

10 CENTS
OR A DONATION

CAMPAIGN AGAINST NUCLEAR POWER NEWSLETTER



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

NO. 58

MAY, 1980

Registered for posting as a publication, Category B.

OUR ATOMIC COVER-UP

Research carried out in conjunction with the testing of atomic weapons in Australia during 1956 showed that fallout from the explosions was widespread over the country.

Radioactive particles showered vast tracts of northern and north-eastern Australia, as well as Adelaide.

At the time, the results of these studies were sensitive. They are detailed in a paper by Dr. Hedley Marston, a former director of the CSIRO's division of biochemistry and general nutrition.

Marston and his co-workers provided one facet of a program to monitor radiation from the tests. They collected the thyroid glands of grazing animals from sites which were considered likely to be traversed by plumes from the Maralinga explosions and analysed them for the presence of iodine 131.

This isotope is found in the debris from atomic blasts and is assimilated and concentrated in the thyroids of animals grazing on contaminated pastures.

Marston found that "effects of the explosions could be detected in animals grazing within a band of terrain about 1,000 miles wide stretching west to east across the continent."

"Some of the areas most heavily contaminated with fallout from the plumes were 1,500-2,000 miles away from the weapon test site on the north-eastern seaboard and in central western Queensland."

At Rockhampton, with a population of over 40,000, the levels of thyroid radioactivity after the second Monte Bello tests increased 100-fold above those observed after the first test — over-all, a 3,000-fold increase on pre-test levels.

EXTENSIVE CONTAMINATION

Other towns where the study indicated fallout had occurred included Townsville, population over 40,000; Mt. Isa, population over 7,000; Charleville and Longreach, with populations over 4,000, and Blackall and Julia Creek, with populations of about 1,000.

Later results indicated that these same areas received repeated dressings of radioactive fallout from subsequent weapon tests at Maralinga in September and October.

Marston was in deep conflict and his findings differed markedly from the official version possibly issued on inadequate or incomplete data. In the Advertiser of October 12, 1956, Professor Ernest Titterton, deputy head of the Committee, was quoted as having advised the Minister for Supply that "there is no danger of significant fallout outside the immediate target area."

When asked to comment on the differences between Marston's paper and that of the Safety Committee, Sir Ernest Titterton refused to comment over the telephone on a "highly technical subject which I don't believe the public has any chance of understanding, particularly delivered second-hand by someone without expert knowledge."

He reasserted that the Maralinga tests were carried out with complete safety.

Marston concluded from results of the complete survey that "extensive areas of Australia have been contaminated and some of the more heavy precipitations occurred on terrain situated over 1500 miles from the site of the explosion in areas more or less thickly populated."

By July 1956, after the May and June explosions at Monte Bello, Marston was embroiled in a secret row with those in charge of the bomb tests and the Australian scientists responsible for safety.

Public press reports from members of the Safety Committee stressed there had been no danger to mainland Australia from the Monte Bello explosions.

Marston's results conflicted with press reports issued by the Atomic Weapons Test Safety Committee. These indicated that all fallout had gone in the predicted direction. It was the Safety Committee's responsibility to ensure that firing conditions for the tests could not lead to any damage to life or property.

Six atomic weapons tests were conducted in Australia during 1956 under an agreement between the British and Australian Governments. Two were on the Monte Bello Islands off the West Australian coast; four, in a program named Operation Buffalo, were at Maralinga.

APOLOGY

Some Campaign members have notified the office that their newsletter had been crossed, although their subscriptions were paid up.

The reason for this is the low level of bureaucratic skills

**MEMBERSHIPS
RENEWALS ARE
NOW DUE**
PLEASE SEND IN THE FORM
ON BACK PAGE.

amongst the C.A.N.P. revolutionary council and their army of supporters.

We have been told that if mix ups continue, militants will take over the office.

The organisers have been pleading with these militants to do so but so far not one has made good their threat.

So if you are among the unfortunate ones wrongly accused of being unfinancial please accept our apologies and let us know.

Ron Leeks

Deborah Smith
Deborah Snow
THE NATIONAL TIMES
MAY 4-10, 1980.

