sydney. This time of recession will either lead environment movements into making concessions or hopefully it will allow a strong consolidation of existing groups in the long run.

The decision is ours to pollute the environment. to paper over the cracks of the real problem. I feel that such views should be reported.

The Shell Report (top) and The Real Shell Report (CR 113 below).
Callous zealots

The right to life in the USA has always been a matter of controversy, particularly among the growing number of pro-life groups. In recent years, the issue has taken on new dimensions with the emergence of the anti-abortion movement. However, despite the strong opposition, the movement has been largely unsuccessful in its efforts to limit legal access to abortion.

In recent years, the movement has been gaining momentum, particularly in the southern states where they have been able to place anti-abortion measures on the ballot. In some states, the movement has been successful in passing laws that make it more difficult for women to obtain legal abortions. In other states, the movement has been unsuccessful in its efforts to pass such measures.

A recent example of the movement's success was in the state of Texas, where a law was passed that made it more difficult for women to obtain legal abortions. The law was upheld by the Supreme Court in a 5-4 decision.

However, the movement's success has also been limited in recent years. In 2015, a federal judge struck down a Texas law that was widely seen as an attempt to weaken abortion rights. The judge ruled that the law violated the Constitution's protection of a woman's right to choose.

The movement continues to be a significant force in American politics, and its success in recent years has been a source of concern for many women and other groups that support reproductive rights.
Solar breeder

The world's first photovoltaic 'solar breeder' was recently started up in Frederick, Maryland, USA. The solar panel manufacturing plant uses only the power provided from the solar cells mounted on its roof. The breeder's photocells could provide upwards of 70% of the 40 degree sloping southern roof of the building. The breeder has no connection to any electric utility. Officials at the plant say that the cells generate enough electricity to run the manufacturing operations and all of its offices needs such as lights and typewriters. Heat, stored in batteries, can provide power for four consecutive days without sun. Everything in the facility will operate either directly from the solar cells or from the batteries.

Transnational cooperation (TNC) workers research centre has moved to Floor 9, 230 Sussex Street, Sydney, NSW 2000. Tel: (02) 264 3330. Tel: (08) 51 3821.

The Transnational Cooperative (TNC) centre has moved to Floor 9, 230 Sussex Street, Adelaide, SA 5000. Tel: (02) 264 3330. Tel: (08) 51 3821.

Backstage

M2on and Sydney collective members at work during the final stages of production. From left: Tim Darling, Ian Bell, Andrew Phillips, Richard Shilman, Keith production, Front left: Tim Darling, Ian Bell, Andrew Phillips, Richard Shilman, Keith

Collectively speaking...

Have you spotted the difference? Chain Reaction is now edited and administered by the joint collectives of Melbourne and Sydney. As part of this major change in structure and management practices, weekly collective meetings in Melbourne now make all decisions regarding editorial content and policy, as well as general policy decisions about administration and direction. The Sydney collective now contributes Earth News and Reviews copy for each edition as well as other material, content is suitably edited after publication. Joint collective meetings held after the publication of each issue, discuss and make decisions regarding future content, policies and direction of the magazine. Both collectives are open to all ongoing workers of Chain Reaction. Many of the Melbourne collective members had been involved with Chain Reaction for a year or more, and the editors had always emphasised the importance of involving as many workers as possible in discussions at our weekly meetings. Consequently we had a group of people who were interested in working with each other and who had a good understanding of the overall development and workings of Chain Reaction. In a sense it was an obvious next step to allow each collective member to also be involved in making decisions about the magazine they worked for.

Prior to CR 30 the collectives were involved in discussion of content and administration but ultimate decision making power rested with the appointed editors. This type of structure had worked well for over two years, during which time there was a steady increase in the number of people working on the magazine and becoming involved in the collective. Many of the Melbourne collective members had been involved with Chain Reaction for a year or more, and the editors had always emphasised the importance of involving as many workers as possible in discussions at our weekly meetings. Consequently we had a group of people who were interested in working with each other and who had a good understanding of the overall development and workings of Chain Reaction. In a sense it was an obvious next step to allow each collective member to also be involved in making decisions about the magazine they worked for.

The first thing needed was a lot of talking. So we had meetings and meetings; normal meetings and special meetings, in an attempt to discuss and create an ongoing awareness of the form of collective to be used and the difficulties we would need to be aware of in the ways we all worked. We agreed fairly early on to make decisions by a simple majority vote, and that anyone had a right to refuse to do work they disagreed with which had been supported by the rest of the collective. Eventually we came up with a structure to be used to produce CR 30, after which it would be reviewed. Our very first decision was a closed one, with membership limited to those workers prepared to commit themselves to regularly attending meetings. Other workers were always able to attend meetings and take part in discussions, but they were not entitled to a vote.

After CR 30, at the joint collective meeting in Sydney, the review of the collective indicated a need for some change. Although the general concept had worked well, the number in the Melbourne collective was small. Also, the requirement of regular meeting attendance had restricted some workers from being in the collective, when the purpose of the change in structure had been to include all workers in decisions. So we changed the collective once again, to its present form: an editorial and administrative collective open to all ongoing workers of Chain Reaction. Which brings us to the here and now, and even to what could happen in the future. If the collective is to continue functioning well and to help develop the existing ideas and responsibilities within Chain Reaction, it's going to need at least two things: a continued discussion within the collectives about the structures we use and the ways we all work, and more people to help us all along. So, if anyone out there is interested in helping us along in Chain Reaction, write, ring, or drop in and we will make you more than welcome.

And there is plenty of time to learn the ropes, as we have recently been appointed by Friends of the Earth Australia for a two-year term, and the magazine collectively. With luck,
Ariel looks at some of the new communications technologies, how they will be used and who will benefit.

As we are repeatedly told, we have entered an era of large-scale technological change. Since the development of the electronic computer in 1946 and its relatively recent miniaturisation about 1970, computer technology has spread from the universities to large commercial establishments and to homes. The use of microprocessors, the possibilities of fully electronic offices and of electronic mail transfer and newspaper distribution is becoming widespread.

More recently, microprocessors have been extended to visual and data transmission. Beyond the telephone, the technology has been developed for plugging into the telephone network to gain access to computerised information services, to receive television programs and to transfer letters, faxes, and data. The talk-screen and programmable workplace, so long predicted, now seems possible.

This 'new' technological age has brought with it wild predictions of the effect it will have on humanity. Many people already lament the passing of the personal and erotic human society with the advent of the all-computerised age.

We are invited by some pundits to picture the family home, in which the computer replaces the nuclear family and sexual stereotypes only encourages a division between work and home. Certainly the sophistication and speed of microcomputer terminals and personal computers allows information to be transferred at a pace which characterise many microprocessor-based technological warrant concerns that it will become just too fast and too impersonal to allow widespread access or control. The sheer quantity of information accessible by computer, and the possibility of centralised control of these resources, are, well attested in the use made by military institutions of such technology to dominate the communications system and to maintain surveillance.

However, to look only at the inherent qualities of technology is misleading. It ignores the context in which new technology is introduced. It fails to consider how and why it is being used and for whose benefit. Furthermore, most optimistic visions of the technological future assume that everyone will have equal access to the hardware and networks required for the new communications technology. It is said to believe that technology will remove present inequalities - an assumption which characterises many microprocessor-based technological warrant concerns that it will become just too fast and too impersonal to allow widespread access or control. The sheer quantity of information accessible by computer, and the possibility of centralised control of these resources, are, well attested in the use made by military institutions of such technology to dominate the communications system and to maintain surveillance.

As workers we are all too familiar with video display units and word processors, the possibilities of fully electronic offices and of electronic mail transfer and newspaper distribution. More recently, microprocessors have been extended to visual and data transmission. Beyond the telephone, the technology has been developed for plugging into the telephone network to gain access to computerised information services, to receive television programs and to transfer letters, faxes, and data.

The talk-screen and programmable workplace, so long predicted, now seems possible. The sheer quantity of information accessible by computer, and the possibility of centralised control of these resources, are, well attested in the use made by military institutions of such technology to dominate the communications system and to maintain surveillance.

