

10 CENTS
OR A DONATION

CAMPAIGN AGAINST NUCLEAR POWER NEWSLETTER



P.O. BOX 238, NORTH QUAY, BRISBANE, Q. 4000. PHONE 221 0188

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URANIUM: NO FUTURE

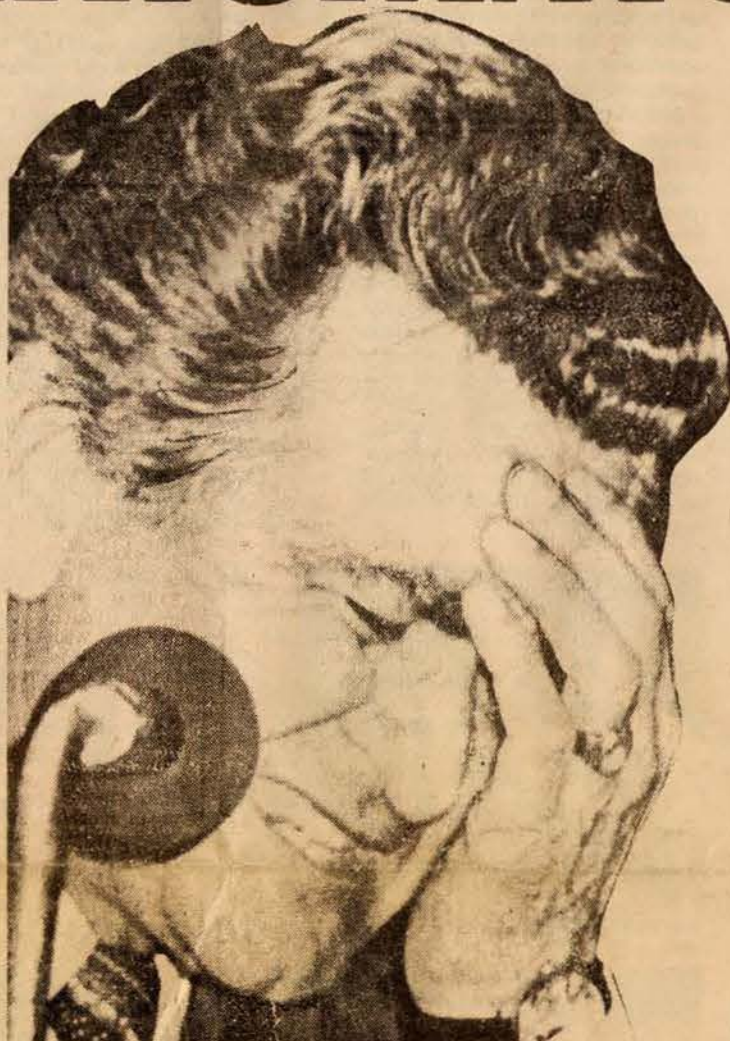
The recent decision of the Australian Council of Trade Unions Congress to strengthen the Council's opposition to uranium mining and yellowcake exports was a great victory for us all. Delegate voting was 512 to 318 — an even larger majority for the ban than when it was first imposed two years ago.

COMMITMENT

It represented a major defeat for ACTU president Bob Hawke and a majority of the former executive. They had argued that because the uranium sites at Ranger and Nabarlek in the Northern Territory are being prepared to produce yellowcake, in spite of Council policy, uranium mining and export was therefore inevitable and should be accepted.

Their recommendation reflected an underlying commitment to full-scale uranium mining which would have been achieved by a gradual sellout as each new mining project was opened up with their private approval and tacit co-operation. If Hawke is endorsed and wins a seat in Federal parliament he will almost certainly carry his pro-nuclear sentiments into the House. However, Labor's excellent policy is fully entrenched and enjoys massive support throughout the party, so its implementation should not be prejudiced by any individual, no matter how determined or influential.

In response to our four and a half years of continuous campaigning pro-nuclear advocates have mobilised their allies in a variety of areas to tell the community that a full-scale uranium mining and yellowcake export industry in Australia is inevitable. They have also said that it will bring great benefits to Australians and serve as the basis for introducing other parts of the nuclear fuel cycle — uranium enrichment, nuclear power plants and possibly even radioactive waste dumping.



NOT INEVITABLE

As trade unionists and the community at large have become more informed on nuclear issues, these baseless assertions are being ever more resoundingly rejected. It is unlikely that uranium mining and yellowcake export on even a modest scale will get off the ground and nuclear activities in Australia are certainly not inevitable.

Despite the best efforts of the mining companies and the federal government, not one additional contract for uranium

has been signed since a flurry of activity during the dying days of the McMahon government in 1972. That involved 9000 tonnes of material which is being slowly supplied from the Mary Kathleen mine and the Lucas Heights uranium stockpile. These are exempt from the ACTU and ALP policies.

