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OR A DONATION

# CAMPAIGN AGAINST NUCLEAR POWER NEWSLETTER



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## ENRICHMENT THREAT LOOMS

A Government commissioned report on the feasibility of a uranium enrichment plant in Australia is due to be presented to Parliament before April, by the Uranium Enrichment Group of Australia (UEGA) — consisting of BHP, Peko-Wallsend, CSR and WMC.

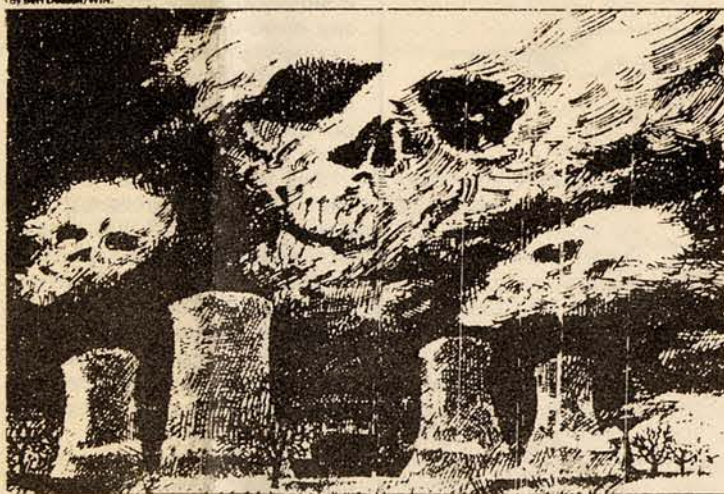
This group was set up following recommendations in the report of the National Energy Research, Development and Demonstration Council on the Australian Atomic Energy Commission, to involve commercial industry groups in enrichment plans.

It has since been reported that CSR — already involved in uranium mining at Honey-moon in South Australia — considers the scheme to be economically feasible, and is prepared to give it full financial backing.

The scheme is expected to cost between \$700 and 800 million, but the other groups in UEGA are also expected to be willing to provide support.

CSR claims that the plant will be needed by the end of the 1980's when existing plants will no longer be able to cope with the demand.

by Bert Dodson /WIN



As each new uranium export contract contains a clause requiring the customer to accept 35% of its uranium in an enriched form, if the plant is built, a market has already been created for enriched uranium.

Shareholding in the new plant is expected to be split between Australian interests, main overseas customers, and the foreign group providing the technology for the building and operation of the plant.

Talks are already underway between the Australian Government and Urenco-Centrec —

a European consortium — about the construction of the plant; and all states except NSW have expressed the desire to have the plant situated in their state.

The plant would use the gas-centrifuge process — considered to be the most advanced nuclear technology yet devised — and would be designed to make it possible to enlarge operations so as to be able to produce fuel rods for nuclear power stations.

Industry sources consider that it will probably become a

multi-nation venture, with input from Urenco, the U.S., France, Japan and local interests.

The establishment of the plant would spark a detailed investigation by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) in its watchdog role under the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, at all stages of the project.

Although normal commercial enrichment plants cannot produce highly enriched weapons grade material, it is possible either to adapt operations so that such material can be produced, or to disguise from the start that such material is being produced.

The IAEA may find it necessary to establish a permanent inspectorate in Australia.

Meanwhile, the U.S. Government has initiated moves to squeeze competitors out of the Japanese market for enriched uranium, for which at least a part of the products of Australia's plant would be destined.

The U.S. has offered to reduce the price of its enriched uranium to between US\$70 and \$75 per single

work unit kilogram.

The current price is US\$115 per SWU kilo and it would cost Japan about US\$100 per SWU kilo to enrich locally.

### COMMENT

These moves come at a time of increased international competition for diminishing markets, increased anti-nuclear activity among Australian Unions, and growing public concern and dismay about all stages of nuclear fuel cycle.

The CANP deplores the Australian Government, the involved companies, and the State Governments which are so eager to impose the plant on their electorates.

You can help in opposition by writing to both the Queensland and Australian Governments to inform them that the people of Australia do not want the plant.

The Australian, January 9

The Age, January 10

The Australian, January 12

The Financial Review, Jan. 14

The Financial Review, Feb. 2,

1981.

Alison Hallahan.

