CAMPAIGN AGAINST NUCLEAR POWER OR A DONATION NEWSLET

PO.BOX 238, NORTH QUAY, BRISBANE, Q. 4000. PHONE 221 0188 No. 53 November, 1979 Registered for posting as a publication, Category B.

IRANIUM-S6 Billion Question

The national coalition of Australian anti-nuclear groups, Uranium Moratorium, will seek to give evidence in US court hearings next month. This follows agreement at its meeting in Brisbane on November 3 and 4.

Counsel for Uranium Moratorium will submit documents and arguments which refute submissions already made by the Australian Government. The government argued in support of four local uranium mining companies charged with price-rigging in the early 1970s. PRICE HISES

The case dates from 1976 when Westinghouse, one of the two big US reactor builders, launched an anti-trust suit against 29 uranium producers, including Mary Kathleen, Queensland Mines, C.R.A. and Pancontinental.

This followed court action by 27 power utilities over the failure of Westinghouse to deliver uranium under its fixedprice contracts following sharp rises from about \$7 a pound to around \$40 a pound in 1976.

The contracts for cheap fuel supplies had been made to promote the sale of Westinghouse reactors, but it was caught without the material promised. When prices climbed, Westinghouse could have gone to the wall, but didn't, and has settled for hundreds of millions of dollars so far, with some power

When Westinghouse began the anit-trust proceedings none of the foreign companies appeared. On January 3, 1979, a judgement of default for failure to attend was entered against them (including those from Australia) but there was no decision on fines.

Judge Prentice Marshall has set December 10 for determination of default damages in the Chicago court and early assessments indicate they could be as high as \$6000 million - three times Westinghouse's potential

The decision was referred to an appeal court and hearings took place early in November. ACTS

The Australian Government intervened as a friend of the appeal court (amicus curiae) to have Judge Marshall's finding overturned and to prevent him from applying damages against the Australian companies. In announcing this unprecedented move, the Attorney General, Senator Durack, said the government had decided to act because the proceedings jeopardised Australia's national interest.

The Attorney-General claimed the enforcement of the judgements could have very severe effects on the Australian economy, seriously impeding

uranium in the United States companies. and elsewhere.

It could also affect the financing of resources projects and the attraction of foreign investment.

Their problem is that materials exported by the companies, or their assets overseas, could be seized to pay the huge fines. Company executives might also be arrested as a re-

Judge Marshall expressly rejected the Australian Govern-ment's argument that he should defer to the national policies and regulations of other countries. He supported the vigorous application of US

the marketing of Australian anti-trust laws against the

ANTI-NUCLEAR ACTION

A detailed submission to Judge Marshall's court is currently being prepared. Sympathetic people in Chicago and Washington have been contacted and Uranium Moratorium expects to be legally represented when the court reconvenes. Like the government, we are seeking the status of a friend of the court and expect little trouble in assuming that role. Friend of the court is a secondary standing in the US system which is liberally applied for the purpose of allowing socioeconomic and philosophical issues, as well as legal matters, to be raised in a case.

As a result of the Westinghouse case, the companies and government are in deep

Even if they win this round, which seems unlikely, the pricefixing case itself will come back to haunt them in September, 1981. Meanwhile the prospects of large scale Australian uranium mining and export recedes even further into the dis-

The National Times, November

Australian Financial Review October 22 and 23, 1979 The Australian, September 21, October 31, November 2 and 12, 1979



Electoral challenge

Campaigns to defeat pronuclear candidates in next year's federal elections will be mounted in marginal seats throughout Australia, it was decided in Brisbane on the 3rd and 4th of November. Delegates from anti-nuclear groups around Australia at the Uranium Moratorium conference resolved to make uranium mining, nuclear power and nuclear weapons proliferation into major election issues in the coming year.

Comprehensive questionaires will be prepared and all candidates interviewed to find out their attitudes and knowledge on nuclear issues. Candidates will be informed about the unviability of nuclear power leading to the probable collapse of uranium markets. A comprehensive national publicity and lobbying cam-paign was also unanimously agreed to.

DISBAND A.A.E.C.

Another major project, leading up to the elections, will be a campaign to have the Australian Atomic Energy Commission (AAEC) disbanded. The Uranium Moratorium meeting proposed that the AAEC be replaced by

another authority which would promote the development of renewable energy technology and the introduction of energy conservation.

