

CAMPAIGN AGAINST NUCLEAR POWER NEWSLETTER



P.O. BOX 238, NORTH QUAY, BRISBANE. Q. 4000. PHONE: 221 0188 NO. 64

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NEW FRENCH N-TEST SERIES BEGINS

France is set to begin a new series of atomic weapons testing at Moruroa Atoll, according to the New Zealand Greenpeace organisation.

France has recently tested devices understood to be for a submarine-launched multiple warhead missile known as the M4.

The new technique being tried is to use the ground under the Atoll's lagoon for the testing of very large devices. This is an untried method, and it is felt that radiation leakage into the lagoon is inevitable.

French actions at Moruroa suggest the authorities there doubt their own safety standards, as they have constructed a series of steel platforms around the atoll, for workers to shelter in when tidal waves

occur. Greenpeace claim that the rim of the atoll is so weakened by previous tests that it can absorb no more large blasts.

History

The Polynesian Islands were annexed by France in 1842. Resistance was brutally crushed — on islands like Mangareva, population plunged; there 5000 people died under the inquisitorial rule of one Pere Laval. Pere Laval has gone, but nuclear explosions have moved in.

The French Government established the Centre d'Experimentation du Pacifique in 1962, after three years of telling the local parliament that no such move was planned. When in 1963 a treaty came

into effect banning atmospheric nuclear tests, France did not sign it.

FRANCE BOMBS POLYNESIA

The first atomic bomb was exploded on 2nd July 1966. The 500 people of Mangareva were herded into a concrete blockhouse, built especially for their good health.

The 100 people on Tureia, even closer to the explosion, were left out with their food and water, although two French observers on the island were flown out for intensive care treatment at Papeete.

More tests followed that year, one of which was witnessed by de Gaulle. That day the wind was blowing strongly

in the wrong direction, but de Gaulle insisted that the test go ahead.

2000 miles downwind, at Western Samoa, the radioactive content of the water reached new heights.

Despite many mishaps and general opposition to the programme, testing continued. In 1967, due to a technical hitch, a device accidentally exploded at sea level, causing widespread material fallout.

In August 1968, at Fanga-taui Atoll, two consecutive 2.5 million ton bombs were detonated, following which the island was vacated. It had become too contaminated, the French said.

Another megaton test occurred in 1970. At Pitcairn Island, southwest of Moruroa, a schoolteacher was told that if the radiation levels on monitors reached 25, something would have to be done. The level reached 120, and everything on the island had to be washed down.

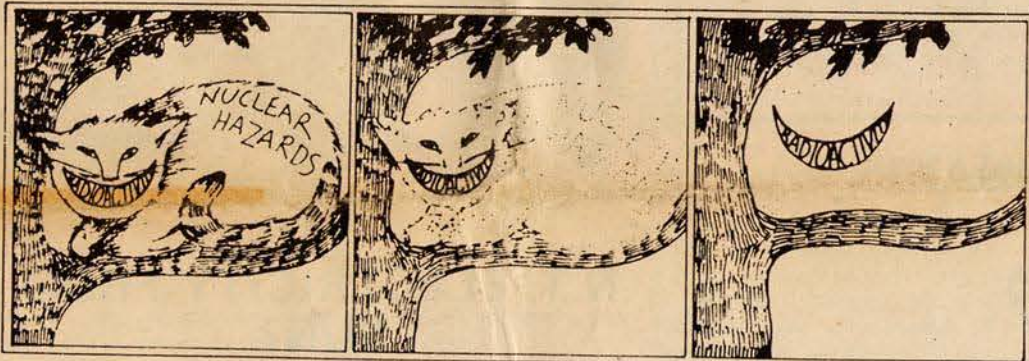
In April 1978, France exploded a neutron bomb, underground at Moruroa Atoll.

Recently, the programme has been plagued with accidents. In July '79, two people died when an explosion and fire occurred in an underground Moruroa laboratory, handling plutonium. Two weeks later, a bomb exploded after becoming stuck halfway down an underground shaft.

The blast registered 6.3 on the Richter scale, and subsequently a tidal wave hit Moruroa, injuring seven people and causing part of the reef to collapse.