**BUSH DANCE**  
with  
**BALE 'EM UP**

**\$3.50**  
or **\$2.50**

**7.30pm**

**FRIDAY 27 FEB.**

**ST. ANDREWS CHURCH of ENGLAND**  
**160 VULTURE ST., STH. BRISBANE**

### NEW T.M.I. BOOK

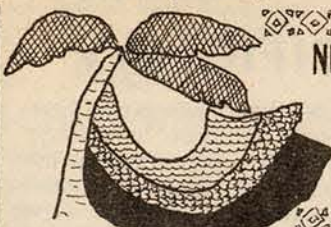
A member of President Carter's Kemeny Commission into the nuclear accident at Three Mile Island has written a book charging "human error and incompetence" as the cause of the accident, and official "arrogance and falsehood" as the cause of ensuing public confusion.

The book, called simply "Three Mile Island", is the

work of Dr. Mark Stephens, a teaching fellow at Stanford University, California.

The author claims "Officials knew there was at least a partial melt-down in the reactor within the first few days of the accident, even while Metropolitan Edison (the owners of the plant) was denying this."

The Age, Jan. 8, 1981.



### NUCLEAR FREE PACIFIC

GUEST SPEAKER,

DOROTHY LEVY,

FROM TAHITI

### PUBLIC MEETING

7.30 pm, MONDAY, MARCH 9th

4th Fl., Qld. Teachers Union Bldg.,  
495 Boundary St., SPRING HILL.

## N - PACT WITH FRANCE

Australia has signed a nuclear safeguards agreement with France that opens the way for direct sales of Australian uranium to that country.

The agreement also contains provisions for France to reprocess Australian uranium. Reprocessing produces plutonium which can be used in fast breeder reactors, or for the production of nuclear weapons.

The Federal Opposition has heatedly opposed the safeguards deal. Deputy ALP Leader, Mr Lionel Bowen, said the move increased the chance of the world being destroyed "for the sake of a few lousy dollars".

He said France was anxious to become the "OPEC of Europe in the sale of nuclear fuel" and this would allow the diversion of Australian uranium for weapons production.

The signing resurrected the issue of French atomic tests in the Pacific — an issue Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser has opposed in international forums, including the United Nations.

Prominent union leader, Mr. John Halfpenny, who is Victorian secretary of the AMWU, condemned the nuclear pact as "potentially the most dangerous decision the Fraser Govern-

ment has made on the uranium issue" and one which has "shattered all the promises and undertakings" of the Government on nuclear safeguards.

would be passed through Pacific nations in May seeking public support to stop the sale of uranium and the use of the Pacific as a testing and dump-



He said France has proved itself to be the most irresponsible of nuclear powers and had been prepared to sell nuclear technology to "any unprincipled buyers".

Mr Halfpenny said that action against the government over the deal would increase during the year.

"A petition written in English, French and Japanese

ing ground. Products from offending nations like France and Japan will be boycotted, and other industrial measures taken," he said.

He also believed the Pacific Trade Union Forum would take an active role in opposing shipments from Australia to France. [www.laka.org](http://www.laka.org)

Digitized 2018 Jan 8 & 9  
Daily Mercury Jan 9, 1981



## AUST. SOVEREIGNTY UNDER THREAT FROM B-52's

The postponement of the Australian-U.S. agreement on B52's points to a hardening of the U.S. attitude towards Australia's demand that we be notified prior to, and the reason for, any nuclear arming of B52's using Australian facilities and air space.

One view in Canberra is that the offer of Darwin as a staging base, limited to surveillance aircraft only, would be regarded as mere tokenism by the new U.S. Administration. Facilities for armed aircraft, either conventional or nuclear equipped would be viewed as a more attractive proposition and is likely to be lobbied more strongly by the new U.S. President.

Under such pressure, Australia's stand on sovereignty and policy independence many well be seriously eroded.

The longstanding policy of successive U.S. governments not to inform even their closest Allies of the location of nuclear weapons, would have to be reversed if Australian sovereignty is to be observed.

This U.S. policy applies not only to weapons in the U.S. but also to nuclear weapons deployed on Allied soil.

The new U.S. Administration's known attitudes would appear to preclude any agreement which places any limitations on U.S. military strategy and the deployment of U.S. nuclear weapons. For instance, in the event of heightened tension in the Persian Gulf or Indian Ocean region, the U.S. Government would want to reserve the right to deploy nuclear armed B52's in the area.