GOVERNMENT SELLOUT

In order to improve the prospects for Australian uranium, the Fraser government has —

- weakened its nuclear safeguards requirements;
- sought private buyers for

its share in the Mary Kathleen and Ranger deposits, against the strong advice of its own Uranium Advisory Council;

- increased the direct foreign ownership and control limits on Australian uranium from 25% to 50%;

- initiated a multi-national study of uranium enrichment in Australia;

- grossly inflated the number of jobs likely to be created in the uranium mining industry;

- covered up information on the health hazards in uranium mining areas;

- falsely claimed that the problems of high-level radioactive waste disposal is solved;

- planned with state governments the introduction of nuclear power plants;

- browbeaten some Aborigines into signing an agreement for some Northern Territory uranium mining after weakening the Land Rights legislation;

- ignored several important recommendations of the Fox Report including: the Atomic Energy Act should not be used to control uranium mining and export; the government should always retain the right to halt uranium mining and export temporarily, indefinitely or permanently if the need arises.

These efforts have proved of no avail and opposition to the industry is gathering strength throughout the Australian community.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN ELECTIONS

Within hours of the Liberal win in the South Australian elections, public commitments to mine and export uranium deposits in that state were being made by the politicians and companies. Among the beneficiaries of the shift in share prices which followed was our own pro-nuclear Premier, Bjelke-Petersen. The Telegraph reported that his family companies had made a paper profit of \$500,000.

JOH'S OFFER ON URANIUM

The Queensland Government would guarantee the clearance of uranium from Australia, the Premier (Mr Bjelke-Petersen) said recently.

"If the Federal Government finds it can't get uranium out of Darwin or out of anywhere else, then it should send it straight to Queensland and we will do the rest."

"We will make sure it gets out and ensure mine equipment gets in," the Premier said.

Courier Mail, September 17, 1979.

But a more sober assessment indicates that uranium mining in the state is many years away. By far the largest deposit is Roxby Downs where uranium is found in conjunction with copper and gold. The owners of the deposit estimate that it would take at least 7 years to bring the mine into production, even given an immediate go-ahead. The state government would need to borrow \$50 million for the infrastructure.

ACID

At the Honeymoon ore deposit of 2500 tonnes, near Lake Frome, a pilot plant would be required to test the proposed ground-leaching method for recovering yellowcake. Chemicals would be pumped into the sandstone deposit to dissolve out 200 tonnes of uranium a year. The earliest the project could begin would be at the end of 1981. The need to satisfy federal environmental requirements makes this an optimistic timetable.

Ultimately, all of South Australia's proposed uranium mining must cope with strong local trade union opposition. The final veto of withholding export licenses might also be exercised then by a federal government opposed to uranium mining and export under the present circumstances.

YOUR CAMPAIGN NEEDS MONEY

YOUR CAMPAIGN SPENDS ON:

BROADSHEETS
LEAFLETS
POSTERS
STICKERS
FILMS
TELEPHONE
POSTAGE
ORGANISER'S WAGE
NEWSLETTERS
DISPLAYS ETC.

MONEY IS RECEIVED FROM:

DONATIONS
JUMBLE STALLS
SALES
MEMBERSHIPS
FUNDRAISING

PLEASE HELP FILL THIS GAP

WE ARE ABOUT \$2,000 IN DEBT

DAVID LAMB, CHAIRPERSON BRUCE COWELL, TREASURER

200,000 PROTEST

America's biggest anti-nuclear rally on September 23 attracted more than 200,000 people to New York's Long Island. Speakers, including Jane Fonda, Tom Hayden and Ralph Nader demanded an end to nuclear power.

Fonda and Hayden are about to embark on a 50 city tour to raise support for the movement and to appeal to citizens to withhold support from candidates for public office who do not take an anti-nuclear stance.

Courier Mail, Sept 25, 1979.

*** STOP PRESS ***

*French unions refuse to fuel 2 new reactors found to have hair cracks in steam generator piping.

*The Prairie Island reactor in the US closed following release of radioactive gases into the containment building and atmosphere.



Collection Lanka Foundation

www.lanka.org

Throwaway Planet Digitized 2018

URANIUM MARKETS COLLAPSE

Until recently, few doubted that uranium mining would be profitable to those who did it.

But times have changed. About a year ago, Doug Anthony was saying in Helsinki, as he signed Australia's first safeguards agreement with that major nuclear power, Finland, that Australia would be "another Saudi Arabia on the world energy scene."

Soviet-built 400mW plant won't exactly be making a big dent in Australian production capacity.

Australia's greatest hope for uranium sales, Japan, has been distinctly coy about signing a safeguards agreement with us, but has signed one with Canada, our main rival in the yellowcake stakes.

Australia has not had one new order since 1972.

clearer that by 1985, when Australian producers hope to hit the world uranium market, that a glut of 20-30,000 tonnes of uranium a year will exist, forcing prices down from the present \$43/lb, to about \$28/lb.

