

CAMPAIGN AGAINST NUCLEAR POWER NEWSLETTER



P.O. BOX 238, NORTH QUAY, BRISBANE. Q. 4000. PHONE: 221 0188 NO. 65

DECEMBER 1980 Registered for posting as a publication, Category B.

SAFEGUARDS DROPPED FOR RANGER PROFIT

FRASER OK'S PLUTONIUM PRODUCTION

In a move which surprised no-one the Fraser government has agreed to allow used Australian uranium to be reprocessed to extract plutonium which can be used in atomic weapons.

Plutonium, which does not occur in nature, is the most dangerous element known to humankind and must be kept totally away from people and the environment virtually forever.

A minute quantity can cause a cancer in a human.

The reprocessing go-ahead on November 27 has cleared the way for bilateral safeguards agreements with E.E.C. countries and Japan.

Several countries from Europe and Japan have entered into contracts for uranium from the Ranger mine.

These and other interested countries such as France have insisted on the right to reprocess and stockpile the plutonium obtained for what they claim are future energy needs.

European countries use either Russian military reprocessing plants or the French plant at La Hague neither of which are covered by international safeguards.

It is impossible to be certain that plutonium from Australian uranium will not be diverted for atomic weapons use immediately. Moreover plutonium can be used at any time in the future by the holder country to make atomic weapons.

Japan is building its own reprocessing plants.

The Australian policy is a

break with that of the United States and Canada. Both these countries demand approval for reprocessing of their used material on a case by case basis.

Australia however has adopted a country by country approach which substantially lowers the control it has over the 'end use' of the highly dangerous bomb grade material.

Australia has already signed bilateral nuclear safeguard agreements with the U.K., U.S., Finland, South Korea and the Philippines.

Now that the reprocessing policy has been announced the way is clear for these countries to seek consent to obtain plutonium as well.

SALES FIRST

The decision on reprocessing has been expected ever since the Australian Government announced it was to divest its interest in the Ranger Uranium Mine to Energy Resources of Australia Ltd. (ERA).

The sales contracts on which ERA has been able to borrow about \$500 million development money could not have been honoured unless the reprocessing concession was given, thus clearing the way for safeguards agreements and yellowcake export permits to be signed.

PROFITS FOR A FEW

ERA is owned by miners Peko Wallsend and EZ Industries, 61.6%, overseas participants 24.2% and the 'Australian public' 14.2%.

However the public shares were only sold to Peko and EZ Industries shareholders and 'special' clients of the brokers who handled the deal.



All 500 million shares were issued at one dollar par but when put on the stock market on November 19 they opened at \$2.60 an overnight paper profit of 160%.

These events verify an important conclusion of the Ranger Uranium Inquiry (Fox Report) which said "The Ranger Project would probably generate a substantial rate of return on capital investment. However its contribution to net national income and employment opportunities would be relatively small (p. 83)."

RACIAL CONNECTIONS

Uranium from the Ranger mine is being sold to a Japanese company which is violating United Nations law by importing large quantities of uranium from the Rossing uranium mine in Namibia.

The company is the Kansai Electric Power Company the second largest power company in Japan.

Kansai Electric as far back as 1970 entered into secret

deals with the British miner (and international parent of Mary Kathleen Uranium) Rio Tinto Zinc for uranium from the illegal uranium mine in Namibia.

Grass roots groups in Japan have protested at these deals and demanded immediate cancellation of the agreements but have received no reply from the government or company.

As the victims of colonialism and social discrimination in Namibia and South Africa gain more control over their destiny the supply of uranium from the Rossing mine becomes less sure.

For this reason countries such as Japan, France, England and others are keen to obtain the new Australian supplies. Also, racial victimisation is not decreased; rather it is transferred to Australia.

COMMENT

Financial profit, much of it made on the stockmarket, is the primary aim of developing uranium mines.

Many large financial institutions in Australia are supporting the uranium industry by investing large sums in direct loans and share purchases of the uranium companies including ERA, PEKO, and EZ industries.

They are using public funds — in fact your money, to do this.

Next year there will be renewed effort to confront these institutions in an organised way through boycotts, pickets, leaf-letting etc.

The objective is to force these institutions to divert their interests from uranium mines and thus force the price of uranium shares to rock bottom so that it becomes clear that no one profits from uranium development.

The ACTU is entering into new superannuation plans being managed by AMP and National Mutual both of whom have interests in uranium miners.

All campaigners are asked to write Mr. Cliff Dolan, President ACTU, 254 La Trobe St., Melbourne 3000 and request that funds be invested only in financial institutions who have no uranium investments.