Limitations would result if Australia continues to insist on full consultation and prior consent for any proposed use of staging facilities in Australia for operations other than sur-

veillance. Australian officials are also concerned that there could be a problem for Australia under the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty if nuclear armed planes use our facilities.

Australia's interests do not always coincide with those of the U.S. Last year, Australia did not take part in joint U.S. and British naval exercises in the Persian Gulf because such an action could have been misconstrued by Iran and Iraq.

Previous American undertakings to consult Canberra over the use of joint defence facilities have not always been honoured. The best known instance was the Middle East War in October, 1973 when U.S. bases at Pine Gap and North West Cape were put on 'alert' without the Australian Government being informed.

Opposition to any agreement allowing B52's into Australia is widespread and growing, with



The Australian Government would have to be in agreement with the tactical and strategic objectives of any U.S. operations mounted from Australia.

It is the precise mechanism for consulting and informing Australia which has caused some difficulty and reservations among officials in Canberra.

strong comment coming not only from the anti-nuclear and peace groups, the Labor Party and the Democrats, but also from church leaders and Young Liberals. The Labor Party has made it clear that it would ban nuclear armed B52's from landing or training in Australia.

The Age, Australian, Courier Mail, Jan., 1981.

## BROKEN HILL: NO TO NUCLEAR

The Broken Hill City Council has taken the first step towards declaring its area a nuclear free zone. The City's Mayor, Mr. P. Black, said the Council had decided yellowcake should not be transported through its area.

Mr. Black said the Council was concerned about two projects involving radioactive materials. One was the Honeymoon uranium deposit, 75 km north-west of Broken Hill. "The Environmental Impact Statement for the project, released last November, makes no mention of how the yellowcake will be transported from the area," he said. "Our position is simply that we would oppose any move to have it transported through Broken Hill. As an A.L.P. Council we are committed to Federal A.L.P. policy on uranium mining and enrichment," Mr Black said.

The other project involved the N.S.W. Government's proposal to dump 3,000 tonnes of radioactive soil from a Sydney suburb in a remote area near Broken Hill. The soil contains radium, which gives off cancer-causing radon gas as it decays, and also thorium 230 (which itself disintegrates to form more radium), so it may, in fact, continue to be dangerous for thousands of years.

Presently, the material lies strewn over six suburban blocks at Hunters Hill, the site of a

factory which extracted radium from uranium oxide to paint luminous watch faces between 1910 and 1916. The N.S.W. Health Commission was seriously embarrassed two years ago when it revealed that residents at Hunters Hill were exposed to a serious health risk from the uranium waste. In July, 1978 it requested the Dept. of Mineral Resources & Development to find a suitable location for burial of the waste. It proposed to rail the soil to an area near Ivanhoe, 280 km west of Broken Hill, dump it and cover it with a metre of clay.

"We don't want our region turned into a gigantic dumping ground," Mr. Black said. "Even the Central Darling Shire, which is a Country Party Council, is upset about it," he said.

The planned dump has also provoked strong protests from local Aborigines, who make up one-third of the population of the proposed dump, and an angry reaction from station owners, unions and local environment groups. Railway workers in Ivanhoe have threatened to strike if the scheme goes ahead. Two State railway unions have said their members will refuse to participate in the waste removal.

Sun Herald, Jan. 25, The Advertiser, Jan. 29, Financial Review, Feb. 6, 1981.



## NUCLEAR CARGO CRASH, PACIFIC HWY

A semi-trailer carrying a cargo of food, toxic chemicals and containers of highly radioactive materials, collided with a panel van and overturned on the Pacific Highway near Port Macquarie, late last year. The driver of the panel van was killed.

The cargo included a large padlocked drum containing americium, a highly dangerous substance which gives off gamma radiation, and a smaller lead cylinder of caesium. Both containers were ruptured.

were broken open and mixed together — were buried at the crash site after rain caused the chemicals to give off deadly toxic fumes.

An Atomic Energy Commission employee, holidaying in Port Macquarie, Mr. Peter Gillespie, was summoned to examine the containers. He told police they would be safe to handle and remove. The AEC later said there was danger of the radioactive materials escaping if the drum overheated and certain casings melt-

handled the containers may have received radiation poisoning, neither have been checked by sophisticated detection machines available in Sydney.