In fact, our production capacity around 1985 could be about 23-24,000 tonnes. Yet the most recent official AAEC estimates say there could be a market for only 10,000 tonnes a year at that time, under half the projected capacity.

DEMAND DROPS

While the projected size of nuclear capacity for 1985 and 1990 has been progressively cut since about 1975, the industry is faced by growing political and economic problems. The anti-nuclear movement has played a crucial role in delaying nuclear development and in stimulating public debate. However, even without anti-nuclear efforts, the rosy nuclear growth targets forecast a few years ago would not be possible.

Since the Three Mile Island accident the diseconomies of nuclear power have become clearer and clearer, especially in the US. For example the president of the Atomic Industrial forum, Karl Walske, predicts there won't be any more new reactor orders till the problem of who should pay for the accident is sorted out.

One US industry source says the Three Mile Island accident won't make much difference to orders "because there were none to be had anyway", while according to another, "right now it would be very hard for anyone to make a commitment to buy a nuclear unit". Nuclear generating costs are expected to rise following the accident and the latest estimate by analyst Charles Komanoff is that by 1986-7 they will be double those of coal.

WORLDWIDE OPPOSITION

Nuclear power is also in trouble in Europe and Japan. Germany's long-standing nuclear stalemate, in which over half the reactors under construction are held up by court orders or by local opposition, has been exacerbated by the Three Mile Island accident.

Sweden's government has dropped its unequivocal backing for nuclear power and plans to make the issue the subject of a referendum in 1980. Switzerland has passed a referendum requiring that a national inquiry be held to determine whether or not further electricity requirements could be provided by non-nuclear means.

Australia's biggest potential customer, Japan, is downgrading nuclear power in the short term as a source of energy, while its plants show the lowest

capacity factors of any country. The Japanese Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) cut its 1990 growth target from 100 Gw in 1977, to 60 Gw in 1978, and 53Gw this year.

Japanese bureaucrats don't hide the fact that these cuts in growth targets are related to popular opposition to nuclear power and that they will affect Australian market prospects.

☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆

END IN SIGHT

Unofficial comment within the AAEC has it that the market for our uranium may be as small as 2000 tonnes a year in 1985. At that rate, only the Nabarlek project will be economic.

The nuclear industry is dying, due partly to the efforts of anti-nuclear activists and critics, and partly to its own economic problems. With it are dying the prospects for a uranium bonanza in Australia. But the sight of corporations behaving in a completely irrational manner even from their own narrow point of view, pouring money into holes in the ground on the basis of myth and hope, is more than entertaining.

☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆

Nation Review, October 4, 1979



DREAMS COLLAPSE

A year from the "Saudi Arabia" pronouncement, Australia has safeguards agreements with the US, South Korea, the Philippines (who may cancel their programme anyway), and Finland, whose

WORLD GLUT

World uranium production capacity is expanding rapidly, notably in Canada, South Africa, and the US, while world nuclear growth targets are revised progressively downwards. It is becoming clearer and

Nabarlek mine illegal

Recent legal scrutiny of the Nabarlek uranium mine set-up has revealed that Queensland Mines is trespassing and has no right to be operating. Eight traditional land owners have sought an injunction in the N.T. Supreme Court to ban company trucks from the road.

Section 41 of the Aboriginal Lands Act 1976 says miners are not authorised to enter on land held by Aborigines without a proclamation by the Governor-General. A proclamation, declaring that the national in-

terest required Nabarlek to go ahead, was never sought.

\$56 million was lent by Japanese interests, against the security of the yellowcake at Nabarlek, to finance the mining. As things stand, the loan is unsecured.

Although Mr Anthony's department, Queensland Mines and the Japanese creditors are aware of the situation, no move has yet been made to get the proclamation.

The Australian, September 15, 1979.



PORT IN A STORM

The world famous Portuguese wine industry is facing the threat of pollution from a nuclear power station being built on the Douro River in Spain, eight miles from the border. Portuguese vinedressers, exporters and ecologists fear that the 1000 megawatt Sayago plant, which will dump warm water into the Douro, will increase humidity. This would cause a significant change in the valley's microclimates that are largely responsible for the inimitable

qualities of the district's port.

The Portuguese government has not shown much concern over the potential threat to the \$100 million-a-year industry and has done little to discourage the Spanish nuclear project. However, while the grape growers' pleas are falling on deaf ears in Portugal, their cause is receiving assistance from within Spain where environmentalists are mounting a powerful campaign against nuclear reactors.

Time, September 10, 1979.

Will Spain's nuclear reactor spoil future harvests?



BOOK REVIEW

Alan Roberts & Zhores Medvedev
Nothing; Spokesman, 1977.
\$1.95

This is a very revealing and informative booklet about the political and environmental implications of nuclear power. The booklet is composed of 2 papers - "The politics of

Nuclear Energy" by Alan Roberts and "Nuclear Disaster in the Soviet Union" by Zhores Medvedev. It is recommended reading for all who are concerned about energy and nuclear power.