**C.A.N.P.
GENERAL
MEETING
TUESDAY,
MAY 20, 7.30 p.m.
FLOOR 9
CANBERRA
HOTEL**

QUEENSLAND GROUPS CONFERENCE PLANNED

There will be a state conference in Yeppoon near Rockhampton on the long weekend of June 14-16.

The focus of the meeting is to allow representatives from various anti-nuclear groups in Queensland, the opportunity to exchange information on activities and issues of common concern.

Several planning details require feedback from groups all over Queensland before final arrangements can be made.

The Rockhampton C.A.N.P. group who are hosting the meeting have written to groups seeking immediate answers to the following questions.

1. How many delegates will be

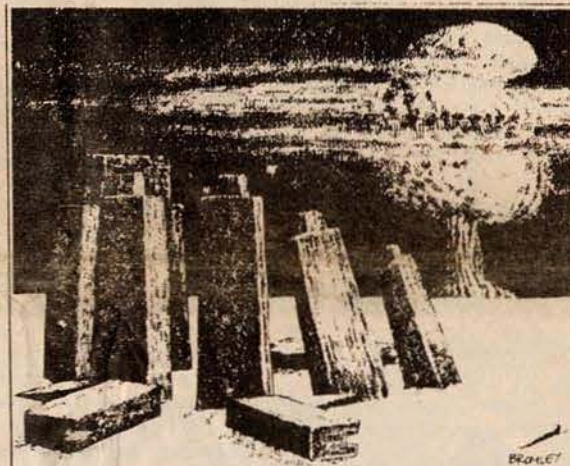
coming from your area, with children etc?

2. How and when and where will you be arriving. People will be met in Rockhampton if required. Organisers will also send out a map to participants.

3. Ideas and feelings of what you would like to get out of the conference.

It will be held at a seaside camp and expenses will be about \$2.00 per day plus food.

Any group who would like to send a representation is asked to contact Peter Kearney 16 Ross St, Rockhampton 4700 or Tel. 076 2 4620 (hm) or 076 36 1177 (wk).



FEEDBACK

This newsletter requires considerable effort by a large number of people.

Sometimes we wonder if the format is suitable; if the content is appropriate, interesting and meeting the needs and expectations of its readers.

To assure this, more feedback is needed.

The suggestion has been made that the newsletter be published bi-monthly (that's every 2 months), possibly with twice the number of pages.

Your comments on these questions are needed if we are best to meet the needs and wishes of members of the Campaign.

Please write or call the 'editor' with your comments

Observer



"The chimney's a bit of a give away!"

ATOMIC VETERANS PUBLIC MEETING CALLED

The first public meeting of the Atomic Veterans Association will be held this month in Brisbane.

It will be on 18 May at 2.00 p.m. in the South Eastern District R.S.L., 42 Oxlade Drive, New Farm.

Mr. Harold Crosbie, an Interim Co-ordinator for the group said the initial aim of the meeting would be to get as many members as possible to assist in seeking compensation for Australians affected by the atomic explosions in South Australia and at Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

"So far we have documented over 150 cases of people, or their offspring, who have been affected," Mr. Crosbie said.

The meeting is open to everyone and membership will be available to ex-service personnel, nuclear veterans and their relatives and, on an honorary basis, to persons who offer professional assistance to the Campaign. All campaigners are urged to attend this meeting. Through participation we show our support of further assistance.

NUCLEAR COSTS STILL SOARING

A new study of the costs of building nuclear power stations shows that the costs are still soaring.

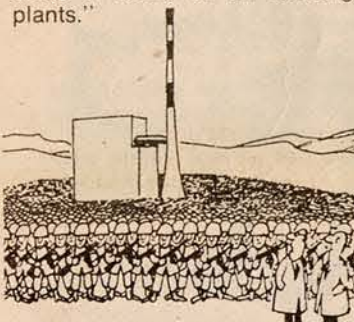
The estimated costs of light-water reactors recently built were up by 70% over those started four years earlier, and the actual cost of the finished reactors was, on average, double the cost of the plants begun only four years earlier. These staggering increases were after making allowance for inflation.