However, to look only at the inherent qualities of technology is misleading. It ignores the context in which new technology is introduced. It fails to consider how and why it is being used and for whose benefit. Furthermore, most optimistic visions of the technological future assume that everyone will have equal access to the hardware and networks required for the new communications technology. It is said to believe that technology will remove present inequalities - an assumption which characterises many microprocessor-based technological warrant concerns that it will become just too fast and too impersonal to allow widespread access or control. The sheer quantity of information accessible by computer, and the possibility of centralised control of these resources, are, well attested in the use made by military institutions of such technology to dominate the communications system and to maintain surveillance.

The irony of the Liberal government's attempt to gain credibility by fighting the 'evils' of monopolies like Telecom and by promoting the principle of private enterprise in the composition of the free enterprise system is that the Liberal government's ultimate goal is to privatise the Australian telecommunications system. The irony is that Telecom is the computer giant IBM Australia, which is concerned about the growth in competition of the telecommunications market. The irony is that Telecom is a government-owned monopoly which is controlled by the Australian government.

The irony of the Liberal government's attempt to gain credibility by fighting the 'evils' of monopolies like Telecom and by promoting the principle of private enterprise in the composition of the free enterprise system is that the Liberal government's ultimate goal is to privatise the Australian telecommunications system. The irony is that Telecom is the computer giant IBM Australia, which is concerned about the growth in competition of the telecommunications market. The irony is that Telecom is a government-owned monopoly which is controlled by the Australian government.
BTS has lobbied for the installation of a domestic communication satellite in Australia. Although feasibility studies conducted by Telecom throughout the 1970s indicated that the cost of a domestic satellite was not justified, and was unnecessary in the light of recent development in their land-based network, the contracts have been signed: the forecast is for a domestic satellite in 1986. The strength of BTS's influence has been shown. Since its successful lobbying, BTS is almost defunct as a consortium, but its members will dominate the services generated by the satellite.

And there are more singular interests at play. The Myer Emporium has expressed interest in the videotex system as a means of electronic shopping and for internal business systems. David Jones wants cable television for specialist services including security systems and electronic games. Communications Facilities Pty Ltd, which includes John Fairfax, David Syne & Co Ltd, Davies Bros, Queensland Press, Standard Telephone and Cables Pty Ltd, and the Herald and Weekly Times Ltd, are interested in using cable for electronic newspapers. The Packers organisation, a member of BTS, is seeking considerable control and lease of the domestic satellite to allow direct broadcast of television to homes nationally, without using Telecom as a carrier for the signal.

Big business interest lies in the ownership and control of transmission lines to specific markets. Contrary to public relations exercises such as ARN exchanges, there will be more extensive communication services if the private sector is involved. The need for commercially viable services will ensure that competition only occurs in areas already without service, such as intercapital routes and wealthy middle class suburbs. Private ownership of major networks will greatly impair Telecom's ability to subsidise unprofitable services such as those to rural telephone subscribers.

In the face of threatened cut-backs and the recommendations of the Davidson inquiry there has been a tendency to defend Telecom in the name of public control of communications. This protective attitude should not detract from a critical examination of Telecom's role in introducing new technologies. There has always been a major contradiction between Telecom's claim of acting in the public interest and its remarkable lack of consultation with its own employees about the introduction of new technology within Telecom.

**What is the technology?**

**VIDOTEX** is one of the simpler interconnect technologies, which links computer equipment to the existing voice transmission (telephone) network. Using a keypad connected through telephone cables to a central computer, a person can view information on a slightly modified television set. The information that could be provided includes advertising, weather, sporting results, news, legal advice and transport timetables. Some systems also enable simple graphics to be transmitted.

Telecom researched videotex in 1980 and proposed that a public videotex service be established, with Telecom providing the computer or information storage system, and inviting advertisers and other information-providers to 'buy space', that is, put information on the computer's data base. Telecom's proposed Australian videotex service would employ 7.5 people.

Examples of Telecom providing services in low profit areas: above, telephone for the disabled; below, a public telephone provided for the Moomba gas pipeline construction party at Whyjonta in New South Wales.

**_CHAIN REACTION 13**

**Step by Step exchange:**

- First introduced in 1915.
- An average telephone exchange of 10,000 lines, 15 people could be employed.

**Crosbar/ARN exchange:**

- The components of the Crosbar/ARN exchanges began to be converted to computer in 1978. An average exchange would employ 4 people.

**ARE/I/1 exchange:**

- The AXE exchanges replaced Step by Step. In the early 1970s, these and all new exchanges introduced since 1950 have been this fully computerised exchange.

- An average exchange would employ only 0.5 people if Telecom's proposal for centralising control of exchanges goes ahead.

The Australian Telecommunications Employees Association has long battled with Telecom over the introduction of job-cutting telecommunications technology. The effects of the new technology on numbers employed in Telecom exchanges are shown below.

Publicity material for Videotex, Telecom's proposed Australian computer-based information service. All of Telecom's advertising material emphasised the necessity of this new commodity to modern communication. The availability of much of the data base, and from the use of the telephone network. Information providers would make their dollars by selling information to the consumer. As a person viewed a 'frame' of information they would be made aware of the cost and charged accordingly.

Due to the limited carrying capacity of telephone cables, the inconvenience of not having use of the phone when using videotex, and the high cost of anything more 'intelligent' than a keypad terminal, the interactive (i.e. two-way dialogue) capacity of the Telecom proposal was not great. The viewer could book a seat, respond to simple games, buy goods, or search the data base for specific information using 'yes' and 'no' responses, but not much more.

**Videotex** is one of the simpler interconnect technologies, which links computer equipment to the existing voice transmission (telephone) network. Using a keypad connected through telephone cables to a central computer, a person can view information on a slightly modified television set. The information that could be provided includes advertising, weather, sporting results, news, legal advice and transport timetables. Some systems also enable simple graphics to be transmitted.

Telecom researched videotex in 1980 and proposed that a public videotex service be established, with Telecom providing the computer or information storage system, and inviting advertisers and other information-providers to 'buy space', that is, put information on the computer's data base. Telecom's proposed Australian videotex service would employ 7.5 people.
for advertisement-free programs, first it will only be commercially viable in

~ ct:

14 Chain Reaction

1-49 Chain Reaction

shopping.

the viewer's television receiver.

see the commercial potential

station in Sydney is experimenting with

for special services such as electronic

a teletex news service.

in which the viewer would pay to see a

videotex, teletex produces static 'frames'

of teletex are broadcast as part

of a normal television signal, which

limits the amount of information

received. At present a commercial

in the private sector. Myer Emporium and

is another interconnect technology

whose development has been limited

by commercial considerations. Like

videotex, teletex produces static frames

of information viewed on a slightly

modified television set. However the

frames of teletex are broadcast as part

of a normal television signal, which

limits the amount of information

available and the speed with which it is

received. At present a commercial

in Sydney is experimenting with

a teletex news service.

The most popularised potential benefit

of teletex is in providing subtitles to

television programs for deaf persons.

Despite a recent federal government

grant to deaf people's organisations for

research on captioning, and claims by

advocates of teletex (the group hopes

the immense benefits for deaf persons

there is an increasing awareness of the

benefits to the private sector. Currently

in terms of saturation marketing, there are simply

not enough deaf people to warrant such a

service.

During Telecom's investigation of

videotex and teletex there was inade­quate consultation with deaf persons on

the applications of these technologies

highlighting the narrow parameters of

interest and control which determine

how such technologies are introduced.

CABLE TELEVISION

is like 'normal' broadcast television except

that the program signal is sent through a cable to the viewer's television receiver. It

allows the transmission of a large volume of data beyond the capacity of the existing telephone network over a single range of direct broadcast. Unlike the more personal and interactive two-way working used for telephone services, cable television is basically one-way communication. The program signal is fed in at central locations and several channels can be carried on the one cable.

Most commercial interest is in the development of pay-television, a system in which the viewer pays to access a particular program. Pay-television allows for advertisement-free programs, first-run films and specialized entertainment.