Write also to the Hon. A.A. Street, Minister for Foreign Affairs, Parliament House, Canberra, ACT. 2600 expressing your objection to Australia's reprocessing policy.

Send a letter to Hon. Bill Hayden, Leader of the Opposition, as well.

The Age November 20, 1980

Courier Mail November 28,

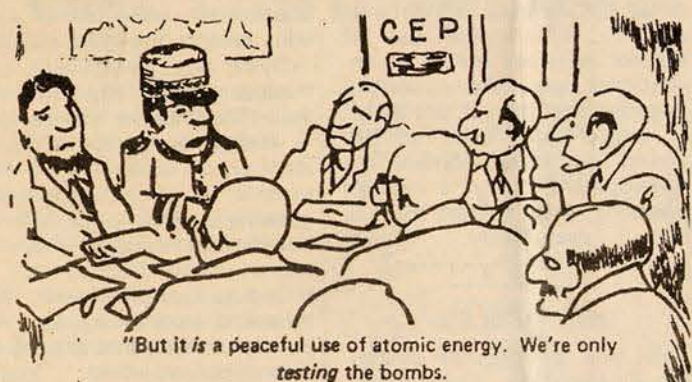
National Times Dec. 6-13,

1980

AMPO Vol. 12 No. 3, 1980

Ron Leeks

TAHITIANS IMPRISONED



In 1977, four members of the pro-independence Te Toto Tupuna party were accused of destroying a Post Office and murdering a French company director.

They were finally tried after over a year's custody. The French authorities treated it as a purely criminal case and denied that it was a political trial.

In France, they received prison sentences ranging from 5 to 20 years, but a new trial will begin in January 1981.

The defendants have asked for their trial to be a trial of the French colonial state, and an accusation against the nuclear test programme.

Letters of support can be sent to

Charlie Ching, William Taura, Jonas Tahutini, Marcel Tahutini, Manea Tefana, Guy Taero, Prosper Faana.

c/Pastor Gilbert Nicolas, 15, Rue du Palais, 29000 QUIMPER, France.

Peter Jones

BLEAK REACTOR FUTURE

A major US utility strongly committed to nuclear power has decided to stop work on its sixth reactor and build no more until at least the year 2000.

The decision coincides with a tough court decision on nuclear plant operation and a new cost estimate for the clean-up of the stricken Three Mile Island reactor that underline the bleak future facing nuclear power in the US.

The fact that President-elect Ronald Reagan has been a vigorous supporter of nuclear power provides scant hope for the industry's future.

The latest problems for the industry go beyond political enthusiasm.

The decision to stop work on a new reactor was announced by the Virginia Electric and Power Company president, Mr. William Berry.

Mr. Berry gave the fall-off in projected power demand as the main reason for not going ahead with the North Anna

No. 4 reactor, which is 10 per cent built and has already cost \$US 165 million.

Mr. Berry said that the slow-down in power demand growth from about 10 per cent a year a decade ago to around only 2 per cent now, combined with the extra regulatory and capital costs following the Three Mile Island accident, made nuclear power unattractive.



A Nuclear Regulatory Commission staff report has just estimated the cost of cleaning up after last year's accident at the Three Mile Island plant in Pennsylvania at \$US 900 million.

Financial Review
December 4, 1980

VACANCY

Campaign Against Nuclear Power needs an ORGANISER

4 days per week, \$70 p.w. The hours are long, the pay terrible, conditions chaotic, bureaucracy stifling, but the rewards great. Applications close on 9th January. Write to CANP, P.O. Box 238, North Quay, 4000. Committed only need apply!

\$ APPEAL

The campaign urgently needs money to meet some of our debts now at \$1800.

The Christmas period is usually a slow one and does not return much financially.

You can help by sending

CANP a Christmas gift which can be made tax deductible.

Collection back from the Australian Conservation Foundation

www.laka.org
YOU Digitized 2018 EEEED

ACTU LEAVES URANIUM COUNCIL

The Australia Council of Trade Unions has withdrawn from the Uranium Advisory Council (UAC). The UAC was set up on the recommendation of the Ranger Uranium Enquiry to advise the Federal Government on safety, health and welfare regarding uranium and overseas uranium sales.

The ACTU President, Mr. Dolan, said last night that the withdrawal arose out of a debate at the ACTU executive.

He said the ACTU agreed in 1978 on the invitation of the Federal Government to be participant in the council.

"It was agreed by the executive that there's no good purpose being served by the ACTU being represented further on that advisory council," Mr. Dolan said.

