

CAMPAIGN AGAINST NUCLEAR POWER NEWSLETTER



P.O. BOX 238, NORTH QUAY, BRISBANE. Q. 4000. PHONE: 221 0188 NO.68

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WHAT PRICE U.S. BASES ?

There seems to be four main questions about the presence of U.S. military bases in Australia.

- What functions do the bases serve?
- Who controls them?
- What benefits (if any) are there for Australia?
- And are the risks worth taking?

HAYDEN TOUR

The recent tour by Mr. Bill Hayden, Leader of the Federal ALP Opposition has provided no answers to these questions although the tour has injected some heat into the debate about the overall role of the bases on Australian soil.

At no stage did Mr. Hayden challenge the presence of the bases. The ALP has never opposed their existence and he used every opportunity to emphasise this point. He appears to accept the official US and Australian Government view of functions at Pine Gap and Nurrungur. He gave them a clean bill of health even though it is these two bases which have most worried the A.L.P.

PINE GAP

"Operations at Pine Gap preserved Australian sovereignty" and "it was not part of a weapons control system," he told reporters. However, he admitted that in coming to this conclusion, he was relying on 'technical people' at Pine Gap. He also said "It would represent a disturbing level of contrivance, indeed a conspiracy, to mislead us. I just can't accept that."



(An amazing statement when one considers that just such a level of conspiracy involving information monitored at Pine Gap was reported as existing against the Whitlam Government on a daily basis.)

Mr Hayden made no reply to a question asking if he was now convinced that Pine Gap would not be able to (or be used to) intercept overseas telexes sent by the A.L.P.

NURRUNGUR

Nurrungur like Pine Gap, is linked with the 647 early warning satellite system monitoring Soviet and Chinese missile silos and other ground-based nuclear weapons systems and is seen as a back up for Pine Gap. Mr Hayden sees its important function as monitoring observance of the Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty (SALT).

MYTH EXPOSED

The biggest myth exploded on the Opposition Leader's three day tour was the claim by successive Australian Governments that Australia controlled the North West Cape US communication base.

Australia's Deputy Commander, Bill Ritchie, laid this myth to rest when he acknowledged that there was no requirement for US base officials to inform him if N.W. Cape was being

used to transmit orders for a nuclear missile attack on the Soviet Union, or anywhere else.

Commander Ritchie made it clear that Australia has no access to US naval communications through the base and has little if any idea of their content.

At North West Cape, Mr Hayden expressed concern about the apparent lack of Australian control. "I need to know a lot more. Can we be sure our sovereignty is not impaired? That is, do we have effective control over the operations that go through the centre?" he said.

At the very least, Mr. Hayden should now press for renegotiation of the N.W. Cape agreement with tighter control over the flow of information. The would involve no change in A.L.P. policy.

FUTURE TARGET

The Tranet satellite tracking station at Smithfield is not at present security 'classified' and is extremely small. The equipment would easily fit into an ordinary sized lounge room. However, in the 1990's when it becomes part of the new US Navstar communications system, it will become a minor but key part in the US defence net.

Mr. Bowen, deputy leader of the Opposition who accompanied Mr. Hayden, has described Smithfield as a potential nuclear target.

NO EFFECTIVE CONTROL

Australia obviously has no effective control over any of the bases. At N.W. Cape, US information goes through an entirely separate control room to which Australians have no access. N.W. Cape is also used by the US National Security Agency to monitor Soviet naval communications. A US decision to plug into the Defence Satellite Communication System means that its message facilities are being made available to the army and airforce as well as the navy.

Pine Gap, run by the CIA, monitors satellites capable of

'sucking up like a vacuum cleaner' Soviet, Chinese and other nations', including Australian, radio communication. American officials have also admitted that some aspects of the base's operations are not disclosed to any foreign government, including Australia.

Statements that staff there do not select or monitor particular communications, are meaningless. Maybe staff there are not required to programme the computers to select or tap particular areas. In any case, all information would be passed on to CIA H.Q. in Virginia to be evaluated. *It is there that decisions to act on or with hold information would be made.* Similarly with Nurrungur.