Available from: Environment Action Resource Centre, 118 Errol St., North Melbourne.

SAFETY WORK ON N-TEST SITE

The Federal Government plans to spend \$225,000 this financial year to make the Maralinga nuclear test site safe.

FENCES AND SIGNS

The Department of National Development submission to the Senate estimates committee says the money will be spent to implement a series of recommended measures. These include identifying the seven former test sites, erecting warning signs at a number of locations, erecting high mesh fencing around three areas containing burials of radioactive debris and covering one existing pit with capping material to make it more secure.

Early in October last year it was revealed that 20 kg of plutonium was buried at Maralinga and it was later shipped to Britain. National Development estimates show that this cost Australia \$161,796.

PLUTONIUM

There was also plutonium on or near the surface of several hundred acres around Maralinga. This year's allocation appears to be for the purpose of improving safety in this area.

Another \$25,000 has been provided by National Development for the management of radioactive waste and the care, maintenance and rehabilitation of former nuclear test sites.

Australian Financial Review, September 3, 1979.

URANIUM LOST

At least nine kilograms of highly enriched uranium (enough to build a nuclear bomb) have disappeared from the nuclear plant in Erwin, Tennessee. The plant has been shut down while authorities try to determine how much is missing and where it went to.

VAGUE STATEMENTS

Government inspectors who ordered the plant be shut are deliberately vague about the event, using terms reminiscent of those in vogue during the Three Mile Island accident. One spokesperson said, "The danger to the environment is minimal. The greatest danger is that it could end up in illicit hands". The obvious retort to that is just how do illicit hands steal uranium? The Nuclear Regulatory Commission has described the missing materials as Government Category 1, that is, of highest quality.

The public relations people at Nuclear Fuel Services Incorporated tried to blame the loss on poor bookkeeping and said it could have been a stocktaking error. However, the government wouldn't accept

that because the firm has a long history of accounting and security problems. In 1977 they were fined \$53,000 for having defective burglar alarms.

DROP IN THE BUCKET

This latest loss of uranium is a small drop in the whole nuclear bucket. Two years ago private firms across America couldn't account for a total of 4,000 kilograms of uranium.

The Nuclear Regulatory Commission says that the losses must stop and proper accounting start, while the FBI will be called in to investigate the Tennessee losses. Meanwhile, the plant will be shut down for an estimated 45 days.

The company will cut its losses by charging its nuclear fuel consumers, the public, higher rates for their electricity. The public also covered the losses incurred by the shutdown of the Three Mile Island plant. This is a safeguard designed by the pro-nuclear government lobbyists to ensure that the nuclear industry can survive financially even if there are total shutdowns.

A.M., September 20, 1979.



HARRISBURG DANGER NOT OVER

The operators at Three Mile Island (TMI) recently disclosed that they plan to vent radioactive krypton-85 gas into the atmosphere in the coming months. The "purging" of the air from inside the reactor building would be done, they say, over at least 30 days.

OMINOUS
According to plant operator, Metropolitan Edison Co. (Met Ed) and its holding company General Public Utilities Corp. (GPU), the radioactive air will be dispersed over a wide area. "The dose to the population will be lower than during the accident," said Robert Arnold, GPU vice-president and head of TMI operations. Richard Vollmer, head of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission's (NRC) operations at TMI, said only, "There will be no releases of water or air from the containment (building) that

the public will not be advised of well in advance."

Recently, however, Met Ed surreptitiously dumped 400 gallons of radioactive water containing strontium-90 into the Susquehanna River, source of drinking water for Lancaster and other cities.

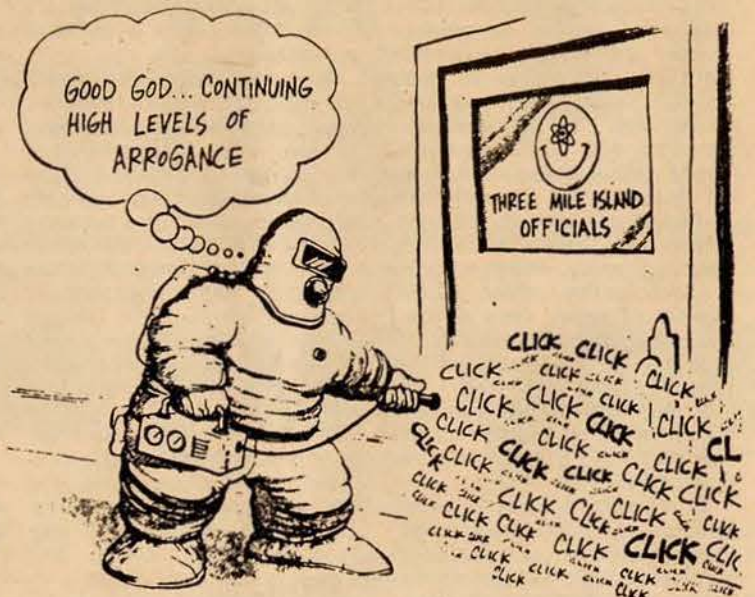
In another ominous move, the NRC staff recently gave preliminary approval to EPICORE II, a newly built wastewater treatment system designed to decontaminate 280,000 gallons of "intermediate level" radioactive water from the stricken Unit 2. According to NRC's John Collins, the decontaminated water from EPICORE II would be put in large storage tanks.

