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CAMPAIGN AGAINST NUCLEAR POWER NEWSLETTER



P.O. BOX 238, NORTH QUAY, BRISBANE. Q. 4000. PHONE: 221 0188 NO. 63 OCTOBER 1980 Registered for posting as a publication, Category B.

PACIFIC PEOPLE OPPOSE N-WASTE DUMPING

Papua New Guinea has joined the swelling and outspoken ranks of opposition to Japan's plans to dump nuclear waste in the Pacific.

Despite three days of "hard sell" by a four-man team of Japanese nuclear scientists that visited Port Moresby the PNG government has rejected unequivocally the proposed dumping.

"Our policy is to see the Pacific kept nuclear free and the Japanese plans go directly against that aim," one PNG government official said.

"There's just no way we could ever approve of this sort of thing."

The Japanese scientists, on a Pacific tour that also took them to Australia and New Zealand, explained to PNG government officials that experimental dumping of radioactive waste would begin by July next year.

According to reports from Japanese environmental groups full scale dumping will involve between one and two million barrels of waste per year.

Despite assurances, the PNG Foreign Minister, Mr. Noel Levi, bluntly announced that no scientific evidence would change his government's policy on a nuclear-free Pacific.

The Pacific was one of the world's

last unspoiled environments and the PNG government never would agree to it being used as a nuclear testing ground, he said.

Mr. Levi said all Pacific countries opposed the proposed dumping and appealed to the Japanese to scrap it.

"In the face of such total opposition, the Japanese should abandon their plans," he said.

Mr. Levi said the environmental effects of nuclear waste dumping would not be known for many decades.

"By their own account, the Japanese have said the dumping of the radioactive waste is experimental — a test to determine whether this system is safe and proper for future cases," he said.

"The PNG government would prefer that Japan indicate its confidence in the success of these tests by conducting them within their own 200 mile limit."

The Japanese dumping plans have raised high emotions among PNG university students.

A group of placard-waving students staged a demonstration outside the Japanese Embassy in Port Moresby, where they handed a protest letter to a Japanese diplomat who assured them it would be given to his government.

In essence, the letter strongly called on the Japanese Prime Minister, Mr. Suzuki, and the Japanese people to reconsider their plans to dump the nuclear waste.

Fiji, the Solomons and Samoa rejected outright the dumping plan as a threat to their environment.

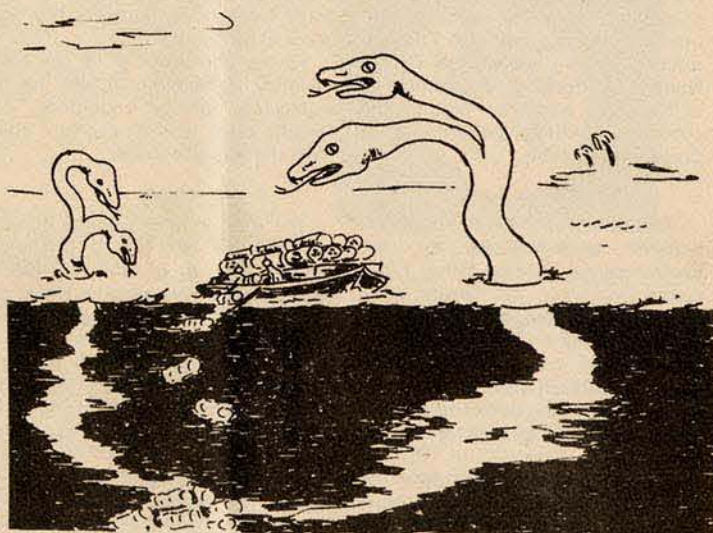
Threat

Australian trade unions are threatening retaliatory action against Japanese trade if Japan goes ahead with the dumping of 10,000 concrete sealed drums.

Twenty thousand Japanese citizens on Ogasawara Island, 550km south-west of the dump site, rejected the plan. The solidarity of their protests convinced the Japanese Science and Technology Agency to put back plans to tip the drums 6000m down to the seabed 990km south-east of Tokyo.

The Japanese Federation of Fishermen's Co-operatives added its political support to the anti-dumping movement. The federation, which has close links with the Prime Minister, Mr. Suzuki, says it cannot accept the plan until absolute safety is guaranteed and all South Pacific peoples agree to it.

But a powerful nuclear industry lobby in Tokyo is confident the first



5000 tonnes of spent fuel will be tossed into the Pacific "within two or three years". —SUNDAY MAIL September 29, 1980

OBJECTION CALL

Voice your objection to the Waste Dumping plans.

Write the Consulate-General of Japan, 26th Level, Brisbane Plaza, 68 Queen Street, Brisbane. Qld. 4000.

ANTI-NUCLEAR ACTIVIST TO VISIT BRISBANE

Peter D. Jones, a Quaker Peace Activist, writer and trainer in non-violent direct action, will be in Brisbane from November 14th to 20th.