The AAEC concentrates on the promotion of the nuclear industry with little regard to the effects on public health and the environment. A spokesperson for Uranium Moratorium, Bob Phelps, said that the conference had strongly supported calls made by residents near the Lucas Heights reactor in Sydney for a full investigation into alleged increases in cancer incidence in the area.

"There is no need for the AAEC to build another small reactor to replace the facility at Lucas Heights, which has broken down. The National **Uranium Moratorium advocates** that radioactive isotopes for medical purposes continue to be imported from overseas," Mr Phelps concluded. (See page 2). Uranium Moratorium Media Release,

November 4, 1979. N.B. A Courier-Mail article of November 5 reported that Uranium Moratorium had decided to stand candidates in next year's federal elections. It is totally untrue.

URANIUM EXPLORATION BAN

The NSW Minister for Mineral Resources and Development announced that applications for uranium exploration in New South Wales

will not be approved. This makes NSW the first state to ban uranium exploration. Sydney Morning Herald, October 18, 1979

EXPLOSION IN ARMS SPENDING

Last financial year, the countries of the world spent the staggering sum of \$414,000 million on various forms of military activities, including \$120,000 million on purchase of weapons. On average, they invested \$16,000 each for every soldier, compared with \$260 for the education of their

children. Spending on armaments has outpaced inflation for the seventh successive year and, in real terms, is now running 70% higher than in 1960. In sheer tonnage, there is more explosive material on the earth than food, and investment in war machinery is running at 2500 times that of machinery for peace. These figures were compiled by Ruth Lager Sivard, former chief of the U.S. Arms product (Re Control and Disarmament See page 2) Agency

> Guardian Weekly, October 21, 1979.

LUCAS HEIGHTS BREAKDOWN

The Lucas Heights nuclear reactor in Sydney is Australia's only nuclear reactor.

It has been shut down following leaks of heavy water radioactive tritium.

An Australian Atomic Energy Commission spokesman said the heavy water escaped into stuffing boxes surrounding expansion joints which are to be replaced during a shutdown lasting until March 1980.

Called HIFAR (high flux reactor), it was installed in 1956-57 and went critical in 1958.

At 10 megawatts, it has about one hundredth the electricity output of an average power station reactor.

It was built for research purposes with the production of radio active isotopes a byproduct (Reactor not needed

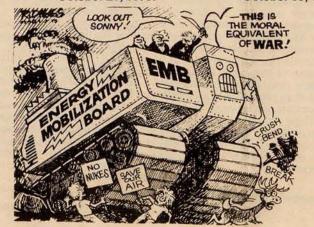
> Telegraph, October 30, 1979.

INTOLERABLE RISK IN GERMAY

The Federation of Environmental Groups in West Germany recently published a detailed dossier on the safety of nuclear power stations.

It contains a complete list of confidential accident reports collected by the government between 1965 and 1977, which shows that in the last two years the number of accidents average one every third day. This contrasts sharply with the public impression of the West German nuclear industry as one of the safest in the world. The majority of the incidents, which are officially described as "significant occurrences from a safety point of view," had been kept secret. The official reason given by the government for this secrecy was that the operators of nuclear plants had a "copyright" on all disclosures of nuclear incidents.

The Guardian, October 7, 1979



POSITION VACANT

The CANP will need a new organiser from the beginning of next year. The successful applicant will be required to handle Campaign office work and attend CANP meetings. In the past, organisers have undertaken more than this.

Phospert v 20/238/J. nor/week Apply to: CANP. P.U. Box 238. North Quay 4000, by December 9, 9999.

SCATHING LOOK AT NUCLEAR SAFETY

The US President's commission on the accident at Three Mile Island has said that fundamental changes must occur in the way that nuclear reactors are constructed, operated and regulated if the risks of nuclear power "are to be kept within tolerable limits". But the commission added that even if President Carter, Congress, the Nuclear Regulatory Com-mission and the nuclear industry adopted all of its recommendations, there was "no guarantee that there will be no serious future nuclear accidents."

RECOMMENDATIONS

Among the key recommenda-tions were the following:

*The Nuclear Regulatory Commission, an independent agency headed by five com-missioners, should be abolished and replaced by an executive branch agency with a single executive.

