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CAMPAIGN AGAINST NUCLEAR POWER NEWSLETTER



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NO. 60 JULY, 1980

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AUSTRALIAN URANIUM AIDS NEUTRON BOMB

Uranium from Australian mines is to be used by France to enable their continued development of atomic weapons including the neutron bomb.

This will be made possible as a result of a Nuclear Safeguards agreement being negotiated between Australia and EURATOM, the nuclear arm of the European Economic Community.

Recent reports have indicated that the French Government will use imported uranium to free their own substantial uranium deposits for use in their extensive nuclear weapons programme.

NEUTRON BOMB

President Giscard d'Estaing revealed last month that France has carried out its first experiments for eventual production of the neutron bomb.

Adding neutron bombs to the country's arsenal increases the risk of nuclear war by offering a new military strategy based on the concept of the limited use of nuclear weapons.

The availability of our uranium to France will be assured by oversupplies from Australian mines caused by a fall in the demand for uranium for nuclear power programmes.

As well, the French Government has over a 50 percent interest in the Ben Lomond

uranium development, west of Townsville, still being opposed by concerned groups throughout Queensland.

Reports indicate that France has planned the development of 300 neutron warheads to add to its present nuclear arsenal which has a total strike power of over 75 megatons. It will increase this to 95 megatons by 1985. A one megaton warhead is 55 times as powerful as the Hiroshima bomb.

The Federal Government claims that its safeguards

agreement assures that Australian uranium will only be used for peaceful purposes.

However, by using imported uranium to free its own uranium for use in atomic weapons, France will be able to use Australian uranium indirectly as a support for its military programme without violating the Australian-E.E.C. safeguards agreement.

TECHNICALITIES

The Australian Government in turn is not concerned with such technicalities provided it can

say that the deal worked out with EURATOM meets the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) safeguards. The Fox Report concluded that there were so many defects in IAEA safeguards that they provide "only an illusion of protection".

A third series of meetings on safeguards will be held in Canberra later this month according to the Special Trade Representation's Minister, Senator Scott.

HELP NEEDED

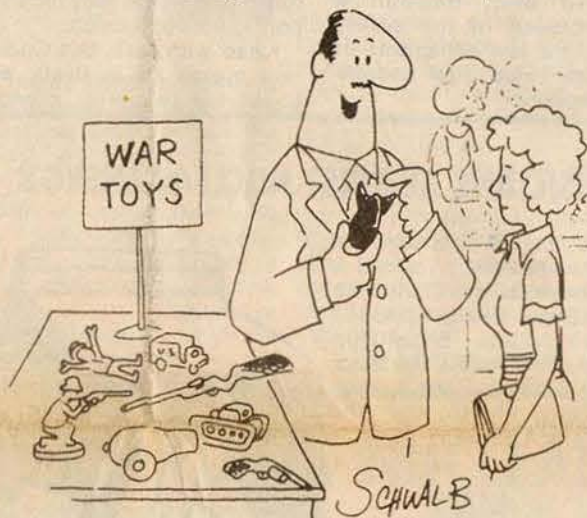
The sham of an E.E.C. safeguards agreement is not well known in Australia and is a new aspect of the danger to world peace developing our uranium resources entails. Readers are therefore urgently requested to write letters to the Federal Government and Opposition leaders, to unions, to Church leaders, to the Press and to anyone who may be concerned with the implications of an Australian-E.E.C. safeguard agreement.

If you would like to be involved in a campaign against the E.E.C. safeguards agreement, contact the office and we will forward more details of things you can do to help.

Telegraph June 27, 1980

Courier Mail June 7, 1980

The Times May 24, 1980



"Now this one destroys all the dolls — but it leaves the doll houses standing"

C.A.N.P. DAY GROUP FORMED

A daytime support group for the campaign will meet on Thursday mornings at 69 Thomas St., West End, starting on July 17.

The aim is to provide a meeting time and place suitable to people unable to attend evening and weekend campaign activities.

The venue is a large comfortable house suitable for those who are caring for children of pre-school age.

A core group has been formed and will meet from 9.30 to 12.00 a.m. at this address.

It is intended that the group will be able to meet, discuss, receive educational input and work on campaign related tasks.

If you are interested in attending, then go along or call Ron or Joan on 221 0188 for details. Transport may be arranged for those who require it.

LARGEST ANTI-NUCLEAR RALLY SINCE 1960s

Thousands of people braved rain and thunder to march through London to demonstrate against the use of nuclear weapons last month.

Organisers from the British Labour Party who addressed the crowd, estimated to be from 20 to 30 thousand, called for unilateral and multinational disarmament.

The Times,
June 23, 1980.