The latest series of atomic tests will commence this month, as we are informed by Greenpeace NZ. This organisation has successfully predicted the occurrence of nuclear blasts in the Pacific for several years.

Greenpeace NZ,
Greenpeace Bulletin 1974,
Rien Achterberg, "Fri".



**AUSTRALIA'S ROLE IN THE
U.S. NUCLEAR STRATEGY
WITH
PETER D. JONES
THURSDAY NOVEMBER 13
61 DORNOCH TERRACE
WEST END 7.45pm**

**TRAINING WORKSHOP IN
NON-VIOLENT ACTION
with
PETER JONES
CORALIE KINGSTON
NOVEMBER (14), 15, 16**

A training workshop with Peter Jones is to be held on the weekend of November 14-16. The aim of the workshop will be to familiarise participants with some of the resources, skills and methods available to people wishing to effect a change in society through collective non-violent action.

Topics to be covered include a selection from —

- Non-violent history and theoretical basis
- Campaign building
- Consciousness raising
- Preparation for direct action
- Group working skills/consensus decision making
- Role plays, simulations and other tools
- Evaluation techniques
- Macro-analysis
- and others.

*The venue will be in West End.

*Accommodation can be provided.

A limited number of places are available and participation is by pre-registration only. Enrolments will be on a first come basis. The registration fee is \$10.

If you are interested, please contact Joan or Ron, at 221 0188.

TESTS CONTINUE

By 1972 there had been 29 explosions, and France had spent one billion dollars on the testing programme.

In 1973, three sailing ships, the "Fri", "Spirit of Peace" and "Greenpeace III" set out for the test zone. Joined by Australian and New Zealand navy craft, theirs was a direct protest which caught the world's attention. "Fri" and "Greenpeace III" were boarded by French commandos and towed away, soon after which France exploded two huge bombs in two days.

In 1974, after 41 atmospheric tests, France announced that tests would now be underground. Later they decided not to admit or declare when a bomb would be exploded.

COMMENT

It is the Pacific people who are bearing the first costs of nuclear weapons development. Australian opposition so far has been meaningless, as it has not been backed up by concrete action against French uranium developments in Queensland.

If it stopped the French state-owned Minatome company from mining uranium at Ben Lomond near Townsville, the Fraser Government would gain more credibility among the people of the Pacific Region.

Send your opposition in a letter to the new Foreign Minister, Hon. A.A. Street, Parl. House, Canberra 2600, asking for meaningful action against the French Pacific A-tests.

**RALLY
SAT. 22ND NOVEMBER
CITY SQUARE 10AM**

Next year 1981 promises to see the turning point in trades union opposition to the mining and export of uranium in Australia.

The ETU has refused to cover workers at Mary Kathleen. The ATEA has decided to implement ACTU policy. The Fed. conference AMWSU will withdraw cover from workers at Mary K. by Feb. '81.

The TWU Seamen's Union and Waterside Workers Federation have indicated that they will not handle material black banned by other unionists. The Fed. Conference ARU will ban handling of nuclear materials by ARU members from Jan '81.

Courage and initiatives such as these deserve strong support.

In support of unionists who have already taken action against uranium and to offer encouragement to other unions to implement effective anti-uranium action, CANP has in conjunction with the Committee for Democratic Rights, organised a Rally on Sat. 22nd November at 10am in the City Square.

Prominent anti-uranium and civil rights activists have been invited to address the Rally.

**Express Your Concern
Attend the Rally**

Encourage your group, your union, your friends to take action against the entire nuclear industry.

DRINKS, ENTERTAINMENT

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CARTER BREAKS INDIAN URANIUM BAN

In a vote of high importance the United States Senate has decided by 48 to 46 to back President Carter in his decision to supply India with 38 tons of enriched uranium.

India has not signed the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) and, since the NPT came into effect in 1970, India has diverted fissile material from its Tarapur atomic power station near Bombay and exploded a nuclear device.

Two years ago the United States passed its own law tightening the provisions of the NPT. Under this law the US is prohibited from supplying nuclear material, after March 10 this year, to any country which refuses to accept "full-scope safeguards" — safeguards, that is, preventing the diversion of material not only from existing plant but from any future plant.