Mr. Dolan said that while the council was set up to advise the government on safety, health and welfare issues, and the sale of Australian uranium, it had been told of government decisions only after they had been made.

"It could be said to compromise our policy against uranium mining to some extent.

"The only advice we could give them on any of these issues is that we don't believe uranium

should be mined," Mr. Dolan said.

The executive decided to distribute to ACTU affiliates a list of contractors and suppliers of materials and equipment to uranium miners and those who supply services.

Mr. Dolan said this was to warn workers that they might be called on by their employer to go to uranium mining sites and to advise them of ACTU policy.

"I believe that apart from seeking to influence people who are working at Ranger in the Northern Territory, it's a question of influencing people who may be potential employees up there," he said.

Mr. Dolan said ACTU policy was still the same — a recommendation of a complete ban on all uranium projects to affiliates and through them to the membership.

COMMENT

Union opposition to uranium mining can stop future development. If you belong to a union write to your executive asking them to initiate action against uranium.

Courier Mail
November 20, 1980



BEN LOMOND CHALLENGED

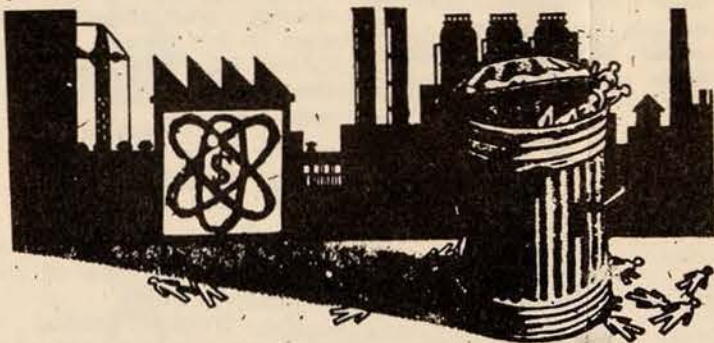
The Townsville Regional Conservation Council has mounted the first serious legal challenge to the granting of a uranium mining lease.

The group is asking the Queensland Mining Court to refuse the French-controlled company Minatome extra uranium leases on the Ben Lomond prospect near Townsville.

to veto any decision of the court.

A spokesman for the conservation council, Mr. Adrian Jeffreys, claimed that conservationists believed the environment impact statement ordered when the first leases were granted at Ben Lomond four years ago was inadequate.

Mr. Jeffreys said the new



The Townsville Regional Conservation Council, with the backing of the Australian Conservation Foundation, objected to the proposed lease at a special hearing of the court at Charters Towers on 8 December.

But the court hearing may not resolve the issue. The State Mines Minister has the power

leases fell within the Burdekin Dam catchment area, one of Australia's largest water resources projects, which is also used for recreation.

The council will claim that it is not in the public interest for uranium leases to be granted until it can be demonstrated that the processing and distribution of uranium is safe.

NON PROLIFERATION - AN OVERVIEW



'WHAT A SHAME THAT OUR WEAPONS GET USED THIS WAY!'

The following editorial was written shortly before the second Review Conference of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty held in Geneva, Switzerland, August 14 - September 5.

How does the Non-Proliferation Treaty of 1970 fit into efforts to reverse the nuclear arms buildup? The articulated purpose of the treaty of 1970 is fourfold. It seeks (1) to prohibit countries which do not possess nuclear weapons from acquiring them and (2) to establish effective international inspection through the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), to insure that fissionable materials in reactors are not secretly diverted to weapons use.

In return for these restrictions on the non-nuclear weapons states, the nuclear-weapon states agree (3) to transfer civilian nuclear technology, equipment, and fuel to other signers of the treaty who desire them and (4) to make serious efforts to halt the nuclear arms buildup as a first step toward general and complete disarmament.

In practice, fulfillment of the first and second purposes has been severely limited because the treaty bans nuclear weapons only in countries which already have no intention of getting them. Governments not bound by the treaty include: Algeria, Argentina, Brazil, Chile, China, Cuba, Egypt, France, India, Israel, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, South Africa and Spain.

ATOMS FOR PEACE?

Pursuit of the third goal has produced even more dubious results. The advocates of the treaty miscalculated the consequences of transferring 'peaceful' nuclear technology. The establishment of every peaceful nuclear installation moves its owner — despite IAEA inspection — a giant step closer to the development of nuclear weapons. The presence of a nuclear reactor provides its owner with fissionable materials that can, if reprocessed, be made into nuclear explosives. Should purchasers of nuclear technology ever decide to do so, there is no means to prevent them from openly building their own enrichment or reprocessing facilities, using fuel from their reactors supplied under guidelines specified in the treaty, and making bombs.

