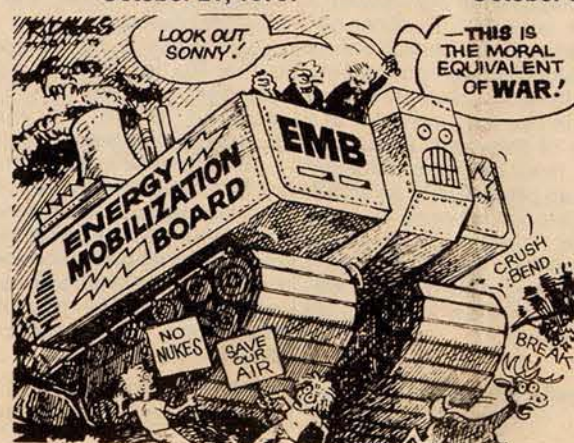
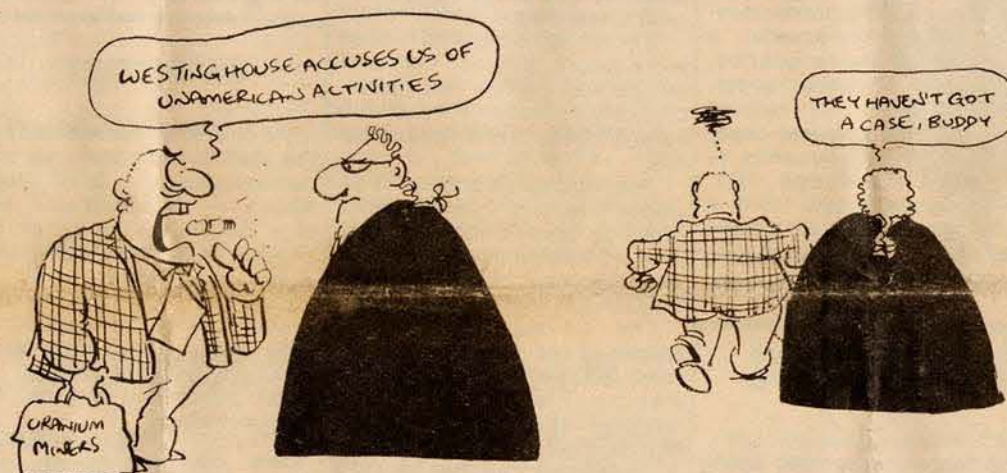


URANIUM-\$6 Billion Question

Collection Laksa Foundation
Apply to: CANP, P.O. Box 238,
North Quay 4000, by
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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 Commission 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 recommendations were the following:

*The Nuclear Regulatory Commission, an independent agency headed by five commissioners, 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.

*Changes must be made in 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" training 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 understanding 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 than those of their students and no minimum educational requirement."

GENERIC PROBLEMS

The findings and the conclusions 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 paper coveralls, a million plastic coveralls, 100,000 raincoats, a million 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 consignment 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 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 protesters 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 demanded an immediate end to the development of atomic energy in West Germany.

Another victory for the anti-nuclear 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 anti-nuclear group - Wall Street Action - demonstrated outside 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.



NO USE FOR REACTOR

The need for local production 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 short-lived, thus subjecting the patient to a smaller dose of radiation than their reactor-made alternatives.

COSTS FAVOURABLE

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

half-life of three days. Overseas medical institutions with a cyclotron on site use shorter-lived isotopes for the same purposes as technetium-99m. An experienced practitioner in nuclear medicine said we did not need "much of a reactor" to make isotopes. The molybdenum from which the technetium 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.

TMI RADIATION DEATHS

A preliminary study by Dr 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 development of the body, with accompanying respiratory problems. Infant deaths in the Harrisburg hospital have increased 30% over the pre-accident 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-

tive in uncovering other health effects of radiation. A correlation linking fall-out from atmospheric 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.

