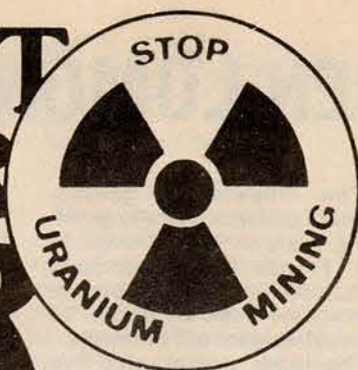


10 CENTS
OR A DONATION

CAMPAIGN AGAINST NUCLEAR POWER NEWSLETTER



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

NO. 59

JUNE 1980

Registered for posting as a publication, Category B.

JAPAN OCEAN DUMPS NUCLEAR WASTE

The Japanese Government intend to begin the experimental ocean dumping of low level nuclear wastes in the Pacific Ocean within a year. Five to ten thousand drums, with a capacity of 200 litres each (one to two million litres total), will be dumped in the first trial.

PEACOCK KNEW

In answer to questions by opposition front bench, Tom Uren, the Foreign Minister, Andrew Peacock disclosed that informal talks had been held, but "Japan has not yet formally consulted other governments about these plans." He told Parliament that four sites in the North Pacific, East of Japan, were under review, however, "the composition of the wastes has not been specified." Australia would not be in a position to examine the dumping operation until formally notified.

COME TO THE
GENERAL
MEETING
TUESDAY
JUNE 17

AT

7.30, FLOOR 9
CANBERRA HOTEL

BUSH DANCE



NOT WELCOME

A spokesperson for Japan's Science and Technology Agency said "We assume that the countries concerned in the Pacific region would not welcome our proposal for disposing of low-level waste in the ocean, but we hope to get their understanding and approval."

The only problem was that the blocks could not be recovered once they had been dumped because of the ocean depths involved. Tests had shown that even if the concrete casings split open under pressure and radiation was leaked, the amount would still be below the accepted international safety standard according to the same official.

U.S. PLANS

The United States is planning an interim storage facility for high-level spent nuclear fuel, for about 30 years, on Palmyra, Midway or Wake Islands in the Pacific. This is intended to be an alternative to fuel reprocessing for countries around the Pacific Basin. The Australian Government was consulted at an early stage on this proposal and warned the Americans of adverse reactions which the idea was likely to attract from South Pacific countries.

However, the Government itself does not appear to have raised any serious, or concerted objections to either the U.S., or Japanese nuclear proposals.

CAMPAIGN OPPOSITION

In line with Campaign policy, we take the view that all the citizens and nations of the Pacific should still be vigorously pressing for a nuclear free zone in the Pacific. Until the mid-1970's, Australia and New Zealand played leading parts in the united campaign towards this end. However, they have more recently divided and undermined the opposition of smaller nations.

Governor Carlos Comacho of the north Murrumbidgee, south east of Japan, is among those still objecting. He recently declared, "My government continues to oppose any use of the Pacific as a nuclear dumping site."

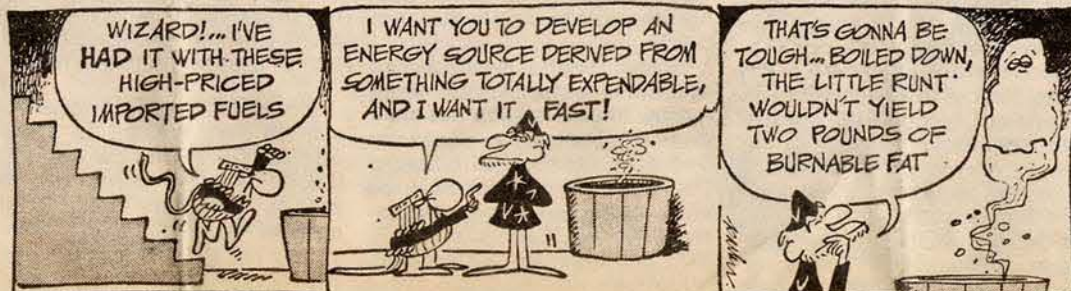
ELECTION

We must again make Pacific nuclear activities an election issue, or face the certain prospect of ever-increasing nuclear pollution in our region.

All campaigners are asked to write to their members of parliament — state and/or federal — and to Mr Peacock, voicing objections to these and other unacceptable impositions on the health and well being of Pacific people.

Copies of your correspondence would also be of value to the Campaign in the pre-election period.

Telegraph, May 18, 1980. Courier Mail, May 22, 1980.



BUSH DANCE

WITH

RAN TAN

AT

St. Andrews
Church Hall

160 VULTURE ST.,
SOUTH BRISBANE
OPPOSITE
BRISBANE STATE
HIGH

ON

SATURDAY
JUNE 28
7.45 p.m.

NOMINATIONS FOR C.A.N.P. CHAIRPERSON CALLED

The chairperson of the campaign, Bob Phelps has submitted his resignation effective from July.

Bob, who has been with the campaign as organiser and chairperson for over five years is planning to travel and possibly work overseas.