An alderman elect to Hastings Municipal Council, and former policeman-turned shop proprietor, Mr Harry Yates, has been making extensive investigation into the accident. "The AEC fellow, Mr Gillespie, was rather uncertain about the safety or otherwise of the radioactive material," Mr Yates said. "He said things like 'I think it's safe, but it may not be' and 'I don't think it will harm you but then it might'."

Mr Yates said, "I'm very much opposed to the transfer of nuclear material by road, particularly when this accident has demonstrated that this method of transport is not safe. Also, local authorities were almost totally unprepared for such an emergency."

"I understand the containers are supposed to be able to withstand the impact of a plane crash, yet they ruptured after being thrown from the semi-trailer," he said.

Mr Yates said the radioactive material had been shipped from a company called Liner Services in Sydney and was destined for Gulf Nuclear Incorporated, in Webster, Texas. The US firm is a subsidiary of one of the world's largest oil companies, Gulf Oil, Mr Yates said.

Port Macquarie News December, 1980.



Most of the foodstuffs (mainly Chinese cooking ingredients reportedly bound for restaurants in Brisbane) were retrieved, along with the containers of radioactive material, and completed the journey — according to the operations manager of Alltrans at Kempsey, Mr Brian Brown.

Mr. Brown said the cargo of bags of DDT and sodium propionate — some of which

ed. Police then deposited the drums in the shade of road-side trees and rigged a tarpaulin tent to keep it cool.

The two policemen on duty at the accident site for most of the day suffered nausea, dizziness, persistent headaches and breathing problems for a number of days after the accident. Although an AEC scientist said there was a possibility the policemen and others who

## AUST. TO ACCEPT WASTE?

Final disposal of 100 drums of low-level radioactive waste, inadvertently sent to Singapore, is an Australian responsibility according to the Singapore Government.

A radioactive measuring device, encased in 100kg of lead, went missing from Western Mining Corporation's Kimbalda nickel operation in November, 1978, and was later discovered in Singapore in a cargo of scrap metal from Simsmetal Pty. Ltd., W.A. The 100 drums contain the residues and lining from the blast furnace which melted the metal and became contaminated.

Both companies involved have indicated unwillingness to accept responsibility for the

waste. Australian High Commissioner in Singapore, John Hook, warned the two companies that this attitude could result in court action against them by the Singapore Government.

It is said the Singapore Government argues that the island's size makes it impractical to store the waste and that Australia has a better chance of storing it in areas well away from people.

Mr. Hook said the High Commission was awaiting a formal request from the Singapore Government for the return to Australia of the waste.

The Age, Jan. 20, 1981. Western Australian, Jan. 29, 1981.

## S.A. CANCER LEGACY

The South Australian Government has been called upon to investigate the effects of atomic testing after disclosure of a threefold rise in lung cancer there since the 1950's.

Harold Crosbie, national director of the Australian Nuclear Veterans Association, said that a radiation cloud from tests at Maralinga (1200 km from Adelaide) was known to have drifted across that city.

It had later been found that sheep and cattle south-west of Adelaide were contaminated with iodine 131, which would have affected people through the food chain.

Dr. Syd Lau, working for the ANVA, said that the rise in lung

cancer in South Australia since the tests in 1956 and 1963, suggested some correlation here. He said that most veterans filing for compensation through the ANVA had stomach cancer from eating or drinking contaminated food, but that the 400 civilians dying each year from lung cancer must have inhaled radiation.

The ANVA has called for the proposed South Australian Government's inquiry into the effects of testing on Aborigines near Maralinga to be widened to examine effects on the general population.

Courier Mail, North West Star, Dec 30, 1980; The Australian Jan 12, 1981.



## DISARMERS IN UNIFORM

The Dutch Ministry of Defence recently received an unusual delegation of 4 anti-nuclear protestors. The four man team consisted of one lieutenant colonel, two majors and a military chaplain, all members of VVBK, Vredesveiligheidsberaad Krijgsmacht (Peace and Security Discussion Group in the Armed Forces).

The VVBK represents only a small group but a survey carried out in 1979 in a number of military establishments showed that half the Dutch army opposed the use of nuclear weapons. Some young conscripts are refusing to guard American nuclear dumps.

The unease in the armed forces is a reflection of the widespread public concern about the Perishing and Cruise missiles being deployed on Netherlands soil. Many international bodies, including the U.N., Red Cross and International Law Association, agree that bans already existing on the use of poisonous weapons, on genocide and on attacks on non-combatants also ban the use of nuclear weapons.