In addition, some parts of the treaty contradict its basic professed purpose. The United States and Soviet Union, as well as the other signatories, sur-

prisingly overlooked the fact that every civilian nuclear power plant is itself a nuclear weapons arsenal. Reactor fuel, spent fuel and radioactive wastes of reactors can be directly used as lethal weapons, capable of inflicting widespread death and injury, even without fabricating them into a weapon capable of a nuclear explosion. A little plutonium properly distributed, for example, could make Sydney uninhabitable for generations.

In the name of stopping the proliferation of nuclear weapons, the U.S. and other nuclear suppliers have placed weapons suitable for nuclear blackmail in the hands of every country now operating a reactor. Proliferation is not on the distant horizon; it is well underway.

The nuclear weapon states have deliberately made no progress in realising the fourth professed goal: to reverse the nuclear arms buildup as a step toward general and complete disarmament. At the time the treaty was signed in 1968, the United States and Soviet Union possessed a total of 5,550 strategic nuclear bombs and warheads. By the date of the second review conference in 1980, they had almost tripled the number to 14,500.

The next generation of weapons, which the SALT treaties were carefully tailored to allow, will make each side less secure, because these weapons are designed not to deter but instead to fight war and to initiate the use of nuclear weapons during a conventional war. Arms control negotiations, even if the SALT II treaty had been ratified, would not have stopped the development of a single weapons system wanted by U.S. and, presumably, Soviet military officials.

ONE PROBLEM

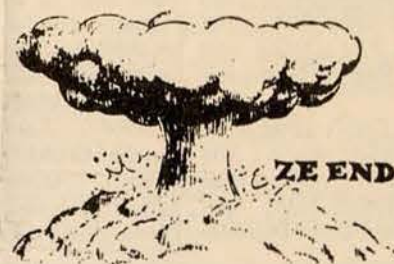
All the deficiencies of the Non-Proliferation Treaty, including its theoretical incon-

sistency and its practical ineffectiveness, spring from a single source: the intention to create a global regime based on inequity. The treaty does not establish a moral climate for generally delegitimising all nuclear warheads. It establishes a structure for some states to possess such weapons and the willingness of the technologically advanced nations to transfer civilian nuclear technology has been, from the outset, part of a strategy to buy off less industrialised nations and encourage them to accept the prevailing international hierarchy. In other words, the nuclear 'haves' may own and stockpile nuclear arms, while the 'have-nots' accept limitations on their sovereignty in the form of IAEA inspection. The nuclear-weapon states are not even required to submit their civilian nuclear facilities to the same inspection required for non-nuclear-weapon states. In states where uranium is used to make explosive weapons, no international monitors observe the quantities used. In states where uranium generates only electricity, international inspection is required.

The effort in the Non-Proliferation Treaty to close the door on the nuclear club after it has six, ten or fifteen members is a diversion from the most important task: to bring pressure to bear, through all possible nonviolent means, on officials in Moscow and Washington who can, if they will, reverse the arms buildup.

Since any government with nuclear technology unavoidably threatens the human rights — including the right to life itself — of millions of people outside its borders, there is a growing need for global coalition of enlightened governments; sympathetic people in religious, professional and scientific communities; and people's movements to press for a demilitarised world.

Sojourners, October 1980



STOP NUCLEAR POWER & WEAPONS

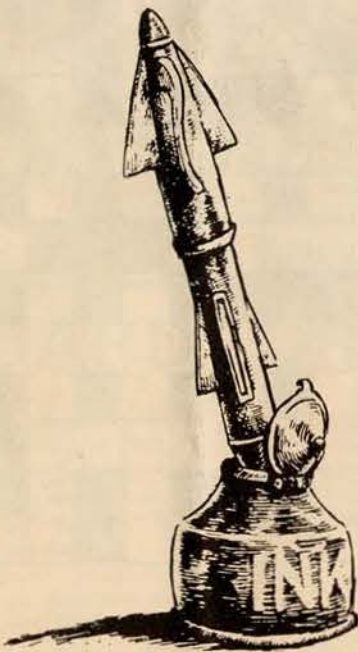
SWORDS INTO PLOWSHARES

The prophets Isaiah and Micah summon us to beat swords into plowshares. Therefore, eight of us from Atlantic Life Community come to The King of Prussia (Pennsylvania) General Electric (Re-entry Division) plant on September 9, 6.45am, to expose the criminality of nuclear weaponry and corporate piracy. We represent resistance communities along the East Coast. Each of us has a long history of non-violent resistance to war. (Statement from September 9, 1980).