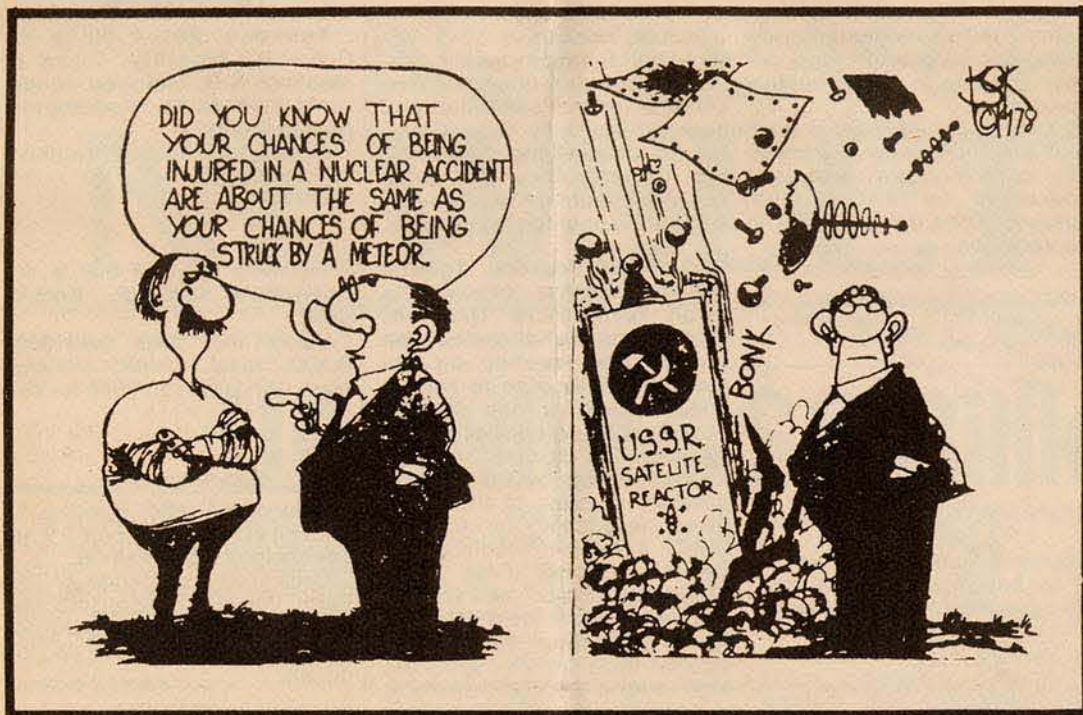
In an interview in the American magazine, "Village Voice", Dr Sternglass explained, "When iodine-131 reaches the fetal thyroid which is going through crucial stages of growth and development, it can bring about hypothyroidism, a condition that is often undetectable and - unless higher hormone therapy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

Dr Sternglass is preparing a full report on the SAT findings. His findings on the damage from fall-out from weapons-testing 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.



SERIOUS ACCIDENT IN JAPAN



The problem-prone Japanese nuclear power industry 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 water.

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 anti-nuclear movement, Gensuikin said that the accident revealed

a very 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 Takahama No. 2 reactor is owned by the Kansai Electric Co. one of Australia's chief prospective customers for uranium.

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 "a very serious problem."

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 "environmental 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.

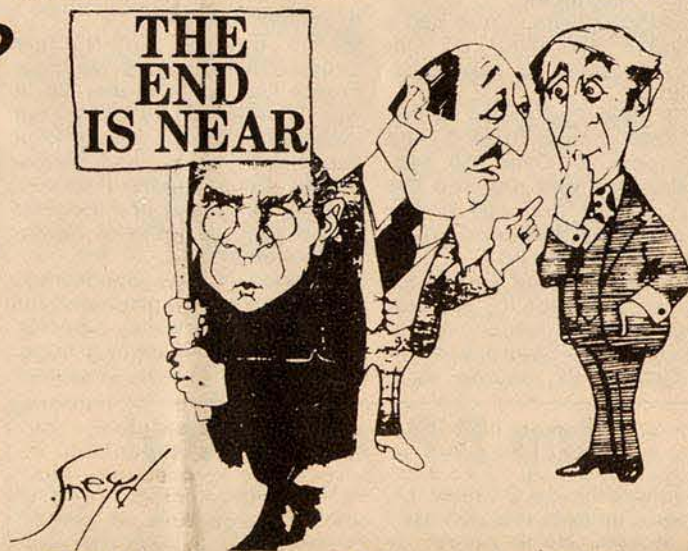
Australian Financial Review, October 17, 1979.