India has refused to accept these safeguards. The deadline of March 10 was allowed to pass because the United States did not want a confrontation with India at the height of its Afghan confrontation with the Soviet Union. But that was a temporary measure.

The Americans' executive body, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, vetoed further supplies of nuclear material to India. The President overrode the veto. The House of Representatives, by 298 to 98, overrode the President and the

Senate became the final court of appeal. By the narrowest of margins, it is keeping India supplied. The Nuclear Non-Proliferation Act of 1978 fails at its first test.

The sale is bound to confirm critics of the workings of the NPT in their fears. The review conference of the NPT in Geneva early last month broke up in confusion partly because, with sales to India going ahead, the countries which had signed saw themselves reaping no perceptible benefits.

The conference also broke up in confusion because the nuclear powers had not kept their collateral promise, contained in Article VI, to make serious attempts to control the nuclear arms race and draft a comprehensive disarmament treaty.

It is true that the United States can keep control of what goes in and out of Tarapur, but India now has other nuclear plant in operation over which, for want of "full-scope safeguards", there is much less effective supervision.

Mr. Carter, who lobbied hard and long for the Senate's approval, argues that if sales are stopped the United States will lose its leverage over the development of India's nuclear power programme contained in the original US-Indian supply agreement of 1963. Some leverage, his opponents reply, when nothing the United States said or did prevented the ex-

plosion eleven years later.

The crucial argument, though, had little to do with non-proliferation. As Senator Henry Jackson put it: "We need to ensure that the largest democracy in the world, India, is not alienated to such an extent that the Soviet Union can gain major new leverage in the course of Indian Government policies."

If this is a swipe at the Soviet Union's own attachment to the treaty it is unfair. There is no evidence that the Soviet Union has directly or indirectly helped anybody else to make a bomb. Wherever Israel, Pakistan, Iraq, and South Africa have got or are getting their technology and hardware, it is not from the Soviet Union.

The risk of stopping the uranium would have justified as a way of keeping faith with the 111 non-nuclear countries which have signed the treaty and of attracting others, including India, to join.

The course of Indian policy will not, in the end, be determined by interpretations of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Act but by its perception of its best interests. It becomes monthly more urgent to stop the spread of nuclear weapons horizontally, even though the nuclear powers go on spreading vertically.

Mr. Carter's staunch oratory for his Act at the time is not made more credible when he ignores the Act to suit his book.

JUDGE FEARS A-BOMBS USE

Mr. Justice Fox, now coming to the end of his term as Australia's ambassador-at-large for nuclear non-proliferation and safeguards, fears that nuclear weapons will be used within 20 years.

He believes it is unlikely the weapons will be used between the super-powers, but more likely by a country or countries in one of the more unstable regions of the world.

Mr. Justice Fox also says the conditions which Australia imposes on buyers of uranium could prove difficult to enforce.

In an interview before closing his London office, he agreed there were problems yet to be resolved to public satisfaction in the areas of waste disposal and spent fuel storage and disposal.

He repeated that difficulties in these areas which were not resolved might be a limiting factor in the development of nuclear energy.

After almost five years of involvement in the subject, part of that time spent on the Ranger environmental inquiry, he has only limited confidence in present international non-proliferation safeguards.

The Age, 28 October, 1980

CHINESE N-TEST

Chinese officials confirmed that an atmospheric nuclear bomb test was conducted this week, but gave no details about the size of the bomb.

Reports from Washington say it was in the 200 kilotonne to one megatonne range. Previous Chinese atmospheric tests have resulted in nuclear fallout in several countries.

China is not a signatory to the nuclear non-proliferation treaty and has consistently ignored criticism of its testing programme.

Military attaches in Peking speculate the test might be connected with the successful launching of two missiles into the Pacific earlier this year.

The Chinese could be advancing the development of nuclear warheads for these intercontinental ballistic missiles which add to China's ability to strike at Moscow and other centres of Soviet population west of the Urals.

In Canberra it was announced that the Australian Embassy in Peking had been asked to convey Australia's opposition to nuclear testing in the atmosphere.