*A permanent Presidential oversight committee should be established to monitor continuously the performance of both the new federal agency and the private companies that design, construct and operate

nuclear reactors.
*Before any utility is granted an operating licence for a nuclear power plant, State and local emergency plans must be reviewed and approved by the Federal Government.

the recruiting and training reactor operating personnel, in the instruments available to help operators understand the condition of reactors and the availability of equipment to measure the accidental releases

of radiation. TRAINED INCOMPETENCE In assessing blame, the reports severest criticisms are aimed at the "understaffed and conceptually weak" train-Don't ask me what to do. USE YOUR INITIATIVE!

*Changes must be made in ing of the control room operators, and an indirect accusation is made that such training may be even more deficient elsewhere in the industry.

In investigating the training of the control room operators it was found that "emphasis was not given to fundamental un-derstanding of the reactor and very little instruction in the biological hazards of radiation. The content of training is left to instructors, who have no greater formal education qualifications that those of their students and no minimum educational requirement. GENERIC PROBLEMS

The findings and the con-clusions of the Commission were outspokenly critical of both Government regulators and the nuclear industry. "With its present organisation, staff and attitudes," the Presidential panel concluded, "The

Nuclear Regulatory Commission is unable to fulfill its responsibility for providing an acceptable level of safety for nuclear power plants."

The Commission further found that in a number of important cases that the Metropolitan Edison Company, the operator of the Three Mile Island Reactor, and Babcock and Wilcox, the manufacturer of the reactor, "failed to acquire enough information about safety problems, failed to analyse adequately what information they did acquire or failed to act on that information."

Beyond its specific criticisms. it suggests that the trouble with nuclear power is people: the fallible humans who operate a very unforgiving technology, and who are harder to change than machines.

Australian Financial Review, November 1, 1979. Time, November 5, 1979.



SA REACTOR **PROBLEMS**

Following the recent discovery of cracks in a French nuclear reactor, fears have been raised in South Africa that similar faults may develop in that country's first nuclear power station under construction at Koeberg. This plant is being built by French engineers using similar materials to those which developed the faults in France.

NO COMMENT Dr J. de Villiers, President of South Africa's Atomic Energy Board, refused to comment on whether these problems would hold up building work on the Koeberg reactor. Referring to the fears expressed by the French union leaders, de Villiers said he couldn't understand exactly what they were talking about. "They have not gone about this in a very scientific way.'

Cape Town "Argus." September 22, 1979.

BUY PLASTIC

Forget about gold; with the coming nuclear age it seems plastic is the investment tip of

the century.

The New York Times recently reported that the 2000 workers estimated to take part in the clean-up of Three Mile Island will go through 200,000 cloth coveralls, a million plastic coveralls, 100,000 raincoats, a million plastic booties, 100,000 pairs of plastic booties, 100,000 pairs of rubber boots, a million pairs of rubber gloves, 100,000 surgical caps, 1000 hard hats, thousands of respiratory protective kits, 10,000 sponge mops, and a million square feet of plastic sheeting. **National Times**, October 27, 1979.

HARRISBURG COAL-FIRED

The corporation which owns the Three Mile Island nuclear plant is studying the possibility of converting the plant, crippled since the accident last March, to a coal-fired generating facility. Courier-Mail,

November 11, 1979.

FRENCH STOP WASTE TRAIN

French anti-nuclear demonstrators have torn up sections of railway line and overturned goods wagons to block transportation of a consign-ment of Japanese nuclear waste to a re-processing plant near Cherbourg.

Small groups of demonstrators played cat and mouse with French riot police, blocking sections of track with railway sleepers and rolls of cable.

One group derailed two goods wagons near a level crossing after unbolting rails over a 30-metre stretch of track and effectively blocked part of the consignment at Cherbourg.

The consignment of 15

The consignment of tonnes of radioactive waste arrived in Cherbourg aboard the Pacific Fisher, a British freighter chartered by British Nuclear Fuel Limited.

Telegraph, October 10, 1979

100,000 PROTEST

About 100,000 anti-nuclear protestors marched peacefully through Central Bonn on October 14, in what organisers described as the biggest demonstration in post-war Germany. In the incident-free protest, the marchers de-manded an immediate end to the development of atomic energy in West Germany.

Another victory for the antinuclear movement also occurred in Germany recently, when the Young Ecology Party won its first seats in the Parliament of Bremen, a State in the north of the country. This represents a major success for the rapidly growing European political "green movement

Telegraph, October 15, 1979.