Peter has a long history of activism around the nuclear power/nuclear weapons issue.

Peter has written extensively on the arms race in the South Pacific, U.S. military bases in Australia and the world nuclear industry.

During his last visit to Australia he conducted very successful training workshops in non-violent action in most major cities including Brisbane.

Peter is an advocate of consensus decision making and thorough preparation for direct action to oppose nuclear weapons and in fact any situation involving injustice and oppression.

While in Brisbane Peter will run a non-violent training workshop on November 14, 15 and 16 and will address a public meeting on November 19 at 69 Thomas St., West End. Contact C.A.N.P. for further details.

BEN LOMOND LEASE CONTESTED

An official objection to the granting of a new 2035 ha Uranium Minig lease at Ben Lomond has been lodged on behalf of the Townsville Regional Conservation Council (TRCC). The lease has been applied for by the French owned mining company, Minatome.

This is the first time that anti-nuclear groups have been able to make objections through the Queensland legal system. The outcome of the Mining Warden's Court hearing will set important and far-reaching precedents for any future Uranium proposals in the State.

The date for the hearing has yet to be set.

The Townsville Regional Conservation Council has made the ob-

jections on the following grounds:

*Granting the lease is not in the public interest.

*Existing publicly available information (i.e. The Impact Assessment Study conducted under Old. Guidelines) is inadequate to properly assess the effects of the project.

*The operation will emit toxic and noxious wastes.

*The use to which the product of the mine (i.e. uranium) will be put is not in the public interest.

*The mine will diminish scarce outdoor recreation resources in the Townsville area.

To press the objection through the Court, TRCC must employ the services of a barrister and expert witnesses. This will be an expensive undertaking.

TRCC NEEDS YOUR SUPPORT TO FIGHT THIS IMPORTANT CASE. You can help by:

1. Making a donation to assist TRCC to present the case in the Mining Warden's Court. Send your donation to TRCC, P.O. Box 364, Townsville. 4810. Tax deductible donations expressing preference for TRCC can be made to the Australian Conservation Foundation.

2. Writing to the Charters Towers Mining Warden (c/- Court House, Hodgkinson St., Charters Towers. 4820.), expressing your opposition to the mining of uranium at Ben Lomond.

For further information contact: Adrian Jeffreys (Co-ordinator), Ph. (077) 71 6226 or CANP (Qld) Ph. (07) 221 0188.

COME TO THE
GENERAL MEETING
ON
OCTOBER 21

7.30 pm Floor 9,
CANBERRA HOTEL

ANNUAL
GENERAL MEETING
ON
NOVEMBER 8

1 pm, Quakers Meeting
House, 10 Hampson St.,
KELVIN GROVE

PHILIPPINE REACTOR \$1.9 BILLION

Westinghouse Electric is to resume construction of Philippines' first nuclear power plant, which will generate 620mw.

Construction of the controversial Philippine nuclear power plant has officially resumed 15 months after the Government suspended the project over questions concerning safety.

The country's first nuclear plant will now cost some \$US800 million (\$A680 million) more than the original \$US1,100 price due to additional regulatory instrument costs and accumulated interest dues.

Philippine Energy Minister Mr. Geronimo Velasco said that the plant includes 53 new regulatory guides including nine Three Mile Island-related improvements, and two concerns raised by the International Atomic Energy Agency (AEA).

At the time of the Three Mile Island accident in the U.S., the

Philippines project was 20% finished. The plant is now scheduled for completion in 1984. Its 620 megawatt reactor is expected to provide power mainly for the industry in the nearby tax-free export zone, where several multi-national corporations have built large factories to produce cheap consumer items for Australia and the US. It is being built in a fishing town of 10,000 people on the Bataan Peninsula, 80 km west of Manila.

Local residents have strongly opposed the plant and claim their fishing grounds will be destroyed by its construction and operation.

HEALTH HAZARD

In its formal report to Mr. Marcos, a special commission called the Westinghouse project "a potential hazard to the health and safety of the public". The commission also said it appeared Westinghouse's reactors "do not have adequate emergency systems" and the crucial

problem of disposing of nuclear waste had not been solved.

Another issue that is likely to crop up will be sourcing financing for the additional cost.

The plant was funded by loans from the US Export-Import Bank and a consortium of US banks led by Citibank. Because of their exposure in the project, it is held likely that they will provide the additional capital requirements.

COMMENT

All campaigners are urged to join with the Philippine people in their fight against construction of this plant.

Write to His Excellency, President Ferdinand E. Marcos, Manila, expressing your concern.

Collection Laka Foundation

—AUSTRALIAN
September 26, 1980

Digitized 2018 TODAY
July 14, 1980



URANIUM: NAMIBIAN GENOCIDE

Uranium mining is taking place in Namibia (South West Africa) under conditions which, according to a United Nations official, amount to "the genocide of the Namibian people".