Nominations are therefore requested for the position of C.A.N.P. chairperson.

Election for the position will be held at the July 15 General Meeting to be held at the 9th floor Canberra Hotel.

Please submit nominations in writing to the office.

AUSTRALIAN NUCLEAR VICTIMS

Commonwealth Department officials are investigating the effects of two atomic bomb explosions conducted in 1953. The tests were held at Emu Fields, in South Australia, an area inhabited by several large Aboriginal tribes. People camped in the area reported a "black mist" covering the area after the explosions. Later, some 30 Aborigines died suddenly. There were also many cases of blindness and sickness reported. It now appears that up to 1000 people may have been directly affected by the blasts.

The Age,
May 5, 1980.

ELECTION ACTION

The Campaign has prepared a questionnaire for distribution to all political candidates in Queensland, in the forthcoming state and federal elections. The questions probe their attitudes and opinions on uranium, nuclear power, nuclear weapons proliferation and energy issues. Results of the survey will be published to provide the basis for comparisons to influence voting choices.

ASSISTANCE

Your assistance is needed to ensure that responses are received from all those seeking election, and later, that people in your electorate are informed of the results.

Please write, telephone or drop in to the Campaign office soon and offer to be involved. People from throughout Queensland are needed to participate in this project to ensure that nuclear and energy questions become central issues in the election.

This represents a great opportunity to affect the course of decision making and promote community debate — a debate which those with vested interests have sought to stifle. Contact Ron Leeks or Joan Shears at the Campaign soon!

N - VETERANS ASSOCIATION FORMED

Retired servicemen, police and a number of Australian P.O.W.'s at Nagasaki were among thirty-five radiation victims who attended the inaugural meeting of the Australian Nuclear Veterans Association in Brisbane last month.

The meeting, held at the South Eastern District R.S.L., elected office bearers and representatives to deal with the enquiries from the growing list of people who received radiation exposure from the atomic explosions in Japan and Australia.

SIX TESTS

Six Atomic tests were conducted in Australia during 1956 under an agreement between the British and Australian Governments.

The President of the Nuclear Veterans Association, Mr. Pat Creevey said "Our first objective is to compile a national register of people who were ex-

posed to radiation from the Australian tests or the explosions at Hiroshima and Nagasaki."

Mr. Creevey said those on the register will be able to complete a radiation exposure profile and have a confidential medical report submitted to Dr. Sid Lau, the group's medical consultant.

"The data will be used to convince the Government it should conduct a complete epidemiological survey which would evaluate the relationship between the radiation received by servicemen and the health problems from which many are now suffering," Mr. Creevey said.

NO COMPENSATION

Last month, National Development and Energy Minister, Senator Carrick said there was insufficient evidence to warrant a Government inquiry on the health of Australians involved in the tests.



Compensation is not available to Nuclear Veterans suffering serious illness unless medical evidence is sufficient to prove a connection with the radiation received.

"In most cases the Government doesn't know how much radiation those exposed received," Mr. Creevey said. "Sufficient studies have not been done and if the Government doesn't come to the party when we present our evidence we are prepared to undertake the studies ourselves."

Mr. Creevey said the group was receiving information and assistance from both national and international sources, including the full support of Sir William Keyes, the National President of the Returned Collection League Foundation. The Nuclear Veterans Association can be contacted at P.O. Box 145 Moorooka 4105 or by telephone at 43 9350, or 204 1919.

Ron Leeks

BEN LOMOND LEASE IGNORES DANGERS

FRENCH NEUTRON BOMB PLANS

The Queensland government last March secretly granted a uranium mining lease to the French based company Minatome for the Ben Lomond uranium deposit just 50 kilometres west of Townsville.

The lease was granted five days before an Impact Assessment Study (IAS) on the proposed mine was tabled in State Parliament.



A senior lecturer in geography at the Townsville James Cook University, Mr. Peter Valentine, described the Government's processing of the lease as "horrific". He said it appeared there had been a deliberate attempt to avoid public debate.

Mr. Valentine is one of four academics at the university who contributed to the impact study.

The IAS was submitted in November 1979, but not completed in its final form until early January. Subsequently, the lease was granted on 27 March 1980.

Despite several requests to have the document made public over the last year, this was not done until April 1, five days after the granting of the lease.

In Queensland, there is no specific environment impact legislation. The Impact Assessment Study done by consultants for the Minatome Company was called for at the discretion of the State Mines Minister, Ron Camm. Similar studies for any future Uranium mines in Queensland may not be requested.