URANIUM MARKET PLUNGES

Declining Nuclear Power Projections, large uranium inventories in utility backyards, and serious overexpansions in uranium mining have together conspired to bring the world market price of uranium fuel to its lowest level in five years.

In 1977, uranium prices stood at a high of \$53 per pound (1980 US dollars); today's price is \$35, the lowest since summer 1975.

"The market couldn't be worse," noted one unidentified uranium trader recently quoted by The Wall Street Journal. Last year's uranium production exceeded consumption by a substantial margin: Worldwide, 98.5 million pounds of uranium oxide were mined and 68.7 million pounds were used.

Uranium industry sources in the US hope two efforts might keep the industry from serious financial collapse: production cutbacks, which are happening now; and resurrection of import

quotas preventing importation of lower cost foreign uranium.

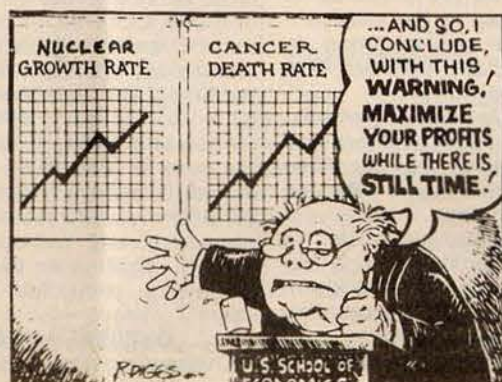
This would effectively close a major market for Australia's new uranium mines.

CUTBACKS

Production cutbacks are well underway. In January of this year, Kerr-McGee announced it would not open a new mine it had spent five years developing. United Nuclear Corporation announced in March a 20 percent cutback in uranium production. "It doesn't make sense to produce what you won't be able to sell," commented a UNC representative.

Edward Farley, chairman of Atlas Corporation, was a bit more candid: "I've been doing some thinking about it, and I believe this is the bottom. Many producers' costs run to \$35 a pound. They can't afford to sell at lower than that for very long."

Not Man Apart,
July, 1980.



HIROSHIMA
Wednesday August 6
THE "PEACEFUL ATOM" IS A VIOLENT MYTH
RALLY City Square 5-7 pm.
MARCH

FRENCH REACTORS BUY NEIGHBOURS

The French are offering discounts on electricity rates to anyone prepared to live within three miles of a nuclear plant — 17 percent off for residences and 12 percent for businesses. The story was reported in the Sunday Times of April 6. It doesn't tell whether people should buy life and property insurance with the money saved.

NUCLEAR WAR THREAT

The world is closer to a nuclear war today than it has been since the 1962 Cuban missile crisis, and if it erupts Europe will become a "radioactive desert," a leading researcher has warned.

The analyst, Frank Barnaby, director of the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute, also said, unveiling its annual yearbook, that the United States is moving closer to a first-strike capability against the Soviet Union.

The institute was established in 1966 to commemorate Sweden's 150 years of unbroken peace and is financed by the Swedish Parliament.

Courier Mail,
June 13, 1980.

COME TO THE GENERAL MEETING

JULY 15
AND
AUGUST 19

AT

7.30 P.M. FLOOR 9
CANBERRA HOTEL

PUBLIC MEETING 8.00 P.M. MONDAY, 28TH JULY MAYNE HALL, UNIVERSITY OF QUEENSLAND

American environmental and consumer advocate, Ralph Nader, will speak on "Multinationals and Their Use of Queensland's Resources" at his Brisbane public meeting. A panel of representatives from the conservation movement, the mining industry, trade unions and the government will be there to respond to his address and there will be plenty of opportunity for questions and discussion from the audience.

Tickets will be available from the Queensland Conservation Council Environment Centre, 147 Ann Street, City (phone 221 0188). See Diary of Events.



NUCLEAR BIG BROTHER COMING

Of all the problems surrounding civilian nuclear power the most difficult to come to grips with is the possible effect of nuclear power programs on civil liberties and the general fabric of a free society.

The danger is that security measures will expand and escalate so slowly and imperceptibly that the subtle erosion of civil liberties will not become visible until it is too late to do anything about it.

This will occur if chemically separable nuclear explosives become an essential commodity on which the entire economy becomes irreversibly dependent.

STEP TAKEN

A step along this path was taken on October 29, 1979 when the International Atomic Energy Agency in Vienna announced that, after two years of negotiations, 58 nations and one international organisation (the European Atomic Energy Community) had agreed on the text of the first international Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material. The instrument will not enter into force until it has been signed and ratified by 21 nations.

The Convention has two main objectives. The first is to ensure the protection of nuclear material during international transport to certain standards.

INTERNATIONAL CRIMES

The second objective is to make nuclear offenses international crimes, and to ensure the necessary co-operation of nations to that end. An international crime is one that can be tried regardless of where or by



whom it was committed — a sacrifice of national sovereignty which, in the past, nations have been zealous to prevent.