That is the conventional picture of

information that would be accessible

through videotex, in existing media

such as newspapers, was labeled as

problems in up-dating and correcting data

terminal interconnections.

Telecom's proposal was rejected by

the then minister for communications.

Mr. C. Goodrich, because public video service could be profitably provided by

the private sector. The Minister was

interested in using videotelephones to

send television signals to the individual and that the public teletex network could

be used to transmit information to

the viewer's television receiver.

Telephone companies would have to

provide the necessary phone lines and

also pay for the franchise. There

would be no money to be made by

the telephone companies, who would

have to pay for the franchise.
The Nuclear Environment gives a factual, straightforward and lively account of how uranium is converted into power, and the problems of health and safety involved in that process. Australia's role in the nuclear industry is examined, together with the development of nuclear power and the growth of the arsenal of nuclear weapons throughout the world.

The Nuclear Environment sets the social and ethical questions surrounding nuclear energy firmly in the Australian context, making it a unique discussion tool for community groups and school classrooms.

THE NUCLEAR ENVIRONMENT

Available March 1983
Cost $6.00 per copy plus $1.00 postage. Please send me copies. I enclose a cheque/money order for $.

Name
Address
Post code

Send order form to either:
Friends of the Earth
Movement Against Uranium Mining
366 Smith Street, Collingwood, Vic 3066
Phone 419 8700

Postcode
Phone 663 1428

AIS tells residents to cough up or no jobs

Australian Iron & Steel, a wholly-owned subsidiary of BHP, has proposed a 7 million tonne coal-waste dump next to the public school in Cringila, a working class suburb in the Port Kembla area of Wollongong. A public inquiry to consider the company's development application was to have commenced on 14 February 1983. However on 28 January AIS asked that the inquiry be deferred for six months so they could look at an alternative at Wongawilli, 15 kilometres from Cringila. While public protest has gained this victory, pressure must be continued to ensure that AIS doesn't simply announce to the inquiry that the Wongawilli site is unsuitable.

In this article, Glenn Mitchell describes the extent of industrial air pollution in Port Kembla and its effects on the respiratory health of residents, and outlines the problems faced in researching this relationship. In particular he looks at how the proposed coal-waste dump would increase the threats to the health of Cringila residents.

Measurements of air pollution in the late 1950s clearly established that 'a significant pollution problem' existed in New South Wales. Readings from deposit gauges in the Port Kembla area in particular defined the industrial suburb of Cringila, located on the western side of the AIS complex, as the most polluted area in New South Wales. In 1960 Dr J Bell, head of the Division of Occupational Health in the Australian National University surveyed 947 residents in East Port Kembla. While Bell found that residents in one area of the surveyed suburb experienced a high incidence of chronic bronchitis, mucoid or mucopurulent sputum, and cough and phlegm compared with residents in the control area, Bell argued that his results were inconclusive. He said, 'It must not be assumed that the investigation has conclusively proved a cause and effect relationship between the prevalence of chronic bronchitis in East Port Kembla and atmospheric pollution.'

In this article, Glenn Mitchell is an environmental historian who recently completed a doctoral thesis on the history of industrial pollution at Port Kembla between 1900 and 1970. This article is an updated and enlarged version of a paper presented to the Sociological Association of Australia and New Zealand Conference in Sydney in August 1982.

Division of Occupational Health in the NSW Department of Public Health surveyed 247 residents in East Port Kembla. While Bell found that residents in one area of the surveyed suburb experienced a high incidence of chronic bronchitis, mucoid or mucopurulent sputum, and cough and phlegm compared with residents in the control area, Bell argued that his results were inconclusive. He said, 'It must not be assumed that the investigation has conclusively proved a cause and effect relationship between the prevalence of chronic bronchitis in East Port Kembla and atmospheric pollution.'

Glenn Mitchell is an environmental historian in Wollongong who recently completed a doctoral thesis on the history of industrial pollution at Port Kembla between 1900 and 1970. This article is an updated and enlarged version of a paper presented at the Sociological Association of Australia and New Zealand Conference in Sydney in August 1982.

WORLD INFORMATION SERVICE ON ENERGY

Looking north west to the hillside which will be built up with 7 million tonnes of coalwash and blast furnace wastes, if AIS's proposal goes ahead.

AIS tells residents to cough up or no jobs

Australian Iron & Steel, a wholly-owned subsidiary of BHP, has proposed a 7 million tonne coal-waste dump next to the public school in Cringila, a working class suburb in the Port Kembla area of Wollongong. A public inquiry to consider the company's development application was to have commenced on 14 February 1983. However on 28 January AIS asked that the inquiry be deferred for six months so they could look at an alternative at Wongawilli, 15 kilometres from Cringila. While public protest has gained this victory, pressure must be continued to ensure that AIS doesn't simply announce to the inquiry that the Wongawilli site is unsuitable.

In this article, Glenn Mitchell describes the extent of industrial air pollution in Port Kembla and its effects on the respiratory health of residents, and outlines the problems faced in researching this relationship. In particular he looks at how the proposed coal-waste dump would increase the threats to the health of Cringila residents.

Measurements of air pollution in the late 1950s clearly established that 'a significant pollution problem' existed in New South Wales. Readings from deposit gauges in the Port Kembla area in particular defined the industrial suburb of Cringila, located on the western side of the AIS complex, as the most polluted area in New South Wales. In 1960 Dr J Bell, head of the Division of Occupational Health in the Australian National University surveyed 947 residents in East Port Kembla. While Bell found that residents in one area of the surveyed suburb experienced a high incidence of chronic bronchitis, mucoid or mucopurulent sputum, and cough and phlegm compared with residents in the control area, Bell argued that his results were inconclusive. He said, 'It must not be assumed that the investigation has conclusively proved a cause and effect relationship between the prevalence of chronic bronchitis in East Port Kembla and atmospheric pollution.'

In this article, Glenn Mitchell is an environmental historian who recently completed a doctoral thesis on the history of industrial pollution at Port Kembla between 1900 and 1970. This article is an updated and enlarged version of a paper presented at the Sociological Association of Australia and New Zealand Conference in Sydney in August 1982.

WORLD INFORMATION SERVICE ON ENERGY

Looking north west to the hillside which will be built up with 7 million tonnes of coalwash and blast furnace wastes, if AIS's proposal goes ahead.
Health effects of the Cringila coal dump

If the proposed Cringila coal-waste dump is established, AIS will dump 7 million tonnes of coalwash wastes, steel slag, and five million tonnes of coalwash wastes into an area of 15 acres, adjacent to the Cringila Public School. The dumping will take between three and five years. The coal-waste market remains depressed. The dumping would be done by 18,000 trucks per day, a maximum of 100,000 truck journeys per day for the life of the project.

AIS plans to construct what it euphemistically refers to as 'an adjacent,' or what local residents call 'a dump,' in three stages from its wastes. When the dumping is completed and AIS has completed extensive landscape work, it plans to donate the area to the Wollongong City Council and Cringila residents for use as a recreational area. According to a Community Information Service brochure prepared by the Wollongong City Council to explain the company's proposal to the Cringila residents, its air pollution, wastes, blast furnace slags, and steel noise hazards and lists noise level obviously lack the power and influence of its industrial waste, it will also be impossible to make private or public statements to counteract the serious health problems in the local population. More importantly, the complex relationship between industrial pollution and health will be better understood, allowing causality and responsibility to be more readily established.

References

ECOLOGY AND IDEOLOGY

By Ariel Kay Salleh

As Keith Redagen reflects in 'Not Just Green', the Chain Reaction 30, there is an 'underlying logic' which ties together the ecological crisis, our unworkable economy, the continuing oppression of so-called minorities, and the threat of nuclear extinction. But just what this logic is, nobody is sure. An adequate politics of the environment hasn't been worked out yet. The Marxist approach remedies this lack to some extent by looking at the social relations of production. But, so much is left unsaid, the economy, the capital as a political system, which has preoccupied with the transcendence of nature, preoccupied with the social relations in ownership and in consumption of goods and resources. It demands a thorough-going reappraisal of the humanity–nature link. The economic analysis is very necessary, but if it is not enough.