The Age, 18 October, 1980

STATE ELECTION QUESTIONNAIRE

CANP sent questionnaires covering many aspects of the nuclear debate to all State Election candidates in June, and the replies have been assessed.

We have replies from 33 Labor candidates, 8 Nationals, 7 Liberals, 5 Democrats and one C.P.A. This represents 42% of Labor candidates and 16% of Coalition candidates who were sent questionnaires.

Those who actually filled in the questionnaire comprised 25 Labor, 3 Liberal, 1 National, 5 Democrats and 1 CPA.

The figures show that ALP and Democrat candidates are far more willing for their views to be public than are Government candidates. The Queensland Government, in wholehearted support of the uranium industry, has always maintained this attitude of secrecy.

The Premier's statement on uranium mining is legend: "What's the man in the street got to do with it?"

The results of the questionnaire reflect the polarisation of political candidates around the issue. In terms of C.A.N.P. policy and objectives, all Democrat candidates, the CPA candidate, and all Labor candidates but two, are acceptable to varying degrees, i.e. they generally favour a moratorium on the mining of Australian uranium, and express concern about the dangers of other aspects of the nuclear fuel cycle.

All Liberals but one and all National Party candidates are quite unacceptable, as they favour continued expansion of mining and largely believe technical fixes to safety problems are available.

Alone on the Government side was Colin Lamont (Lib.) who expressed concern over nuclear waste and weapons proliferation.



Two of the 33 Labor respondents and two of the four Lib-NP respondents support nuclear weapons for Australia. They are W. Coffey (ALP Peak Downs), K. Farrell (ALP West Yerronga), T. Bourke (Lib. Lockyer), and N. Scott-Young (Lib. Townsville).

The following candidates were found in general to agree with CANP opposition to uranium mining and atomic weapons:

H. Zaphir ALP Archerfield
P. Comben ALP Ashgrove
B. Davis ALP Brisbane Cent.
M. Broad CPA Brisbane Cent.
K. Delacy ALP Barron R.
J. Blake ALP Bundaberg
W. Roberts ALP Burnett
J. McLoughlin ALP Caboolture
R. Jones ALP Cairns
R. Scott ALP Cook
J. de Roo ALP Carnarvon
M. Taylor Dem. Everton
C. Parker ALP Fassifern
D. Underwood ALP Ipswich
M. Worth Dem. Isis
B. Cullen Dem. Isis
P. Venning ALP Everton
T. Burns ALP Lytton
N. Byrne ALP Landsborough
A. Eaton ALP Mourilyan
B. Dawson ALP Merthyr
G. Kevin ALP Mt. Cootha
B. Hansen ALP Maryborough
E. Casey ALP Mackay
K. Vaughan ALP Nudgee
O. Gazzard ALP Nundah
R. Lugton ALP Redcliffe
K. Wright ALP Rockhampton
L. Yewdale ALP Rockhampton North
N. Warburton ALP Sandgate
P. Williot ALP Salisbury
P. Button ALP South Coast
B. Hazeldon ALP Somerset

N.T. ELECTRICITY FROM SUN?

The Federal Government is looking seriously at using large scale solar energy to supply electricity in northern Australia.

A government spokesman said that a joint study with Japan has been underway since July to find the best site for a one-megawatt power-plant.

The study will also determine the number of sites available for one-megawatt plants throughout northern Australia, so many more could be built.

If so, Australia's place in solar energy development would be firmly established, as plants of this size are still at the forefront of technology.

AAEC

The joint study with Japan is being conducted by the Australian Atomic Energy Commission and Japan's Electric Power Development Company.

It should be completed by July next year.

The National Energy Research, Development and Demonstration Council has made a grant of \$220,000 over one year for the project to the AAEC, with the provision of a further \$100,000 for site investigations.

The study has three main objectives.

First, it will determine the number of sites suitable for one-megawatt units to be installed within the next 10 years in northern Australia.

The second objective is to look at the number of sites suitable for plants up to 10 megawatt size.

For its third objective the

study will estimate the cost of solar electricity and compare it with the alternatives.