The international crime is a rare bird. So far, the list includes only such things as war crimes, genocide, piracy on the

high seas, aircraft hijacking, and the kidnapping of diplomats. Even state torture is still only under discussion.

The present Convention will create eight new classes of international crime, including not only the theft, embezzlement or fraudulent obtaining of nuclear material, but also threats to steal nuclear material "in order to compel a person to do any act". Another class will concern dealing with nuclear material "without lawful authority, in a manner likely to cause serious injury to any person."

Mr Paul Sieghart, a London barrister specialising in international human rights law and chairman of the British section of the International Commission of Jurists said the drafting of all this leaves something to be desired.

INTERNATIONAL CRIMINALS

Technically it can elevate to the status of international criminals the technician who says "Boss, if you don't tighten up the security in this plant, I'll call a press conference outside, show them 100 milligrams of yellowcake, and tell them how easily I got it out of here"; or the slapdash glovebox operative who, through a casual breach of the safety rules, lets a few milligrams of plutonium oxide dust escape to atmosphere.

International crimes are serious matters: the principle of all conventions creating them is to deny safe haven to the offender. Wherever he is found, he must be detained, and either prosecuted and tried or extradited, even if there is no extradition treaty. The new Convention contains all the common provisions for this as well as the usual obligation for the participating states to "afford one another the greatest measure of assistance in connection with criminal proceedings," and to report them to each other.

What is decidedly less common are the provisions of Articles 5 and 6 of the new Convention. Article 5 sets up a comprehensive international network for "co-operation and assistance to the maximum feasible extent" in "co-ordinating recovery and response operations in the event of any unauthorised removal, use or alteration of nuclear material, or in the event of credible threat thereof." To that end participating states will exchange information, and Article 6 requires them to protect the confidentiality of any information which they receive in confidence as a result.

Read with care, this Convention makes the analysts' point about the risk of a "creep ef-

fect" in the civil liberties area more chilling.

INTELLIGENCE NETWORK

If the dangers are indeed as great as feared, and as the participating states now seem to accept (however much they may have played them down in the past), then security measures such as those outlined in this convention, raise the prospect of a secret, worldwide international intelligence data bank, invading the privacy of millions, and operated by a malign nuclear Interpol.



The committed anti-nuclear campaigner must reflect on the effect the gradual installation of these measures — and of future and more stringent ones, will have on the society in which we live.

Australia is considering the proposal.

The Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists, May 1980.

UNION RALLY SAYS: BAN BEN LOMOND

More than 360 people attended a Trades and Labour Council public meeting on uranium in Townsville and voted to support a resolution calling on the TLC to organise a complete ban on materials being processed and transported from the Minatome mine at Ben Lomond.

The meeting, at the Dean Park Sound Shell, was called by the T.L.C. as a stop-work meeting.

Many speakers at the rally urged those present to "take a strong stand" against uranium mining and to pass on their decisions to friends, family and workmates by word of mouth.

"This is the biggest meeting organised by the TLC in Townsville since 1975 and we must use it to inform others of the dangers involved in uranium mining and the important fact that these dangers are now on our doorstep at Ben Lomond,"

which will allow for ACTU policy to be carried out.

"I believe people do understand the dangers that you now have at your doorstep — dangers which can not be excused by talking about extra jobs or using uranium only for peaceful purposes.

"I ask you all to consider the issue of uranium mining and to decide whether you want to be a contributor to one of the greatest horrors of our time."

Mr. Dolan said it was going to be "a long hard struggle" for trade unions to change Government policy on uranium, but it was a stand that was necessary and important for unions and the public to know about.

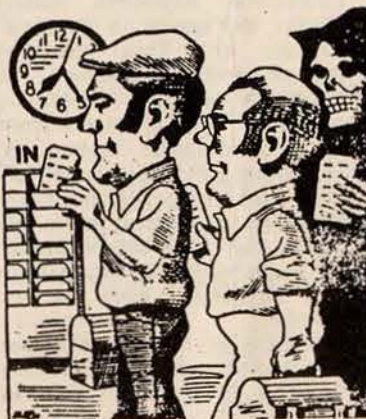
FURTHER MEETINGS

The response to the TLC request for affiliated unions to attend a uranium meeting was pleasing for "the first time around," the president of the TLC in Townsville, Mr. C. Emery, said after the meeting.

Mr. Emery said that in line with the ACTU campaign to educate union members and the public on the dangers of uranium there would be further meetings on the issue and on the effects of setting up a mine at Ben Lomond.

"I can remember the initial response to the Vietnam opposition and I can safely say that this issue has been given stronger support," he added.