WALL STREET

On the 50th anniversary of the Wall Street crash, an antinuclear group - Wall Street demonstrated out-Action side the New York Stock Exchange in protest against investment in nuclear power.

Chanting "no more nukes," the demonstrators blocked access to Wall Street and snarled up traffic in Manhattan. By noon, police had arrested 457 demonstrators.

The Australian, October 31, 1979.



TMI RADIATION DEAT

Ernest J. Sternglass of the University of Indiana, has shown the extent of the early damage from the 10 million curies of radioactive gas and 14 curies of iodine that has so far escaped from the damaged reactor at Three Mile Island (TMI).

FALL-OUT ZONES

During May and June, Sternglass found that infant mortality in the "fall-out zone" around the reactor (Pennsylvania and parts of Virginia, Maryland, New York and New Jersey) rose by 25% over the average for the rest of the U.S. The cause of these deaths appears to lie in retarded deelopment of the body, with companying respiratory pro-blems. Infant deaths in the Harrisburg hospital have in-creased 30% over the preaccident period.

Sternglass is famous for his earlier studies of cancer deaths amongst people living and working close to nuclear facilities. For example, he found a 58% increase in cancer deaths in Connecticut as a result of 5 years of operation of a reactor at Millstone Point. He calculates that TMI fall-out exceeded, in only 1 week, the estimated 5 million curies from Millstone that fell out in Connecticut over those 5 years.

MENTAL RETARDATION Sternglass has also been ac-

A preliminary study by Dr tive in uncovering other health effects of radiation. A correlation linking fall-out from at-mospheric bomb testing in Nevada in the 1950's with the decline in Scholastic Aptitude Tests (SAT) scores amongst teenagers 17 and 18 years later, has recently been revealed. After several years of



slow decline, the SAT scores in New York State high school classes plunged 17 points between 1973 and 1976. In California it fell 20 points. The most marked drop — 26 points — was found in Utah, where there was considerable fall-out from the Nevada bomb-testing range. Dr Sternglass reported that the U.S. Public Health Service had noticed extremely high levels of iodine in Utah milk following the 1957 series of bomb tests.

In an interview in the American magazine, "Village Voice", Dr Sternglass ex-plained, "When iodine-131 reaches the fetal thyroid which is going through crucial stages of growth and development, it can bring about hypothyroidism, a condition that is often undetecunless higher table and hormone therapy is administered in the first weeks or months of life - is irreversible. It may not be possible to administer such therapy to small

Dr Sternglass is preparing a full report on the SAT findings. His findings on the damage from fall-out from weaponstesting and nuclear power plant emissions have been savagely attacked by the industry, so that he has been denied access to governmental information and funding to pursue further research.

> **Nuclear Hazards**, October 3, 1979.

NO USE FOR REACTOR

tion of radioactive medical isotopes is being used by the nuclear lobby as an argument for the replacement of the Hifar reactor at Lucas Heights. However, physicists working in the field point out that large numbers of overseas hospitals supply much of their requirements using a device called a cyclotron. Because it works on a different principle to a reactor, it is infinitely safer, and so can be located at the hospital where the material is required.

MORE VERSATILE

Cyclotrons are capable of producing carbon-11, nitrogen-13, oxygen-15, fluorine-18, potassium-43, krypton-81m, indium-111, thallium-210 and gallium-67 to name but a few. None of these can be produced by a reactor and so are badly lacking in Australia. Many are very shortlived, thus subjecting the patient to a smaller dose of radiation than their reactor-made alternatives.

COSTS FAVOURABLE

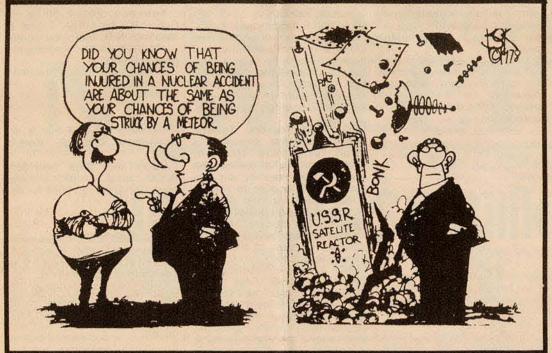
At present the major isotope in hospitals is technitium-99m, made from molybdenum-99 which has a

The need for local product half-life of three days. Overseas medical institutions with a cyclotron on site use shorter-lived isotopes for the same purposes as technitium-99m. An experienced practitioner in nuclear medicine said we did not need "much of a reactor" to make isotopes. The molybdenum from which the technitium comes was best produced in a reactor, but the cheapest way to obtain it was to import it. As it has a half-life of three days, all that is needed is reliable air delivery.