The Synod of the Reformed Church has also backed demands from the Peace Movement to rid the world of nuclear weapons, starting with Holland. The Dutch Parliament and Military Command refuse to recognise the extent and seriousness of the controversy and has refused to institute

an inquiry. The Minister of Defence, Peiter de Geus, has stated 'There is no room in the Dutch forces for two categories of personnel — those who can and those who cannot be relied upon in time of war.'

Attitudes on both sides are clearly hardening and the conscript who refuses to guard nukes can now expect to be court-martialled.

New Statesman, Dec. 5, 1980

## MEDICS "BATTLE" NUCLEAR WAR

A group of American doctors, members of the 1600 strong 'Physicians for Social Responsibility', has stated 'Medical disaster planning for a nuclear war is meaningless. There is no possible effective medical response. Most hospitals would be destroyed, most medical personnel dead or injured, most supplies unavailable. Most 'survivors' would die.'

They feel the involvement of British and European doctors in their movement is 'critical' if nuclear war is to be prevented. Support has already come from some top Soviet doctors and the first of a series of planned annual meetings between doctors from the U.S., U.S.S.R. and Japan is to be held in March this year.

New Scientist Sept. 29, 1980

## REAGON WANTS NEUTRON BOMB



Fink, United States

The Reagan administration is considering reviving plans to produce the neutron bomb for deployment in Western Europe and has made it clear it wants to station troops in the Middle East.

The shift in U.S. policy previously hinted at by President Reagan was reinforced by the Defence Secretary, Mr. Caspar Weinberger. He said the Carter administration was wrong to shelve the neutron bomb in 1978.

He said the opportunity the neutron bomb gave to "strengthen tactical nuclear forces" was

one the Government wanted to use.

Mr Weinberger said a decision to manufacture the neutron bomb would be taken only after close consultation with European allies.

The neutron bomb, deployed on ground-to-ground missiles or artillery shells, is intended to kill enemy troops by intense radiation while causing relatively little damage to property or buildings outside the battle zone.

Courier Mail, Australian, January 5, 1981.

## "BROKEN ARROWS"

There have been at least twice as many serious accidents involving US nuclear weapons as have previously been officially acknowledged, according to a Defence Department document.

The document lists 27 "broken arrows", the military's code word for serious nuclear accidents. The Pentagon officially lists only 13 "broken arrows".

For instance, the Pentagon is reported to have kept tight silence about an incident at Goldsboro, North Carolina, when a crashing B-52 bomber jettisoned two nuclear bombs on January 24, 1961. One of the bombs hit the ground and broke apart. The other was jolted when caught in a tree, releasing five of its six interlocking safety switches. Only one switch prevented explosion of a 24-megaton bomb — 1800 times more powerful than the one dropped on Hiroshima in 1945.

A Pentagon official said that plutonium had never been recovered from the area where the first bomb broke up.

Military sources said the 27 broken arrows listed in the document were a conservative estimate. They said there had been up to 10 others, which were too politically sensitive to discuss because of the countries in which they occurred.

The Age, Jan. 22, 1981.  
The Australian, Jan. 23, 1981.

## WESTINGHOUSE SETTLEMENT

Westinghouse Electric has reached an out-of-court settlement with Gulf Oil and its Gulf Minerals Canada subsidiary, which are at the centre of the million-dollar uranium cartel litigation involving 25 US, Australian, British and Canadian uranium producers.

The move followed out-of-court settlements with Getty Oil and Homestake Mining, two U.S. uranium producers.

Trade diplomats say it is a clear indication that the cartel litigation is fast beginning to crumble and that hearing of the main case in Chicago next September is increasingly unlikely.

Australian companies named in the suit are CRA, Mary Kathleen Uranium, Queensland Mines and Pan Continental Mining.

Australian Financial Review February 2, 1981.

## FIRE AT FRENCH N-PLANT

Radioactive waste caught fire at France's nuclear-fuel recycling plant at La Hague, near Cherbourg, on January 7th, further increasing controversy over France's ambitious nuclear development.

Despite an exhaustive preliminary study, plant officials say they have been unable to determine the cause of the fire, which broke out in a waste-storage silo. They claimed it was soon extinguished, spreading no further than the silo, but admitted that three workers were contaminated with high level radiation.