The United Nations Hearings on Namibian Uranium, held on July 7-11, 1980, focussed on violations of human rights and international law stemming from South African mining practices. The hearings were sponsored by the UN Council on Namibia.

The Council, consisting of more than 30 countries, became Namibia's "sole and legal administering authority" in 1966, following the termination of South Africa's League of Nations Mandate over South West Africa. South Africa, however, still maintains 60,000 troops there to protect its diamond, mineral, and uranium mining interests. This extraction activity violates UN Decree Number 1, forbidding exploitation of Namibia's resources "without the consent and written authority of the Council on Namibia."

WORKERS SICK

According to Joseph Waggoner, research epidemiologist for the Environmental Defense Fund, 2,000 native workers at the Rossing mine in Namibia — containing the largest open pit in the world — are exposed to levels of cancer-causing radon gas, similar to levels in early US mines. There, lung cancer rates were estimated to be as high as 80 per cent.

According to a Rossing mine worker, Rossing workers "now have respirators of some sort, but are only required to wear them in the very dusty areas and when one of the chemical plants breaks down, as it does from time to time and emits a

very toxic odour." The worker adds that even with the use of respirators, the odour "makes the workers feel sick". In the windy environment of the Namibian desert, he continues, the toxic smoke is blown to the black workers' compounds only ten kilometres away from the mine. Workers are further contaminated by wearing their work clothes home.

WHITES PROTECTED

Although 800 white workers are also exposed to above-pit toxic dust from the mine, they are housed 80 kilometres away from the site, do not work inside the mine, possess 80 per cent of the skilled jobs, and are given thorough medical tests several times a year. A spokesman for the National Union of Namibian Workers, based in Angola, stated that black workers are x-rayed, but not checked by doctors.

Whites constitute an 8 per cent minority in Namibia. Blacks live in segregated, inferior conditions. At Rossing black workers can earn one-sixth the wages of whites.

MILITARY USE

The Rossing mine supplies Britain with 43 per cent of its uranium. Barbara Rogers of the Campaign Against the Namibian Uranium Contracts told the hearings that uranium imports from Rossing are superfluous to the British nuclear power programme. There are indications that Britain is using the uranium for military purposes and for re-export. Since Namibian uranium is not subject to regulation by the International Atomic Energy Agency (South Africa has not signed the Non-Proliferation Treaty), it is an attractive commodity for countries wishing to direct it towards military purposes.

Rossing now provides Rio Tinto Zinc (RTZ) — which is responsible for more than half the world's uranium trade — with more than half of its global profits. Testimony from the hearings revealed that up to 14,000 tonnes of uranium oxide worth \$600 million, have now been illegally exported from Namibia to Western Europe, the United States, and Japan.

AUSTRALIAN CONNECTION

RTZ is also involved in uranium mining in Australia through its subsidiary, Conzinc Riotinto Australia, which has a 51 per cent interest in the Mary Kathleen uranium mine in Queensland.

NOT MAN APART
October 1980



REACTOR ORDERS CUT

If the United States is the barometer of the outlook for the uranium industry, and many still regard it as such, there will be no short to medium improvement in the depressed market.

The latest figures from the Australian Atomic Energy Commission (AAEC) show a continuing downward revision of nuclear power plants under construction and on order.

Figures compiled by the AAEC showing the number of commercial nuclear reactors in operation, under construction and on order at May 30, 1980, show a total of 229 in operation, 223 under construction and 65 on order.

This compares unfavourably with the figures produced in June, 1979, which show 212 nuclear reactors in operation, 209 under construction and 102 on order.

The total number of nuclear reactors in these three categories was 523 in June last year and 517 in May this year.

The large drop in nuclear reactors on order is mainly caused by a slump in the US figures which at June 30 last year stood at 47 and by May this year had fallen dramatically to 26.

Canada also, with eight reactors on order last year, has cut its projected demand in half with only four on order in May this year.

And even France, which boasts a healthy and determined nuclear industry has shaved five off the number of reactors it had on order at June last year to a projected 8 on order in May this year.

The figures remain static for West Germany and Italy but Japan has now only two reactors on order compared with five last year.

—FINANCIAL REVIEW
September 18, 1980



SCRAM

In another stranger-than-fiction episode reminiscent of the Three Mile Island/"China Syndrome" juxtaposition, Browns Ferry 3 nuclear reactor had a scram failure on June 28 this year. In a routine shutdown, 76 of 185 control rods failed to insert fully, and it took 15 minutes to get them all in. This was precisely the scenario which set the scene for a recently published nuclear disaster novel: "The Dorset Disaster" by Alexander Sidar III.

NOT MAN APART
October 1980

FRENCH CALL TUNE ON EEC SAFEGUARDS

Australia and France have agreed to a "draft nuclear transfers agreement" on the sale of Australian uranium, both sides claiming that their policies on reprocessing are "compatible".

But at a press conference in Canberra the French Minister for Industry, Mr. Andre Giraud, repeated that the French Government would not be accepting any interference in its internal affairs.