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.

THE END IS NEAR



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

Leukaemia increase DEMO 7,000

A study by Manchester 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.

SECURITY

Public secrecy over radioac-

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 suspected. 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.

LICENSING STOPPED

The US Nuclear Regulatory 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 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.

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, demanded that people of Scotland be not endangered by the possibility of another Harrisburg, then the people of the Orkneys will not suffer leukemia from radiation, and that radioactive waste be permanently isolated.

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

LEAK

The failure of a nuclear power plant at North Anna, Virginia, resulted in the release of radioactive gas into the atmosphere. In a separate 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 Philippines 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 Bataan. Public hearings, which started on June 23, 1979 are continuing.

In this regard, construction work of the Philippine Nuclear Power Project in Bataan was placed under suspension by virtue of a formal notice dated June 16, 1979, issued to Westinghouse "to suspend con-

struction and stop making further contractual 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 official reply of the Government of the Philippines to numerous inquiries received on this issue.

Embassy of the Philippines, Canberra, September 24, 1979.

Radioactive Water

A Federal report said small parts of the water supply beneath an American Energy Department laboratory near Idaho Falls had been contaminated by billions of litres of radioactive waste, a northern Idaho newspaper reported.

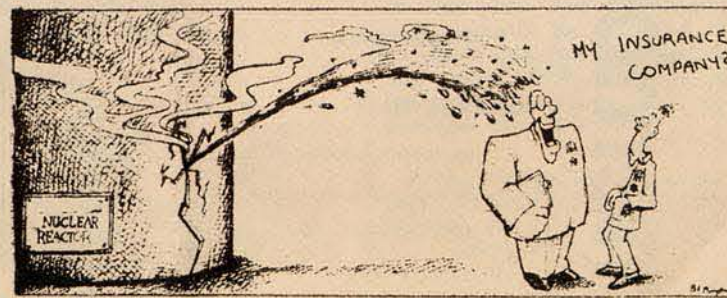
The Lewiston Morning Tribune said the unpublished report showed Federal contractors also had dumped large amounts of hexavalent chromium — a non-radioactive,

cancer-causing agent — into the Snake River aquifer through injection wells.

The aquifer, a water-bearing layer of rock or soil, stretches 290 kilometres across south-eastern Idaho.

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

The Courier-Mail, November 12, 1979.



A highlight of this month for Campaigners was viewing for the first time, the film "Paul 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 cover-up.

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 people 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

street stall and distributing our 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



of the next one.

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 parliament attended.

Special "China Syndrome" leaflets have been produced for Toowoomba (twice), BANG, Bundaberg and Mackay groups.

At Brisbane Girls' Grammar

School, 150 senior students saw Campaign films and heard our case in reply to a pro-nuclear speaker.

The Nundah AMWSU Branch saw the slide show "Uranium Mining in Australia" and were addressed by a Campaign speaker. They donated \$50 in appreciation.

Transport Workers.

A Draft Summary on the proposed uranium mine at Ben Lomond near Townsville has been prepared by Greg Oliver for the Queensland Conservation Council. This will be a valuable document for lobbying against the opening of the mine.

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 documentation incriminating her employer with nuclear fuel rod standards.

Brisbane was host this year to 12 delegates from anti-uranium groups around Australia at the National Uranium Moratorium Meeting on November 3 and 4. (Story on page 1).

Bruce Doyle.

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 demand for information from students and members of the public.