STUDY INADEQUATE

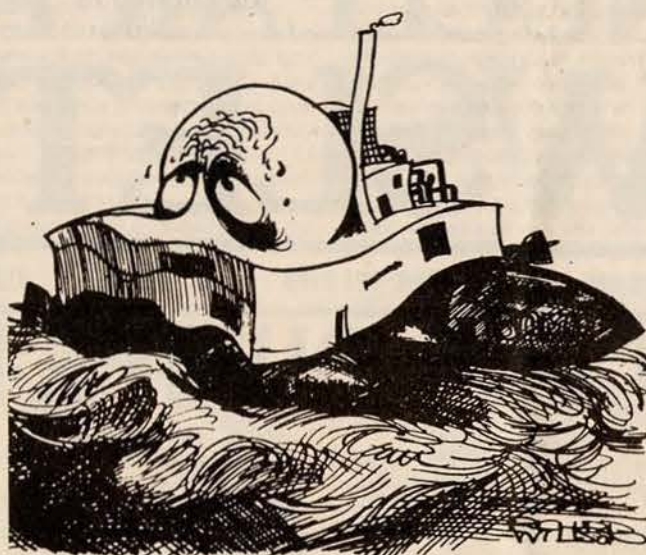
The I.A.S. is not an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) and would not satisfy Federal requirements. It is more like an engineering appraisal and is deficient on several important points.

The Ben Lomond mine site drains into the Keel Bottom Creek which lies within the catchment area of the Burdekin River, an important river for agricultural purposes which may be dammed to provide irrigation and drinking water.

Yet the IAS did not consider the possibility of tailings dam failure, or accidental spillage of polluted and possibly radioactive wastes.

During mining operations dangerous radon gas is released and radioactive dust particles can travel for hundreds of kilometres from a mine site, yet the I.A.S. does not in any detail discuss the effect of the change in air quality on workers, or the general public.

Another major concern is the possible loss to Townsville of an important recreational area in the Keel Bottom Creek catchment. A reserve, downstream from the mine site, is regularly used for recreation as it has one of the few fresh waterholes readily accessible to Townsville and is used by school for field trips. Concern has been expressed in the community over radioactive materials reaching the area.



Townsville Regional Conservation Council coordinator, Mr. Adrian Jeffreys said, "We are limited in what we can do legally by the Queensland legislation. There is no way for the public to comment."

Mr. Jeffreys said he hoped the Federal Government would intervene and order an environmental impact study. He said that unlike the State Government the Federal Government provided the opportunity for people to comment on the proposal.

Everyone who is concerned about the health and environmental impact of the uranium mine is asked to write to Senator the Hon. David Thomson, Minister for Science and the Environment, Parliament House, Canberra, A.C.T. 2600, and urgently request that he require the Minatome Company to prepare an environmental impact statement under the Environment Protection (Impact of Proposals) Act 1974.

Every letter written will be essential to put pressure on the government to intervene in this important issue.

ELECTION '80

A State election will be held in Queensland this year and all Campaigners should plan now for their part in it. Contact your State member of parliament and the other political aspirants in your area. Voice your strong concern about Ben Lomond, the proposal for an enrichment plant and the continued operation of the Mary Kathleen mine.

Without this sort of support, it will be very difficult to make nuclear power into the burning election issue it should be, so please get busy now. The newsletter editor would value copies of any correspondence you receive as a result, and if you wish to remain anonymous in anything which is published, that will be arranged.

A bomb which kills living things, but leaves everything else intact may soon be included in France's nuclear arsenal. The French Government would construct at least 300 neutron bombs if a report being considered by President Giscard d'Estaing is accepted. A decision by the National Defence Council is expected in July and the armed forces would be equipped with the weapon within 5 years of any go-ahead.

MISSILE WARHEADS

In another development, nine strategic missiles equipped with one megaton (equal to one million tons of TNT) thermonuclear warheads became operational on May 23.

This brings the potential power of the French nuclear strike force to 75 megatonnes. It is composed of five nuclear submarines, 50 Mirage 4 bombers and the missiles. Nine more S3 missiles, with a range of 2,100 miles, will become operational before the end of 1982.

When a sixth nuclear submarine is launched in 1985, with 16 multiple warheads, French fire-power will be 95 megatonnes.

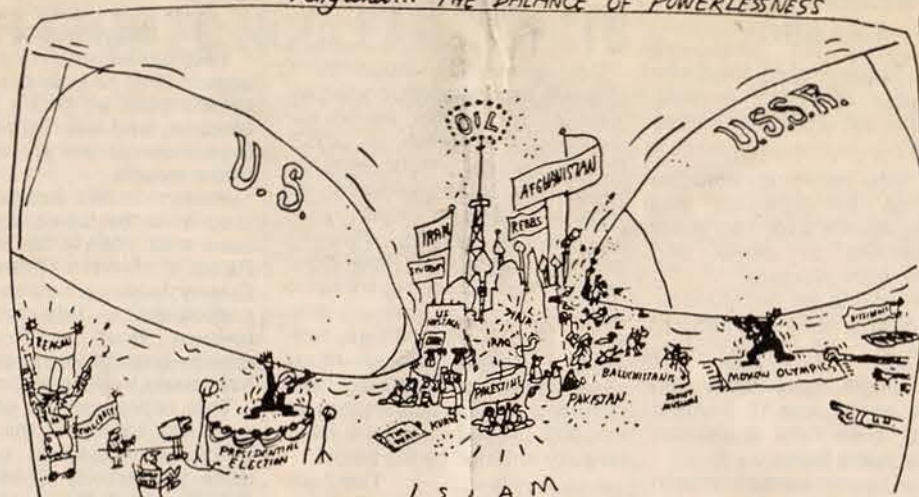
FRANCE TO MINE

Meanwhile, the Bjelke-Petersen Government has granted a uranium mining lease at Ben Lomond.