We owe this to our technical superiority in suppressing public opinion

U.S. IMPORT RESTRICTIONS

The United States Senate has agreed to severely restrict uranium imports to protect the domestic mining industry.

An amendment to the 1981 Energy Bill could squeeze Australian efforts to sell large amounts of uranium to US utility companies, if it becomes law.

A conference of Senators and members of the House of Representatives is discussing the bill this week, but supporters of the amendment are confident of at least partial victory in limiting future imports of uranium.

The amendment, proposed by Senator Peter Dominici (Republican, New Mexico), would reverse liberalisation of American import laws governing uranium, and lower the import ceiling by 66 per cent.

If enacted, the bill would become effective on October 1 next year. It would not affect existing long-term contracts.

AUSTRALIAN
September 17, 1980

SOLAR ADVANCE

Physicists of the European Community's Joint Research Centre at Ispra, Italy, have developed a device which generates electric power from hot air.

"The major innovation of the device is that it does not require any water, like currently known designs," a JRC official said. "That makes it particularly suitable for arid areas where you want to make sure you don't use a lot of fuel or water."

"The simplicity of the device is another big advantage. It will require a minimum of maintenance. There is no complicated machinery involved. Moreover it is flexible, so that a fuel-powered gas turbine can be used at night."

The JRC, established 20 years ago as a nuclear research centre, began in the 1970s to broaden the scope of its work and now carries out research into new techniques, and environmental problems.

More than 30 per cent of the budget of its four establishments — at Ispra, Geel in Belgium, Karlsruhe in West Germany and Petten in Holland — is now devoted to researching alternatives to nuclear energy.

"We started such programs in the early 1970s, even before the oil crisis," an official said.

Two scientists are responsible for the JRC system which heats air to sufficient temperatures to drive a gas turbine.

The device works on the same principle as a jet engine: expanding air to drive a turbine blade. Air can

The joint statement announcing the draft agreement was issued in Canberra following a meeting between Mr. Anthony and Mr. Giraud.

France will accept no restrictions on the reprocessing of Australian uranium, Mr. Andrew Giraud said.

Reprocessing has been the key stumbling block in drawn-out negotiations between Australia and the European Economic Community on uranium safeguards.

The EEC countries, particularly France, want to limit the "prior consent" provision as far as possible. They fear it will put a brake on developing energy self-sufficiency and will intrude upon national sovereignty.

An added complication is that EEC laws demand free movement of goods and trade between nine members.

The only element of Australia's nuclear safeguards policy mentioned in the joint statement was the government's insistence that Australian uranium would not be used for military or explosive purposes.

The deputy Opposition leader, Mr. Lionel Bowen, later issued a statement accusing the Government of "selling out" on its uranium safeguards policy.

The Fraser Government, he said, had progressively watered down its safeguards policy over the past three years and now appeared to be allowing the bases of commercial considerations to interfere with its stated intention in 1977 of insisting on prior consent by Australia before Australian uranium is reprocessed by an overseas buyer nation.

"The fact that the Government is negotiating with France on the sale of Australian uranium in complete disregard of its safeguards policy," he said, "has placed it in an impossible position on reprocessing in other international uranium negotiations."

"We have not only sold out on our stated policy of enforcing the strictest possible international safeguards on the sale of our uranium but entered into negotiations with a country which has the worst possible record in nuclear matters."

"France has refused to submit to international scrutiny generally and proposed to sell weapons grade 93 per cent enriched uranium to Iraq. It is also determined to extend its own nuclear arsenal and has tested the neutron bomb."

—FINANCIAL REVIEW
September 12, 1980
—NATIONAL TIMES
September 14-20, 1980



LABOUR MOVES

The New Zealand Federation of Labour is to call a meeting of South Pacific island nations on nuclear spread in the region. The FOL president, Mr. Knox, said this week the meeting would probably be held within six months, and topics would include nuclear stock-piling, nuclear-powered ships and the dumping of nuclear waste.

—FINANCIAL REVIEW
September 26, 1980



RADIOACTIVE COFFEE

This past March, something strange happened to 17 workers at the Donald C. Cook nuclear plant, 50 miles east of Chicago. The water they used to make their morning coffee was discovered to be contaminated by radioactive wastes.

Water from the reactor's spent fuel storage pool had "backed into" the plant's pure water system. Plant officials said the workers' exposure was very minor.

In a similar incident, reported several years ago, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission commented

at the time that this was, in general, "very poor practice".

This same Donald C. Cook nuclear power plant is to be fuelled by Australian uranium.

In July this year, the Ranger partners, Peko-Wallsend Operations Ltd. and the Electrolytic Zinc Co. of Australia Ltd., signed contracts to supply 2,000 tonnes of uranium yellowcake to the Donald C. Cook plant operators for 1982.