This is the crucial step as the technology is already known and being demonstrated at Nio in Japan.

DESIGNS

It is expected that Japan will supply the technology for at least the first plant, rather than it being put to open tender.

The EPDC is investigating two designs, one from Mitsubishi and the other from Hitachi.

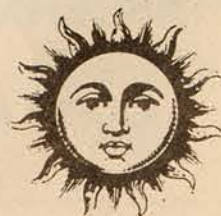
Both work on the principle that the heat reflected from a large field of mirrors converts water into steam, which, in turn, is used in a turbine to generate electricity.

Mitsubishi uses mirrors which focus on to a central "power tower" topped with a boiler, where the water is heated.

The Hitachi design differs by using rows of mirrors which reflect onto a long parabolic reflector with a water pipe at its focus.

There are several rows of mirrors and parabolic reflectors, and the steam from each pipe is collected and then fed into a turbine.

Australian Financial Review, 15 October, 1980



STOCKHOLM INTERNATIONAL PEACE INSTITUTE

The following is an abridged version of the Annual Report of the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute.

Utterly catastrophic though a nuclear world war would be, its probability is steadily increasing.

Symptoms of the current drift include the recent propaganda campaign that limited nuclear wars are not only possible but may even be militarily effective; that casualties could be reduced to an "acceptable" level; that essential industry should be protected against nuclear blast.

There are a number of reasons for the current drift towards war, the most obvious of which are related to international politics. Others are connected with advances in military technology.

since the end of World War II. In 1980, world military expenditure will, in current dollars, amount to over \$500 billion, or roughly 6 per cent of the total world output.

By fiscal year 1985, US military spending will reach, in current prices, about \$225 billion a year, compared to today's figure of \$125 billion.

Third World military spending is increasing much faster than the gross national product — 7 or 8 per cent a year from 1970 to 1979. And for some groups of countries, the trend is even more marked. For example, OPEC states have spent much of their oil income on weapons, increasing their military spending by as much as 15 per cent a year in real terms.

In Southern Africa, the annual real increase in military

ARMS PRODUCTION AND TRADE

The international arms trade supplied the bulk of the weapons used in the 130 or so wars which have taken place in the Third World since World War II — wars which have killed some 30 million people.

The arms business is one of the world's most lucrative. Global production of military equipment now amounts to \$120 billion a year, with exports accounting for at least 25 per cent of the turnover.

During the 1970s, about 75 per cent of all major weapon transfers were to the Third World: about 50 per cent to the Middle East and 25 per cent to Asia. The United States supplied 45 per cent, the Soviet Union 27 per cent, France 10 per cent and the United Kingdom 5 per cent.

Several Third World weapon producers — notably Israel, South Africa, Brazil, Argentina and India — compete in the global arms trade.

PREVENTING WEAPON SPREAD

Much international effort is being put into confining nuclear weapons to the arsenals of the five nuclear weapon powers. But nuclear materials are being produced in an increasing number of countries. So far, a total of 100,000 kilograms of plutonium have been accumulated from civilian nuclear power reactors.

By the year 2000, reactors generating about 600,000 megawatts (electric) may be operational and about 150,000 kilograms of plutonium produced a year — enough to make roughly 30,000 bombs of the Nagasaki type. The spread of reactor-grade plutonium is the most immediate threat to the non-proliferation regime.

The most important political barrier to the spread of nuclear weapons is the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT). There are now 112 parties to the treaty, but the non-proliferation regime is seriously threatened as long as the dozen or so states with significant nuclear activities remain outside the treaty.

In 1979 alone, the traditional nuclear weapon powers are known to have made 53 nuclear explosions. The Soviet Union accounts for 28, the

United States 15, France 9, and the United Kingdom 1. There were also reports of a nuclear test explosion, perhaps South African, in the atmosphere over a very remote area of the Indian Ocean in September 1979.

There have been 1,221 known nuclear explosions since 1945. Some 60 per cent of these have taken place since



the 1963 Partial Test Ban Treaty, banning nuclear explosions in the atmosphere and under water. France and China are not parties to the treaty; but since 1974 France has conducted all its nuclear tests underground. China continued its nuclear explosions in the atmosphere at a rate of about one every 18 months, but made no tests in 1979.