The British study, carried out at the Science Policy Research Unit at the University of Sussex, looked at recent trends in the costs of American light-water reactors. It concluded that the figures "appear to show a rough doubling in real costs/kW for plants started in 1971 compared to those begun in 1967."

REASONS GIVEN

Reasons for the cost escalation include increasing complexity of reactor design, engineering problems with large stations, and the increasing cost of meeting regulatory requirements. Spokesman for the nuclear industry claimed that most of the increasing cost was due to new safety regulations.

These findings, coming from experience before the Three Mile Island accident, cast grave doubts over the future economics of nuclear power. The S.P.R.U. study suggests that new regulations will certainly emerge from the analysis of this accident, and says that these "will almost certainly add substantially to the capital costs of new plant, and may well, through back biting, add to the costs of some or all existing plants."



NUCLEAR POWER IS PRETTY CHEAP

It concludes that "low ordering, public opposition and a return to conditions of tightening regulation...will cause further substantial increases in real capital costs." Since the increased capital costs are likely in turn to lead to reduced orders, the economic outlook for nuclear power looks bleak indeed.

Dr Ian Lowe

ROSALIE BERTELL PH.D. TAPES AVAILABLE

Cassette tapes of Dr Rosalie Bertell's public lecture in Brisbane are available from the office. The cost is \$2.50 plus postage.

URANIUM MARKET COLLAPSE LIKELY

Falling uranium prices have been predicted by a recent study of the world uranium market.

The study will make gloomy reading for mining company executives and shareholders. It argues that the recent cut-backs in nuclear power will lead to a glut of uranium on the world market, with a consequent fall in the real price of uranium "for at least the remainder of this century, and possibly well beyond."

The study was conducted by the widely-respected Science Policy Research Unit at the University of Sussex, in England. It showed that the market price of uranium has fallen in real terms, and predicts



NEW DANGER

Policy decisions and international agreements are being formulated that would lead to a drastic increase in the production and stockpiling of large quantities of plutonium, one of the prime substances used in atomic weapons.

These measures are being justified on the grounds that the plutonium will be required to fuel the fast breeder reactors now being developed.

FAST BREEDERS PLANNED

France, West Germany and Italy are jointly building the West's first full scale fast breeder and France's Electricity Generating Authority has announced its intention to place two orders for power stations of this type before 1985.

Because the plutonium used in breeder reactors is one of the most dangerous nuclear explosives, President Carter has sought to ban its use in the hope of curbing the spread of nuclear weapons.

However the American attitude has changed and the acceptability of plutonium storage has found root in the U.S. and other countries with atomic power programs.

This was made clear from the conclusions of the newly released International Nuclear Fuel Cycle Evaluation (INFCE) report which said it is in the best interests of non-proliferation that supervised plutonium stockpiles be established.

INFCE has estimated that nations outside the Communist block have well over 20 tonnes of plutonium in storage and the stockpile will rise to 145 tonnes during the 1980's.

ATOMIC BOMBS

About ten kilograms of plutonium are sufficient to make an atomic weapon.

With such a vast amount of plutonium in storage even small errors in accounting would enable diversion of sufficient material for hundreds of atom bombs to be made.

Bringing plutonium stockpiles under an international safeguards agreement would enable Australian uranium to be converted to plutonium and stored, all with the blessing of the Australian government.

But how feasible are safeguard arrangements?

The Fox Report concluded that there are so many defects in existing safeguards they only provide 'an illusion of protection'.

Thus far safeguards over plutonium stores are only at the ideas stage. The conclusions of INFCE have helped to create a political atmosphere which gives governments a free hand to reprocess reactor fuels and stockpile the plutonium obtained for an ever more uncertain future.

Financial Review, March 5, 1980.

Dr. Ian Lowe

AUSTRALIA DENIED LOOK AT NEW TECHNOLOGY

A team of Australian officials returned from the US after yet another look at the possibility of Australia getting its own uranium enrichment plant.

The team talked to US officials and visited the big nuclear laboratories at Oakridge.

But it did not go to the Lawrence Livermore laboratories in California, the leading centre of US research into laser enrichment techniques.

A recent report from Livermore claimed the laser process had the potential to enrich uranium at a cost of only 2 per cent of current methods.