France is not a signatory to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty and continues to test its atomic bombs in the Pacific, despite the protests of our Pacific Island neighbours who are not supported by the present Federal Government. If Australian uranium is exported to France, its ultimate destination cannot be assured.

Courier Mail, May 29, 1980.

Petty and... THE BALANCE OF POWERLESSNESS



BROKEN PROMISES

Allegations of broken promises by Queensland Mines Ltd. to the aboriginal community have disrupted the grand opening of the Nabarlek uranium mine, in the Northern Territory on the 7th June.

The public flare up has also acutely embarrassed the Territory government and threatens future negotiations on the development of the huge Pancontinental Jabiluka deposits and Noranda's Koongarra uranium project.

The Minister for National Resources, Mr. Anthony, was to have officially opened the 1,080 tonnes a year yellowcake treatment plant, but has been told his attendance will not be required.

Other VIPs including the NT administrator, politicians and top civil servants from Canberra and Darwin have also been told of the change in plans.

The full scale mining operation is now to be officially

opened in a simple ceremony by the chairman of Queensland Mines, Mr. Jim Millner, before a gathering of predominantly Japanese investors.

ABORIGINAL CLAIMS

The aborigines claim the company has broken promises in the Environmental Impact Study relating to access to the mine, and that it has failed to build housing for traditional owners which it had pledged to finish in 1979.

The impact study said the company would transport goods and equipment to and from the Nabarlek site using two routes — the western route across Cahill's Crossing, and by barge and road from Darwin.

OPENING CANCELLED

Queensland mines cancelled its opening ceremony after the chairman of the Northern Lands Council Mr. Galarrwuy Yunupingu, threatened a boycott in protest at the mines' attitude to the road issue.

On May 29 Mr. Millner cabled Mr. Yunupingu that the ceremony was to be cancelled, saying he fully understood the Aboriginal leader's position.

Mr. Yunupingu and other tribal leaders have agreed to discuss the dispute with Queensland Mines officials after the mine opening.

Mr. Yunupingu said the dispute with Queensland mines could affect future negotiations for Pan Continental and Narranda because many of the traditional owners of Nabarlek were also involved with the other two.

"If the existing mining company won't do the things expected by the Northern Land Council under the terms and conditions of the agreement then they are damaging the future development of mining on aboriginal land."

Weekend Australian, 31-1 June, 1980.

MORE TROUBLE AT MARY K

Further plant stoppages at the Mary Kathleen uranium mine could force operations to cease permanently, according to a report by company chairperson J.L. Liebelt to the annual meeting.

This assessment followed a poor performance in the first quarter of 1980 which resulted from both mechanical problems and a six week industrial stoppage which went largely unreported by the news media.

Total output was 156 tonnes — an annual rate of 623 tonnes — which compared unfavourably with the 832 tonnes processed last year.

PERMANENT CLOSURE

"If the operation is closed again, it is extremely unlikely that it can be recommissioned," Mr. Liebelt said. He also noted that Mary K would cease activity within four years anyway, unless further ore reserves were outlived. The timing of closure would also depend on the

grades of uranium, production costs, and the future demand for yellowcake.

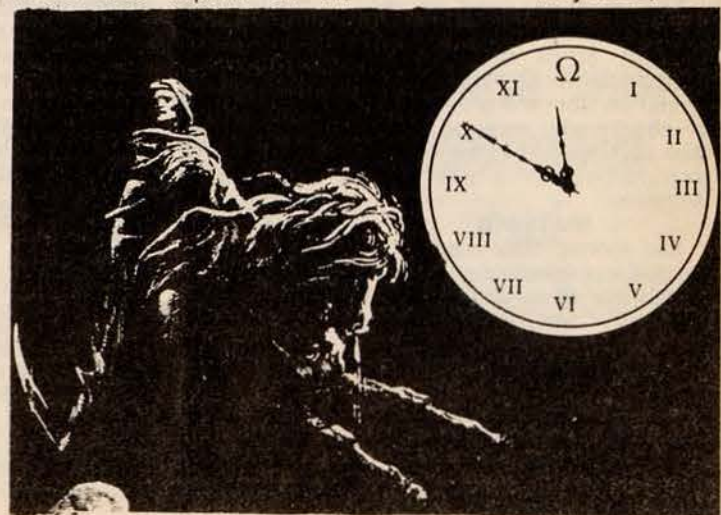
UNION OPPOSITION

The Queensland Trades and Labor Council recently clarified the application of ACTU policy to the Mary Kathleen mine. An ACTU Executive meeting decided that the current policy applied to all projects, including Mary K.