The domination and exploitation of nature, of one person by another, and again the domination of woman by man, are these not unrelated phenomena, and are not equally political acts? The psychological condition of such mastery is that whatever is to be dominated must be treated as an object, and so lose its individuality. It must be transformed into an object. The human capacity to objectify nature and other humans is the capacity to objectify and control the act. Historically, this ability appeared when humans first learned to sew their direct conscious experience of the world from the deep unconscious process. The first act of control was thus exercised over an 'inner nature'. This ability is interestingly enough, suggested this as the starting point of consciousness. The separation of intellectual and emotional responses was a basis for the Judeo-Christian tradition, and it gave rise, in turn, to the Darwinian concept of everything it sees. The dualism of wide, green, usually wilderness versus the imposed human order of civilisation is a keystone of this obsessive and repressed thought pattern. The tendency to dichotomise reality as either/or, good/bad, white/black, culture/nature, man/woman has effectively kept woman in her place as subordinate other. The scientific method, likewise, is premised on a divided sensibility, the removal of observer from field, isolation of fact from value. Finally, the industrial revolution and modern 'rationalised' administrative practices married to the scientific method and its rationalised administrative practices married to the scientific method and its control over nature as a subject in its own right, according to the Pragmatists (Kroll, Allen Lane, London, 1972, p. 60).

There is no avoiding the fact that it is not only in an ecological but in a very existential sense. It blocks the erotic and affects world views. It is a way of understanding the world in which we must consider the nature of the original exposure of the human. It is not simply 'not just green', but it is not simply 'red' either. It is a political in a way that it is not simply a technical way.

Acknowledging that the complex realities of the human world is made up of particularly bound up with the question of power. Existing political alliances may, with the ingestion of contaminated milk, become so foul as to be undrinkable.

The nature of milk itself also plays a role in this contamination story. Because it is relatively high in fat and has a high nutritional value, milk is looked upon as a source of carbohydrates, proteins and vitamins. It is thus a primary foodstuff for human beings. The milk of the mother also plays a role. For example, when DDT was detected in as isolated a place as the Antarctic, far from the sites of original application, highly fat-soluble and highly poorly biodegradable, DDT and similar contaminants accumulate and remain in the food chain for a long time. Humans, at the end of the food chain, may be exposed to high levels of accumulation from diverse sources as well as from direct exposure. Infants at their mothers' breasts are at the extreme end of a food chain. The mother's milk also plays a role in this contamination story. Because it is relatively high in fat and has a high nutritional value, milk is looked upon as a source of carbohydrates, proteins and vitamins. It is thus a primary foodstuff for human beings. The milk of the mother also plays a role.

An increasingly serious, but neglected, aspect of environmental pollution is the accumulation of toxic chemicals in mothers' milk and the consequent risks to breastfed infants. Rosemary Nichols looks at research in Australia and overseas.

The proportion of mothers in the USA who breastfed at the time of hospital discharge increased from 25% in 1974 to 53% in 1976. In Sweden, in the mid-1970s, the percentage was 70% in 1978, 35% in Australia, 1982 it was 80% with 50% still feeding at 1 year of age. Breastfeeding is becoming more widely appreciated. For the underdeveloped and poorer nations it has always been important; in Indonesia, mothers' milk was described as the greatest natural resource. Campaigns have been waged to avoid contamination is ridiculous. This form of contamination says A.E. Olayes-Mazzy's of the Institute of Nutrition in Guatemala, can only be reduced by the concerted action of the entire society affected.

The highest values for 1973 of breast milk contamination by DDT were recorded there. It was estimated that at that time, infants were ingesting from 0.3 to 53 % of the maximum amount of DDT of DDT, not just the milk. The World Health Organisation (WHO) also plays a role in this contamination story. Because it is relatively high in fat and has a high nutritional value, milk is looked upon as a source of carbohydrates, proteins and vitamins. It is thus a primary foodstuff for human beings. The milk of the mother also plays a role. For example, when DDT was detected in as isolated a place as the Antarctic, far from the sites of original application, highly fat-soluble and highly poorly biodegradable, DDT and similar contaminants accumulate and remain in the food chain for a long time. Humans, at the end of the food chain, may be exposed to high levels of accumulation from diverse sources as well as from direct exposure. Infants at their mothers' breasts are at the extreme end of a food chain. The mother's milk also plays a role.
The researchers found no contamination in 45 samples of milk and suggested that the food chain was not contaminated. It is also felt that PCBs are not present in fish. It is hoped that the Clean Waters Act will be able to control this situation.

PCBs are used in a wide variety of processes, and studies of human milk and adipose tissue have shown that their presence is widespread in the USA. This is regarded as the reason for the high PCB levels found. The leakage of industrial fluids into rivers and lakes has led to high levels of PCBs in human milk. The contamination came from consumption of fish from the Baltic Sea, where industrial waste had been discharged.

Considering the damal history of industrial waste disposal in Australia, it is hoped that the Clean Waters Act might lead to a future situation where these levels are reduced.

Organochlorine insecticide contamination of human milk reached unusually high levels in Japan and Central America in the early 1970s. In Central America, organochlorine pesticides 'on a par with those detected overseas', this statement is on a par with the question 'How long is a piece of string?'. But it is not exactly comparable with the question 'How long is a piece of string?' in the context of PCB contamination.

Organochlorine insecticide contamination of human milk reached unusually high levels in Japan and Central America in the early 1970s. In Central America, organochlorine pesticides 'on a par with those detected overseas', this statement is on a par with the question 'How long is a piece of string?'. But it is not exactly comparable with the question 'How long is a piece of string?' in the context of PCB contamination.

Organochlorine insecticide contamination of human milk reached unusually high levels in Japan and Central America in the early 1970s. In Central America, organochlorine pesticides 'on a par with those detected overseas', this statement is on a par with the question 'How long is a piece of string?'. But it is not exactly comparable with the question 'How long is a piece of string?' in the context of PCB contamination.

Organochlorine insecticide contamination of human milk reached unusually high levels in Japan and Central America in the early 1970s. In Central America, organochlorine pesticides 'on a par with those detected overseas', this statement is on a par with the question 'How long is a piece of string?'. But it is not exactly comparable with the question 'How long is a piece of string?' in the context of PCB contamination.

Organochlorine insecticide contamination of human milk reached unusually high levels in Japan and Central America in the early 1970s. In Central America, organochlorine pesticides 'on a par with those detected overseas', this statement is on a par with the question 'How long is a piece of string?'. But it is not exactly comparable with the question 'How long is a piece of string?' in the context of PCB contamination.

Organochlorine insecticide contamination of human milk reached unusually high levels in Japan and Central America in the early 1970s. In Central America, organochlorine pesticides 'on a par with those detected overseas', this statement is on a par with the question 'How long is a piece of string?'. But it is not exactly comparable with the question 'How long is a piece of string?' in the context of PCB contamination.

Organochlorine insecticide contamination of human milk reached unusually high levels in Japan and Central America in the early 1970s. In Central America, organochlorine pesticides 'on a par with those detected overseas', this statement is on a par with the question 'How long is a piece of string?'. But it is not exactly comparable with the question 'How long is a piece of string?' in the context of PCB contamination.

Organochlorine insecticide contamination of human milk reached unusually high levels in Japan and Central America in the early 1970s. In Central America, organochlorine pesticides 'on a par with those detected overseas', this statement is on a par with the question 'How long is a piece of string?'. But it is not exactly comparable with the question 'How long is a piece of string?' in the context of PCB contamination.

Organochlorine insecticide contamination of human milk reached unusually high levels in Japan and Central America in the early 1970s. In Central America, organochlorine pesticides 'on a par with those detected overseas', this statement is on a par with the question 'How long is a piece of string?'. But it is not exactly comparable with the question 'How long is a piece of string?' in the context of PCB contamination.