The development of new nuclear weapons and the modernisation of existing ones give rise to more weapon tests and thus more test explosions in a never-ending series. A comprehensive nuclear test ban treaty could put a stop to most qualitative developments in nuclear warhead design.

ARMS CONTROL

On January 3, 1980, President Carter requested the U.S. Senate to postpone the debate on the SALT II treaty "in the light of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan". Without the treaty, it is extremely unlikely that there will be significant progress in any other arms control negotiations — especially for a comprehensive nuclear test ban or a ban on chemical weapons.

S. AFRICAN SECRET N-TEST

The suspected South African nuclear test explosion over the South Atlantic last September was probably a long-range nuclear shell, fired from a howitzer gun on a warship, a British television program claimed recently.

Designed in the US, the shell components were smuggled into South Africa with the tacit assistance of American officials and under the cover of a subsidiary of the British company Trafalgar House.

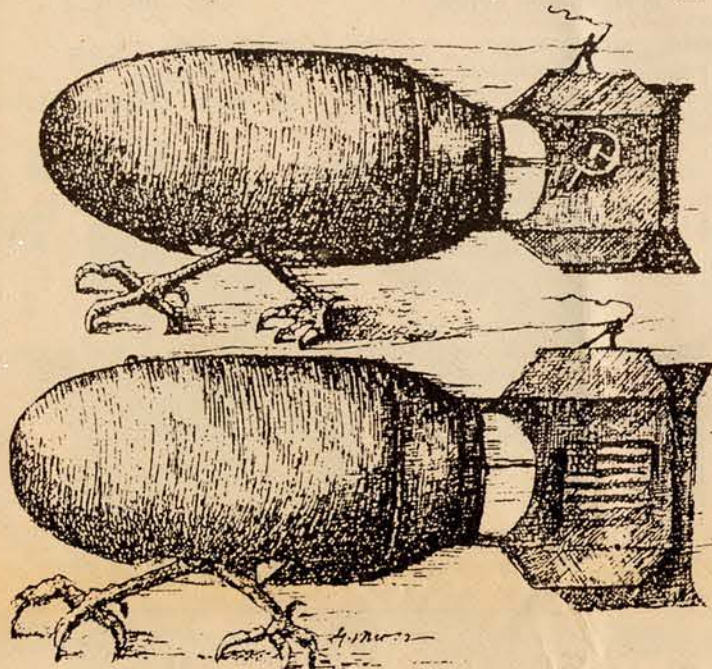
The claims were made on Granada Television's World In Action, which added circumstantial evidence to the suggestion that the test was conducted with the help of Israel.

The mystery of the September 22 explosion, about 8000m above the sea, has divided the American scientific and military community.

A White House inquiry reported that it probably was caused by a small meteoroid hitting the surface of the satellite which detected the "blast". But defence intelligence and CIA analysts say it was a nuclear test.

Granada Television claims the deal was set up originally by the CIA in an attempt to give South Africa military superiority in the 1975 war with Angola: and that the Pentagon and the US State Department, turned a blind eye.

The Australian, 22 October, 1980



Scientists are developing weapons which seem more suitable for fighting than for deterring a nuclear war. These include very accurate and reliable ballistic missiles with warheads that can be aimed at smaller and, therefore, many more military targets.

In short, the day is coming when one country might hope to destroy much of its enemy's nuclear retaliatory capability by striking first.

WORLD MILITARY SPENDING

Military spending in real terms, taking inflation into account, has increased fourfold

spending was 16 per cent a year during the 1970s.

MILITARY USE OF OUTER SPACE

Since the space age began, about 75 per cent of the 1,600 satellites launched have been military.

Particularly disturbing are developments in anti-satellite military systems. Two Soviet satellites — a target and an interceptor — launched in April 1980 are part of an anti-satellite warfare program. The United States is also actively working on an anti-satellite system and will probably begin testing it in 1982.

PACIFIC UNIONS TO UNITE AGAINST NUCLEAR SPREAD

Trade unions from the Pacific region will form a forum to try to push the nuclear industry out of the Pacific Ocean region.