The report is classified, and, despite the supposed closeness of the US-Australian relationship, not available to Australian officials.

Australian interest centre on a centrifuge enrichment process that could easily end up costing more than \$2 billion.

The common assumption is that the laser process is only in the most preliminary stages and its promise might never be fulfilled.

But because of the cloak of secrecy, it is not known how advanced the work is.

The idea is simple enough — lasers provide the precision which may allow the desired uranium isotopes to be separated with a lot less energy and effort than is entailed in centrifuge, which, in turn, is more efficient than the older diffusion process.

PROLIFERATION

The secrecy over the laser work stems from the way its very efficiency enhances the chances of nuclear weapons proliferation.

Highly enriched uranium needed for weapons can be extracted with a lot less effort than in other methods.

It also can be done on a smaller scale, making the projects easier to conceal and less costly.

The "added value" from enrichment has dazzled politicians on both sides in Australia.

But any route to enrichment can quickly turn into a white elephant.

Financial Review April 9, 1980.

EEC URGES COMPROMISE POLICY

Australia's nuclear safeguards policy is incompatible with supplying uranium to the European nuclear industry, a senior European official said in Canberra.

Mr. Dieter Hammer, the leader of the Euratom section of the European Commission, said there would have to be compromise if Australia was to sell uranium to Europe.

Australia's policy is that uranium buyers must first obtain the consent of the Australian Government before either transferring or reprocessing uranium.

Thus, it is claimed, Australia would keep control of uranium right through the enrichment process and to its final stage.

He was still optimistic that an agreement between Australia and Euratom — the European nuclear agency — could be signed by early next year.

But this would involve a compromise which would satisfy the spirit of the Australian policy while acknowledging the adequacy of Europe's long-standing nuclear safeguards arrangements.

CRITICISM LEVELLED

In order to open the way for uranium sales Australia has already compromised its stand a number of times.

The so called adequacy of Europe's safeguards arrangements are also doubtful considering France's aggressive nuclear policy.

France continues to test atomic weapons in the Pacific and has undertaken to supply Iraq with materials and technology which would help them develop an atomic bomb.

THE AGE APRIL 24, 1980.

HARRISBURG BUILDER TO BE FINED

The Nuclear Regulatory Commission proposed a \$US100,000 fine against the manufacturer of the Three Mile Island reactor for failing to inform the Government of "significant safety information" concerning the atomic power plants supplied by the company.

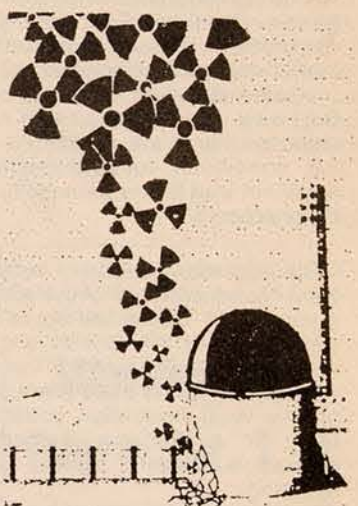
The staff recommendation to fine the Babcock and Wilcox Co., which is almost certain to be approved by the Commission, represents the first time in the history of nuclear energy in the United States where a civil penalty has been proposed for a reactor manufacturer.

In the past, the Government has concentrated most of its enforcement effort against the utilities that are licensed to operate reactors rather than the companies that build them.

Earlier this year, for example, the Metropolitan Edison Co., the corporation that operates the two reactors at the Three Mile Island reactor power plant, paid a \$US150,000 fine imposed by the NRC.

A little more than a year ago, Three Mile Island unit two was the scene of the most serious accident in the civilian use of nuclear power in the United States.

Last March the owners of the Three Mile Island power plant



filed a \$US500 million lawsuit charging that "gross negligence" by Babcock and Wilcox in building the reactor had caused the accident.

The NRC said in a statement that the proposed civil penalty was based on evidence indicating that Babcock and Wilcox "had on four occasions been aware of significant safety information regarding Babcock and Wilcox nuclear reactors but had failed to inform the NRC of the information as required in NRC regulations."

Financial Review April 14, 1980.