Organochlorine insecticide contamination of human milk reached unusually high levels in Japan and Central America in the early 1970s. In Central America, organochlorine pesticides 'on a par with those detected overseas', this statement is on a par with the question 'How long is a piece of string?'. But it is not exactly comparable with the question 'How long is a piece of string?' in the context of PCB contamination.

Organochlorine insecticide contamination of human milk reached unusually high levels in Japan and Central America in the early 1970s. In Central America, organochlorine pesticides 'on a par with those detected overseas', this statement is on a par with the question 'How long is a piece of string?'. But it is not exactly comparable with the question 'How long is a piece of string?' in the context of PCB contamination.

Organochlorine insecticide contamination of human milk reached unusually high levels in Japan and Central America in the early 1970s. In Central America, organochlorine pesticides 'on a par with those detected overseas', this statement is on a par with the question 'How long is a piece of string?'. But it is not exactly comparable with the question 'How long is a piece of string?' in the context of PCB contamination.

Organochlorine insecticide contamination of human milk reached unusually high levels in Japan and Central America in the early 1970s. In Central America, organochlorine pesticides 'on a par with those detected overseas', this statement is on a par with the question 'How long is a piece of string?'. But it is not exactly comparable with the question 'How long is a piece of string?' in the context of PCB contamination.

Organochlorine insecticide contamination of human milk reached unusually high levels in Japan and Central America in the early 1970s. In Central America, organochlorine pesticides 'on a par with those detected overseas', this statement is on a par with the question 'How long is a piece of string?'. But it is not exactly comparable with the question 'How long is a piece of string?' in the context of PCB contamination.

Organochlorine insecticide contamination of human milk reached unusually high levels in Japan and Central America in the early 1970s. In Central America, organochlorine pesticides 'on a par with those detected overseas', this statement is on a par with the question 'How long is a piece of string?'. But it is not exactly comparable with the question 'How long is a piece of string?' in the context of PCB contamination.

Organochlorine insecticide contamination of human milk reached unusually high levels in Japan and Central America in the early 1970s. In Central America, organochlorine pesticides 'on a par with those detected overseas', this statement is on a par with the question 'How long is a piece of string?'. But it is not exactly comparable with the question 'How long is a piece of string?' in the context of PCB contamination.

Organochlorine insecticide contamination of human milk reached unusually high levels in Japan and Central America in the early 1970s. In Central America, organochlorine pesticides 'on a par with those detected overseas', this statement is on a par with the question 'How long is a piece of string?'. But it is not exactly comparable with the question 'How long is a piece of string?' in the context of PCB contamination.

Organochlorine insecticide contamination of human milk reached unusually high levels in Japan and Central America in the early 1970s. In Central America, organochlorine pesticides 'on a par with those detected overseas', this statement is on a par with the question 'How long is a piece of string?'. But it is not exactly comparable with the question 'How long is a piece of string?' in the context of PCB contamination.

Organochlorine insecticide contamination of human milk reached unusually high levels in Japan and Central America in the early 1970s. In Central America, organochlorine pesticides 'on a par with those detected overseas', this statement is on a par with the question 'How long is a piece of string?'. But it is not exactly comparable with the question 'How long is a piece of string?' in the context of PCB contamination.

Organochlorine insecticide contamination of human milk reached unusually high levels in Japan and Central America in the early 1970s. In Central America, organochlorine pesticides 'on a par with those detected overseas', this statement is on a par with the question 'How long is a piece of string?'. But it is not exactly comparable with the question 'How long is a piece of string?' in the context of PCB contamination.

Organochlorine insecticide contamination of human milk reached unusually high levels in Japan and Central America in the early 1970s. In Central America, organochlorine pesticides 'on a par with those detected overseas', this statement is on a par with the question 'How long is a piece of string?'. But it is not exactly comparable with the question 'How long is a piece of string?' in the context of PCB contamination.

Organochlorine insecticide contamination of human milk reached unusually high levels in Japan and Central America in the early 1970s. In Central America, organochlorine pesticides 'on a par with those detected overseas', this statement is on a par with the question 'How long is a piece of string?'. But it is not exactly comparable with the question 'How long is a piece of string?' in the context of PCB contamination.

Organochlorine insecticide contamination of human milk reached unusually high levels in Japan and Central America in the early 1970s. In Central America, organochlorine pesticides 'on a par with those detected overseas', this statement is on a par with the question 'How long is a piece of string?'. But it is not exactly comparable with the question 'How long is a piece of string?' in the context of PCB contamination.

Organochlorine insecticide contamination of human milk reached unusually high levels in Japan and Central America in the early 1970s. In Central America, organochlorine pesticides 'on a par with those detected overseas', this statement is on a par with the question 'How long is a piece of string?'. But it is not exactly comparable with the question 'How long is a piece of string?' in the context of PCB contamination.

Organochlorine insecticide contamination of human milk reached unusually high levels in Japan and Central America in the early 1970s. In Central America, organochlorine pesticides 'on a par with those detected overseas', this statement is on a par with the question 'How long is a piece of string?'. But it is not exactly comparable with the question 'How long is a piece of string?' in the context of PCB contamination.

Organochlorine insecticide contamination of human milk reached unusually high levels in Japan and Central America in the early 1970s. In Central America, organochlorine pesticides 'on a par with those detected overseas', this statement is on a par with the question 'How long is a piece of string?'. But it is not exactly comparable with the question 'How long is a piece of string?' in the context of PCB contamination.

Organochlorine insecticide contamination of human milk reached unusually high levels in Japan and Central America in the early 1970s. In Central America, organochlorine pesticides 'on a par with those detected overseas', this statement is on a par with the question 'How long is a piece of string?'. But it is not exactly comparable with the question 'How long is a piece of string?' in the context of PCB contamination.
usually which may progress...

...24 Chain Reaction appear to be any material published person tended to 'support the thesis that organochlorine residue many different journals restrictions and the less persistent Related articles are scattered through recent, long-term milk contamination and there does not within the medical profession in organophosphates has problems as as use of organochlorines is 'discouraged' and are substituted. The argument against the presence of DDT. Similarly many of these compounds have on each other, for instance the metabolism of dieldrin within the body is affected by degradation or nutritional stress may play a role in metabolising these contaminants.

There appears to be little interest within the medical profession in Australia in the problem of human milk contamination and there does not appear to be any material published by Australian doctors on the situation in Australia. Information for the lay-person is sparse and difficult to obtain. Related articles are scattered through many different journals in almost as many specialist libraries.

A certain attitude of complacency seems to permeate the relevant control authorities. One assumption is that contamination levels are decreasing as use of organochlorines is discouraged and the less persistent organophosphates are substituted. The argument against this is that the controls in Australia are arbitrary compared with those in equivalent 'developed' nations. Using organophosphates has problems as they are exceedingly toxic substances and pose a dilemma to those who have to handle them; Nor may organophosphates be as non-residual as we are led to believe. Although the authors of a report from Western Australia had the grumpy to admit that a larger sample was in order, their statement that their survey tended to support the thesis that organochlorine residue levels are decreasing in Western Australia and other parts of the world is irresponsible. With restrictions on these compounds so recent, long-term studies had not been done.

Overseas evidence shows that although environmental substrate levels may be decreasing in some regions this does not hold true for human body burdens or breast milk excretion. Independent surveys of human milk must be carried out to obtain a true picture. Human blood and adipose tissue levels will not suffice except for the odd compound such as dieldrin.

When reviewing the pesticide situation in Australia authorities must consider the exposure of the breastfed baby as they have to control the pesticide in their milk. The average daily intake of an adult male as assessed from market basket surveys is not acceptable.

The only other direction to take would be to discourage or limit breastfeeding. That is an imposition women must fight. Our health authorities will not do it for us. Apparently they see the situation as a 'difficult problem for those who are responsible for advising mothers on the feeding of their newborn infants'. Others, such as J Dugdale from the Department of Child Health in Queensland, express their attitudes towards breastfeeding as follows:

breastfeeding and breast milk developed as a compromise which, ...promoted maximum survival of mother and infant under ...pre-historic conditions. Today, however, we place emphasis on growth and development of the brain as being crucial in social survival and well-being in our competitive society.