Nurrungur is the most secret of the four principal US installations in Australia. The barren countryside around has a 'restricted' security classification and journalists travelling with Mr Hayden were not even allowed to view the base from a distance. At least 500 service personnel are employed there, 300 of whom are American.

The only benefits which appear to accrue to Australia are Australian naval communications facilities at N.W. Cape and availability (doubtful on past performance) of first hand insight into US intelligence assessment.

AUSTRALIA IMPERILLED

In the event of a nuclear exchange between the superpowers, the existence of US military bases here has completely removed from the Australian people, the option of remaining outside the arena of nuclear conflict.

The crucial question which is ignored by the A.L.P. leaders, as it is by the Federal Government and a large section of the Australian community, is whether to support Australia's involvement in the US military and spy network with no beneficial results for Australia at all.

Joan Shears

Age, Feb. 7, March 20 & 21, Australian, March 18, National Times, March 22-28, 1981.

NO

to

Military Madness

RALLY

WEDNESDAY
APRIL 15 4-6:30pm
CITY SQUARE

Rally for Peace

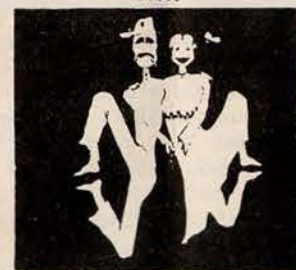
SEMINAR AT ALICE SPRINGS

CANP's secretary, Owen Pearson, and Joe Harris from the Bertrand Russell Peace Foundation, will be two of the delegates from Brisbane, to attend the National Seminar in Alice Springs, "Pine Gap 1966-1981 - Where to for Australia and the Alice?" on April 18 and 19.

The seminar is being held to discuss the implications for Australia of foreign military bases in our country, and the urgent need for public debate to put an end to the secrecy and deception which surrounds these vital issues.

BUSH DANCE

WITH



COME AS A MAD MONTY PYTHON CHARACTER -

MONTY PYTHON

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Easter Saturday
April 18

at
MARAWAH FARM
\$4 (\$3 conc.)

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COVER-UP CLAIMED OVER RADIATION EXPOSURE

A doctor and the father of a policeman who attended an accident in which a semi-trailer carrying highly dangerous material had crashed on the Pacific Highway, believe a massive "cover-up" is subjecting thousands of people to a health risk.

Dr. John MacKay, of Port Macquarie, NSW, said he believed 16 people connected — in some way with the crash on December 4, near Laurieton, 415km north of Sydney — are suffering from radioactive poisoning. He claims that Laurieton's 8000 people could be in danger if the radioactive material had got into the town's water supply.

POLICEMEN EXPOSED

Senior Constables Robert Deards and Terry Clifton attended the accident scene. The semi-trailer was carrying three tonnes of DDT, a fungicide called sodium propionate, some Chinese foodstuffs, and a shipping container labelled "Gulf Oil Corp. — property of Gulf Nuclear, Webster, Texas", when it crashed.

The container had burst open, exposing a nuclear-measuring device and a number of small containers labelled "Cesium 137". Strapped to the container's side by steel bands was a 60-litre drum labelled "Danger — Radioactive Americium 241". Firemen buried the DDT and sodium propionate off the highway, and salvage workers arrived to reload the Chinese foodstuffs on to another truck.

Radio messages were sent to Sydney police headquarters at 7.30am asking them to contact Lucas Heights to find out how to handle the radioactive materials. The message came back: "We don't know. Ring back at 9 o'clock when the Atomic Energy Commission opens."

Some time later, a message came through from Sydney to say it was dangerous to leave the Americium 241 in the sun and to quickly shift it under shade. The two constables then moved the drum off the road

and under a makeshift shelter.

Local Port Macquarie alderman, Harry Yates, was also present at the site. He said that Bob Deards was in close contact with the Americium 241 for over seven hours and Terry Clifton was exposed for a shorter period.

SEVERE SYMPTOMS

Dr. MacKay said he had examined 10 people who exhibited classic symptoms of radioactive poisoning and his finding had been confirmed by a local specialist, Dr. Hugh Venness.