After three days of prayer, dialogue and community building, seven of us slipped by security personnel at the plant's rear entrance — Carl Kabat remained in the vestibule to deter the guard — to enter a room entitled "Non-destructible testing." Once there, we located components of the Mark 12A — a first strike weapon being fitted presently to Minuteman III ICBM's (and being prepared for Trident II) and began to convert them by hammer to the contemporary equivalent of plowshares and pruning hooks. We then poured our blood on damaged nose cones, classified blue prints and technical data.

General Electric, the nation's fifth ranking warmaking contractor, corporate master of Montgomery County (controlling forty per cent of the wealth here) reacted like a wounded bull. Through sympathetic courts, it refused bail to Dan and Phil, set \$125,000 on the remaining six, and indicted us on 13 charges including eight of varying assault, unlawful restraint, terrorist threat, harassment, false imprisonment, etc. Meanwhile, the FBI prowled about witlessly, searching for "leaks" that had led us so unerringly to the target.

G.E., we reflect wryly, is fairly predictable. Immune to any public scrutiny or legal accountability, it practices the old imperial dodge of refusing to admit blunders (several demonstrations at the plant clearly indicated lax security) and charging us with modest versions of its own crimes.



Point by point, one could flesh out the indictment to specify G.E.'s ripoff and death dealing around the world.

On September 12, Dan Berrigan, in ill health, made bail — lowered to \$50,000 and generously offered by the N.Y. Province of Jesuits. For the rest of us, bail has stabilised at \$125,000 — in a country where attack on a public official is met by \$5,000 bail. Nothing is rewarded so effusively by the Beast as busting up First Strike nose cones.

Sister Anne Montgomery and Mrs. Molly Rush, mother of six children, are imprisoned in Berks County Jail, Women's Division, Reading, PA' 19602. The rest of us endure State amenities at Montgomery County Jail, 35 E. Airy St., Norristown, PA 19401.

Please write letters of support.

Rev. Phil Berrigan
Rev. Dan Berrigan, S.J.
Sister Anne Montgomery
RSCJ
Mrs. Molly Rush
Rev. Carl Kabat, OMI
Dean Hammer
Elmer Maas
John Schuchardt

Catholic Agitator
October, 1980

MARCOS FACES A FIGHT ON REACTOR

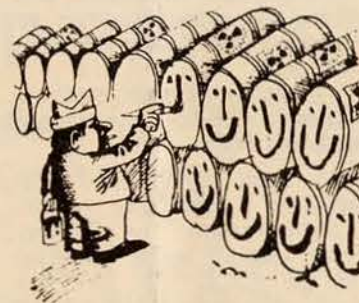
Manila — Anti-nuclear campaigners, alarmed at the devastation caused by the earthquake disaster in Italy, plan to take court action here and in the US to try to halt the building of the Philippines' first nuclear power plant.

One of their main claims is that the partially completed plant is located dangerously near an earthquake fault line and a still-active volcano.

They also claim that recent agreement on additional safety improvements to the plant is inadequate and should be reviewed.

The agreement was signed in September between the Philippines' martial-law government and Westinghouse Electric Corp., the US company providing the reactor.

President Marcos ordered work on the plant to stop in June last year after critics of the project in the Philippines and the US pointed out that the reactor was similar to one at Three Mile Island in the US where an accident early last year came close to causing a nuclear disaster.



President Marcos appointed a Government committee headed by a senior judge to investigate safety aspects of the Philippine plant being built on the Bataan Peninsula, 60 kilometres west of Manila.

The committee's report was not made public but after studying it, Mr. Marcos authorised construction to resume two months ago.

The 620-megawatt plant, which will generate electricity, is due for completion in December 1984 at the incredible cost of \$A1,620 million.

The Philippines is reported to be looking to Australia and Canada to provide the uranium to fuel the plant.

The Age
November 27, 1980

PACIFIC ISLAND WASTE STORAGE SITE SOUGHT

Japan and the United States will begin a feasibility study on January 1 to select an island to store high-radiation spent nuclear fuel.

A joint government agreement signed in Washington empowered nuclear experts to select a "generic island" where the waste could be safely stored.

But the proposed program has encountered strong opposition from Micronesian Islanders who claim that a nuclear waste storage facility could contaminate the ocean and damage fishing resources.

The US plan to send nuclear waste to a remote South Pacific island dates back to last February as part of a US move to limit the number of nations capable of producing plutonium through reprocessing.

The US has listed three South Pacific islands — Palmyra Atoll, Wake and Midway — as possible sites for such a storage facility.