Townsville Daily Bulletin
June 24, 1980.



the secretary of the Townsville TLC, Mr T. W. Timms, declared ACTU senior vice-president, Mr. C. Dolan outlined the council's policy on uranium.

"Unfortunately it was a long time before the ACTU came to its final decision to ban uranium mining, but we have had substantial problems in convincing the Federal Government — which is using taxpayer's money to argue the case for mining — to have an exhaustive public inquiry into all aspects of uranium mining," he said.

DANGERS

"The ACTU is not a body which is allowed to discipline affiliates but we have a good understanding with union officials

MUSICIANS AGAINST NUCLEAR ENERGY

Last year a number of American musicians formed a group known as Musicians United for Sane Energy (MUSE). Members include Bruce Springsteen, The Doobie Brothers, Jackson Browne, Bonnie Raitt, Brian Ferry, Ry Cooder and others.



Their major undertaking so far has been a series of Benefit Concerts and a live production of an album titled NO NUKES.

MELBOURNE GROUP

Following the success of this group, a similar group has been set up in Australia, Musicians Against Nuclear Energy (MANE).

MANE supporters to date include Redgum, Matchbox, the Cobbers, The Angels, Jo Jo Zep and the Falcons, The Aliens, Australian Crawl, Ross Ryan Band, Mother Goose and the XL Capris.

This group is based in Melbourne.

The Movement Against Uranium Mining is seeking to establish a Sydney based group as well.

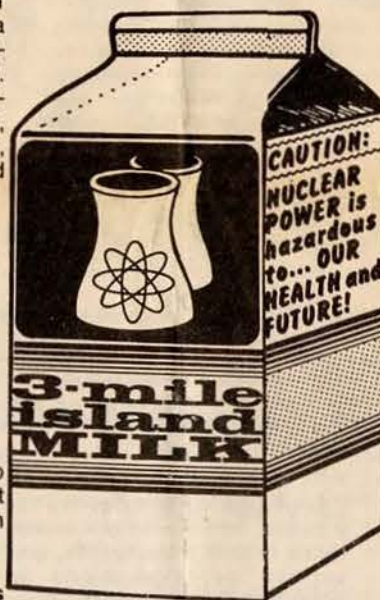
LOCAL GROUP

The Campaign in Queensland welcomes the establishment of these groups and their support of the Anti-Nuclear Movement in Australia.

Further, we are prepared to lend our help in the establishment of a similar group in Queensland and northern New South Wales.

With this in view we invite individuals, or groups interested in the idea to contact our office and leave their name with one of the organisers.

If sufficient interest is shown, a meeting of all parties will be arranged with the intention of forming and promoting another group of musicians united for a non-nuclear world.



T.M.I. RADIOACTIVE GAS RELEASE SNAG

The attempt to release radioactive gas from the Three Mile Island reactor was halted after radiation monitors indicated excessive levels of radiation were present in the discharges.

Engineers at the site said they believed faulty instruments were responsible for the high readings.

The U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission approved the releases as a first step in the mammoth clean-up at the plant.

N.R.C. chairman John Aherne said real health issues were involved in the clean up of highly radioactive water and fuel inside a building which houses the reactor damaged in the accident in March 28, 1979.

The crippled nuclear reactor core is surrounded by about 600,000 gallons of radioactive water.

Courier Mail,
June 12, 1980.

SOVIET NUCLEAR SETBACK

Political boundaries have not limited the problems of nuclear power programmes.

TARGETS NOT MET

In 1971, the Soviet Union approved the construction of 30,000 megawatts — equivalent to 30 large plants — of nuclear capacity for 1980-82 operation. At the time, only 1,475 megawatts were in operation. This projection was subsequently reduced to 19,000 new megawatts by 1980-82, with the remainder delayed. But as of early 1980, only 9,950 megawatts of new nuclear capacity have entered service — less than a third of those approved for construction. Even the Soviet nuclear technology is behind schedule: the first plant in the new generation of large (1,000-plus megawatts) pressurized nuclear reactors is five years behind schedule, and the nation's large BN-600 breeder reactor is just now entering pre-operations testing, eight years behind its originally projected service date.

OVERESTIMATE

Overestimating production

capability is not customary in today's Soviet Union; it is rather the custom to "overfill the norm" by underestimating production capacity so that goals can be exceeded. Even the latest Soviet construction goal, set in January 1979 for calendar year 1980, was missed by a full 25 percent.

It is not clear what is driving the setbacks; it may be classic quixotic planning of the nuclear industry that seems endemic, regardless of economic system.

For the most part, the changes in the Soviet nuclear programme give little evidence of a rising anti-nuclear movement. They do suggest greater concern among respected officials on the wisdom of a Soviet nuclear blitzkrieg. And they suggest that the ambitious programme may not be immune to the rapid cost increases, safety concern, schedule setbacks, over-optimism, or declining demand projections of the West.