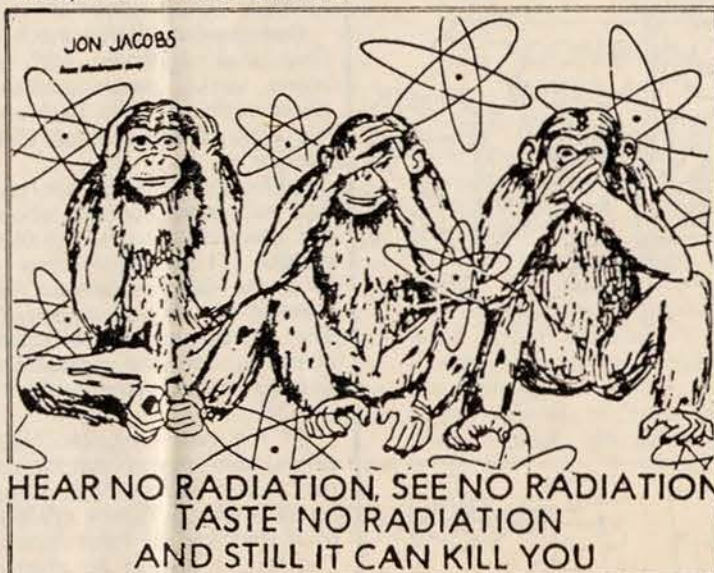
He said, "The people I examined, two reporters from Taree, two from the local news-

AUTHORITIES DENY LEAK

The director of public health services for the Health Commission, Dr. Allan Crawford, said radioactive poisoning arising from the crash was "just not possible."

All the authorities concerned were adamant that no radioactive material leaked from the drums being carried on the semi-trailer, even though the outer casing was punctured.

Dr. Crawford said he was certain Dr. MacKay would have to "look for another diagnosis" to explain the illness being experienced by those connected with the crash. He was satisfied there had been no leak, and said that massive exposure to



paper, two men from the Main Roads Department, the parents of a reporter, as well as two policemen at the scene, have all been affected. One policeman has been seriously affected.

"They are suffering from weakness, lethargy, irritability, some insomnia, weight-loss, nausea and dizziness. The policeman breaks out in ulcers whenever he is cut or scratched."

"The Health Commission refuses to acknowledge the problem exists. They have dodged the issue when hundreds, maybe thousands, of lives may be at stake," Dr. MacKay said.

the material would have been needed to cause the symptoms described.

Dr. Crawford said his understanding was that the radioactive materials had been used by a geological exploration company in tests of bore holes.

INQUIRY SOUGHT

A letter was sent by Alderman Harry Yates to the NSW Premier, Mr. Wran, on December 17 expressing concern about the welfare of the constables and alleging a police cover-up. He wrote again on January 12, but has received no reply to his request for a full inquiry.

Sun-Herald, March 8
Australian, April 8, 1981.

RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL LOST

A container of radioactive material has been missing from Sydney University Physics Dept. for more than a month.

Police and university officers said the material — a mixture of radium and beryllium, known as 10 BQ neutron source — emits a low level radiation which could be dangerous to people exposed to it continuously.

Police said the substance was only recently reported stolen, although it had been missing since January 30.

Courier Mail, March 19, 1981.

PLANT CLAIMED TO BE CANCER THREAT

Reports that unusually high incidences of cancer and related pollution-induced illness are occurring in residents near the Australian Mineral Development (Amdel) plant at Thebarton, have caused the Thebarton Council to call on the Government to have the plant removed from the town.

Federal ALP member for Hindmarsh, Mr. John Scott, has publicly claimed that in 10 households in the immediate vicinity of the plant, there have been deaths from cancer in the past few months, a death from leukemia, six cases of eye prob-

lems, two cases of "very serious bronchial complaints" and two cases of "probable skin cancer".

The plant, which was the subject of a State Health Commission inquiry in 1980, has been in Thebarton for more than 20 years. About 15 percent of its activity involves the testing and storage of radioactive tailings and core samples.

After holding a public meeting to consider the possible health hazards from the Amdel storage of waste, the Thebarton Council has called on the State Government to remove the plant.