PUBLIC OPPOSITION
The Susquehanna Valley Alliance has opposed the EPICORE II system, regarding it as the first step toward dumping

the Unit 2 water into the river. During a recent public meeting in Lancaster, NRC's Vollmer made comments which indicate that the danger of TMI is not over. "Cleaning up the water is prudent from the public health and safety standpoint," he said. "The water has been a source of small releases of radioactive gases since the March 28 accident. It exposes workers who have to keep the cooling and other systems operating, and it's taking up emergency storage space we might need for some unforeseen event," he continued.

Collins explained that whenever the water is agitated or temperatures change in the building, radioactive gases are released and escape through the building's ventilating system.

Guardian, August 29, 1979.



Nuclear-free zone threatened

Palau is a group of small islands in Micronesia, about 500 miles east of the Philippines, administered by the US under a UN trusteeship. Its natural deep water harbors and location on the super tanker route between the mid-east and Japan mean the area is of major strategic importance to the US military.

NUCLEAR FREE ISLANDS
In April this year, a convention to prepare a constitution for the islands, following independence, produced a document which bans the storage, use, testing or transport of nuclear weapons or waste. Such a ban would effectively prevent US warships sailing around Palau and US military aircraft using Palauan air space and landing fields.

Other parts of the constitution, which was approved by 92% of voters in a July referendum, include a twenty mile ocean economic zone. This would prevent nuclear weapons and material from being transported through tens of thousands of square miles around Palau. Another provision bans foreign use of private land. If implemented, this could block American military plans to use Palauan land for jungle training, a massive super tanker port, and oil storage tanks which are being actively promote by American and Japanese interests.

US PRESSURE
However, the constitution came under sharp attack by the

US government which is intent on retaining effective control after independence. The Americans brought influence to bear on the Palauan Legislature which then voted to void the constitution.

Palauan leaders supporting the constitution accused the US of violating the UN guarantee of "the right of the Territory to determine its internal constitution without outside interference." Nevertheless, the American-devised court system upheld the Legislature's action and the constitution was cancelled.

SUPPORT NEEDED
The Constitutional Committee is now organising local support to implement the constitution and plans to establish a provisional government if legal appeals are unsuccessful. US opposition seems to indicate an intention to bring nuclear warships and aircraft into Palau and has added weight to speculation that the islands could become the forward base for the new multi-billion dollar Trident nuclear submarine.

The success of the Palauan peoples' battle to implement their constitution will depend to a large extent on the degree of international recognition and support they receive.

Not Man Apart, October, 1979.
Nation Review, September 20, 1979.

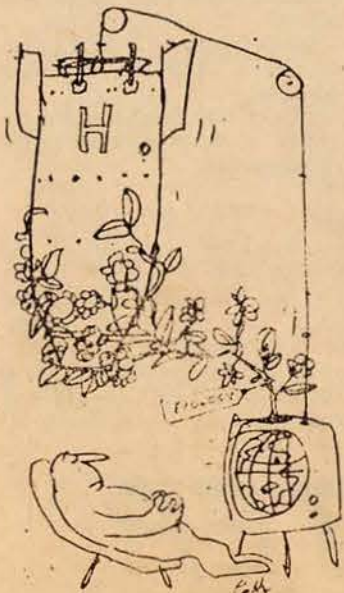
Nuclear threat to cities

A team of nuclear scientists has called for new atomic power stations to be built further away from built-up areas. In a sequel to the Three Mile Island nuclear power station scare in Pennsylvania earlier this year, the scientists warned the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission that the possibility of major accidents should not be ignored.

If adopted by the Commission, its staff's recommendation would sharply revise the government's official policy for choosing reactor sites. It has always held that the chance of such a major accident was so unlikely that it need not be considered in siting decisions.

The recommendations now before the commission were developed from a study begun over four years ago by John O'Leary, who served as Deputy Secretary of Energy and as a staff official in the Atomic Energy Commission. He discussed the hazards in a private letter to President Carter's campaign policy committee on November 1, 1976, which warned, "The frequency of serious and potentially catastrophic nuclear incidents support the conclusion that sooner or later a major disaster will occur at a nuclear generating facility."

Courier-Mail, September 18, 1979.



BIOGAS BOOM

China has 7 million biogas pits in operation, producing the energy equivalent of nearly 3 million barrels of oil per day. India has 36,000 small biogas generators, in which methane is produced by the fermentation of human and animal waste.