> The Australian Atomic Energy Commission is currently looking at the question of Australia's reactor needs. A French-designed replacement, costing from \$30 to \$40 million is being considered. However, a cyclotron can be purchased at a fraction of this cost. Physicists in this field estimate that the maximum price would be about \$3 million. Revenue from isotope sales in 1977-78 amounted to only about \$1.5 million a year while profit, if any, was not disclosed in the latest annual report.

Australian Financial Review. November 7, 1979.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT IN JAPAN



Japanese nuclear power in-dustry has taken a further setback with a serious but officially down-played nuclear accident at a reactor 300 km west of Tokyo.

The Takahama No. 2 reactor in Fukui prefecture leaked 80 tonnes of primary cooling

The Takahama overflow is four times greater than the overflow involved in the Three Mile Island near-disaster in Pennsylvania last March.

MAYHEM

The Takahama accident stopped short of mayhem only because the radioactive water was collected by the container housing the reactor.

However, the closeness of disaster in the incident has thrown both the nuclear industry and its opponents into a new scare in Japan.

COVER UP A spokesperson for the antinuclear movement, Gensuikin said that the accident revealed

ery deep problem. Reports of the accident in the mass media had not completely revealed the truth of the situation, he said.

Gensuikin was in the process of asking the Japanese Government to shut down all nuclear power plants for checking, and was also working closely with village anti-nuclear movements all over Japan, he said.

The Takaham No. 2 reactor is owned by the Kansai Electric Co. one of Australia's chief prospective customers for

Tokuo Suita, chairman of the Government's Nuclear Power, Safety Committee, which is studying the Takahama accident that the leakage of 80 tonnes of cooling water was serious problem." "a very

The Takahama situation will do nothing to remove the pressure of public distaste for nuclear plants from the Japanese power industry.

Australian Financial Review. November 7, 1979.

RUSSIAN VIEW CHANGES?

The Russian Communist Party has published a remarkably frank and pessimistic account of the possible adverse effects of the Soviet Union's nuclear power programme.

The article appeared in "Kommunist," the party's theoretical journal and the authors say: "It cannot be said that there existed guaranteed, safe, economic and time-tested technologies for all products of the external fuel cycle." Further, they point out that the large number of nuclear plants planned for European Russia could lead to excessive use of farmland and water resources and to vironmental exhaustion."

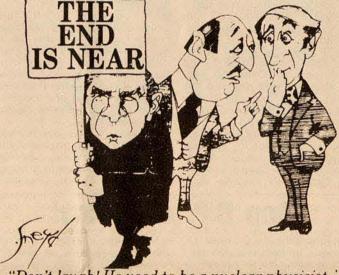
While the Soviet press has said before that the anti-nuclear movement in the west is financed by international oil companies eager to maintain their profits, the publication of this important article indicates for the first time that some Soviet authorities are now questioning the wisdom of pressing ahead with nuclear power development on the scale previously envisaged. Nevertheless, the authors of the article conclude that some nuclear development is still necessary.

Australian Financial Review, October 17, 1979.

SOVIET DEBATE: A WELCOME STEP

The fact that the Soviet Union is now questioning the value of nuclear power vindicates CANP's policy of opposition to nuclear power everywhere

CANP has sent congratulations to the Soviet Embassy for allowing nuclear debate to begin in that country. The Campaign urged them to allow the debate to continue so that the Soviet people can decide whether nuclear power is acceptable. - Eds.



"Don't laugh! He used to be a nuclear physicist."

Leukaemia increase

University shows that cases of Myeloid Leukemia in major towns and cities in Lancashire (N.W. England) doubled between the late 1960's and early 1970's. Many nuclear power plants are in or near Lancashire. The study could find no chemical cause for the cancer and linked the increase with monitored increases in radioactive pollution.