Mr. Yuki, an official of Japan's Science and Technology Agency said Japan has



"Here's a laugh! Three-foot sponges growing on atomic waste cans underneath!"

been unreceptive to the US plan for constructing a nuclear waste facility in the Pacific "because this country will soon have capacity big enough to reprocess that material at home."

Mr. Yuki said Japan had reprocessed about 80 tons of used nuclear fuel at a plant of the Power Reactor and Nuclear Fuel Development Corporation.

The Government-backed firm now plans to build another station capable of reprocessing an estimated 1,200 tons a year.

The two facilities together would be able to handle wastes

from all of Japan's atomic power plants, he said.

Reprocessing separates plutonium from used fuel rods, leaving a highly radioactive waste which must be held indefinitely.

Japan favours ocean dumping of wastes but needs to investigate other options as vast quantities of low and high level wastes are accumulating every year from its nuclear power program. There is no known way of disposing of high level radioactive wastes.

Financial Review
November 14, 1980

NABARLEK SECRET SHIPMENTS

Last month, Queensland Mines secretly made its first overseas shipment of yellowcake from the Nabarlek uranium mines.

The 150 tonne shipment left Darwin by barge on November 10.

It is now in Singapore but is likely to go to Japan, considering Queensland Mines' contracts with Japanese corporations, previously filled by the AEC from stockpiles.

The yellowcake was trucked and loaded by night to circumvent bans by waterside workers.

Aborigines at Oenpelli, through which the road to the mine runs, have objected to the movement of yellowcake through the area.

The Sydney company, Jet Charter Airlines, has won a contract from Queensland Mines, and it is understood that future movement will be by air.

Australian Financial Review
December 3, 1980



DARWIN NUCLEAR PLANT?

The Northern Territory Government has begun a none-too-subtle campaign aimed at persuading the electorate that a nuclear power station for Darwin is inevitable.

It began almost immediately the Chief Minister, Mr. Everingham, began a visit in October to North America, Britain, Europe and the Middle East.

On his return Mr. Everingham said that a team of energy experts investigating the Territory's power options would be looking closely at nuclear power.

"I'll know a lot more when I get their report, probably some time in January, but superficially at least, nuclear power appears to be the answer," he said.

The Territory was probably committed to building a coal generator in the short term but nuclear power looked the most likely long-term solution.

Australian, November 24, 1980

C.A.N.P. ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

The Annual General Meeting of the Campaign was held on 2nd December. The 30 members present voted in a new Executive:

Chairperson — Bruce Doyle
Treasurer — Bruce Cowell
Secretary — Owen Pearson
Executive — Bruce Corbett, Ron Leeks, Glenn Fordyce, Alison Hallahan, Eddie Kann

A vote of thanks was passed to Ron who has left as Organiser.

Regretfully the meeting decided to raise subscription fees to \$7 for individual members, \$3.50 for students, pensioners and unemployed, and \$25 for organisations.

The meeting noted the serious financial situation — debts are about \$1900. A fundraising committee of Owen Pearson, Glenn Fordyce, Bruce Cowell and Brad Cooper was formed to concentrate on this problem.

The meeting also resolved that the Campaign emphasise the issue of uranium mining at Ben Lomond, near Townsville, throughout 1981, in an effort to inform people of this new project.

It was resolved too that efforts to have Brisbane declared a nuclear-free zone be renewed in the run-up to Council Elections in March 1982.



ACTION AGAINST URANIUM

● The pre-election rally and march organised for the 22nd November was attended by 200 to 300 people.

A number of factors, over some of which we had no control, contributed to the disappointing roll-up.

However, one of the principal reasons was the confusion arising over the application to march.

To set the record straight in this regard.

▷ Original application 10.30 start.

▷ Refused by Dist. Traffic Supt.

▷ Alternative 12 noon start suggested.

▷ Joint Committee decided against accepting 12 noon.

▷ Committee lodged appeal on grounds of selective and unfair treatment.

▷ Appeal refused, effectively dismissing the original application.

▷ Starting time 12 noon again suggested by D.S.T. Committee decided to reapply for 12 noon start. Application granted.

An alteration to the route previously taken, back along Adelaide St. instead of Ann St., thankfully removed the climb up Creek St. In past marches, this section has proved a handicap to people with small children, people in wheelchairs, or other disabilities, and older people.

Happy additions to the morning's proceedings were a bush band and three singers who kept the crowd entertained in the intervals between speakers.