This energy source may become very important for much of the Third World. Biogas can provide for the cooking and heating needs of families or power industrial processes to produce electricity. Cheap and reliable, the generators also use up potentially harmful wastes, producing a sterile residue for fertiliser and animal feed.

Probe Post, July/August, 1979

India's nuclear problems

The Tarapur nuclear power station near Bombay, India is threatened with closure because the US government has withheld the fuel necessary for its continued operation. Americans have contracted to provide enriched uranium to Tarapur for the next fourteen years, but continuing supply has been interrupted by renewed fears that the material will ultimately end up in nuclear weapons.

This has been made more likely by Prime Minister Charan Singh's statement that Pakistan's nuclear plans would compel India to reassess its nuclear weapons policy, and by the possibility of Mrs Gandhi's return to power in the forthcoming December elections. It was she who authorised the 1974 explosion of India's first nuclear bomb. Using Canadian nuclear technology and fuel.

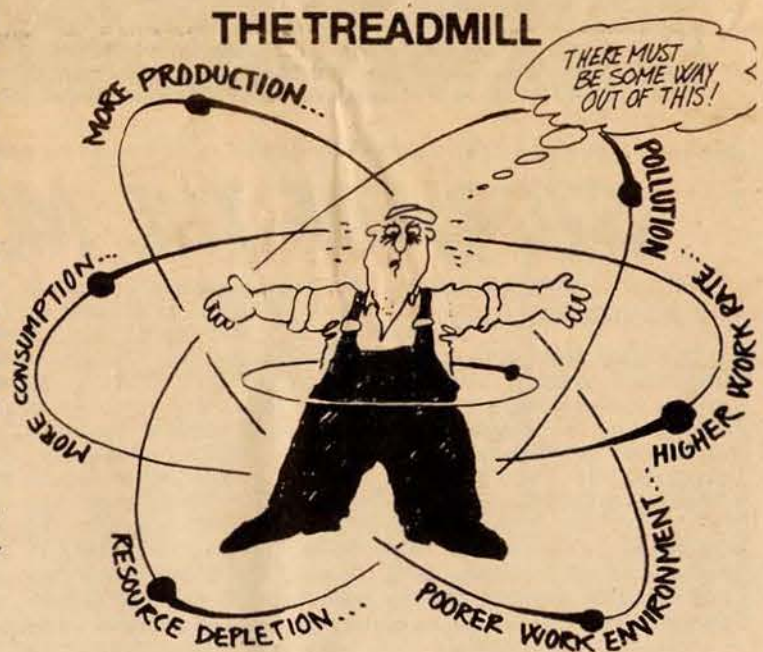
The Indian government's consistent refusal to accept the full nuclear non-proliferation agreement, and to allow proper

international inspection of all its nuclear establishments has long been a problem for countries who wished to sell uranium without contributing to the proliferation of weapons.

MONITORING ATTEMPTED
In 1976, in an apparent attempt to monitor India's use of US supplied fuel, and to try and prevent diversion of the fuel to other uses, two consultants in America made elaborate estimations of exactly how much enriched uranium the reactor would need and when. The so-far unsupplied 19.8 tonnes is part of that estimation.

The Indian Government therefore maintains that the onus is on the US and by withholding the shipment, it is breaching the contract. If the US finally breaks the Tarapur agreement, India is expected to make an immediate approach to the Soviet Union to obtain supplies.

The Australian, June 15, and September 7, 1979.



FALLOUT KILLED SHEEP

Nuclear fallout caused the deaths of 17,000 sheep in southern Utah and Nevada in 1953, a former U.S. Atomic Energy Commission scientist said in a study just released.

Dr. Harold Knapp, who worked at the Nevada atomic test site during above-ground testing of nuclear weapons, said the sheep died after eating hay contaminated by fallout from open-air blasts in March and May of 1953. His findings contradicted official reports that poor rangeland conditions killed the animals.

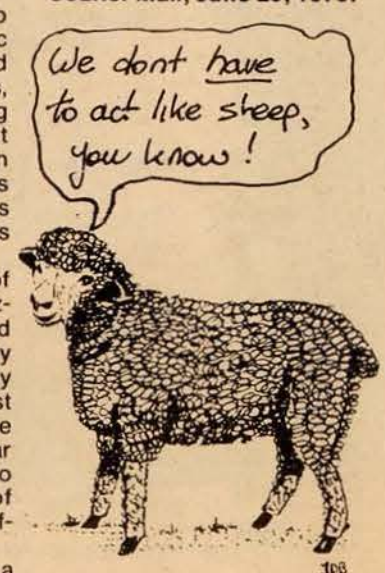
The report also said some of the dead sheep had been grazing in areas where the reported fallout was within the safety levels set by the Atomic Energy Commission. It was the first study to suggest that some children in communities near the Nevada testing site had also received large amounts of radioactive iodine-131 that affected their thyroid glands.

Dr Knapp's findings come at a

time when ranchers plan to go back into court to fight for compensation from the Government.