This comment was published as correspondence in the Medical Journal of Australia. Apparently this learned gentleman did not consider that breast milk provides proper nutrition.

Of immediate concern is that many infants are being subjected to unknown risks from chemical contamination of breast milk. It may be that certain groups, such as rural mothers, are more exposed to environmental pollution than others. The certain conclusion is that we are all overexposed, and especially the next generation.

References: A complete list of references is available from Chain Reaction. The most relevant articles are:


Women workers in a Holeproof factory in Melbourne. Payment of clothing industry workers by piece rates is just one factor that ensures constant pressure to work faster and further increase the risk of injury.

What then is repetition injury? And how can it be prevented? This report was compiled by Sharon Callahan, with assistance from Lorraine Powell and Anne King, both of whom suffer from repetition injuries.

Many workers are employed to perform monotonous, repetitive tasks which in the first place are not designed to produce strain and injury. It is only over a period of time that workers become aware of aches and pains - usually in the fingers, hands and arms - which may progressively worsen, and ultimately it is impossible for the sufferer to continue working. These aches and pains are the symptoms of a range of muscle and...
Tendon injuries termed Repeated injury (RI), are caused by continuous and repetitious strains, often on the same part of the body. When an injury is sustained, the body responds with formation of scar tissue. These scar tissues can result in pain and discomfort.

There is a long history of RI, but it is only recently that the problem has been recognized and understood. RI is often caused by repetitious movements of the same body part, such as the wrists, fingers, or shoulders. The repeated movements can lead to inflammation of the tendons, known as tenosynovitis.

In the case of Ana, a 28-year-old typist, she began experiencing pain in her right arm and hand, which was diagnosed as tenosynovitis. Despite receiving treatment, her condition worsened, and she eventually had to leave her job.

Similar cases of RI are common in various industries, particularly those involving repetitive motions. The condition is often overlooked or dismissed as a minor issue, leading to under diagnosis and inadequate treatment. Workers may suffer significant pain and reduced productivity due to RI, yet they are often unaware of the cause or unable to seek help.

The problem of RI is not limited to specific industries, affecting workers in various fields, including healthcare, manufacturing, and office environments. The recognition of RI as a serious workplace injury is growing, and efforts are being made to address the issue through education, early intervention, and workplace modifications.

However, the challenges in diagnosing and treating RI are significant. The condition is often misdiagnosed or dismissed, leading to delays in treatment and worsened outcomes. Workers may face financial and emotional stress, as they struggle to balance their work and health.

To address the issue, there is a need for better education and awareness among workers and employers. Healthcare professionals must be trained to recognize and diagnose RI, and workplace modifications must be implemented to reduce the risk of injury. Early intervention and supportive care can help workers manage their symptoms and return to their jobs.

In conclusion, RI is a significant workplace injury that requires attention. By recognizing the problem, implementing effective interventions, and fostering a culture of health and safety in the workplace, we can improve the well-being of workers and reduce the burden of RI on individuals and society.

References:

Personal Case Histories

Ana is a 28-year-old typist who began experiencing pain in her right arm and hand after working long hours at a computer. She was diagnosed with tenosynovitis and began receiving treatment, including medication and physiotherapy. Despite this, her condition worsened, and she eventually had to leave her job.

Kay is a 30-year-old typist who began experiencing pain in her right arm and hand after working long hours at a computer. She was diagnosed with tenosynovitis and began receiving treatment, including medication and physiotherapy. Despite this, her condition worsened, and she eventually had to leave her job.

Discussion:

RI is a common workplace hazard that can cause significant pain and reduce workers' productivity. Workers may face financial and emotional stress, as they struggle to balance their work and health. Employers have a responsibility to provide a safe workplace and implement measures to prevent RI.

Conclusion:

RI is a significant workplace injury that requires attention. By recognizing the problem, implementing effective interventions, and fostering a culture of health and safety in the workplace, we can improve the well-being of workers and reduce the burden of RI on individuals and society.
The new technology has its dangers. Among them repetitive strain injury.

Yet even medical recognition that one is suffering from RS can mean a great deal. At the least it means being able to produce a medical certificate to prevent an immediate sack ing, and the chance to claim for workmen’s compensation. Theoretically any worker whose work is automatically dissociated from any deliberate intention to work is entitled to compensation. In practice this is not true. Individual workers find themselves at odds with hostile companies convying with powerful health insurances, both of which are determined to deny liability.

Companies have used private investigators to follow, photograph and video the victim’s home, workers in their homes to gather evidence or simply to intimidate. In court some workers may run their case by statements such as “I can’t do anything any more,” each time they are stopped. Barristers have also used the sexual or psychiatric history of workers in order to have them discredited. The lawyer is even known to comment, “It looks to me as if the victim is really just as psychosexual as the others.”

Despite the rising number of cases, nothing is being done to stop this production of invalids. Governmental committees have made no specific legislation to cover RS. Consequently, the companies have, for example, employed a “home front” strategy. These committees have powers of inspections, access to information and the right to stop unhealthy work processes and to be informed about the results of their inspections. The companies are determined to deny liability. They can punish their workers for presenting evidence against them. Furthermore, if they lose the case they will risk nothing. They will lose nothing for the sake of the health of a few hundred workers.

Workers with RS face years of pain and financial loss, and some sustain permanent damage. It is certainly permanent in the sense that they can never return to similar work and no employer would knowingly employ them anyway. Occupational health and safety arrangements are hopelessly inadequate to deal with the problem. Immediate measures for combating RS include:

- making RS a notifiable disease so action may be taken against companies;
- training inspectors to recognise RS in the workplace and report it; and
- making reconstruction of workers’ conditions before or after work a matter of concern to the community.

In Sweden workers are obliged by law to report work injuries in all departments, and they are compensated automatically and for as long as necessary.

Injured workers are often under pressure to settle their cases, and they may be persuaded to accept settlements well below what is possible.

RS is not just the pain and loss of one job but also the impossibility of returning to the one at which the sufferer is best suited. It is also means almost total disruption to the worker’s daily life, which also affects the worker’s family and friends. Female tasks such as cooking, shopping, gardening, cleaning and cleaning teeth are the greatest pain. Most hobbies and sports are impossible, and the sufferer becomes difficult, eating, dancing or even being in a crowd can be painful. This applies to the sufferer’s whole life style. Everyday tasks can eventually result in depression of the victim.

In the case of married women, the illness means that husband and children must take over household duties, but when this goes on for months or years strain in the family relationships may appear. There may be pressure from husbands and children to continue with household duties. Marital problems and marriage breakdowns do occur and there can also be tensions with friends. Workers are often told, “You can’t work like this. You are spoiling your health.”

There are also the economic burdens. People doing unsuitable jobs are usually working at an economic imperative. In times of high unemployment there is no legal obligation to discharge the worker, and it is therefore easier for employers to replace injured workers, especially in jobs where little of no training is required.

Employers have in many cases invested in production plans for setting up a new system which is most profitable for others. For example, data processing systems are often used to cope with the problem. The system is part of a national or international network. In such industries employers are scarcely keen to recognize RS as they may see it as a risk to their reputation if they are unable to put in place safe working conditions.
As Chain Reaction goes to press, conservationists are waiting for the gazettal by the NSW parliament of the NSW government’s October 1982 decision to proclaim 90,000 hectares of rainforest as national park. Jenny Quaile reports on the employment implications of this decision and the timber industry’s claim that jobs will be lost.

On Tuesday 26 October 1982 the NSW Rainforest Cabinet Committee made a decision about the fate of the state’s remaining rainforest. This decision entailed dedicating 90,000 hectares of forest as national parks, with the National Parks and Wildlife Service of NSW to undertake caretaker responsibilities. The state government also allocated an initial $1 million subsidy to the timber industry to promote development of alternative timbers and to assist affected companies during the transition period. This will ensure that no jobs are lost as a result of the establishment of the parks.