Not Man Apart,
July, 1980.

PACIFIC N-WASTE DUMP CONDEMNED

South Pacific countries including Australia and New Zealand are expected to react strongly against US plans to dump high level nuclear waste in the Pacific when the South Pacific Forum meets this month in newly independent Kiribati.

The forum, representing the great majority of independent islands in the region, is also expected to censure Japan, France and China.

Palmyra Island 1000 sea miles south of Honolulu, to dump spent nuclear fuel.

There could be a move at the forum from a few nations to work towards the declaration of the South Pacific as a nuclear-free zone.

There could also be a move to specify types of waste products to be prohibited and this could cause Australia some embarrassment.

Last year the motion passed by the Pacific Forum simply condemned the dumping of nuclear waste and Australia found it easy to be a signatory to such a declaration.

But if the forum starts to specify countries, conditions and types of waste not to be dumped, Australia could find its relations with some of its allies compromised.

The Australian, July 2, 1980.

SUPPORT ACTION

Campaign supporters must join the protests of the South Pacific nations over unjust intrusions into their waters by the users of nuclear power and weapons.

One way of doing this would be to support the Nuclear Free Pacific conference to be held this September in Sydney.

Financial or other support can be offered directly to N.F.P. Forum c/- A.I.C.D. P.O. Box 243 Sydney South 2000 or through C.A.N.P.

JOE HARDING PASSES AWAY

After 18 years of struggle and cancerous pain, Joe Harding died on March 1, 1980. Mr. Harding was an enrichment plant worker in Paducah, Kentucky. (see C.A.N.P. newsletter No. 57, April '80).

For several years he kept a record of his fellow workers at the Goodyear Enrichment Plant who were sick or dying from cancer. Joe also had cancer which he believed derived from exposure to radiation at the plant.

W.I.S.E. May/June, 1980.



NUCLEAR FREE PACIFIC FORUM FOR INDEPENDENCE AND PEACE

Acting on an initiative of AICD, a follow up conference to the Nuclear Free Pacific Conference held recently in Hawaii has been planned for Sydney on September 26-28 1980.

A planning committee has been formed and includes activists and representatives from other organisations as well as AICD members.

In accordance with the desire that the Forum be truly national and international the Committee is seeking sponsors and delegates from Australia and the Pacific region.

In an endeavour to inform the Australian public of the nuclear situation in the Pacific region and as it affects Australia, guest speakers are to be invited from Palau, Tahiti, New Hebrides and Papua New Guinea. The possibility of inviting speakers from U.S.A., Hawaii and New Caledonia is also being considered.

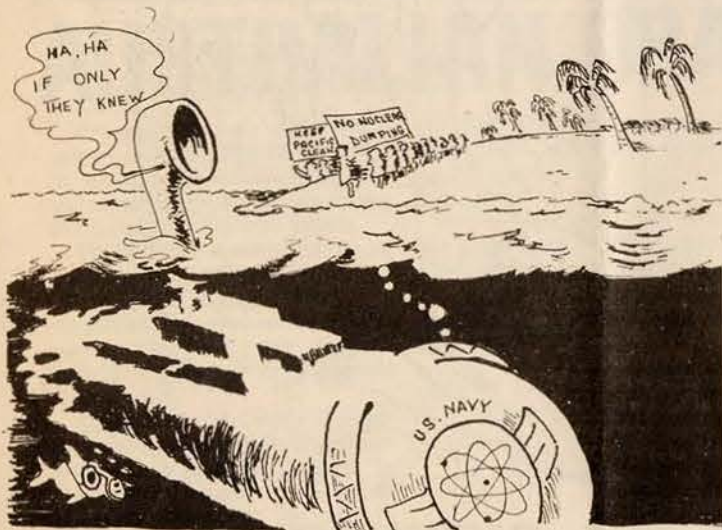
Hopefully guest speakers will be able to stay for 2-3 weeks allowing them time for speaking tours of other cities.

Substantial funds will need to be raised for this purpose as well as for international fares.

Proposals already under consideration include pre-conference activities, film nights, a concert, theatre performances, art exhibition, press conferences, radio and T.V. interviews by guest speakers. Working sessions on Friday 26th, 1 to 5 p.m.—7.30 to 10 p.m., Saturday 9-5 p.m., Sunday 9-5 p.m.

The committee invites the views and comments of interested people and is asking for assistance in seeking financial and other support and in distributing publicity material.

Further information can be obtained directly through NFP Conference, c/- A.I.C.D., (see adjoining article for details)



Japan has plans for deep-water dumping off Iwo Jima, France is continuing nuclear testing and is reported to be moving into neutron bomb testing and China is expected to fire more missiles into the area.