As a result, the Station Officers Association, the Australian Railways Union and the Electrical Trades Union, among others, are again vigorously campaigning to have the mine closed and the secret export shipments of uranium stopped.

The campaign will be supporting and encouraging these actions and will also seek the cessation of preparations to mine the Ben Lomond Deposit.

The Miner, May 12-25, 1980.



CHOOSING OUR ENERGY FUTURE

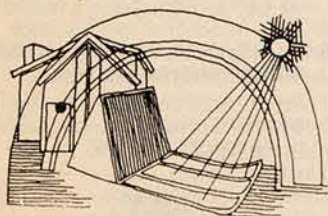


Decisions about how our energy needs will be met in the future are urgently needed and I believe that everyone must be involved to ensure that the best choices are made. Because the central issues in the energy debate are social and ethical, rather than technical, the road that we take should not be decided by corporations and governments alone.

To promote more understanding and discussion of the possibilities for our immediate and longer-term energy future, I offer some ideas and approaches for consideration.

PERFECT POWER

In an ideal world, fuel sources and the technologies to harness them would be abundant and therefore cheap, as well as clean and safe. Everyone could satisfy their needs without damaging health, endangering lives or degrading the environment.



Solar Power is People Power!

To maintain our quality of life and standards of living, it will be necessary to assess our options in the light of these criteria and then choose an energy mixture to answer our various needs. No single source can best do all the tasks required of it because our energy requirements vary — liquid fuels for most transport, electricity for lighting, gas for welding, and so on.

RENEWABLE OR NON-RENEWABLE

Most of the fuel supplies we depend on at present are non-renewable. As each barrel of oil, cubic meter of gas, ton of coal or pound of uranium is taken out of the ground and burnt, these fuels become increasingly scarce. And, more importantly, their prices increase constantly as they become harder to extract and less available.

The rampant unemployment and inflation being experienced world-wide at present are, in large measure, the result of rapid fuel price increases since 1973, especially those resulting from the decisions of OPEC on oil. Many international conflicts and regional tensions also arise from efforts to secure supplies of fuel. As long as the world remains dependent on non-renewable energy resources these problems will continue.



Present fossil fuel and uranium resource ownership patterns, and the biased distribution of world resources, dictate that they will continue to be made available only through a large-scale, centrally-controlled and therefore vulnerable system. Such a system is not amenable to modification by its users. The impact of these fuels on human health and the quality of our environment — colliery deaths, tanker spills, respiratory disorders, smog, and radiation releases — are added reasons for reducing our dependence on them. On most criteria of ideal fuels and energy systems, non-renewable energy sources fail.

ALTERNATIVES

Part of the solution is a change to renewable fuels — those energy sources which, like the contents of the fabled pitcher, remain undiminished by the process of using them. Because the supply is constant, the cost of a renewable energy source should be relatively stable and economic stability more likely. The renewable energy options conceived of at present fall into two main categories. On one hand, the breeder reactor and nuclear fusion, and on the other, the sun and its derivatives: direct solar radiation, the wind, tides, wave motion, geothermal, hydro-electric,

ocean thermal, hydrogen, bio-gas, power alcohol, etc.

Several of the means for harnessing the sun's energy are, even now, technically feasible and economically sound.

SOLAR HEATING

The most obvious solar energy application at present in use is the heating of hot water for domestic purposes. In Australia, without any form of government subsidies or incentives, the solar hot water heater industry has an annual growth-rate of around 60%. Even in colder climates, solar hot water can make a useful contribution.

With the development of improved absorber surfaces, methods of construction, and tracking devices (like that invented by the Little Brothers of Mt. Isa), the industrial application of solar hot water heating devices will increase. Over half the energy used in food processing is typically consumed in heating water, and highly successful pilot schemes at a variety of plants throughout Australia have been operating for several years. Following the recent completion of a three year trial at a bottling factory in Queanbeyan, the solar facility has been greatly expanded by the company involved.

The economies of mass production for a large market are not yet available to Australian manufacturers, but sales in Asia are possible in the future. Special loans to assist in meeting the high capital cost of solar technologies have also been suggested as a means of promoting their use.

SOLAR ELECTRICITY

Economies of scale could also be realised in the production of photovoltaic cells. The solar cell is a wafer of silicon which produces electrical current when it is exposed to light. It is made from silica sand, the second most abundant element on earth.

At present a cell to produce one watt of power costs about \$10.00. This represents a more than ten fold reduction over the last five years. But at \$10.00, solar cells are only economic for specialised uses or remote locations. For example, Telecom is using them extensively in Central Australia to provide the energy for

telephone signals. The orbiting satellites which relay radio, TV and telephone messages also run on solar cells. It is expected that, on the basis of programs already underway, the cost of these cells will be as low as 50 cents each by 1986. At this price, an Australian home could be self-sufficient for a capital cost as low as \$3,000.