SECRECY Public secrecy over radioac-

A study by Manchester tive releases during the period when nuclear reactors were used for bomb production and an unexplained failure to publish leukemia statistics since 1970 both suggest that the authorities know about the increased risk to the public and a cover-up is suspented. Increases in cancer (particularly leukemia) by a factor of 2 to 4 have also been found near nuclear power plants in the U.S.A.

W.I.S.E., October 24, 1979.



First we have to convince people that good health isn't everything.

CENSING STOPPED

Commission (NRC) will have to determine whether some of the nation's 72 operating reactors might have to be closed down because of their close proximity to population centres such as New York and Chicago.

The chairman, Joseph Hendrie, said the N.R.C. would not issue any further licences for

The US Nuclear Regulatory the operation or construction of new nuclear plants for at least six months and possibly as long

as two years.

N.R.C. officials said one immediate result of this licence freeze would be to stop four nuclear plants now under construction from producing power by the end of this year.

Courier Mail, Nov. 7, 1979.

DEMO 7,000

Seven thousand people marched in Edinburgh, Scotland, on Sept 15 against the Torness nuclear plans, against uranium mining in the Orkneys and against waste dumping.

Scotland is affected by almost every aspect of the nuclear fuel cycle from uranium mining to waste disposal.

The demonstration, organised by 45 groups, de-manded that people of Scotland be not endangered by the possibility of another Harrisburg, then the people of the Orkneys will not suffer leukemia radiation, and that radioactive waste be permanently isolated.

W.I.S.E., September 21, 1979.

The failure of a nuclear power plant at North Anna, Virginia, resulted in the release of radioactive gas into incident Arizona's governor ordered the National Guard to take over a Tucson factory and seize more than 1000 gallons of a dangerous radioactive substance which had been leaking for months.

The Guardian, October 7, 1979.

Plant Closed

The US nuclear submarine fuel plant at Erwin, Tennessee, has been ordered to close down for inventory inspection by the US Nuclear Regulatory Commission after disclosure that 120 kg of enriched uranium has been "lost" over the past 10 years.

The Guardian, October 14.

Philippine reactor

The Embassy of the Philip-pines issued the following statement on September 23, relating to the status of the Bataan Nuclear Power Plant:

On June 15, 1979, President Marcos created a three-man Commission to conduct an inquiry on the safety to the public of the Philippine Nuclear Power Plant situated in Battaan. Public hearings, which started on June 23, 1979 are continuing.

In this regard, construction Power Project in Bataan was placed under suspension by virtue of a formal notice dated June 16, 1979, issued to West-inghouse "to suspend con-Canberra, September 24, 1979.

struction and stop making further contractural commitments in connection with the Philippine Nuclear Power Plant forthwith", while an inquiry is being conducted to look into the safety features of the nuclear power project.

However, on August 8, 1979, a partial resumption of the construction activities was granted provided work is confined on the non-nuclear portion.

The statement constitutes the work of the Philippine Nuclear official reply of the Government of the Philippines to numerous inquiries received on this issue.

Radioactive Water

parts of the water supply the Snake River aquifer through beneath an American Energy injection wells. Department laboratory near The aquifer, a water-bearing Idaho Falls had been con- layer of rock or soil, stretches aminated by billions of litres of radioactive waste, a northern eastern Idaho. Idaho newspaper reported.

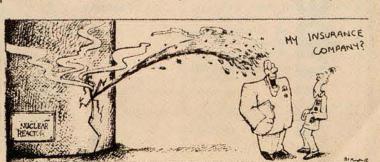
The Lewiston Morning Tribune said the unpublicised report showed Federal contractors also had dumped large amounts of hexavalent chromium - a non-radioactive,

A Federal report said small cancer-causing agent - into

The aquifer, a water-bearing 290 kilometres across south-

An estimated 1,400,000 acrefeet of water a year is pumped from the aquifer for human consumption and irrigation.

> The Courier-Mail, November 12, 1979.



C.A.N.P. ACTION

A highlight of this month for Campaigners was viewing for Jacobs and the Nuclear Gang' after the Annual General Meeting on October 6. The film is about exposure of American civilians, soldiers and workers to radiation as a result of atomic weapons testing in Nevada during the 1950's and Paul Jacob's expose of the government cov-

At the Annual General Meeting, the proportional-preferential voting method was written into the constitution as the means for electing office bearers. Your new executive comprises: Bob Phelps (Chairperson), Brian Gilbert (Secretary), Bruce Cowell (Treasurer), David Lamb, John Campbell, Julia Burrows, Dawn Waller, Sue Bulwinkel, Joan Shears and Bruce Doyle.