—COURIER MAIL July 19, 1980
—NEWS DIGEST OF ENERGY
July 29, 1980

B-52 BASES

The first rumours of a B-52 bomber base for Australia surfaced in July this year, and were confirmed this month when Defence Minister Jim Killen announced that the US had asked permission to stage its nuclear bombers in Australia.

As was revealed later, it was actually Mr. Fraser who asked America to consider basing the B52's here, and he even proposes to subsidise them by buying re-fuelling aircraft for specific use with a B52 fleet.

The question of whether such a fleet would carry weapons is a foregone conclusion — although the US Strategic Air Command says B52's on training runs would be "benign", all B52's are currently armed with twenty 200Kiloton nuclear warheads, and will soon be refitted with the Cruise Missile.

Mr. Fraser has said that the presence of nuclear weapons is entirely acceptable to the Government, and claims a convention whereby details of nuclear armaments are not

revealed — weapons may even be stockpiled in Darwin.

Both Mr. Fraser and Mr. Hayden say that they will require some say in what the B52's actually do here. However, such insistence on Australian sovereignty may be actually a breach of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty which states that signatories undertake not to receive nuclear weapons or control over them, even indirectly.

But this is unlikely to bother Mr. Fraser, who is far from the underlying spirit of the NPT — he has consistently urged further atomic build-up in the West. (Neither has Australia asked the new military dictatorship in South Korea to reaffirm the safeguards agreement covering export of Australian uranium that was signed with the assassinated President Park).

One of the objections to the B52 base proposal centres on their presence inviting nuclear attack.

Australia has been under that threat since the American bases

were first built there. Pine Gap and Nurrungar are crucial links in the U.S. early warning system. However the B52's presence greatly increases the probability of nuclear missiles being targeted on Australia.

It is understandable for us not to want to be caught up in the nuclear nightmare, but we are, and it is narrow minded to object to B52's in this parochial way.

B52 bombers themselves in any context, with the rest of the military insanity the superpowers have developed, are the real issue.

—OWEN PEARSON

RADIATION HAZARD IN TOBACCO SMOKE, SAYS US REPORT

Cigarette smokers receive dangerous doses of low-level nuclear radiation — 47 times the recommended maximum — from the smoke they inhale, a new report claims.

The report, recently released by the US National Council of Radiation Protection, is an unexpected byproduct of the March 1979 Three Mile Island nuclear plant accident in Pennsylvania.

In the wake of the accident, defenders of nuclear power commissioned studies of the amount of radiation released into the environment by sources other than nuclear fuel.

The report estimates smokers are exposed to 8000 millirems per year from cigarettes. (A rem is a unit of gamma radiation).

The US Environmental Protection Agency has set new guidelines for the maximum annual exposure from man-made radiation sources other than medical ones.

The EPA suggests a ceiling of 170 millirems — which makes the level of radiation to which smokers subject themselves precisely 47 times the safe figure set by the US agency.

Cigarette smoke contains radioactive polonium 210, which accumulates in the lungs to produce the 8000 millirem-per-year dose for a smoker consuming 30 average-strength cigarettes a day.

—THE AUSTRALIAN
September 27, 1980

IRAN-IRAQ CONFLICT

Recent events in the Middle East indicate that countries which make deals with nuclear technology may wind up holding a blank hand.

This lesson is being learnt by France, Brazil and Japan who are seeing their major source of oil supplies being slowly destroyed by Iranian air strikes on Iraqi petroleum installations.

France and Brazil have secured large quantities of oil from Iraq by exchanging nuclear technology and materials but in the process they have become dependent on that supply.

The threat now is that those sources will be totally disrupted or destroyed.

Meanwhile even the Iraqis have drawn a joker as their nuclear installation repeatedly has been closed by Iranian air attacks.

The Iran-Iraq war may only provide an early warning of what is to come as a result of nuclear wheeling and dealing, especially in the Middle East.

Assuming the status quo is returned Iraq may yet get the balance of the nuclear technology it so badly wants from France.

This will help both Iraq and its close ally Pakistan build the long anticipated "Islamic Bomb".

The rapid spread of nuclear weapons in the Middle East will then be assured. Considering past history it is highly likely that one of the many scenarios for nuclear war in the area will become a fact.

With the introduction of even small nuclear weapons it becomes very likely that within a few years oil installations in the Middle East may be put out of action — permanently.



ELECTION QUESTIONNAIRE

A number of Queensland federal election candidates have responded to our state-wide questionnaire.

The replies are available for perusal by anyone wishing to see where candidates stand on the various issues dealt with.

For the benefit of readers of this newsletter we have summarised the results below.

The replies of the following candidates generally agree with C.A.N.P. policy of opposition to uranium development and nuclear weapons.

The main variation are those persons asterisked who would honour existing yellowcake export contracts.