● The Peter Jones 'Workshop in Non-violent Action' proved to be a valuable experience for

the 30 people who attended. Approximately half that number are C.A.N.P. members so we can expect to see further evidence of the application of non-violent techniques and methods in our events planned for the coming year.

● Peter Jones' choice of subject 'The Implications of Australia's Involvement in U.S. Nuclear Strategy' drew an interested crowd to his public meeting on 13th November. Fortright and controversial questions were asked by the audience in response to his comprehensive address.

Tapes of Peter's talk are available at \$3.50 plus postage (approx. 40c).

● A small party (about 20) attended a showing of the film 'Chain Reaction' on Tuesday 11th after a social gathering at the Q.C.C. The film was high on suspense but low on worthwhile anti-nuclear comment. Nevertheless, a happy night out was enjoyed by all..

● Two State High Schools were visited this month. These visits are valuable in helping the students to better appreciate and understanding the issues involved in the struggle to halt the nuclear industry.

Teacher contact appears to be our best avenue for being invited to talk to students. If you are a teacher or you know one who might be interested please let us know. If you are a student suggest to your teachers that C.A.N.P. come to your school.

● Two of our members, Therese O'Leary and Kathy Moran have gone to con-

siderable effort this month to construct the No Nukes Crossword featured on this page.

They have promised to continue their efforts if this one sparks your interest.

Crossword contributions will be gladly received.

● The following is a brief summary of activities undertaken by the Mackay Nuclear Awareness Group during 1980. This information is printed here as we were unable to put it in the Annual Report.

1. A petition signed by some 450 people was presented to Parliament by the federal member.

2. Over 80 people saw showings by Paul Jacobs and the Nuclear Gang organised by the group.

3. A float was put into the successful Mayday march. It was the best publicity float of the day.

4. Public viewings of 'No Act of God' were well attended.

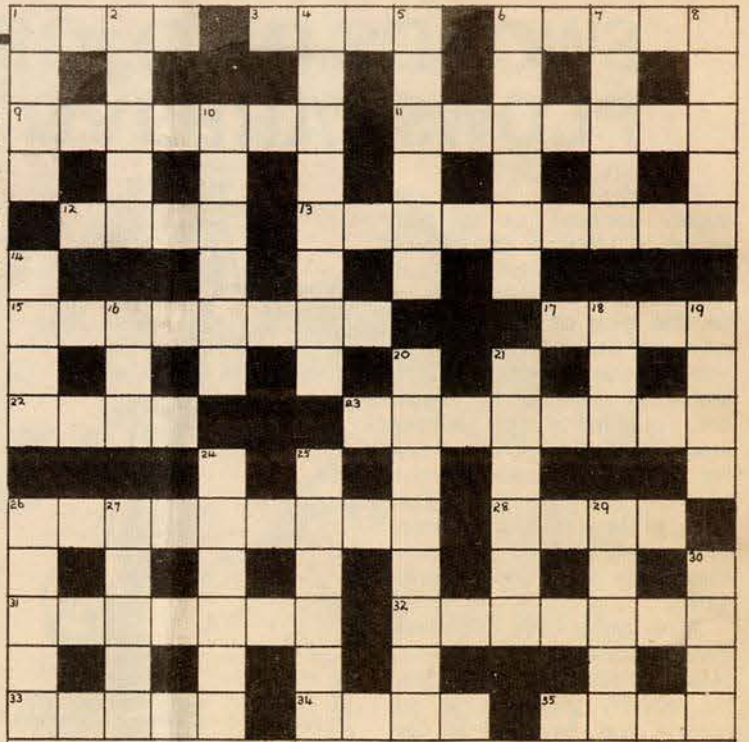
5. An advertisement was placed in the local paper in rebuttal of a full page ad by Mary Kathleen Uranium.