"We do not wish to hide anything," the company president said. However, union leaders claim that the fire had been much more serious than reported and that twenty people were contaminated. At least 400 people were also affected to a lesser extent by radioactive fumes, they said.

They criticised safety measures, saying that the directors had reacted slowly, had not evacuated buildings downwind, and had allowed workers to go home unchecked for contamination.

Firefighting chemicals had to

be brought from Le Havre, 200 km away.

Papers report official moves to decontaminate the area "silently", to avoid raising fears among local residents.

The Age, Jan 12, Canberra Times, Jan 12, West Australian Times, Jan 12, 1981.

## FRENCH N-CHIEF RESIGNS

France's top nuclear safety co-ordinator has resigned after he denounced what he described as lack of co-operation by ministries determined to press on with France's nuclear power program.

Mr. Jean Servant, aged 55, had been personally appointed by President Giscard to the post of interministerial co-ordinator in 1977. Before his appointment, Mr. Servant, a nuclear engineer, headed Frances' Centram service for safety in nuclear installations.

Mr. Servant alleged that the attitude of the Ministry of Industry which is responsible for the nuclear program was "defiant" and "hardly compatible with a real concern for nuclear safety."

The Guardian, Dec. 12, 1980

## TITAN II BLAST

A U.S. Air Force investigating team claims that weekly tests have shown no fuel or nuclear contamination of air, water or soil after the fatal Titan II missile explosion in Damascus, Arkansas in September, 1980.

The accident happened when a workman dropped the socket head of his spanner onto the fuel tank, causing a leak of toxic fuel and fuel vapours.

The explosion, which happened when thousands of litres of fuel came into contact with its oxidizer — ignition is supposed to occur under such conditions — threw the nine-megatonne nuclear warhead into a nearby field, killed one man, and injured 21 others.

The warhead was safely recovered, but it was found that people up to five miles away from the explosion have been contaminated by the poisonous gasses, and are suffering persistent headaches, visual disturbances, emotional difficulties and respiratory problems.

Evacuation plans cover a radius of only two miles from the site.

New Scientist, Oct. 9, 1980  
Not Man Apart, Dec., 1980  
Canberra Times, Jan. 10, 1981.

## US NUCLEAR SUBSIDIES

Electricity generated at U.S. nuclear power plants would cost up to twice as much as it does today if it were not for almost US\$40 billion in government subsidies over the years, according to a US Energy Department report.

The report put the cost of nuclear electricity at 2.2¢ a kilowatt hour, but said it would rise by between 1.6¢ and 2.5¢ if it were not for the subsidies. This would put the cost of nuclear power at 4.7¢ — even

more than expensive oil-fired electricity, currently 3.75¢ a kilowatt hour.

The report said the government subsidies included US\$ 2.5 billion for uranium market promotion, US\$7.1 billion for fuel enrichment pricing aid, US\$6.5 billion for management of wastes and mining spills cleanups, and US\$237.4 million to promote foreign reactor sales.

Australian Financial Review January 9, 1981.

## SECRET DUMPING REVEALED

A retired navy pilot, Lieutenant-Commander George Earl, had revealed that he dumped radioactive waste off the densely populated Atlantic seaboard 33 years ago.

Earl, nagged by his conscience and recent reports of atomic wastes leaking off the California coast, revealed that he was ordered to use a U.S. Navy bomber on three secret missions to dump six metal canisters filled with radioactive wastes into the Atlantic

## JAPAN: MORE DUMPING

Japan's Science & Technology Agency tends to "go ahead" with plans to dump low-level nuclear waste in the Pacific Ocean by the end of the year, despite vociferous protests from Japanese fishermen and South Pacific islanders.

Japan plans to dump about 5,000 to 10,000 barrels of low-grade waste about 900km south-east of Tokyo. The site is about 550km north-east of the Japanese Ogasawara Islands.

The nearest non-Japanese islands are the North Marianas, a part of the United Nations Trust territory of Micronesia, about 1,000 km south-east of the proposed dumping grounds.

Japan's Nuclear Energy Safety Commission claims that the waste, which will be encased in cement and submerged in waters about 6,300 m deep, poses no safety problems to fish or humans.

The Age, January 10, 1981.



'By the way, how do we limit the nuclear threat to us from ourselves?'