U.S. PROTESTERS JAILED

On 29 October 1979, 112 people were arrested following civil disobedience on the Trident nuclear submarine base in Washington state. Their nonviolent action was part of a two-day demonstration in which over 3,000 people protested first strike weapons.

Those arrested spent months preparing their trial defence based on:

1. The necessity of preventing nuclear war.
2. The necessity to stop first strike weapons which violate international law.
3. The necessity to act on religious and moral beliefs.

The judge ruled all this testimony irrelevant and defendants were found guilty.



Sentencing took place in March. Eighty-six who had been arrested for the first time were given a 60-day suspended sentence and 3 years probation. The terms of probation prohibited them from going within 75 metres of the Trident base fence. Twenty five who had been previously arrested for political protest (even if not convicted) received jail sentences ranging from 2 to 6 months. One defendant, Tina Lowe, was sentenced to a possible six years confinement under the "Youth Corrections Act" (simply because she was a minor).

UNION DELEGATES CALL FOR ACTION

A Trades and Labor Council sponsored job delegates meeting in Brisbane on April 17 voted for action to stop uranium mining.

The meeting was organised by the Workers Against Uranium Mining group.

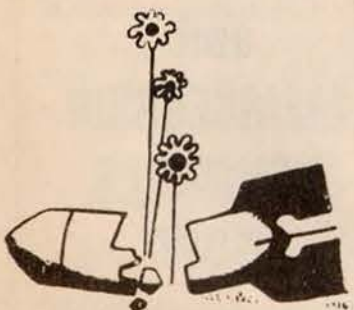
The delegates called on the Queensland T.L.C. to get together unionists working in the nuclear industry to discuss placing bans on all phases of mining and export.

The meeting also recommended that a fund be set up to support workers who are victimised or forced to strike in carrying out bans.

Because of a small turnout a motion was passed to reconvene another delegates meeting in the near future, this time with more publicity from the unions and the TLC.

Last month Electrical Trade Union officials announced that they were instructing their members to withdraw from uranium mines, including Mary Kathleen or face expulsion.

The Australian Railways Union national conference this month is to consider the implementation of bans in the railways industry.



CONCERNS

The Pacific Life Community which was instrumental in organising the action has detailed the following concerns.

1. The restriction of evidence during the trial which prevented the issues of first strike weapons, international crimes on the part of the U.S., and religious/moral convictions from being considered.
2. The conditions of probation which, in effect, prevent protestors from passing out over 900 leaflets to base workers every Thursday morning and prohibit their attending training sessions and meetings at Ground Zero Center for Non-violent Action. Consider undanters were found guilty.

ion members convicted of striking illegally being told they couldn't picket or attend meetings at the union hall for three years! This is the same.

The implications are very sinister when an American judge uses the judicial system to silence political dissent. The United States is closer to a police state than most people realise.

ACTION REQUESTED

Write to the following and let them know how you feel about these concerns: US Dist. Court Judge Gordon Thompson, Jr. U.S. Courthouse, 940 Front Street, San Diego, California 92189, USA.

Francis J. Diskin, Assistant U.S. Attorney, U.S. Courthouse, 10th Floor Seattle, Washington 98189, USA.

US Probation and Parole Office, 123 U.S. Court House, 1010 Fifth Avenue, Seattle, Washington 98104, USA.

Send copy of all letters to: American Civil Liberties Union, Smith Tower, 21st Floor, 2nd and Yesler, Seattle, Washington 98104, USA.

Pacific Life
Community
California

CANCER STRIKES IN N-LABORATORY

Workers at California's Lawrence Livermore nuclear weapons research laboratory have a five-times greater incidence of a virulent skin cancer, according to a government study.

The study, which took two and a half years to complete, showed there were 19 cases of malignant Melanoma among laboratory employees between 1972 and 1977. At least four victims have died.

The report spells more trouble for the secret laboratory which has been bathed in controversy in recent months.

There were two small spills of radioactive plutonium at the laboratory within 10 days earlier this month.

The laboratory, which stores about 150 kilogrammes of plutonium, is 70 kilometres from San Francisco. It employs more than 6000 people.

Scientists and anti-nuclear activists want the laboratory closed.