6. A fund raising book-stall has been held at a local fleamarket.

7. A small demonstration was held outside the hall where the Prime Minister was to address the party faithful.

8. The group was able to make news statements on French nuclear testing Japanese waste dumping and the Ben Lomond mine.

9. A pre-election ad. pointed out that only the ALP and the Democrats have an anti-nuclear policy.



NO NUKES CROSSWORD

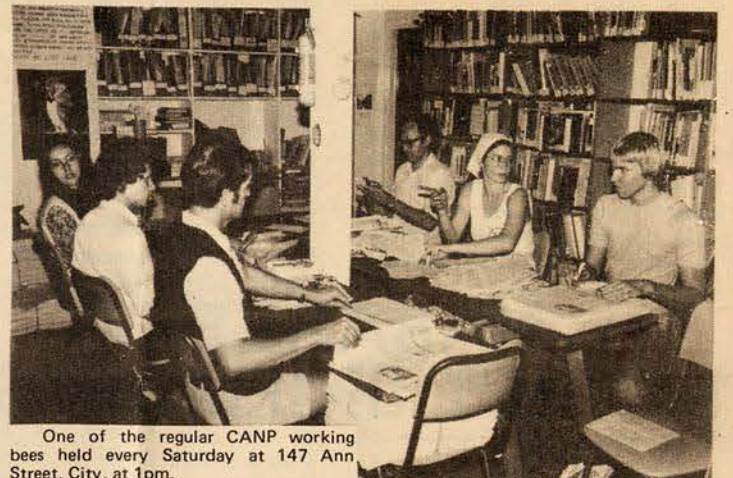
ACROSS

1. One took place at Pitcairn Island in 1970 (4)
3. Queensland group working for trade union bans on uranium (4)
6. Blinding effect of a nuclear explosion (5)
9. Pittsburg scientist who spent years researching the connection between radiation and cancer (7)
11. Energy that has been so far kept out of Australia (7)
12. Native minerals yielding metal (4)
13. Proposed uranium mine in Queensland (3, 6)
15. Company mining at 13 (8)
17. Incandescent Shine (4)
22. What radiation does to living cells (4)
23. Vegetable reminiscent of Moruora (8)
26. August 6, 1945 (9)
28. Educating people about the dangers of uranium is not this (4)
31. Nuclear (film) (7)
32. Nuclear power is a poor energy measure (7)
33. Once far into the use of nuclear power (2, 3)
34. Periods of time that plutonium waste remains radioactive (4)
35. What we can say for the world in the event of nuclear warfare? (4)

DOWN

1. American magazine that supports multi-national corporations (4)
2. Solar not Nuclear (5)
4. Nuclear fission first tested in this, July 1945 and used a month later (4, 4)
5. To keep it in the ground stops this (6)
6. Land rights fiction (4, 2)
7. A shortened way of expressing opposition (1, 4)
8. "Radiation mercenaries" are this for "hot jobs" in nuclear reactors (5)
10. Uranium mining has this effect on the total environment (6)
14. The Menace of Atomic Energy (abv) (4)
16. Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (abv) (3)
18. One place where you might put your Nuclear Free Zone sticker (3)
19. Development within this can be affected by radiation (4)
20. The effect of 19? (8)
21. Nuclear power is a to our very existence (6)
24. Joh has given this to the uranium industries (6)
25. Strontium 90 damages this part of the human body (6)
26. Claims of safety overlook this type of error (5)
27. Plutonium is active (5)
29. Scottish Campaign to Resist the Atomic Menace (abv) (5)
30. A sign of impending doom? (4)

ANSWER IN FEBRUARY NEWSLETTER



One of the regular CANP working bees held every Saturday at 147 Ann Street, City, at 1pm.

DIARY OF EVENTS

DECEMBER

TUESDAY 16 7.30pm
General Meeting
147 Ann St., City
All Welcome

SATURDAY 20 1.00pm
Working Bee
147 Ann St., City
All Welcome

THURSDAY 25 ALL DAY
Happy Christmas

JANUARY

THURSDAY 1 ALL DAY
Happy New Year

FRIDAY 9 5.30pm
Executive Meeting
147 Ann St.
All Welcome

FRIDAY 9

Closing day for C.A.N.P.
Organiser position
applications

TUESDAY 20 7.30pm

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

WEEKEND 24-25-26

Uranium Moratorium
Meeting - Melbourne

FEBRUARY

FRIDAY 6 7.30pm

Executive Meeting
147 Ann St.

TUESDAY 17 7.30pm

General Meeting
An important meeting to
discuss plans for March

actions and to report on the
Uranium Moratorium meeting

TUESDAY 24 7.30pm

Non Violence Study Group
14 Mitchell St. Hill End.
P.O. Box 292 West End.

MARCH

SUNDAY 1 - SATURDAY 7
Nuclear Free Pacific Week

SUNDAY 29
Harrisburg Day

APRIL

JIM WALLACE VISIT

Jim is editor of 'Sojourners'
A U.S. radical Christian
magazine considered to be a
world leader in Christian jour-
nalism and social teaching.

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

My address is

Postcode

Phone numbers Work Home

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, Bun-
daberg, 4670.

CABOOLTURE

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

KINGAROEY

S.S.A.N.E. Society for Sane
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

Please send
DONATIONS
and
MEMBERSHIP

RENEWALS
Collection Lanka Foundation
NOW
www.lanka.org
Digitized-2018

membership