Herblock, The Washington Post



Ocean, off New Jersey in October, 1947.

He said he disclosed the waste dumping because of the Government's apparent lack of concern over radioactive waste.

Weekend Australian, Jan 3-4, The Age, Jan. 3, 1981.



## THE ANSWER IS BLOWING IN THE WIND

While it is already clear that the earth's supplies of fossil fuels are running out and will be exhausted sooner or later, there is still little agreement on what should be done about it.

Sooner or later we must realise that the only sane basis for continuing life on earth is to live on our energy income from the sun, and to conserve our remaining fossil fuels as capital. If we must do this in the end, why not start now?

A global effort is needed; and already there are signs that some nations are moving consciously in this direction. France provides a tax reduction for householders with solar water and space heating. The United States will require public utilities (gas and electric) to help their customers save energy and install solar systems and wind-energy devices, as well as providing tax credits to house-owners who install wind systems: and a ten-year research and demonstration programme has started to provide 20% of U.S. energy needs from solar and renewable sources by the year 2000.

Australia, sadly, lags both in official consciousness and action. The Australasian Wind Energy Association has therefore been formed to provide, among other things, communication between the many researchers and enthusiasts in the

field of wind energy who are scattered throughout Australia, New Zealand and the Pacific islands in the region; to encourage wind energy research and demonstration; and to inform public opinion and to disseminate information on wind energy.

Although its inaugural meeting was held only last December in Canberra, it has already published two newsletters, and held a wind-energy workshop in Sydney. Similar wind-energy workshops are planned for 1981 in Adelaide, Perth, Brisbane, Hobart and Launceston. It is hoped to hold the Brisbane Workshop on Saturday, 16th May, immediately after the ANZAAS Congress.

The contact person in Brisbane for the Workshop, or AusWEA in general, is Neville Jones (377.3584 or 377.3439).

Neville Jones.



## ACTIVISTS GATHER

CANP Organisers, Joan Shears and Julia Burrows flew to Melbourne last month to attend the national Uranium Moratorium meeting, held during the January long weekend (Jan. 24, 25 and 26). They were joined by CANP executive members, Owen Pearson and Alison Hallahan.

Delegates from anti-nuclear groups in every state (except Tasmania) attended, including Greenpeace, Friends of the Earth, and peace groups. We were particularly pleased to meet and swap information with Dick Borton from Darwin and Peter Springell from Alice Springs.

Some of the discussion sessions included the Nuclear Free Pacific Campaign, international liaison, women's role in the anti-nuclear struggle, B-52's and US bases in Australia, and

Aboriginal land rights.

Bill Richardson, Assistant Secretary to the ACTU, addressed the Sunday morning session, offering valuable advice on future strategies in encouraging and supporting trade union action against the nuclear industry.

People from all groups exchanged ideas and resources, and important personal contacts were established.

Altogether, the weekend proved an enormous success and reinforced the feeling of unity and solidarity throughout the movement.

On the return journey by car, we spent two very enjoyable days in Sydney. We attended an evening meeting of MAUM, FOE and Greenpeace. We also spent a morning talking to people at AICD

Julia Burrows

## DIARY

### FEBRUARY

Tuesday 17 7.30 pm  
General Meeting  
AWD Office  
9th Floor, Canberra Hotel  
All welcome.

Friday 27 7.30pm  
Bush Dance  
St. Andrews Hall  
160 Vulture St., Sth. Bris.  
Cost \$3.50 and \$2.50  
Bale 'Em Up Bush Band

### MARCH

Week Sunday 1 — Sunday 8  
Nuclear Free Pacific Week  
Week of Activities

Monday 2 10am - 2pm  
Picket and Tableau  
Outside French Bank  
Queen Street

Wednesday 4 12 noon  
Trident Monster March  
—Permit applied for.  
From City Square  
Details—Phone CANP 221.0188

Monday 2 — Saturday 7  
Pacific Displays  
City Square  
Volunteers needed—can you help?

Tuesday 17 7.30pm  
General Meeting  
AWD Office  
9th Floor, Canberra Hotel  
All welcome

Saturday 28  
Harrisburg Day  
Activities being planned.