Last year the forum sent a strongly worded note condemning US proposals to use

The United States is exploring a new concept to dump high level nuclear waste beneath the seabed of the Pacific

The plan, conducted in secret and without consultation with South Pacific Nations was disclosed late last month by a chance remark by a crew member of the Columbia University Research ship investigating the proposal.

UNITED FOR A NUCLEAR-FREE PACIFIC

It has become an adage of the anti-nuclear movement that radiation respects neither national boundaries nor cultural or political identities. For this reason, any movement resisting an irradiated world must be international and cross-cultural. The Nuclear Free Pacific Conference — a working conference on the problems of nuclear exploitation in the Pacific region — took a giant stride toward the realization of that goal.

HAWAII MEETING

Held in Kailua, Hawaii, from May 10 to 18 the conference brought together activists and resource people from some 20 Pacific and Pacific Rim countries to discuss plans for opposing the increasing military and nuclear development of their lands and waters. Though the languages, cultures, and politics of each of the 50 delegates were widely divergent, areas of common struggle and kinship emerged with forceful clarity.

THE CONFERENCE

The Conference attempted both to address the gamut of problems — many of which are both local and global in scope — and to find ways in which scattered but growing opposition efforts could connect and co-operate. The spectrum of concern was broken into five topic areas: The Pacific Atomic Legacy, Weapons Testing, Military Bases in the Pacific, the Nuclear Fuel Cycle, and Independence Movements.

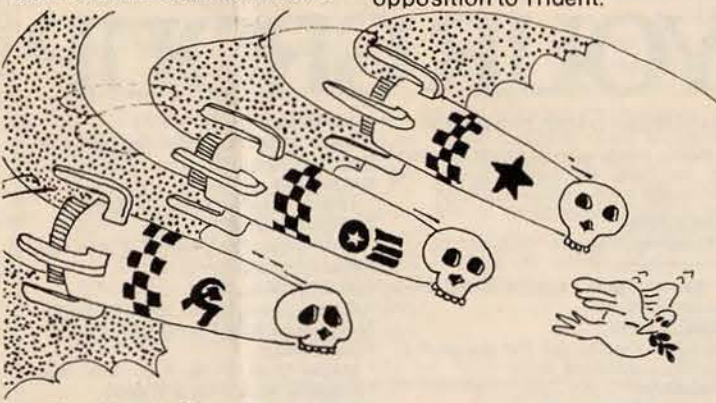
MEMBERSHIPS RENEWALS ARE NOW DUE

PLEASE SEND IN THE FORM ON BACK PAGE.

PEOPLE IGNORED

The remark attributed to Henry Kissinger ("only 90,000 people live out there (Micronesia) — who gives a damn?") symbolises a tendency among superpower technocrats to see the vast expanse of the Pacific as an uninhabited nuclear test range.

The Russians test their intercontinental ballistic missiles in the North Pacific. Americans aim California-based ICBMs at Kwajalein, the world's largest atoll, 5,000 miles away in the Marshalls. Just before the conference got underway, China announced that it would test its first ICBMs. The target: the waters in western Melanesia.



"The United States must remain a Pacific power," said the then-Secretary of Defense, James Schlesinger in 1973. The subsequent expulsion of the US from Indo-China, the recent events in Afghanistan and the Persian Gulf, and ensuing militarization of the Indian Ocean have increased the strategic importance of the Pacific to the superpowers. The victims of this competition have been and will be the Pacific peoples.

PALAU

A looming threat is the US Navy's new Trident strategic missile submarine, the world's most destructive weapons system. Trident subs will begin to roam the Pacific in 1981. Every sub will carry 24 accurate missiles, each of which can drop as many as 17 independently targeted warheads — a total firepower equivalent to 1,080 Hiroshimas. The Trident is a first-strike system and encountered intense resistance by groups throughout the US during construction. Delegates from the US, Canada, New Zealand, and Australia (where a potential Trident base near Perth) discussed how best to co-ordinate opposition to Trident.

CONFERENCE UNITED

As the conference progressed, the relation between Trident and Palau in Eastern Micronesia emerged as a major uniting issue for the nuclear-free Pacific movement. "For over 30 years under US administration, we have been tutored in democratic principles of self-government," said Palauan delegate Roman Bedor. "Then, when we exercise what we learned, the US

tries to undo our self-government."

On July 9, 1979, Palauans overwhelmingly (92 percent) approved a new constitution that included two unique provisions. One required a three-fourths majority vote before storage, testing, use, or detonation of nuclear and other harmful substances would be permitted. The other prohibits the exercise of eminent domain if land to be taken is intended for use or benefit of a foreign entity. These two stipulations were vigorously protested by the US, ostensibly because they are incompatible with the concept of "free association." More plausibly, the US was mad because the provisions would preclude building a nuclear submarine base on Palau.