Union representatives from Japan, Fiji, Australia, Vanuatu, New Zealand, New Caledonia, Hawaii and Tahiti will meet in Fiji this month to plan the

structure and action of the regional body.

The convenor of the preparatory meeting is the federal secretary of the Amalgamated Metalworkers and Shipwrights Union, Mr. John Halfpenny.

Mr. Halfpenny said yesterday there had been a great deal of discussion in the past few months between Pacific trade

unions over the question of the nuclear industry's use of the Pacific as a testing and dumping site.

The announcement by Japan of its intention to dump nuclear waste in the Pacific Ocean had triggered off the idea of the regional forum.

He said that co-ordinated trade union action throughout the Pacific area could play a major role in curtailing uranium mining and the proliferation of nuclear weapons and reactors. It could also stop the dumping of nuclear waste and the testing of weapons in the region.

The Pacific trade union forum would seek to co-operate with governments in the region to make the Pacific a nuclear-free zone, Mr. Halfpenny said.

The Age, 6 October, 1980

PRO-NUCLEAR LOBBY ACTIVE

Anti-nuclear activists must keep up-to-date on the small, but well financed, pro-nuclear propaganda machine.

Following the demise of the Uranium Producers Forum, five large uranium companies have established the Uranium Information Centre Ltd. (UIC) with offices in Melbourne. The five founding members are EZ Industries, Noranda, Pancontinental Mining, Peko-Wallend and Western Mining Corporation. The U.I.C. Ltd. was established in December, 1978, and operates in Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland and Western Australia.

The U.I.C. Ltd. has distributed leaflets and booklets such as "Radiation — A Fact of Life" to schools, has lobbied city councillors in Western Australia to oppose Nuclear Free Zones, and numerous other projects including work with the media.

We would appreciate any information which readers may have on the pro-nuclear lobby and their front organisation, the U.I.C. Ltd. In order to effectively counter their misrepresentation of facts we need to maintain a constant awareness of their activities.



Illustration by Phil Heiple

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.

ACTION AGAINST URANIUM

The past month has been another busy one around the C.A.N.P. office.

RALLY

The campaign held a stall at the October 17 Mobilisation Rally.

SPEAKING

The organisers, Joan and Ron, talked to a number of groups and school classes.

SUBMISSION

The campaign prepared a submission to the Uranium Advisory Council on the proposed change to the Atomic Energy Act.

MAILING

Volunteers have completed the

coding and data entry into the computer for our new mailing system.

PAUL JACOBS

Joan organised a number of screenings of Paul Jacobs and the Nuclear Gang in Brisbane.

FUTURE ACTION

Preparations have been made for the visit of Peter Jones, for the Annual General Meeting and for the coming rally and march on November 22.

DIARY OF EVENTS

NOVEMBER

TUESDAY 11th 6.30pm
Film Party
Chain Reaction
AT 147 Ann Street.

THURSDAY 13th 7.45pm
Peter Jones
Public Meeting
61 Dornoch Tce., West End

WEEKEND 14-16th
Training Workshop
in Nonviolent Action.

MONDAY 17th 6.00pm
Trades Hall
November 22
Rally & March
Organisation Meeting.

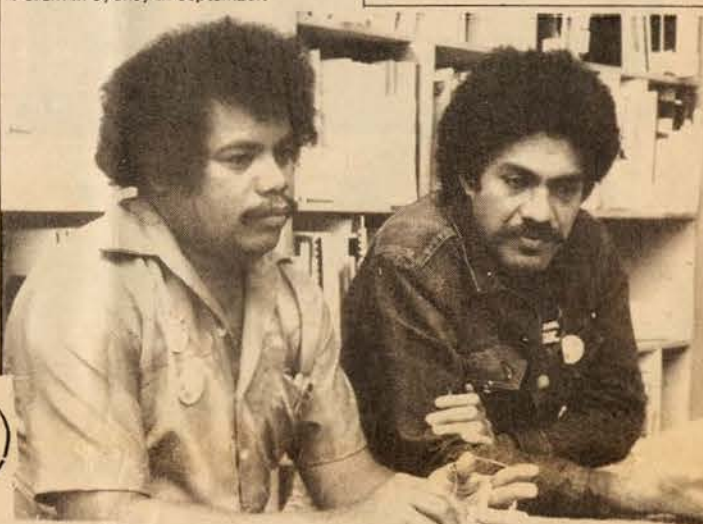
TUESDAY 18th 7.30pm
CANP General Meeting
9th floor, Canberra Hotel.