DOMESTIC AND OUTBACK USERS

The New South Wales and Western Australian Government are sponsoring demonstration programs for the solar generation of electricity in small isolated communities, to replace the diesel generators which are becoming too costly to operate. Each of these plants would satisfy the needs of a few hundred families. The Solar Energy Research Centre at the University of Queensland also has a small scale program underway. If these projects are successful they may ultimately satisfy the electricity needs of individual suburbs.

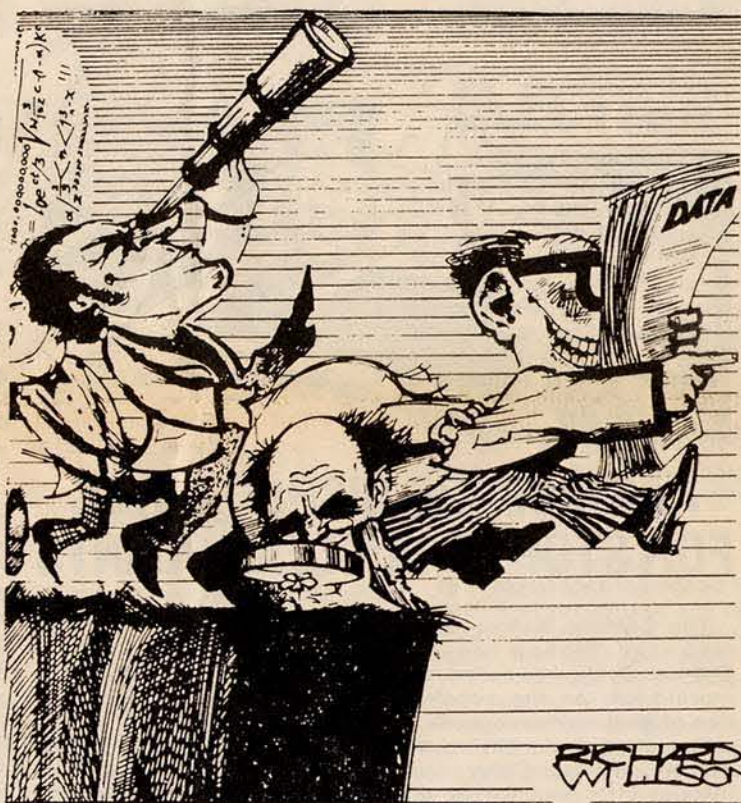
WIND POWER

The wind has long been used as a source of energy in Europe and Australia. However, the number of windmills has dwindled as cheap liquid fuels have become available. With the currently rising costs of alternatives, new interest is being shown in harnessing the wind. With feathering devices to maintain blade speed, windmills can supply reliable electricity on either a house-hold or larger scale. The largest wind machine installed to date is on Howard Knob in North Carolina. It is rated at 2,000 Kw and feeds into the electricity grid.

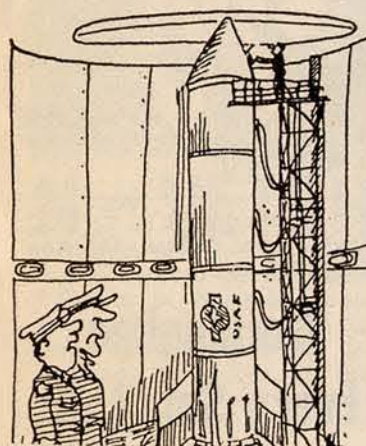
Only a few of the solar options already operating or proposed have been mentioned here. The range of solar options, like the energy source itself, has unlimited potential. So, from these alternatives we can choose a clean, sustainable energy future. If every citizen is involved in deciding what an energy future should be, the transition can be a painless one.

Bob Phelps

Part 11 will be published next month.



Observer



"Just in case, we have a guy putting apology slips in all the warheads."

HARRISBURG DOOR STUCK

Engineers at Three Mile Island, who are trying to deal with one of the worst accidents in the history of nuclear power, have come across a spanner in the works. Two technicians have volunteered to make the first human entry into the plant since the accident last March. However, the door to the containment building would not budge.

A.M.
M1y 21, 1980.

ANZAAS CONGRESS DEBATE

Scientists at the recent annual Congress of the Australian and New Zealand Association for the Advancement of Science (ANZAAS) held in Australia, were divided on the wisdom of expanding the world's nuclear power programmes. Canadian chemical engineer, Professor Fred Krelman, described the pro-nuclear advocacy of Professor Ernest Titterton, on the safety of the nuclear industry, as "ridiculous and irresponsible."

BOMB FALLOUT

The results of bomb testing at Maralinga in South Australia during the 1950s were also vigorously debated. Professor Titterton played a key role in the tests and is known to oppose plans for a government inquiry into their effects. His public reassurances that radioactive materials would remain within a few hundred metres of the site, have been falsified by evidence that they were blown several hundred kilometres in several directions, mainly over Queensland. Professor Krelman said that U.S. studies of soldiers in nuclear blast areas indicated a high probability of increased cancers among those near the Maralinga site during the tests.