*Manfred Cross ALP Brisbane
Peter Beattie ALP Ryan
Barbara Robson ALP Moreton
Deane Wells ALP Petrie
Len Keogh ALP Bowman
Jim Finnemore ALP Wide Bay
Tony Mijo ALP Leichhardt
Fay Price ALP Fisher

*Ben Humphreys ALP Griffith
Jim Abbey ALP Maranoa
*Doug Everingham ALP Capricornia
Barbara Hill ALP Dawson
Tony Walters Dem. Brisbane
John Lamb Dem. Herbert
Michael Macklin Dem. Senate
William Elson-Green Dem. Senate
Gilruth Rees Dem. Senate
Janet Hunt ALP Darling Downs
Mark Carey S.W.P. Griffith

The following candidates who replied have been found to be unacceptable.

For the most part they offered their party's policy or past performance as their reply to the questions.

Don Cameron Lib. Fadden
Gordon Dean Lib. Herbert
Evan Adermann NP Fisher
Ray Braithwaite NP Dawson
Ian Cameron NP Maranoa
Clarrie Millar NP Wide Bay
Tom McViegh NP Darling Downs



THE A.L.P./DEMOCRATS URANIUM POLICY

In reply to our questionnaire a number of candidates said only that they support the policy of their respective party.

This allowed them to make a stand without the difficult task of working through a personal position on the many aspects of a complex problem.

A number of candidates from the Australian Democrats and Australian Labor Party returned copies of their party's policy.

No candidate from the Liberal/NCP coalition returned a policy statement assuming undoubtedly that government actions and statements over the past five years speak for themselves.

Following is a summary of the Australian Democrats and Labor Party policies as they relate to the nuclear issue.

AUSTRALIAN DEMOCRATS POLICY Nuclear Power and Uranium Mining

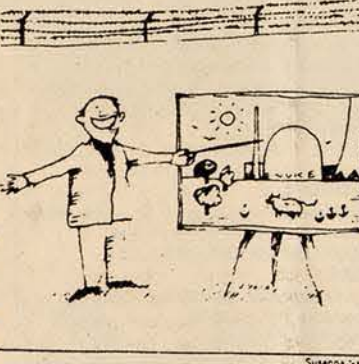
1. Due to the adequacy of Australia's coal supplies there is no need for the construction of nuclear plants in this country; moreover, until such time as the problem of disposing of nuclear wastes is resolved no consideration will be given to the use of nuclear power generated by nuclear fission.

2. We will impose an indeterminate stay of uranium export, to be accompanied by public debate and by constructive action by Australia to stimulate, and itself initiate, a massive international programme of research and development of safe and inexhaustible supplies of energy, whatever their nature.

3. Uranium will not be exported until the problems of waste disposal, security (especially plutonium) and costing (which must include the cost of long-term waste disposal) are solved.

4. Following structured national (and, if possible, international) debate for at least one full term of Parliament, the issue will be put to referendum at the same time as a subsequent election.

5. If, in spite of our best efforts, uranium is exported, we will seek to have the mining operated by the government and all profits devoted to research and development of alternative energy, or an export levy imposed and the proceeds used in the same way.



AUSTRALIAN LABOR PARTY Minerals & Energy Policy

Australian Atomic Energy Commission

Having regard for the current agglomeration of diverse and conflicting responsibilities of the Atomic Energy Commission and the

repressive provisions of the Atomic Energy Act, the following will be undertaken —

a. the current functions of the Australian Atomic Energy Commission will be divided;

b. the Atomic Energy Act 1953-79 will be repealed and replaced by legislation to establish —

i. an independent regulatory authority responsible for nuclear-related environmental protection, health, safety, security, safeguards and other non-proliferation activities;

ii. a government corporation to conduct the present commercial activities of the Australian Atomic Energy Commission, such as the production and marketing of radioisotopes; and

iii. a Nuclear Science Authority to perform the other functions currently undertaken by the Australian Atomic Energy Commission in conformity with overall national energy policy objectives as determined by the Government.

Northern Territory Uranium

Repeal the Environment Protection (Nuclear Codes) Act 1978, The Aboriginal Land Rights (Northern Territory) Amendment Act 1978 and The Environment Protection (Alligator Rivers Region) Act 1978, and a new Aboriginal Land Rights (NT) Act will be enacted to carry out Labor's Aboriginal Land Rights policy.

Uranium

Recognising —

That the provision of Australian uranium to the world nuclear fuel cycle creates problems relevant to Australian sovereignty, the environment, the economic welfare of our

people, and the rights and well-being of the Aboriginal people.

Believing that, having regard to the present unresolved economic, social, biological, genetic, environmental and technical problems associated with the mining of uranium and the development of nuclear power, and in particular —

a. to the proven contribution of the nuclear power industry to the proliferation of nuclear weapons and the increased risk of nuclear war; and

b. the absence of procedures for the storage and disposal of radioactive wastes to ensure that any danger posed by such wastes to human life and the environment is eliminated.