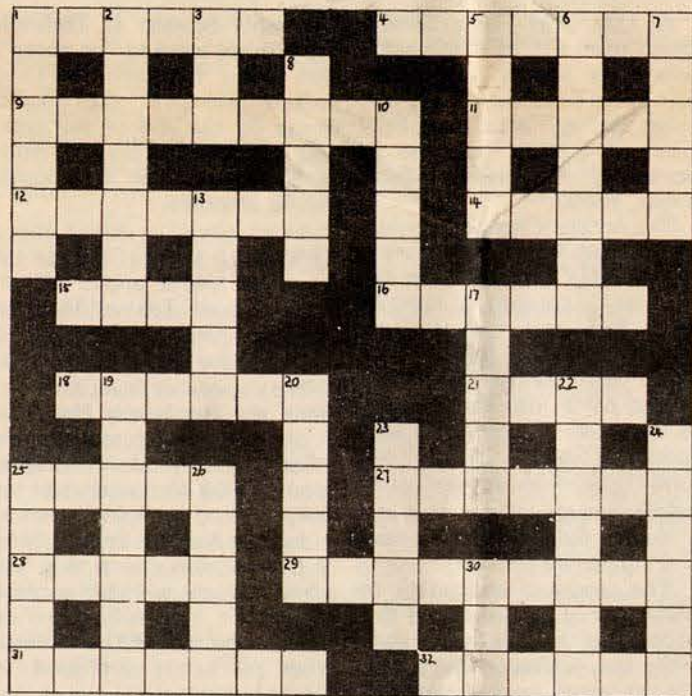
### APRIL

Saturday 4  
Workshop with  
Dr. Keith Suter,  
peace and disarmament,  
details — CANP

## LAST MONTH'S SOLUTION

TEST WAUM FLASH  
I A T I A D I  
M A N C U S O N U C L E A R  
E E P m I T m E  
O R E S B E N L O M O N D  
T E O G R  
M I N A T O M E G L O W  
A P S B m T O O  
E A T S M U S H R O O M  
A T R E B  
H I R O S H I M A E A S Y  
U A S S I A C O  
M A D N E S S I N T E R I M  
A I N U O A E  
N O O U T E O N S A M E N

## NO NUKES CROSSWORD NO. 2



### ACROSS

- Country conducting atomic bomb tests in the Pacific (6)
- Capital costs are high for producing this type of energy (6)
- Uranium and plutonium are both members of this series of heavy elements (9)
- The plutonium for the 1974 Indian nuclear explosion was manufactured in this reactor (5)
- Fluid or gas pumped through reactor core to remove heat (7)
- CANP opposes . . . . of nuclear powered warships into Australian waters (5)
- "The peaceful atom is a violent.... (4)
- Japanese reactor that developed leaks in 1974 (6)
- Location of Israeli nuclear reactor (6)
- Overheating of reactor solid fuels may . . . . the reactor core (4)
- " . . . . for peace" — a perilous myth! (5)
- Substance obtained by mining (7)
- Occurs naturally in the atmosphere to absorb solar ultraviolet radiation (5)
- Nuclear energy does this to our lives and environment (9)
- Reactor that produces more fissile nuclei than it consumes (7)
- In the nuclear industry there is no safe method of disposing of these (6)

### DOWN

- Report submitted to the U.S. Secretary of War in 1945, forecasting the nuclear arms race (6)
- Australian politician engaged in selling uranium to other countries (7)
- "Don't let Unionists Carry the . . ." (Slogan) (3)
- In the nuclear industry no part of this is safe (5)
- European Atomic Energy Community (abbr.) (7)
- The nuclear industry is always this (5)
- We have . . . . to attempt to guarantee a safe environment for future generations (1, 4)
- Nuclear jargon for emergency shutdown of fission reaction in reactor (5)
- Company responsible for Hanford Reservation nuclear waste tanks in U.S.A. (abbr.) (5)
- Economic, not . . . ., interests are the basis of the uranium industry (5)
- U238 is a radioactive uranium . . . . . (7)
- Warning issued in the event of a nuclear accident (5)
- Westinghouse is the . . . . . of all U.S. reactor builders. (7)
- These people oppose nuclear energy! (5)
- One of the devastating side effects of nuclear explosions (6)
- The ultimate destructive weapon in atomic warfare. (1, 4 hyphenated)
- The Government needs to do more of this on alternative energy (5)
- This body of people should be responsibly informing us of the health dangers of the uranium industry (abbr.) (3)

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.

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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 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.

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### 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  
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