They say the facility is in one of the worlds shakiest earthquake zones and a major tremor could cause a leak that would kill tens of thousands of people.

In January this year, an earthquake caused a split in a storage tank holding low-level radioactive waste.

CLOSURE CALL

A former director of the laboratory, Dr. John Gofman, has called for the closure of the laboratory.

"Plutonium doesn't belong there. It belongs in a secure underground laboratory or in a mountainside," he says.



The Californian Health Director, Dr. Donald Austin, said it could not be said definitely that the laboratory was causing the melanoma, but the odds of the high incidence occurring by chance were less than six in 100 million.

The laboratory is being sued by the widow of a chemist, Dr. Stuart Gunn, who died from melanoma last year. The suit, which asks for "several million dollars" damages, charges that negligence and carelessness led to the scientist's death.

THE AGE
APRIL 24, 1980.



PAKISTAN ONLY WEEKS AWAY FROM N-TEST

Pakistan will detonate its first nuclear bomb within the next few weeks, according to reports circulating in London.

The test will be carried out at a 40 sq. km. test site in Chagai, in the country's troubled Baluchistan Province.

A report in the authoritative Middle East magazine, 8 Days, says nomadic tribesmen have been forced from the area by the army.

The magazine first reported Pakistan's nuclear capability last year.

Chagai is on the western tip of Baluchistan, with its northern border adjoining Afghanistan and its western border adjoining Iran. It is a desert region with fewer than two people for every square kilometre.

EVACUATED

Mostly inhabited by nomadic Baluchi tribesmen, any evacuation would be easy and would not attract much attention.

The West has known for some time that Pakistan is about to detonate its first nuclear device. But the question has been where.

According to intelligence sources in London, Baluchistan would be the most obvious site.

It has a long border with Afghanistan and would be General Zia's most effective way

of telling the Soviet Union not to move any closer.

Another reason for testing a nuclear device in the region is, that the Baluchi people have a long history of resistance against the Pakistan State on the question of autonomy.

Even in third world countries power lust combined with the atom results in oppression for the poor and powerless.

THE AUSTRALIAN
APRIL 25, 1980.

REST EASY

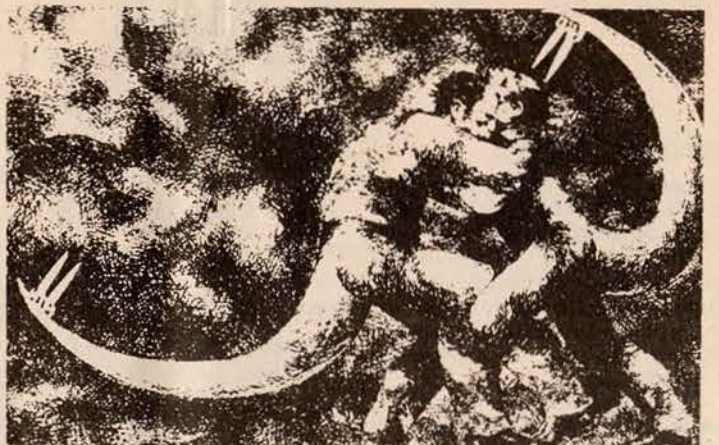
Former head of the Australian Atomic Energy Commission, Sir Phillip Baxter, assures us that reports of Pakistan developing a nuclear weapon are nothing to worry about.

"I think there is a lot of nonsense talked about this small country getting a bomb," he said last week.

"They make a nasty big bang somewhere and kill a few people, but you cannot fight a nuclear war with that kind of capacity. You've got to have hundreds of bombs and that's another undertaking."

We can all rest a little easier now that the situation has been explained.

The National Times
May 4-10, 1980.



'I FLEW THROUGH NUCLEAR CLOUD'

A Gold Coast man who flew through the cloud from a nuclear test 27 years ago is giving his full support to the newly-formed Australian Nuclear Veterans' Association.

Mr. Lance Edwards, 54, of Miami, was part of an air force crew who wore no protective clothing when they received massive doses of radiation from a nuclear test at Maralinga in South Australia in 1953.