The Australian, June 23, 1979.

Courier Mail, June 20, 1979.



ORGANISER'S REPORT

The Campaign's biggest project during September was in organising opposition to ACTU Executive moves to weaken trade union anti-uranium policies. 700 copies of three major documents were prepared and distributed in conjunction with the Queensland Trade Union Anti-nuclear Lobby detailing the Federal Government's record on uranium, arguments against weakening existing policy, and proposing a new policy. Over 22,000 sheets of paper were printed by our Campaign, which indicates the magnitude of the effort.

● During September, 34 people joined the Campaign for the first time and 37 members renewed their subscriptions.

● Workers Against Uranium Mining have produced their third newsletter. It is intended for distribution to workplaces. Ring 221 0188 or 391 5966 to enquire about distribution at your workplace.

● The Caboolture local

group of the Campaign attracted a record 88 people to a film night held on September 20. Three films and a slide show were viewed.

● A new anti-nuclear group has been formed at Kingaroy. They have called themselves SSANE — the Society for Sane Alternatives to Nuclear Energy. An inaugural film show on September 26 attracted a pleasing turnout of 38 people, as well as local radio and newspaper coverage. An earlier message of support from Senator George Georges was read to the group. "It takes courage to organise in the heart of enemy territory," he said.

● The campaign also arranged films for meetings at the University of Queensland, the Mooloolabah Lions Club, Kalkadon High School (Mt Isa), Craigslea High School, and gatherings at Terania Creek in New South Wales.

● The last newsletter was sent to all Country Women's Association branches, and all

Parents and Citizens Associations in the state.

● Ten Harrisburg broadsheets and one recent newsletter were sent to each library at 192 high schools. Many have now requested regular receipt of the newsletter.

● Altogether, in the last newsletter mailout, a record of over 3000 individual copies and a further 3000 in bulk orders were dispatched. This huge monthly task produces extremely worthwhile results, and needs your financial and physical support. Working bees, to address, prepare and dispatch mailouts, are held every Saturday, starting at 1.00 p.m. at 147 Ann Street.

● Our second block booking to see "The China Syndrome" was a success. 53 people attended and all had an enjoyable time. \$100 was raised for the Campaign.

● C.A.N.E. Toowoomba mounted a solar energy display for the Carnival of Flowers. **Bruce Doyle.**

DIARY OF EVENTS

OCTOBER

Tuesday 16, 7.30 p.m. C.A.N.P. Monthly General Meeting. Upstairs at 147 Ann Street. The Campaign needs your support and involvement. Please attend.

Saturday 20, 7.30 p.m. Bush Dance.

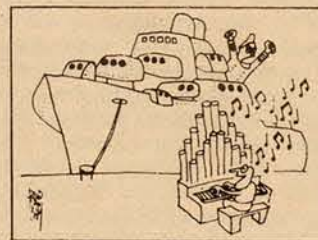
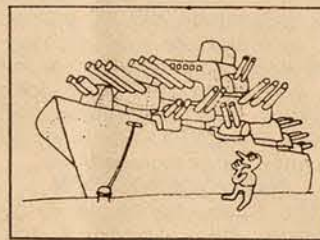
Organised by the West End CANP. Dance to the Bail-Em-Up Bush Band. Church of England Hall, corner of Gladstone and Vulture Streets, West End. Prices: Employed \$2, Others \$1.50.

Wednesday 24, 7.30 p.m. Pine Rivers CANP film night.

At the Petrie CWA hall. Films will be "The War Game" and "On The Edge of the Forest." Everyone welcome. For more information ring 285 3381.

Sunday 28, 1 to 5 p.m. Nuclear Freeze Day.

At 549 Wondall Rd., Tingalpa. Enjoy an afternoon of entertainment, displays and speakers. Organised by the Bayside Anti-Nuclear Group. All welcome. Tel. 390 4262.



NOVEMBER

Saturday 3 and Sunday 4. National Uranium Moratorium meeting.

To be held at the University of Queensland, E. G. Whitlam Room.

Notify any suggested agenda items by Monday, October 14, without fail. Billets for interstate visitors are required,

preferably in easy reach of the university. Please telephone 221 0188 as soon as possible with offers.

Wednesday 7, 6.00 p.m. Workers Against Uranium meeting.

Trades Hall, Brisbane. See the notice board at the Hall for the room number.

DECEMBER

Saturday 1 and Sunday 2. 1 to 10 p.m. each day. Friends of the Earth's Alternative Energy and Technology Festival.

About 30 films, as well as displays, speakers and workshops, are being organised for this weekend. It should be an excellent chance for all Campaign

members to learn about the alternatives to nuclear power and the changes in society that such alternatives will bring. More details will be published in next month's newsletter. Ring Trevor Berrill (07) 377 2037 if you would like to contribute to this event.