AFR, Feb. 13, 1981.

URANIUM AT CAPE YORK

The Oilmin group has found a "very good uranium prospect" at Iron Range on Cape York Peninsula. Chairman Bill Siller said so far 12 holes had been drilled, and drilling would resume in the dry season.

Iron Range is one of Cape York's most important areas ecologically, containing extensive monsoon rainforest, and the area is of great importance to the local aboriginal people.

CANP will be investigating this latest Queensland uranium project — details soon.

Cairns Post, Courier Mail, Feb., 13, 1981.

MARITIME UNIONS BAN YELLOWCAKE

Bans on the shipment of uranium through Darwin imposed by the Northern Territory branches of the Waterside Workers Federation and the Seamen's Union, will create a major problem for Queensland Mines — which exports yellowcake from its Nabarlek mine, through Darwin.

The unions' ban also threatens a significant impact on the economics of a move by Pioneer Concrete Services to take full control of both Kathleen Investments (which has a half share in Queensland Mines—and Queensland Mines itself. Pioneer's most recent bid was \$180 million-plus, but the union action casts grave doubt on Nabarlek's future financial position.

Queensland Mines has referred the matter to the Federal Government. The Northern Territory Government has already threatened to airlift uranium if the unions refuse to handle it.

Nabarlek's next consignment of about 60 tonnes of uranium oxide is due to leave Darwin in about two weeks.

Courier Mail, March 31,
Age, April 4, 1981.

PACIFIC PROTEST DELAYS JAPANESE DUMPING

Micronesian governments and anti-nuclear activists have succeeded in halting, at least for this year, Japanese plans to dump radioactive waste from their 21 nuclear reactors into the Pacific, north of the Mariana Islands.

It was last month that Japan put off its plans to begin experimental dumping this year, in the face of a united opposition from all Pacific governments in the area. While Japanese Science and Technology Agency officials have visited the islands in an attempt to sell the dumping plan, Island officials have toured Japan

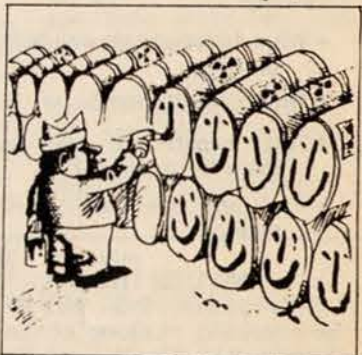
Australia's first solar-powered school, to be built south of Sydney, will save up to \$5000 a year in fuel bills.

The NSW Education Minister, Mr. Landa, said the average school spent about \$7000 a year on heating. These charges would be cut substantially in future plans now that the first design has been drawn up.

"Given the present fuel situation and the fact that we are ideally situated for solar power, we feel we have a responsibility to try it out," Mr. Landa said.

Mr. Landa said he believed solar heating could be successful in schools throughout NSW and could be incorporated in all future school designs.

Daily Telegraph, April 7, 1981.



speaking to the government, and winning solid support from Japanese environmental and fishing groups.

Islanders have drafted a petition to the Japanese Parliament, and have already collected an amazing 10,000 signatures from the thinly peopled islands.

The Japanese intention, though, is still strong. Lawyer Jeffrey Cook from the Marianas says "They invite government leaders to Japan and offer economic aid in return for stopping opposition to dumping."

AFR, March 25, 1981.

ALP WOULD SEEK NEW B-52 PACT

A future Labor Government would seek the renegotiation of the US-Australia agreement on B-52 bomber flights over Australia, according to the Federal Opposition Leader, Mr. Hayden.

He said the agreement reduces Australian sovereignty by not clearly and unambiguously stating that Australian consent and verification are necessary for transit of nuclear weapons over our territory.

The deputy leader of the Australian Democrats, Senator Mason, has also said his party will introduce a bill into the Senate after July calling for the renegotiation of the agreement.

Age, March 25 & 30, 1981.

COURT CHALLENGE

The people of Bikini, the Pacific atoll evacuated in 1946 for American nuclear bomb tests, have sued the US for \$378 million.