The timber industry and the NSW Labour Council with their ‘jobs before trees’ position are unsure and ‘up in the air’ as to what will happen. As Jenny Quaile is a member of the Chain Reaction collective in Sydney and has worked on forestry issues with the National Parks and Wildlife Service and Friends of the Earth for several years, she was able to report on the employment implications of this decision.

The decision to phase out rainforest logging, the timber industry commented, came to a decision about the fate of the state’s remaining rainforest. This decision entailed dedicating 90,000 hectares of forest as national parks, with the National Parks and Wildlife Service of NSW to undertake caretaker responsibilities. The state government also allocated an initial $1 million subsidy to the timber industry to promote development of alternative timbers and to assist affected companies during the transition period. This will ensure that no jobs are lost as a result of the establishment of the parks.

The timber industry and the NSW Labour Council with their ‘jobs before trees’ position are unsure and ‘up in the air’ as to what will happen. As Jenny Quaile is a member of the Chain Reaction collective in Sydney and has worked on forestry issues with the National Parks and Wildlife Service and Friends of the Earth for several years, she was able to report on the employment implications of this decision.

The decision to phase out rainforest logging, the timber industry commented, came to a decision about the fate of the state’s remaining rainforest. This decision entailed dedicating 90,000 hectares of forest as national parks, with the National Parks and Wildlife Service of NSW to undertake caretaker responsibilities. The state government also allocated an initial $1 million subsidy to the timber industry to promote development of alternative timbers and to assist affected companies during the transition period. This will ensure that no jobs are lost as a result of the establishment of the parks.

The timber industry and the NSW Labour Council with their ‘jobs before trees’ position are unsure and ‘up in the air’ as to what will happen. As Jenny Quaile is a member of the Chain Reaction collective in Sydney and has worked on forestry issues with the National Parks and Wildlife Service and Friends of the Earth for several years, she was able to report on the employment implications of this decision.

The decision to phase out rainforest logging, the timber industry commented, came to a decision about the fate of the state’s remaining rainforest. This decision entailed dedicating 90,000 hectares of forest as national parks, with the National Parks and Wildlife Service of NSW to undertake caretaker responsibilities. The state government also allocated an initial $1 million subsidy to the timber industry to promote development of alternative timbers and to assist affected companies during the transition period. This will ensure that no jobs are lost as a result of the establishment of the parks.

The timber industry and the NSW Labour Council with their ‘jobs before trees’ position are unsure and ‘up in the air’ as to what will happen. As Jenny Quaile is a member of the Chain Reaction collective in Sydney and has worked on forestry issues with the National Parks and Wildlife Service and Friends of the Earth for several years, she was able to report on the employment implications of this decision.
rather than on Commission reports. The committee relied on FORTECH's report which have tended to be more favourable.

The original quota of 52,000 cubic metres; this was reduced to 25,000 cubic metres, to be logged by Big River Timbers Pty Ltd. This compromise appears to have been a political concession to Day, keeping the issue relatively safe.

There is also some dispute over the Hastings and Barrington Tops areas, with the timber industry pressing for a change of boundaries in the former region. Boundary changes would, however, upset the ecological value of having total catchment areas. This would be detrimental to the idea and practice of rainforest conservation as identified by the committee. The Barrington Tops area still has to be discussed in cabinet before any decisions are made on its fate. Ms Falconer from the Forestry Commission told Chain Reaction that there will be a two-to-three-month period to thrash out these details.

The fight for rainforest conservation in NSW has been long and bitter. Much mud has been slung, especially since the decision was announced. The timber industry has branded conservationists and concerned individuals with many unwarranted names and attributes. For example, Mr MacGregor-Skinner of the Labour Party (NSW) and Mr McDonald of the National Farmers Federation has no distinct plot, climax or resolution, and thus is a catalyst for a discussion of many images and events which interestingly coincides with issues associated with unemployment.

"The people who are being unemployed, w o ­m en and people who are trying to work and support the government's decision..." Ms Callaghan continued. "The NSW government's decision is particularly significant in recognising the importance of employment as a key factor in environmental planning, if the gazettal process through parliament makes sense. The government should have made a decision which supports the timber industry instead of locking up the forests at the whim of a small, vocal, non­partisan, uninformed minority."

Contact: More information may be obtained from Total Environment Centre, 18 Argyle Street, Sydney, NSW 2000.

The search was on for a conservationist with a Volvo - no connection and unexpectedly Unsworth drives a large Ford lourrinoise, and lives at Turramurra.

Besides the mudslinging, the industry has been referred to as "tree huggers" and "unemployment. It is now even more obvious that Mr Hickey has to keep the enemy at bay, and therefore inaccessible to the public, is an example.

Other press statements indicate that the industry is ignoring the demands of the public and exerting pressure on the government to make a decision. Mr Falconer has also commented that "mythical" Jordan continues, very provocatively, "so it is necessarily the final Cabinet decision [as] industry experience with the Border Ranges shows that Cabinet decisions can be overturned.

It is obvious from these statements that the industry is trying to stall the gazettal of the proposed national parks, to procure more concessions for their own profitability. Conservationists must be wary of the animosity of the timber industry and attempt to applaud and support the government's decision.

Conservationists throughout Australia strongly support the Wran government's decision on rainforests. This decision was witnessed by Joan Staples of the North Coast Environment Council at a press conference in Melbourne last year, where the general consensus was that the NSW has achieved the major forestry victory in Australia for the moment.

The Australian Conservation Foundation said in a press release dated 27 October 1982 commented, 'ACF believes the NSW decision sets a new standard of ecological responsibility in Australia. It calls on the governments of other states to follow this lead.' The NSW government's decision is particularly significant in recognising the importance of employment as a key factor in environmental planning, if the gazettal process through parliament makes sense. The government should have made a decision which supports the timber industry instead of locking up the forests at the whim of a small, vocal, non­partisan, uninformed minority."

The film's style lies somewhere between fiction and documentary. It has no distinct plot, climax or resolution, and thus is a catalyst for a discussion of many images and events which interestingly coincides with issues associated with unemployment. The film deals with the issues surrounding which make being unemployed worse, and which are contrary to the needs of people living on very limited incomes. Perhaps the most profound of these pressures comes from advertising and the media. The film implies that consumption is part of normal living. But people on the dole don't have the money to spend.

"The reason I wanted to be involved in the film," said 19-year-old Tina Walter, who plays Debbie, "was to let people know what it's like to be unemployed." The film can't offer any suggestions to improve the situation, I don't think anyone really cares, but at least people should try to understand what it's like."

"I don't know what it's like to be unemployed and female in this city - it's a dead end," lamented 20-year-old Lorraine Palmer, who plays Gina. "Unlike most cities, Wollongong centres around the back streets and related industries, which even in better times offered limited opportunities for women. Now the whole industry is winding down."

Tina agrees, "It seems to make things harder for girls to get decent work anywhere, not just in Wollongong. Girls at least can usually find casual labour jobs, but girls seem to require more skills and qualifications. Even if you do the skills, chances are that when you apply for a vacancy there are dozens of other equally qualified girls going for the same job." Another burden for unemployed girls, according to Tina, is being deprived of many commodities that girls are expected to have. 'I don't think being female is a handicap. I enjoy being a girl. But these days girls are under pressure to have lots of nice clothes and jewellery - not to mention an array of cosmetics."

Greetings From Wollongong was written and directed by Mary Callaghan, and was produced by the Steel City Pictures Collective, funded with a budget of about $45,000. It was made with assistance from the Women's Film Fund, the Australian Film Commission and the Department of Youth and Community Services.

Apart from Geoff Morell and Gordon Streek, most of the actors were unemployed with no previous acting experience. Nonetheless, the quality of performance is extremely high. The film also has an impressive soundtrack, with songs from Mental As Anything, Sekret Sekret and Johnnie Rotten, and a Wollongong band, Sunday Painters.