"Paul Jacobs and the Nuclear Gang" was also previewed in Brisbane at both the Q.I.T. and the University of Queensland (twice).

The Pine Rivers Group had a successful film night on October 24, when 50 people attended.

The West End group raised over \$200 at their Bush Dance on October 20. Over 250 peo-ple attended and enjoyed the event. Earlier that day police had ordered a West End group

street stall to pack up.

The newly formed Society for Safe Alternatives to Nuclear Energy (SSANE) descended upon Nanango on Saturday morning, October 27, setting up a

At lunchtime on October 11,

a dozen Campaigners picketed

B.P. House, North Quay, to

protest against the Federal

Government's decision allow-

ing work to commence on the

Roxby Downs uranium pro-

by B.P. A delegation from the picket presented a letter of pro-

test and 25 unemployment

benefit forms to B.P.'s Brisbane

Manager. The forms were sym-

bolic of the jobs destroyed by

uranium mining where \$500,000

is required to create one job.

The same investment in manufacturing could create 25

A media release about the

picket read: "The Federal Gov-ernment has failed to learn a

lesson from the way sanctions

against Rhodesia were avoided.

Despite British Government sanctions on trade, a subsidiary

of B.P. acting with B.P.'s full

oil to Rhodesia. Now the gov-

ernment is allowing B.P. to de-

nembers

Roxby Downs is 49% owned

spect in S.A.

jobs.

street stall and distributing our School, 150 senior students saw Transport Workers.

of the next one.

ment attended.

Stop B.P. at Roxby!

The Bayside Anti-Nuclear Group (BANG) held a "Nuclear

Freeze Day" on October 28. It

was dampened by rain, but

those who attended were kept

happy with songs and yellow

cakes. Local (Don Randall),

State (Eric Shaw) and Federal (David Jull) members of parlia-

Special "China Syndrome"

leaflets have been produced for

Toowoomba (twice), BANG,

Bundaberg and Mackay groups.

At Brisbane Girls' Grammar

velop the Roxby Downs

uranium prospect in South

Australia. A company like B.P.

can be expected to treat

Australian uranium safeguards

with the same contempt as it treated British sanctions against Rhodesia."

FROM THE

HORSE'S MOUTH

director of Western Mining

Corporation Ltd., Sir Arvi Parbo,

has admitted that uranium

mines are a stepping stone to

In the 1990's, he claimed, it is probable we will have uranium

enrichment plants in Australia

and we perhaps will produce

fuel rods for nuclear power sta-

tions. Butwhetherornotthiswill

happen will depend initially up-

on the successful first stage development of Australia's uranium industry over the next

four or five years to produce

Telegraph,

October 6, 1979.

an Australian nuclear industry.

The chairman and managing

newsletter.

The third edition of the Workers Against Uranium Mining newsletter was well received. A second print run was necessary to satisfy union demand for 7500 copies. Contact 221 0188 or 391 5966 to ensure that your workplace gets copies I have just been handed an urgent message that my

The Nundah AMWSU Branch saw the slide show "Uranium for the Queensland Conserva-Mining in Australia" and were tion Council. This will be a addressed by a Campaign valuable document for lobbying speaker. They donated \$50 in against the opening of the mine. appreciation.

Campaign films and heard our A Draft Summary on the procase in reply to a pro-nuclear speaker

Leaflets on Aboriginal Land

Rights and the Fox Report have

been reprinted in response to

demand, largely from students.

The Campaign is producing a

new series of small leaflets in

response to the still large de-

mand for information from stu-

I have NS been nanged an argum message man my
shares in Conzinc Rio Tinto fell Spoints. Have you anything

shares in concinc no time to spoints trate to say before I pass sentence on you?

posed uranium mine at Ben Lomond near Townsville has been prepared by Greg Oliver

A new Workers Against Uranium Mining group has been formed in Ipswich. Twelve people attended the group's first meeting on October 17. They plan to reprint 1500 copies of the leaflet: "Uranium The Job Killer"

Following a film showing and an address by a Campaign speaker, workers at the Cribb Street Brisbane City Council Depot voted to declare the Depot a Nuclear Free Zone. About 30 A.W.U. and T.W.U. members were in attendance.