They say Bikini was twice taken unlawfully — in 1946 for atmospheric tests which lasted for 12 years and again in 1979 when it was found that radiation had made Bikini unsafe for human habitation for up to 60 years.

The Bikinians sought compensation under the US Constitution, which states that private property shall not be taken for public use without compensation.

AFR, March 17, 1981.

END THE RACE OR END THE RACE

JAPAN HOLDS OUT ON NUCLEAR ARMS

Japan would not allow the US to bring nuclear weapons into its territory, even during emergency operations, the Japanese Defence Agency has said. Japan will uphold its principle of not manufacturing,

possessing and allowing the introduction of nuclear weapons. As witnesses to the fiery birth of the nuclear age, the Japanese attitude is plainly understandable.

Age, March 16, 1981.

EURATOM SIGNS SAFEGUARDS DRAFT

Australian officials have signed a draft text of a nuclear safeguards agreement with the European Atomic Energy Community (Euratom), following talks which have dragged on for two years.

The signing of the agreement must now be followed by approval by the Australian Government and the governments of the 10 Euratom countries.

On the question of under what conditions Australia would allow its uranium to be reprocessed overseas, it is not known what the negotiating officials agreed to. Consent to reprocessing involves separating plutonium and high level nuclear waste to recover unused uranium. Plutonium can be used in the manufacture of nuclear bombs.

Safeguards agreements have already been signed between Australia and France, Sweden and Canada.

The Opposition spokesperson on foreign affairs, Mr. Bowen, described the Government's safeguards policy as a shambles and a sell-out. He said the develop-

ment of fast-breeder technology by Britain, West Germany, France, the US and Japan would now be speeded up.

He said the Government was more concerned about profits

to the private sector than its responsibility to this and future generations for a balanced policy in this area.

Australian, March 27, 1981
AFR, March 30, 1981.



N-PLANT IN EARTHQUAKE ZONE

Westinghouse Electric Corp has been given approval to sell a nuclear reactor to the Philippines, even though the Government plans to build it near four volcanoes in a known earthquake zone.

US law does not require that an environmental impact statement be prepared for a project which has no environmental impact within the United States.

Judge S.W. Robinson of the US Court of Appeals which gave approval to Westinghouse, criticised the sale, saying: 'This reactor will be built and operated by a country almost totally without experience with nuclear energy. Reliance on nuclear power has brought the ever-present spectre of nuclear accident and the potential for devastating effects on the fragile environment of our planet.'

The Philippines Government plans to build the reactor at Napot Point in Bataan Province. Napot Point is 19 km from the Subic Bay naval base and 64 km from Clark Air Force Base. A total of 32,000 American service men and women are stationed at the bases.

Australian, April 3, 1981.

The US power utility, Westinghouse Corp, has sold its interest in the Lake Way uranium deposit in Western Australia to two other parties in the venture - Delhi International Oil Corp of the US (53.5 per cent) and Vam Ltd. of Australia (46.5 per cent).



Under Federal Government guidelines, Australian equity in uranium projects must reach 75 percent before approval for the development can be given. The Vam Ltd. development therefore needs to be increased considerably.

Vam and Delhi are presently preparing an environmental impact statement for the project.

ANTI-TRUST CASE

The sale came less than a week after Westinghouse obtained an out-of-court cash settlement of \$US 39 million against 12 companies allegedly involved in the uranium suppliers cartel. Three companies involved in uranium development in Australia which are contributing to the settlement are CRA, its subsidiary Mary Kathleen and Pancontinental Mining.

No details are available on how much CRA and Mary Kathleen will pay Westinghouse, however, it is known that Pancontinental will pay \$US3 million.

The shadow Attorney-General Senator Evans, said the outcome of the Westinghouse case revealed the weakness of Australia's so-called special relationship with the United States.

AFR, March 20 & 27
Age, March 27, 1981.

PINE GAPS IN NORWAY

Two academics are to stand trial in Norway for a report they published on Norwegian electronic surveillance stations which are linked into US intelligence-gathering in much the same way as occurs in Australia.

They are charged with violating national security. The pair's work parallels that done in Australia by Dr. Desmond Ball of the Australian National University's

Strategic Studies Centre.