ENRICHMENT DANGER

Associate Professor Henk de Bruin, a senior scientist in the Institute for Energy Studies at Flinders University warned against building an enrichment plant in Australia. He told the Congress that the environmental impact would be considerable, with 85 to 90 percent of the uranium being left in Australia as depleted tailings after the process. They would need to be isolated from the human environment. "Public expenditure in support of this huge enterprise is ill-advised", Professor de Bruin said. "The projected demands for nuclear power in the western world have consistently decreased and even on the most optimistic estimates there will be a glut on the enriched uranium market until close to the turn of the century," he said.

WASTES PRESSURE

Two CSIRO scientists predicted increasing pressure for Australia to be used for burying nuclear waste and obsolete weapons. They said that this storage would become a reciprocal part of arrangements for the export of uranium. Dr's Graetz and Tongway of the CSIRO Division of Land Resources Management said

Australia's arid lands were stable and offered "most attractive" burial sites for nuclear materials as safer immobilising chemical storage methods became available.

This view was in strong contrast to that of a leading Australian environmental psychologist.

12000 GENERATIONS

Professor G. McBride of the University of Queensland's Psychology Dept. said that the next 12,000 human generations would be in danger from the waste products of nuclear power stations. The quantities in temporary storage were "impressive" and the cost of monitoring them and applying controls for the time-scale necessary was "breathtaking."



"Of course, the responsibility is not ours," he said. "It is handed on to 12,000 human generations. They did not seek this responsibility, yet the total cost we impose upon them,

through a probable series of ice ages, will be infinitely greater than any benefit we can conceivably gain from the power," Prof. McBride concluded.

A spokesperson for the Campaign Against Nuclear Power said that while members of the scientific community remained deeply divided on nuclear issues, it would be sensible for the general public and politicians to argue strenuously for a halt to all nuclear expansion.

ANZAAS IN BRISBANE

In 1981, the Campaign Against Nuclear Power in Queensland will have an opportunity to contribute to the ANZAAS debate on nuclear issues as the Congress will be held in Brisbane. Discussion are already underway to determine how we can best contribute to making the discussion a useful one for the whole community, the forum in which the decision on nuclear matters must ultimately be decided.

If you wish to join in this important project, please contact Ron Leeks or Joan Shears, 221 0188.

Courier Mail,
May 14 and 16, 1980.
National Times,
May 14 and 16, 1980.
Telegraph, May 13, 1980.

ACTION AGAINST URANIUM

Recent events both within Queensland and on the International scene have had major effects on the focus of C.A.N.P. office activity this month.

MEDIA WORK

Media work was undertaken to put our position across to the public on the granting of a uranium mining lease to the Minatome company, the new situation in South Korea, the announcement of Japanese plans to dump low level wastes into the Pacific, the proposal by the French Government to develop the Neutron Bomb.

Suggested actions you can do on all of these issues are included in the reports in this newsletter.

ELECTION

QUESTIONNAIRE

The Campaign is about to send a questionnaire to every candidate in Queensland for this year's State and Federal elections. As well, a major mailing to all High Schools in Queensland has been organized.

MEDIA WORKSHOP

The media workshop we co-organised with A.W.D. was a great success. About 15 participants from a wide range of

grass roots groups said they profited considerably from the input of the session leaders.

OFFICE

A few people have volunteered some of their time on a regular basis to help with the general office organization. However, others are invited to become involved and ease the burden on the organizers and the other regular office supporters.

In particular we need people to help with the day to day organization of membership renewals and our card filing system. If you could help out a few hours a week with this, please call us and let us know.

BUSH DANCE

The Bush Dance held by C.A.N.P. last month was also a great success attended by over 200 people. It helped reduce the debt in the coffers of C.A.N.P.

COUNTRY GROUPS

Various Country groups have been active with their media work, representations to councils concerning Nuclear Free Zone Declarations, holding seminars, films etc. As well they have organized a State wide Groups Conference to be held in Yeppoon on the June long weekend.

LETTER

Sir,
I noticed your request for feedback on your newsletter. We have been receiving newsletters here since you first started putting them out and we are eternally amazed at the continued quality and consistency. I don't know if you've thought of making it a national publication. Not sure if that's a good idea or a bad idea but its worth thinking about.



I would prefer the present frequency rather than a bi-monthly mainly because I know I wouldn't get to read a two pager right through and that would probably be the case for many people. On the other hand it would be far less work for you. Anyway, just thought I'd tell you that I enjoy reading your newsletter.

Chris Harries.

REVIEW SOCIAL ALTERNATIVES "PEACE ISSUE"

The June edition of Social Alternative, a special double issue titled "World Peace: The Nonviolent Alternatives" is a remarkable collection of articles which should not be underestimated because it was produced in our own State.

The danger to peace examined are probably evident to many who would read Social Alternatives but it is the analysis of the response which gives the issue its overriding value and at the same time raises a major challenge.

The challenge is to build structures and relationships so that non-violence need not always be associated with the word 'response'.

This issue is a major work and will make a valuable addition to any home library.