Mr Edwards, a retired RAAF squadron leader, called for compensation to servicemen who suffered as a result of exposure to radiation.

Mr. Edwards has himself had an operation for cancer of the thyroid - a complaint which he points out is common among people exposed to radiation

from the bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

The Australian Nuclear Veterans' Association, formed to protect the interests of ex-servicemen affected by radiation exposure, is holding its inaugural meeting in Brisbane this month.

He described his flight through the radio-active clouds following two nuclear test blasts at Maralinga.

DANGER

"The first time they didn't provide us with any protective clothing other than our normal flying equipment, and we spent something like 18 hours in a

radio-active environment," Mr. Edwards said.

"We carried instruments on the aircraft to measure radio-

activity, a pod under the plane to catch radio-active particles, and we personally carried a dosimeter - a pen-like instrument to measure radiation.

"The radiation was so high that the needle on the dosimeter went off the scale over the danger mark and remained there."

Many other instruments on the plane were also useless because the aircraft picked up radiation and remained contaminated until well after landing.

The second flight was 14 days later, and this time the crew of the four-engine Lincoln aircraft were given white cotton protective clothing.

"The tests we had after our return to the base showed we were in a highly radio-active

"We had to have several showers to clear ourselves to a reading low enough to be safe - even our clothing had to be burned."

Mr. Edwards said the planes flew through the cloud only hours after the blast, and it had only just lost its mushroom shape.

"It looked very similar to a normal cloud, but tinted with a reddish-brown hue, which actually came from the surrounding red dust," he said.

"We didn't think too much about it at the time because we had very little to go on."

"I feel the people involved in the various tests should be compensated in some way because of their exposure both in atomic tests and more recently in the case of Agent Orange. You can't just wash away these things."

Gold Coast Bulletin
April 30, 1980.

ACTION AGAINST URANIUM

It has only been three weeks since our last newsletter, however there are a number of items to report in our continued work for a non nuclear future.

● Brisbane was fortunate in having two important guests visit who have taken a position against the uranium industry.

The first was Lanza Del Vasto,

79 year old French author, non violent activist and founder of a number of communities of resistance throughout the world.

Mr. Lanza Del Vasto was extremely critical of those who assume power over others, and referred to "The Bomb" as the ultimate actualization of the folly of the technocratic society in which we live.



A second visitor who was in Brisbane over this period was Dr. Mark Diesendorf, research scientist from C.S.I.R.O. in Canberra.

Dr. Diesendorf is an authority on the use of wind for power generation and is engaged in research in this area. While in Brisbane, he addressed a number of professional groups and was hosted by the University of Queensland C.M.A.U.M. with a public talk and interview on 4ZZZ.

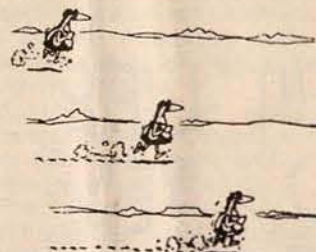
● The Labour Day procession was held in Brisbane on Monday 5 May, and although a cloudy, rainy start may have kept some away, the day was a success for those who participated. As usual the C.A.N.P. contingent was in good form and well peopled. At the Exhibition grounds we ran a successful stall and Bruce Doyle addressed the crowd around the alternate platform.

● As the May school holidays start, teacher groups use the opportunity to gather for annual conferences. This year the Geography teachers held theirs at the Mount Gravatt C.A.E.

The Campaign used this opportunity to distribute information kits on the nuclear issue

A display featuring maps and information on uranium mining in the Northern Territory and information, photos and diagrams detailing the devastating capacity of the Trident submarine's armaments were well received by the teachers.

● As usual, general office tasks consume a lot of the organisers' time and energy. Much more of this can be done by Campaign members. Although some already give their time regularly to the work of the Campaign, many more are needed. We therefore ask everyone to consider some regular commitment of time, and ask Joan or Ron how you can help out. Only one or two hours per month, regularly, would make a big difference.



DIARY OF EVENTS

MAY

Friday 7.30 p.m.
COFFEE SHOP

at 75B Vulture Street, West End. A regular Friday evening venue with live music, films, food, politics and coffee.

FRIDAY 16, 7.30 P.M.