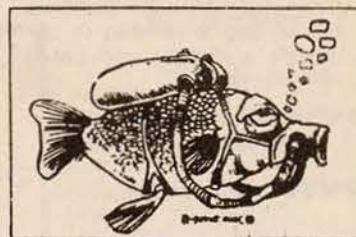
Because of intense US lobbying the new constitution was killed and a new one written, deleting the troublesome provisions. The revised constitution was then rejected by 70 percent in a referendum on October 23, despite US threats of financial retaliation.

A new legislature that is heavily in favour of the original constitution has since been elected in Palau. A third referendum was held on July 9 this year to reinstate the nuclear-free constitution.

CONFERENCE ACTION

Because of the new level of trust and co-operation growing out of the conference, delegates were able to agree on creation of a Pacific Concerns Resource Centre to be located in Hawaii. The centre will service and promote work throughout the Pacific. A seven-member international steering committee was established to guide de-

velopment of the Centre and to co-ordinate planning of the next NFP conference, tentatively slated for 1982 in Tahiti.



Meanwhile in Australia, a major conference called the Nuclear-Free Pacific Forum is to be held in Sydney on 26-28 September (See article in this newsletter).

There is significant anti-nuclear support among unions in both Australia and Japan. During the conference, union representatives from these countries worked toward the establishment of a Pacific-wide Trade Union Forum on nuclear and labor-related environmental problems.

GROWING MOVEMENT

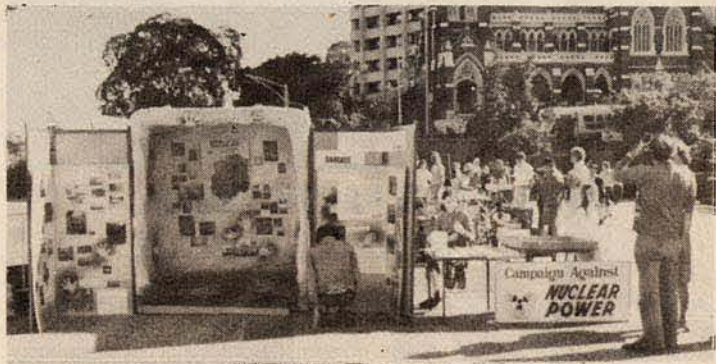
The conference was outstanding not only for the work it did and the projects it set in motion, but also for the kind of conference it was. It can be a model for the growing movement toward internationalizing resistance to militarism and nuclear power. What grew from the conference was what the Hawaiians called "mana'o" — the spirit of the people and their loving struggle to protect and live with the land and the ocean. In a world facing nuclear devastation, our lives are inextricably linked. Our struggles, too, must become one.

Not Man Apart, July, 1980.

ACTION AGAINST URANIUM

ENVIRONMENTAL DISPLAY

A display on the environmental effects of uranium mining in Australia formed part of the Queensland Environmental Festival attracted the attention of hundreds of visitors to the festival. Prepared by Joan Shears, the display — in the form of a large cave complete with aboriginal art work was one of the most striking presented during the weekend.



A REPORT ON THE QUEENSLAND GROUPS CONFERENCE

Delegates from Queensland Anti-Nuclear Groups attended a regional conference which was held at Yeppoon on 14-16 June. Groups from Townsville, Toowoomba, Rockhampton, Kingaroy, Mackay, Hervey Bay and Brisbane were represented.

The agenda included local reports, liaison with union, pre-election strategy, uranium mining. Ben Lomond, Nuclear Free Pacific Conference report and follow up action, organising in country towns and information, how to get it and how to use it.

Dr. Doug Everingham, Labor Party M.H.R. for Capricornia attended the Sunday morning session, and contributed some valuable observations on the election questionnaire, pre-election strategy and the need to investigate and promote the use of solar energy technology.

The conference supported union action against uranium mining.

A work place speaking tour by a trade union activist is being considered.

The conference condemned the Queensland Government for permitting a French company to mine at Ben Lomond and for accepting an Environmental Impact Study, inadequate in relation to aspects of vital concern with regard to mining operations and the subsequent effects on the environment.

The Townsville group agreed to investigate the possibility of setting up camp near the Ben Lomond site to focus attention on the mining activities and to draw support from opponents of nuclear energy in other areas.

In support of the Palauan people and their determination to secure for themselves a Nuclear Free Constitution and future, the conference passed a resolution that letters supporting their aspirations be sent to Palawan representatives and U.S. Govt. officials.

Problems encountered by country groups in obtaining re-

liable, up to date information were discussed.