Anti-nuclear film showings were arranged for the Cavenish Road and Aldridge High Schools, the Stafford Young Liberals, Kelvin Grove C.A.E. and the Brisbane City Council

Stop B.P. at Roxby!

At lunchtime on October 11, a dozen Campaigners picketed B.P. House, North Quay, to protest against the Federal Government's decision allowing work to commence on the Roxby Downs uranium prospect in S.A.

Roxby Downs is 49% owned by B.P. A delegation from the picket presented a letter of protest and 25 unemployment benefit forms to B.P.'s Brisbane Manager. The forms were symbolic of the jobs destroyed by uranium mining where \$500,000 is required to create one job. The same investment in manufacturing could create 25 jobs.

A media release about the picket read: "The Federal Government 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 knowledge, was able to supply oil to Rhodesia. Now the government is allowing B.P. to de-

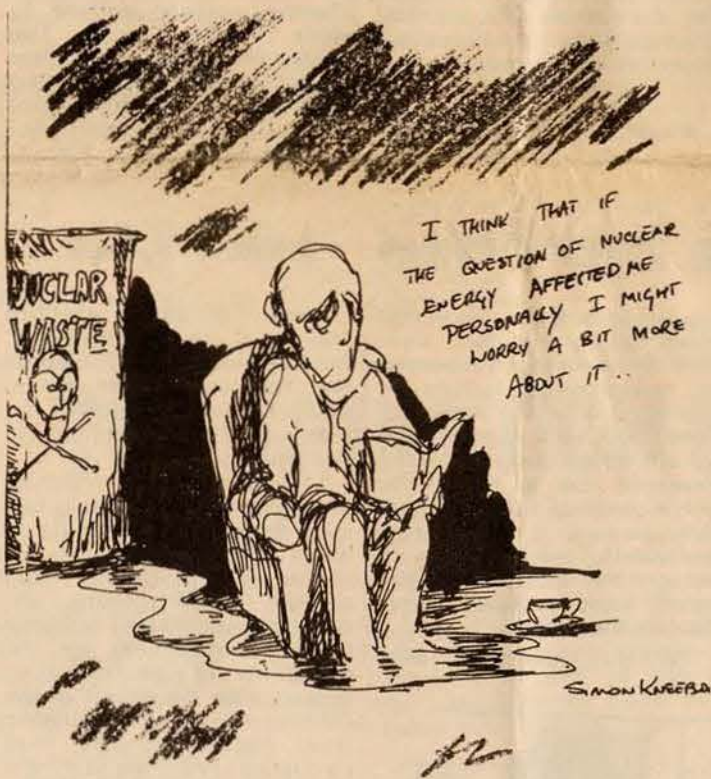
velop the Roxby Downs uranium prospect in South Australia. A company like B.P. can be expected to treat Australian uranium safeguards with the same contempt as it treated British sanctions against Rhodesia."

FROM THE HORSE'S MOUTH

The chairman and managing director of Western Mining Corporation Ltd., Sir Arvi Parbo, has admitted that uranium mines are a stepping stone to an Australian nuclear industry.

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 stations. But whether or not this will happen will depend initially upon the successful first stage development of Australia's uranium industry over the next four or five years to produce yellowcake for sale overseas.

Telegraph, October 6, 1979.



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).
Come and help strengthen the Campaign.

Sunday 25, 4.00 p.m.
Caboolture C.A.N.P. Barbeque.
Salad and plate provided. B.Y.O. meat, drink, cutlery, glass. Ring (071) 98 6548 for details.

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 details.

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, over-consumption, 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 Gardening, 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 Movement.

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

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:

| \$3 student/unemployed/pensioner membership

| \$6 Individual membership

| \$20 Organisation Membership

\$ | A Donation I pledge \$ | a month.

YOUR GROUP

Help build the campaign near you:

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.

KINGAROO

S.S.A.N.E. Society for Safe alternatives to Nuclear Energy. P.O. Box 16, Kingaroy. Ring Jacqui or Bob (074) 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 356 1492

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.

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.

Workingbee
Every Sat. 1-5

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