Ron Leeks



SOCIAL ALTERNATIVES: The editors Department of External Studies, University of Queensland, 4067. Subscriptions \$10 per year (4 issues).
PEACE ISSUE: \$4.75 at bookshops.

DIARY OF EVENTS

JUNE

THURSDAY 12, 5.15-6.15 p.m.
Hiroshima Day Planning Committee.

At 147 Ann St. All welcome. Bring a friend.

SATURDAY TO MONDAY 14th to 16th, Queensland Groups Conference in Yeppoon.

For further details contact 221 0188.

SATURDAY 14, 1 p.m. working bee.

At 147 Ann St. Make it a regular commitment, the future is in the balance.

TUESDAY 17, 7.30 p.m.
C.A.N.P. General Meeting.
At 9th floor Canberra Hotel.

THURSDAY 19 5.15-6.15 p.m.
HIROSHIMA PLANNING MEETING.

SATURDAY 21, 1 p.m.
WORKING BEE.

At 147 Ann St. Bring a friend.

SATURDAY 28, 7.45 p.m. BUSH DANCE WITH RAN TAN.

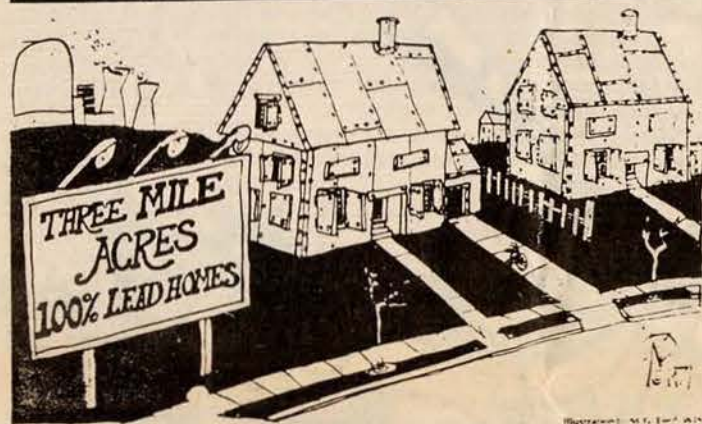
At St. Andrews C. of E. Hall, 160 Vulture St., opposite Brisbane State High.

JULY

FRIDAY 4th, 5.30 p.m. C.A.N.P. EXECUTIVE MEETING.
At 147 Ann St. All welcome.

SATURDAY 5, 1 p.m.
NEWSLETTER MAILING.
Please come and bring a friend at 147 Ann St.

TUESDAY 15, 7.30 p.m.
C.A.N.P. GENERAL MEETING.
At 9th floor Canberra Hotel. A new chairperson will be elected at this meeting. A big turnout is required so please attend.



HARRISBURG BISHOP CALLS FOR STOP TO NUCLEAR PLANTS

The Catholic Bishop of Harrisburg, Bishop Joseph Thomas Daley, has called for a moratorium on the construction of Nuclear Power plants.

In a statement published this month, Bishop Daley said, "Respect for human life and responsible stewardship require that we call for a postponement of construction of nuclear plants, including those now under way."

Bishop Daley said that in the light of the Three Mile accident, it does not appear the western world has proceeded with either caution, or realism in al-

lowing the development of a dependency on nuclear power.

However, Bishop Daley observed that a moratorium on nuclear plant construction may require a simultaneous moratorium on increased energy consumption.

"A moratorium will require that each of us make a concerted effort to conserve energy and make more efficient use of the available energy for life's necessities, rather than its comforts", Bishop Daley asserted.

Catholic Leader,
May 18, 1980.

FREMANTLE NUCLEAR FREE

The municipality of Fremantle last week was declared a Nuclear Free Zone by the City Council.

Mr. David Berry of the Council's senior administration said "We have been receiving nothing but support from the residents of Fremantle to the declaration of the municipality as a Nuclear Free Zone."

The Nuclear Free Zone includes 25,000 people in its boundary. Although the area also includes the port of Fremantle, the council does not have direct control over the facility. The move has been criticized by the Western Australian premier, Sir Charles Court.

A note of congratulations and support from Queenslanders to the Fremantle Council would be welcome.

Campaigners are also urged to approach the appropriate party branch in their locality and request that motions be forwarded to your city or shire council to declare it a Nuclear Free Zone.

Such requests made by a sufficient number of people will not go unheeded.



YOUR GROUP

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

BUNDEBERG
Bundaberg Nuclear Concern Group c/- Harry Akers.

"Electra Court", Electra Street, Bundaberg, 4670.

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

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.

MT ISA
CANP (Mt. Isa), P.O. Box 1473 Mt. Isa

NORTHWEST SUBURBS ACTION GROUP.

c/- Scott O'Keefe, 9 Musgrave Tce Alderley, 4051.

PADDINGTON
Joan Shears 366 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
CANP (Toowoomba) P.O. Box 1167 Toowoomba, 4350 Ph. 076 343 983

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 1704

WORKERS AGAINST URANIUM MINING Telephone 391 5966.

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

Workingbee
Every Sat. 1-5

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