It is imperative that no commitment of Australia's uranium deposits to the world's nuclear fuel cycle should be made until —

a. a reasonable time has elapsed for full public debate on, and consideration of, the issues;

b. the ALP is satisfied that the abovementioned problems have been solved; and

c. the Australian Government endorses Recommendation 6 of the First Fox Report, which states:

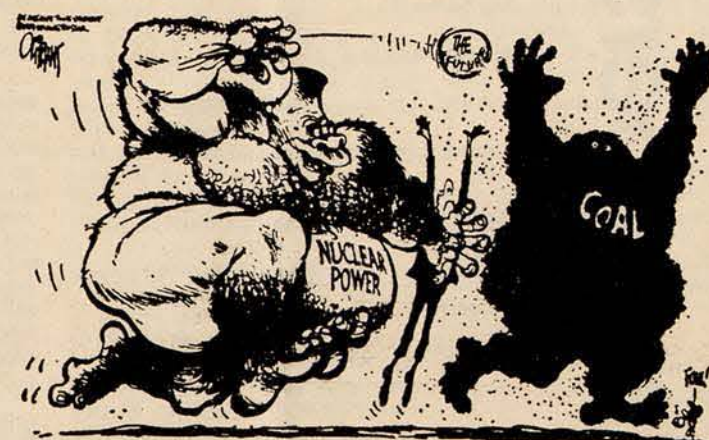
"a decision to mine and sell uranium should not be made unless the Commonwealth Government ensures that the Commonwealth can at any time . . . immediately terminate those activities, permanently, indefinitely or for a specific period."

Accordingly, a Labor Government will —

a. declare a moratorium on uranium mining and treatment in Australia;

b. repudiate any commitment of a non-Labor government to the mining, processing or export of Australia's uranium; and

c. not permit the mining, processing or export of uranium pursuant to agreements entered into contrary to ALP policy.



ACTION AGAINST URANIUM

This month has been another active one for C.A.N.P.

*SCHOOL BOOKING

C.A.N.P. was invited to address a class of 35 grade 12 students last month in Craigslea. Ron Leeks who took the booking said the students were quite well informed and interested in the issue.

*BUSH DANCE SUCCESS

Our fund raising Bush Dance last month was a success with over 200 people enjoying the sounds of Bale Em Up Bush Band.

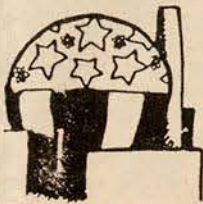
*RAILWAY STATION OFFICERS UNION BALLOT

C.A.N.P. has prepared the "Case Against Uranium" which accompanied the Ballot Papers sent to the Railway Station Officers Union members. Mary Kathleen Uranium prepared the "No Ban Case". The Postal Ballot to be conducted over the month of October will decide whether or not the union members will allow the transportation of yellowcake from Mary Kathleen.

PACIFIC DELEGATES

Two Pacific delegates to the Nuclear Free Pacific Forum came to Queensland on 2nd-5th October for a short speaking tour.

Media coverage was very unsatisfactory and our appointment on talkback radio was cancelled because the subject of the nuclear presence in the Pacific was considered too controversial before the Federal and State elections.



Roman Bedor from Palau (Caroline Islands) brought first hand information of his people's fight to implement a Nuclear Free Constitution and of the conditions and hazards which the people of the Micronesian Island groups are having to endure as a result of the U.S. nuclear weapons programme.

Lopeti Senituli from Tonga is present studying at the University of the South Pacific in Fiji. Lopeti voiced his concern at the proposed plans by Japan and the U.S. to dump nuclear waste in the Pacific.

The Governments of the Pacific have spoken out strongly against the planned dumping but are, by economic considerations, constrained in their comments about the other aspects of the nuclear cycle.

Successful efforts are being made to inform the Pacific people of the hazards of the whole nuclear cycle and to mobilise them into effective protest actions which will reinforce their Government's official statements.

Thursday was a busy day with lunch time meetings at Queensland University and Griffith University, a meeting with members of the Aboriginal community and a public meeting at night.

On Friday, Lopeti flew to Rockhampton to address two meetings. Roman met with T.L.C. Executive members and Trade Union officials in Brisbane and on Friday night spoke at a public meeting in Toowoomba.

In Kingaroy on Saturday, they were welcomed into a friendly, informal gathering enjoying a week-end of alternative lifestyles, fresh air, sunshine, good food and good company. Bush dancing, music and poetry provided a lively entertainment evening.

Sharing of experiences and resources helped to inform those present on the current situation in the Pacific as experienced by the people.

NUCLEAR FREE PACIFIC FORUM

Six C.A.N.P. members from Queensland attended the Nuclear Free Pacific Forum in Sydney on 26th-28th September. Heather Williams (WILPF Queensland Delegate), Bruce Doyle, Michael O'Regan, Tony Belcher, Ivan Guy and Joan Shears were able to hear in detail:

*the effects on the people of the Pacific Islands of nuclear testing and dumping;

*their fear of the disastrous results of radioactive contamination

will take them to Queensland, Victoria, South Australia, New South Wales and the A.C.T.