LETTER

CAMPAIGN NAME

It seems to me that "Campaign Against Nuclear Power" is a too well-established name and principle to abandon. However, I would strongly support efforts to propagate positive (environmentally sound) energy proposals in a large-scale way. Perhaps it may be a case of a parallel organisation to CANP being established, drawing upon the same or a similar membership, which would gear itself specifically to the constructive alternative approach. I must admit that I still find it difficult at times to argue the CANP stance with people who support nuclear power. There seem not yet to be (or merely not publicly well known?) economically feasible and technically advanced alternatives that can be counter-posed to the nuclear argument. Of course, the need

for alternatives also applies to other non-renewable fuel resources like coal and petroleum.

Perhaps the following suggestions for the name of such a new body may strike a responsive chord with our fellow Campaigners:

B.E.S.T. — Bureau for Environmentally Sound (or Safe) Technology.

Q.E.S.T. — Queenslanders for Environmentally Sound (or Safe) Technology.

S.E.R.T. — Society for Environmentally Responsible Technology.

C.E.R.T. — Campaign for Environmentally Responsible Technology.

W.E.S.T. — Workers for Environmentally Sound (or Safe) Technology.

Chris Tooley, Brisbane.

STORY OF THE MONTH....

HOW TO BREAK INTO A NUCLEAR PLANT

The US Government has published at least six documents outlining ways of breaking into nuclear power plants and other facilities under the control of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

"Barrier Protection Database", an illustrated NRC report issued in June 1978, describes 32 physical security

barriers generally found at nuclear plants. The amazing report suggests specific boltcutters, crowbars, and other essential burglar tools, as well as detailing the exact amount of explosives required to break each security barrier. It reveals how long penetration would take, down to the last second.

The report is based on the more extensive "Barrier Technology Handbook" prepared in 1977 for the US Depart-

ment of Energy by Sandia Laboratories. This report describes the means for breaking through 130 different barrier types considered for use in government energy installations. The NRC has distributed both publications to many of its public document rooms, including all those situated near operating and proposed nuclear reactors.

The Bulletin, September 11, 1979.

IF THERE IS A CROSS HERE, AND YOU WISH TO CONTINUE RECEIVING THIS NEWSLETTER REGULARLY, PLEASE COMPLETE THE FORM AND SEND IT WITH YOUR MEMBERSHIP FEE SOON.

MEMBERSHIP & DONATION FORM

To: CANP, P.O. Box 238, North Quay, Qld. 4000.

My name is

My address is

Postcode

Phone numbers Work Home

HEREWITH:

[] \$2 student/unemployed/pensioner membership

[] \$5 Individual membership

[] \$20 Organisation Membership

\$[] A Donation I pledge \$[] a month

YOUR GROUP

BAYSIDE ANTI-NUCLEAR GROUP

BANG meets every fortnight at Tingalpa. All welcome. For further details ring Gloria 396 1269 or Miriam 390 4262.

BUNDABERG

Bundaberg Nuclear Concern Group, c/- Harry Akers, Heathwood Cres., The Hummock, via Bundaberg. 4670.

CABOOLTURE

CANP (Caboolture) c/- Pat Moran, P.O. Box 109, Caboolture. 4510.

KINGAROI

S.S.A.N.E. Society for Sane Alternatives to Nuclear Energy. P.O. Box 16, Kingaroy. Ring Jacqui or Bob (079) 94 3165.

MACKAY

CANP (Mackay) c/- 33 Gannet St., Slade Point. 4741.

MT ISA

CANP (Mt. Isa), P.O. Box 1473, Mt Isa. 4825.

PADDINGTON

Joan Shears 3561492

PINE RIVERS

CANP (Pine Rivers) Grace Duffield 285 3381.

ROCKHAMPTON

CANP (Central Qld) P.O. Box 795, Rockhampton. 4700.

SALISBURY

Phone Barbara Robson 277 6597.

SUNSHINE COAST

CANP (Sunshine Coast) P.O. Box 520, Nambour. 4560.

TOOWOOMBA

CANE (Toowoomba) P.O. Box 3158, Toowoomba Town Hall. 4350.

TOWNSVILLE

MAUM (Townsville) P.O. Box 364, Townsville. 4810. Phone 71 6226.

TRADE UNION ANTI-NUCLEAR LOBBY

P.O. Box 196, Broadway. 4000. Phone Ken McGrath 221 2350.

UNIVERSITY OF QLD

Meetings or activities of the Campus Movement Against Uranium Mining every week during semester. Ring the Union 371 1611 or Bruce Doyle 378 1514 for details.

WARWICK ANTI-URANIUM MOVEMENT

c/- Doug Gorman, 102 Grafton St., Warwick. 4370.

WEST END

Ring Kathy Moran 44 3896.

WINDSOR/CLAYFIELD

Ring Chris Tooley 57 2704.

WORKERS AGAINST URANIUM MINING

Telephone 221 0188.

Our street address is: C/- QCC Environment Centre, 147 Ann St., BRISBANE.

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