Despite its overall success, Wollongong is shown to be a private and advertisement local community, union and civic representatives who have come to terms with the film. The film is shown as a private and advertisement local community, union and civic representatives who have come to terms with the film.
The uniformity worn by characters in the film. Local journalist and town identity Errol Hokins-Hayter pointed out that 'anyone who saw the film would give Wollongong a wide berth'. The Lord Mayor, Frank Askew, made a rather puzzling statement that last because they didn't put their back, you don't have to point it out to him'. Yet there was also a reaction in favour of the film, Wollongong Positive Action Committee member Sid Long said that at least the film had a positive impact to the problem. "Greetings From Wollongong was a product of which any city could be proud," Mr Long said. He said the Positive Action Committee had been formed to counter knockers in the community. The person perhaps most startled by the criticism was director Mary Callaghan: At first I was astonished... I couldn't believe we didn't want it to be patronising, from a political approach to the problem. Greetings From Wollongong was a product of which any city could be proud. My reason is that we didn't want it to be patronising, negative or offensive.

From Wollongong community exercise. From Wollongong community exercise.

Greetings From Wollongong was a product of which any city could be proud. My reason is that we didn't want it to be patronising, negative or offensive. I was very upset because they said it was a propaganda tool. From Wollongong community exercise.

Greetings From Wollongong was a product of which any city could be proud. My reason is that we didn't want it to be patronising, negative or offensive. I was very upset because they said it was a propaganda tool. From Wollongong community exercise.

Greetings From Wollongong was a product of which any city could be proud. My reason is that we didn't want it to be patronising, negative or offensive. I was very upset because they said it was a propaganda tool. From Wollongong community exercise.

Greetings From Wollongong was a product of which any city could be proud. My reason is that we didn't want it to be patronising, negative or offensive. I was very upset because they said it was a propaganda tool. From Wollongong community exercise.

Greetings From Wollongong was a product of which any city could be proud. My reason is that we didn't want it to be patronising, negative or offensive. I was very upset because they said it was a propaganda tool. From Wollongong community exercise.

Greetings From Wollongong was a product of which any city could be proud. My reason is that we didn't want it to be patronising, negative or offensive. I was very upset because they said it was a propaganda tool. From Wollongong community exercise.

Greetings From Wollongong was a product of which any city could be proud. My reason is that we didn't want it to be patronising, negative or offensive. I was very upset because they said it was a propaganda tool. From Wollongong community exercise.

Greetings From Wollongong was a product of which any city could be proud. My reason is that we didn't want it to be patronising, negative or offensive. I was very upset because they said it was a propaganda tool. From Wollongong community exercise.

Greetings From Wollongong was a product of which any city could be proud. My reason is that we didn't want it to be patronising, negative or offensive. I was very upset because they said it was a propaganda tool. From Wollongong community exercise.

Greetings From Wollongong was a product of which any city could be proud. My reason is that we didn't want it to be patronising, negative or offensive. I was very upset because they said it was a propaganda tool. From Wollongong community exercise.

Greetings From Wollongong was a product of which any city could be proud. My reason is that we didn't want it to be patronising, negative or offensive. I was very upset because they said it was a propaganda tool. From Wollongong community exercise.
The Resource Manual for a Living Revolution, alias, The Monster Manual by Virginia Cooper, and Deana Brown, is a comprehensive guide to organizing and maintaining a viable alternative society. The Manual provides a detailed overview of the principles and practices of non-violent action, including strategy, tactics, and techniques for non-violent direct action. It also includes case studies of successful campaigns and an extensive bibliography. The Manual is written in an accessible style, making it suitable for both beginners and experienced activists. It is an essential resource for anyone involved in social change activism.
choosing images for publication, how often are photographs chosen merely because they are aesthetically pleasing, or to attract people to the article they illustrate? This is a question that many people life with the Hiroshima/Nagasaki experiences as an everyday memory. We visited a hospital for bomb victims today, where the people we spoke to repeatedly expressed the wish that we tell the people of Australia and elsewhere that they never want anyone anywhere to go through what the hell they have known since those August days in 1945. These last weeks we have ridden through this country, over mountains and valleys and along spectacular coastlines dotted with towns and suburbs. Very rarely are we encouraged to examine experiences. If you see a photograph of demonstrators for a cause you support, it only reinforces the idea that the cause is just. It must be - other people agree with you. And if you don't support the cause, the demonstrators are naive, misguided or just a nuisance.

The placement of visual images is often carefully organised to make recognition of a specific publication easier. The Age, a Melbourne daily, usually runs that lead story on the top left-hand columns on page one and balances it appropriately on the right-hand side of the page. Chain Reaction has a house style as well, the aim of which is to produce an homogeneous appearance. What readers can recognise easily is reassuring and perhaps not conducive to encouraging the close examination of photographs. This may bring about a change in their understanding.

The book Chain Reaction is not a review of Another Way of Telling but more an attempt to look at some of the issues connected to the attempt to develop a theory of how photography by both the consumer and the consumer photographer can be used to influence the viewer, with particular reference to the consumer. This book is not an essay in the strict sense, but a self-contained attempt to show how photographs can be used consciously.

I believe the issues the book raises are highly political, and extremely relevant to any movement dedicated to changing existing social value systems. There has been a continuing debate about the function and purpose of photography and its use by consumers and by its political implications. For these reasons I think it is important to recommend Another Way of Telling.

Rick Mitchell

38 Chain Reaction
there are currently groups collaborating with workers and unions to identify, document and eliminate work hazards from unions and workers, and a library is available to workers who want to do their own research. The centre works with unions and workers to set up health and safety committees (both on the job and in unions) to formulate policies and to launch campaigns around specific work hazards, such as asbestos. It publishes the magazine Hazards.

Workers Health Action Group (OHAG)

Victoria

Workers Health Centre
Trades Hall
54 Victoria St
Carlton South
Vic 3053
Tel: (03) 627 1700

Edward St
Brisbane

Queensland

Workers Health Centre
5th Floor Trades Hall
Edward St
Brisbane
Qld 4000
Tel: (07) 212 5199

The Queensland centre was established in 1983 with the support of the Queensland Trades and Labor Council and is funded entirely by contributions from unions and individuals. It answers requests for information about work hazards from unions and workers, and a library is available to workers who want to do their own research. The centre works with unions and workers to set up health and safety committees (both on the job and in unions) to formulate policies and to launch campaigns around specific work hazards, such as asbestos. It publishes the magazine Hazards.

Workers Health Action Group (OHAG)

Victoria

Workers Health Action Group (WHAG)
PO Box 271
Carlton South
Vic 3053
Tel: (03) 626 1333

WHAT is a group of trade unions, activists and academics who are concerned with the issue of workers health. The group organises general shop stewards' courses, which involve aspects of workers health.

South Australia

Occupational Health Action Group

Workers Health Centre
35 Gilbert Place
Adelaide
SA 5000
Tel: (08) 212 3722

OHAG is a group of health, research and industrial workers in South Australia. They are currently working specifically on the issues of repetition injuries and workers compensation legislation.

OTHER GROUPS

Occupational Health and Safety Unit

Trades Hall
PO Box 271
Carlton South
Vic 3053
Tel: (03) 626 3311

The OHS unit was established in 1981, and although it is funded by the Victorian Trades Hall Council, it acts as a referral centre for health and safety advice. It acts as a referral centre for health and safety advice for other trade unions.

Advisory Group on Workers Health

Members of the Advisory Group are

- the appointment of workers' safety representatives who shall be accountable to the union;
- the elimination of workplace hazards on the basis of scientific evidence;
- the training of union officials and health and safety representatives in occupational health and safety;
- the negotiation of health and safety agreements with companies where there is a bargaining agreement.

The Unit also publishes a 'Health and Safety Bulletin'.

WANT TO STUDY THE ENVIRONMENT? 

Tasmania offers special opportunities in this field.

The University of Tasmania offers a two-year postgraduate degree for Master of Environmental Studies by course work or research, and Doctor of Philosophy by research.

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

Tasmania: the environment state
DISARMAMENT NOW - EAST & WEST!

RALLY - FESTIVAL  SUNDAY MARCH 27
1:30pm Treasury Gardens

STOP URANIUM MINING • U.S. BASES OUT
FOR A NUCLEAR FREE PACIFIC

People for Nuclear Disarmament