Speakers for the Aboriginal people of Australia were Pat O'Shane, Mick Miller and Shorty O'Neill.

A more comprehensive report will be included in our next newsletter.

ANTI-NUCLEAR GROUPS MEET

An informal Uranium Moratorium meeting was held in Sydney on 25th-26th September, prior to the Nuclear Free Pacific Forum.

Anti-nuclear activists from all states except the Northern Territory were there. Distance and expense unfortunately prevented the Northern Territory from sending a representative.

Several decisions were reached during the one and a half day meeting, including:

*the transfer of U.M. Secretariat duties from C.A.N.E. (S.A.) to C.A.N.E. (W.A.).

DIARY OF EVENTS

OCTOBER

TUESDAY 14, 7PM

Public meeting with David Purnell peace worker and Australian Secretary of the Religious Society of Friends (Quakers). The topic is Disarmament and the Arms Race. AT Alcorn College, Kangaroo Pt.

THURSDAY 16, 7.30PM

T.J. Ryan Memorial Lecture Don Dunstan on "Australia's Future in the Nuclear World" Mayne Hall, Qld. University. Admission free. \$5 supper afterwards.

FRIDAY 17, 1PM

Mobilisation Day. 1pm onwards. Activities by concerned groups in City Square 4.30pm Rally, 5.30pm March (permit applied for)

TUESDAY 21, 7.30PM

C.A.N.P. General Meeting 9th Floor, Canberra Hotel.

NOVEMBER

FRIDAY 7, 7.30PM

DINNER (Support Trade Union Bans) B.W.I.U. Rooms, 130 Petrie Terrace. Entertainment. W.A.U.M. Telephone 391 5966.

SATURDAY 8, 1PM

C.A.N.P. Annual General Meeting AT The Religious Society of Friends (Quakers) Meeting House 10 Hampson St. Kelvin Grove.

NOVEMBER

WEEKEND 14, 15, 16

Training workshop in non-violent action with Peter Jones. Contact Ron Leeks for further details.

WEDNESDAY 19 7.30 P.M.

Public Meeting with Peter Jones AT 69 Thomas St. West End.



Support the Ben Lomond Objection.

*Write to the Charters Towers Mining Warden (C/- Court House, Hodgkinson St., Charters Towers, 4820), expressing your opposition to the mining of uranium at Ben Lomond.

*Send a donation to T.R.C.C., P.O. Box 364, Townsville. 4810.

Tax deductible donations expressing preference for T.R.C.C. can be made to the Australian Conservation Foundation.

See page 1 for further details.

affecting their children and grandchildren;

*their struggle to rid themselves and their territories of the presence of nuclear weapons and nuclear armed warcraft and planes.

The indigenous people of the Pacific and Pacific-rim countries recognise that their true independence cannot be won while the U.S. and France maintain their nuclear testing facilities in the Micronesian Islands, Hawaii and French Polynesia, while Chinese and Russian missiles are targeted into the Pacific Ocean and while Australian and other Pacific-rim countries continue to mine uranium.

Consequently, the thirty-eight delegates representing the indigenous people were unanimous in declaring that their struggle for true independence and the need to make the Pacific a Nuclear Free Zone cannot be separated.

Four of the Pacific Island delegates - Roman Bedor of Palau, Lopeti Senituli of Tonga, Hilda Lini of Vanuatu and Jim Albertini of Hawaii - have undertaken a short speaking tour which

*the next U.M. meeting to be held in January 1981 (long weekend) possibly in Melbourne.

*a membership scheme to be implemented to fund the work of Uranium Moratorium Secretariat.

*the N.F.Z. Broadsheet to be completed and distributed.

*Information on mining companies, their advertisements for equipment and personnel, contracts and financial reports to be collected, collated and distributed to unions and anti-nuclear groups.

*action on a national level
-joint responses to national and international events;
-national speaking tours;
-compilation of resource and contact lists;
-phone conferences and strategy forums.

Discussion on a change of name from Uranium Moratorium (U.M.) failed to produce any acceptable alternatives.

A report on the meeting is to be prepared and distributed as soon as possible.

JOAN SHEARS

IF THERE IS A CROSS HERE, AND YOU WISH TO CONTINUE RECEIVING THIS NEWSLETTER REGULARLY, PLEASE COMPLETE THE FORM AND SEND IT WITH YOUR MEMBERSHIP FEE SOON.

MEMBERSHIP & DONATION FORM

To: CANP, P.O. Box 238, North Quay, Qld. 4000.

My name is

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HEREWITH:

- ☐ \$3 student unemployed pensioner membership
- ☐ \$6 individual membership
- ☐ \$20 Organisation Membership
- ☐ \$1 A Donation ☐ I pledge \$1 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

C.A.N.P. (Central Qld), P.O. Box 1532, 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 2704.

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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