SATURDAY 22nd 10.00am
Rally & March
King George Square.

DECEMBER

TUESDAY 16th 7.30pm
General Meeting
9th floor, Canberra Hotel.

Roman Bedor from Palau (left) and Lopeti Senituli of Tahiti, at a Brisbane media conference. Roman and Lopeti were delegates to the Nuclear Free Pacific Forum in Sydney in September.



RANGER DEAL HITS DEMOCRATIC FREEDOMS

Energy Resources of Australia Ltd. (ERA), the company which was set up to develop the Ranger Uranium mine, has totally ignored a major recommendation of the Ranger Uranium Enquiry (Fox Report).

The Fox Report recommended that provision be made for the Australian Government to immediately and permanently close the Ranger mine at any time in the future, if this action was considered necessary.

However, ERA has entered into international contractual

*The Commonwealth Government receives \$125 million, plus \$104 million to the A.A.E.C. for project costs.

*Peko Wallsend Ltd. and EZ Industries each receive assets with a book value of about \$140 million.

This compares with the \$19.9 million book value of EZ's expenditure on the project. The effect of the book surplus will be to boost the conservatively stated asset backing for EZ's 75.5 million shares issue at June 30, 1980, from \$2.61 per share to \$4.54 per share.

the opinion that any future Australian Government would not prevent the continuing operations of ERA as outlined in this Prospectus."

The key question for anti-nuclear activists is - are they right?

Some observers have said that investors, particularly the Japanese, believe Bob Hawke will have a softening effect on ACTU and ALP objection to uranium exports. A future Labor Government may consider it to be in their best interests to allow existing contracts to be honoured. Clearly



agreements to supply yellowcake, without provision for termination of the contracts without notice, as recommended by the Fox Report. In their Prospectus of October 1, 1980, the ERA Directors say of their financial arrangements: "All these steps have been taken with the support and co-operation of the Australian Government and thus the frustration of the project would do immeasurable damage to Australia's international standing and credit."

The following is a breakdown of who gets what in the financial stakes:

A Project Loan of up to \$250 million (US) has been arranged from a consortium of over 15 Australian and overseas banks. A second Project Loan for up to \$140 million (US) has been made with the Japan-Australia Uranium Resources Development Company Limited of Japan (JAURD). The Bank of NSW and the Commonwealth Trading Bank are each supplying between \$10 and \$15 million.

Aware of the possibility of a change in Government, ERA directors commented in the Prospectus that they are "of

there are too many doubtful possibilities to invest a lot of trust in expecting a change of government to stop uranium mining in Australia.

However, grassroots action, combined with union opposition, can and will be decisive in mobilising the support needed to stop the nuclear industry, either through direct action or a change in government policy.

Readers of this newsletter are asked to exercise their democratic rights and join with others in your neighbourhood in a program of action during the following year.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Dear Sir,

Election and freedom of expression.

So much is said about bias of the press in the last federal election, that it might be interesting for your readers to know, that in some cases the anti-government viewpoint was not even allowed to be printed.

The undersigned presented an anti-government advertisement to the editor of the "Stanthorpe Border Post". After changing a few words to meet the requirements of the editor, the advertisement was finally refused and the reason

given "too scared to print". The advertisement was then added to a letter to the editor for printing just prior to the election. Again, this was done on the request of the editor.

Though the letter was accepted, it was not printed, because I was told that the paper did not have space available. It could be printed after the election...

This is an example of how far democracy and freedom in Australia has gone astray.

Thys Muurlink,
Glen Aplin.

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

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BAYSIDE ANTI-NUCLEAR GROUP

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

BUNDABERG

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.

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