On November 13 Women Against Uranium Mining held a vigil in King George Square to commemorate the death of Karen Silkwood. Five years ago to the day, Karen Silkwood, an employee at a nuclear fuel fabrication plant in the U.S., was killed in a car crash in mysterious circumstances. She had been carrying documenta-tion incriminating her employer with faking compliance with nuclear fuel rod standards.

dents and members of the Brisbane was host this year Anti-nuclear film showings were arranged for the Cavento 12 delegates from antiuranium groups around Australia at the National dish Road and Aldridge High Schools, the Stafford Young Liberals, Kelvin Grove C.A.E. Uranium Moratorium Meeting on November 3 and 4. (Story on and the Brisbane City Council page 1). Bruce Doyle.

I THINK THAT IF

ENERGY AFFECTED ME

QUESTION OF NUCLEAR

PERSONALLY I MIGHT

ABOUT IT .

WORRY A BIT MORE

NOVEMBER .

Tuesday 20, 7.30 p.m. C.A.N.P. Monthly General Meeting. N.B. changed venue – 41 Stafford St., Paddington (phone 36 1487).

Diary

Come and help strengthen the Campaign.

Sunday 25, 4.00 p.m. Caboolture C.A.N.P. Barbe-

Salad and plate provided B.Y.O. meat, drink, cutlery, glass. Ring (071) 98 6548 for de-

DECEMBER -Saturday 1 and Sunday 2. Alternative Energy and Technology Film Festival.

Organised by Friends of the Earth, West End Resource Centre, 75B Vulture St., West End. Ring Trevor on 377 2037 (W) for

Friday 7, 5.30 p.m. C.A.N.P. Executive Meeting. 147 Ann St., City. All members

welcome.

Saturday 8, 6.00 p.m. C.A.N.P. End-of-Year Get Together.

Barbeque at 114 Payne St., Indooroopilly. B.Y.O. meat and drink, salad provided. Celebrate a bad year for the nuclear industry!

ALTERNATIVE ENERGY FESTIVAL

Friends of the Earth's festival of films about alternative energy and technology will be held over the first weekend in December Saturday 1 and Sunday 2, at the West End Resource Centre, 75B Vulture St., West End.
Topics covered by the films

will include: energy and agriculture, the growth of technology and its attendant problems, automation, overconsumption, as well as practical aspects of small scale energy production. Speakers and displays have been organised to complement the films in almost every session.

The exact timetable is: Saturday 1 - 1 p.m. to 5 p.m. Agriculture, Organic Gardenng. Automation. Dinner - food for sale. 8 p.m. to 9.30 p.m.

Pollution and Recycling. Sunday 2 - 11 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. Transport. Lunch - food for sale. 1.30 to 5 p.m. Solar Energy. Practical Technology. 6 p.m. to 8 p.m. Anti-nuclear Mov-

ement. All sessions are self contained so come to any that interest you.

URGR

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.

knowledge, was able to supply yellowcake for sale overseas.

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BAYSIDE ANTI-NUCLEAR GROUP

Help build the campaign near you:

Tingalpa. All welcome. For further details ring Gloria 396 1269 or Miriam 390 SUNSHINE COAST

BUNDABERG

Bundaberg Nuclear Concern Group. TOOWOOMBA c:- Harry Akers. Heathwood Cres.. The Hummock, via Bundaberg. 4670 Toowoomba To CABOOLTURE

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

S.S.A.N.E. Society for Sane LOBBY alternatives to Nuclear Energy. P.O. Box 16, Kingaroy. Ring Jacqui or Bob (074) Ken McC 94 3165.

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

CANP (Mt Isa). P.O. Box 1473. Mt Isa. for details. PADDINGTON

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INE RIVERS

CANP (Pine Rivers) Grace Duffield 285

WORKERS AGAINST URANIUM MINING Telephone 221 0188. PINE RIVERS

CANP (Central Old) P.O. Box 795. Rockhampton 4700.

SAL 'SRURY

Phone Barbara Robson 277 6597.

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

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

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

WEST END Ring Kathy Moran 44 3896. WINDSOR/CLAYFIELD Our street address is: C/- QCC Environment Centre, 147 Ann St., BRISBANE.

Workingbee Every Sat. 1-5

Please send **DONATIONS** and MEMBERSHIP