Compilation and circulation of a list of periodicals, magazines, newsletters etc with relevant articles and information was considered valuable.

Organising in country towns was seen to present problems peculiar to each locality and it was agreed that each group work in its own way to raise

community awareness and evaluate the possibilities open to it.

A vote of thanks must go the Rockhampton group for their hard work organising the accommodation, social activities and wonderful food.

Also to Merv Langford and Joan Rook (Kingaroy) for initiating the idea of the conference and then following it through.



DIARY OF EVENTS

JULY

TUESDAY 15, 7.30 p.m. C.A.N.P. General Meeting.

At 9th floor, Canberra Hotel — all welcome.

THURSDAY 17, 9.30-12.00 a.m. Daytime group meets.

At 69 Thomas St., West End.

SATURDAY 20, 1-5 p.m. Workingbee at 147 Ann St.

THURSDAY 24, 9.30-12.00 a.m.

Daytime group meets. All welcome at 69 Thomas St., West End.

SATURDAY 26, 1-5 p.m. C.A.N.P. working bee.

At 147 Ann St. All welcome — bring a friend.

MONDAY 28, 8 p.m. Ralph Nader on Multinationals.

At Mayne Hall, University of Queensland. Tickets \$2.50 from our office or \$3.00 at door. Help is needed to organise a display and serve refreshments.

THURSDAY 31, 9.30-12.00 p.m. Daytime group meets.

At 69 Thomas St., West End.

AUGUST

SATURDAY 2, 8-5 p.m. Working bee for a non nuclear world.

At 147 Ann St. Help needed to prepare for Hiroshima Day.

WEDNESDAY 6, 5.00 p.m. Hiroshima Day.

Rally and march in King George Square.

THURSDAY 7, 14, 21, 28, 9.30-12.00 a.m. Daytime group meets.

Call 221 0188 for further details.

SATURDAY 16, afternoon. Fair and B.B.Q.

Womens International League for peace and Freedom at "Townsend Court", Buderim. Details call 355 6340.

SATURDAY, 16, 7 p.m. "Don't Let Trade Unionist Carry on the Can Dinner."

This is a fund-raiser to support trade union uranium bans. See next newsletter for details.

TUESDAY 19, 7.30 p.m. C.A.N.P. general meeting.

At 9th floor, Canberra Hotel — all welcome.



TUESDAY 26, 6.30 p.m.



Join our theatre party to see "Apocalypse Now." Wine and cheese at the Environment centre, 147 Ann St., at 6.30 p.m. Tickets \$5.50, Concession \$4.50. Allinclusive. Come along and help campaign funds.

SEPTEMBER

FRIDAY 19, Bush dance with Bale em Up at Caxton St. Hall.

WEEKEND 26-28. Nuclear Free Pacific Conference in Sydney.

ELECTION ACTION

The Campaign office has sent out the Questionnaire to all candidates of the Australian Democrats, Labor, Liberal and National parties for the coming State and Federal elections.

Many replies have already come in, and a few people have volunteered to follow up candidates in their electorates who are reluctant, or tardy in responding. This follow up is very important because it is often necessary to remind candidates that they are answerable to the people in their electorate and must be prepared to make their views known.

HELP NEEDED

We therefore once again call

on concerned individuals, or groups throughout Queensland to contact the C.A.N.P. office and become involved in this important election year action.

What is required will be for an individual, or a small group in each electorate to request an interview with a candidate and seek their responses to the questions on the questionnaire.

This information will then be available to all voters in that electorate.

If you can spend an hour or so to help out in this way, please contact Ron Leeks, or Joan Shears at the office now.

REVIEW

NUCLEAR COUNTDOWN JOURNAL OF PACIFIC RESISTANCE, VOL. 2 No. 1 1980

'AUSTRALIA IS THE GLOBAL POSTMAN — THE MESSENGER OF DEATH...'

This issue of Nuclear Countdown concentrates on American military bases in Australia. Included is a comprehensive article by Dr Keith Suter which looks at the

significance of the bases to America M.A.D. (Mutually Assured Destruction) and First Strike military strategies.

In a new attractive format, this issue of Nuclear Countdown continues the tradition of offering to the public in depth analysis of military and political nuclear strategies as they affect Australian and Pacific peoples.

Published by Association for International Co-operation and Disarmament (AICD), 232 Castlereagh Street, Sydney, 2000. Subscription — 1 year (4 issues) \$5.60.

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.

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HEREWITH:

[] \$3 student/unemployed/pensioner membership

[] \$6 individual membership

[] \$20 Organisation Membership

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

YOUR GROUP

BAYSIDE ANTI-NUCLEAR GROUP

BANG meets every fortnight at Manly. All welcome. For further details ring Gloria 396 1269 or Miriam 396 0753.

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 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 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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