MILITARISM AND PEACE
A.W.D. THIRD FRIDAY FORUM

Held at the Uniting Church
Sussex St, West End.

Saturday 17 1.00 p.m.
C.A.N.P. WORKING BEE
147 Ann St., City.

Saturday 17
1.30-5.00 p.m.

MEDIA WORKSHOP

A media workshop is being organised for Saturday, May 17 from 1.30 to 5.00 p.m.

The aims of the day will be to give people practical skills in planning media strategy, writing press releases and confidently speaking for radio and T.V. interviews.

This workshop is designed for grass roots groups working for social change.

If you are interested in participating contact C.A.N.P. 221 0188 or A.W.D. at 221 9398 for further details.

Sunday 18 2.00 p.m.
ATOMIC VETERANS ASSOCIATION PUBLIC MEETING.

South Eastern District R.S.L.,
42 Oxlade Drive, New Farm.

Tuesday 20 7.30 p.m.
C.A.N.P. GENERAL MEETING
9th Floor, Canberra Hotel.

Friday 23 7.30 p.m.
C.A.N.P. ELECTION YEAR PLANNING MEETING
All welcome to this informal gathering to talk about the Campaign and what can be accomplished this year. At House of Freedom, 69 Thomas St., West End. Movie special and supper too!

FRIDAY 23, 6.30 P.M.
WORKERS AGAINST URANIUM MINING B.B.Q.

At 24 Houghton St,
Red Hill. \$2.50/\$2
Film and Refreshments
on sale.

JUNE

Friday to
Sunday, 6-8.

QUEENSLAND ENVIRONMENT FESTIVAL
in association with the United Nations World Environment Day. June 5.

A large number of organisations including C.A.N.P. are invited to have displays in KING GEORGE SQUARE during the Festival. Details can be obtained from the Q.E.F. by calling 221 0188 or 397 9001.

Saturday to
Monday 14-16
ANTI/NUCLEAR CONFERENCE

SEE PAGE 1 FOR
DETAILS



LETTER

Sir,

The rank and file members of the CANP should be aware that the executive made a unilateral decision to "doctor" a graffiti photo which appeared in the April edition of the CANP newsletter. The photograph was of a graffiti paint up done by an anarchist on the Brisbane Cross-River Rail Bridge. It read: "a peaceful atom is a violent myth" - next to it was a painted circled "A" (an anarchist symbol).

The photo appeared in the newsletter, but the circled A had mutated to a radiation symbol. The reason given for this was that "we don't want people thinking we're a mob of bloody anarchists." This is the sort of thing one would expect from the Courier-Mail or Pravda. It is a sectarian act which will only serve to alienate people and make them feel unable to express their opinions through an organisation which claims to be democratic.

Surely we are all able to judge the slogan without the executive "softening the blow" for us poor sensitive readers.

Let's make an attempt to live up to our allegedly democratic constitution and leave the censorship to the ruling class media.

Scott O'Keefe M. Hanly.
S. Phillips M. Phillips

REPLY

The publication of this photograph has caused, as we thought it would, a storm in a teacup.

As with many items in this newsletter, it was printed in final form as a result of the initiative of a number of people. In this case, those initiatives were somewhat unco-ordinated, rather than conspiratorial.

I was told that the circled A resulted from a mistake. The artist was attempting to do a peace symbol, the inverted cross, but messed it up. To salvage the job, the A was drawn. Thus, to my understanding, printing the altered photograph did not violate the intention of the artist, which is, after all, the important consideration.

Thus I see no basis for righteous indignation on the part of any self proclaimed anarchists in Brisbane, who had no part to play in the deed.

If however, the journalistic credibility of this newsletter is questioned, we invite those critics to volunteer some of their valuable time and talents to join the editorial group which produces it.

RON LEEKS



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.

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

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KINGAROY

S.S.A.N.E. Society for Safe alternatives to Nuclear Energy. P.O. Box 16, Kingaroy.

MACKAY

Mackay Nuclear Awareness Group P.O. Box 458 Mackay, 4741.

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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 1704

WORKERS AGAINST URANIUM MINING

Telephone 391 5966.

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

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