Ball last year published a book on US bases in Australia which sparked widespread debate. In many ways his book, 'A Suitable Piece of Real Estate', went further than the Norwegian reports. The pair have asked Ball to appear as a defence witness when their trial gets underway in May.

The authors of the Norweg-

ian report are Nils Gleditsch of the Peace Research Institute in Oslo and a New Zealand physicist, Owen Wilkes, formerly of the PRIO and now with the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute.

Their report, 'Intelligence Installations in Norway: Their Number, Location, Function and Legality', came out in February 1979. The report concludes that some of the defence signals stations in Norway serve US interests more than Norwegian. It says the installations are of key importance to the West's nuclear submarine capability against the USSR and suggests that this could prompt the Soviets to increase their anti-submarine warfare research and thus fuel the arms race.

Gleditsch and Wilkes are doubtful about their chances of defeating the charges. They could face up to three years in prison.

National Times, March 29-
April 4, 1981.



NUCLEAR TOMBS

Up to two dozen huge concrete cubes, towering 35m high and standing in fields ringed with tall fencing, will appear round Britain's coast by the year 2000. They will form gigantic tombs encasing the highly radioactive cores of retired atomic power stations which the nuclear authorities now realise are too dangerous to demolish.

In the minutes of a meeting between the UKAEA, the Central Electricity Generating Board and the Government's Demolition & Dismantling Industry Register, scientists were quoted as 'very much concerned' about the problem of shutting down Britain's early atomic power stations, now at the end of their original 20 year lifespans.

Hundreds of tonnes of contaminated steel at the centre of the reactors will be 'moth-balled' until a safe method of dismantling them can be found or the radiation has decayed, which in some cases, it is estimated, will take 500

years. So far, the taking apart of a full-sized reactor has never been attempted.

26 magnox power stations were built in Britain during the 1950's. They were designed without any facilities being added to aid eventual decommissioning work. Two have already been given extensions beyond their lifespans.

Environmentalists are concerned because defects such as cracks and corrosions have shown up this year in at least four old stations. The remaining stations are now approaching the age when they too may begin to malfunction.

The CEBG recognised in the mid-seventies that it had nothing put aside for future demolition of reactors. In the United States, where some

scrapping of much smaller reactors has occurred, the cost of the operation has been as much as the original construction cost. Nuclear power stations in the U.K. cost around one billion pounds each to build...

Sunday Times Nov. 11, 1980.

IRAQI BOMB

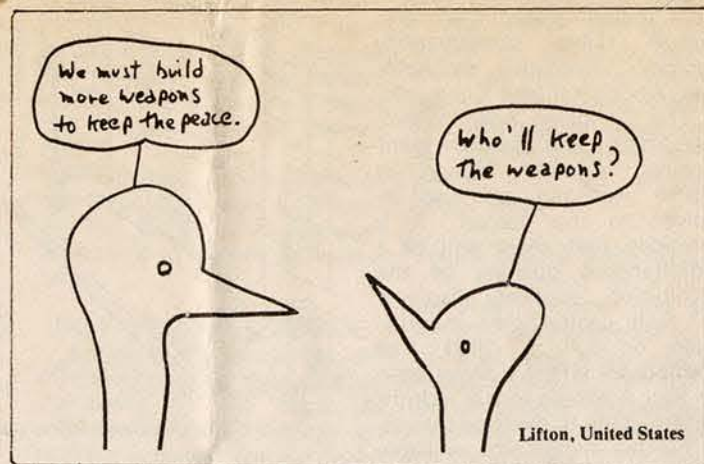
The US State Department has confirmed that Iraq is conducting a crash 'Manhattan-type' project to build a nuclear bomb by the end of this year.

The technology is being obtained from Pakistan, which is also building nuclear weaponry. Pakistan gained the knowledge from France, in an underhand deal illustrating yet again the complete immorality of that country, and illustrating yet again why we should never sell uranium to them.

Nuclear weapons inject a grave new factor into the Middle East situation. If Iraq fights Iran again several years hence it may be a nuclear war.

Israel also may react by launching another Middle East war, it is feared in Washington. In other nuclear developments there, Egypt may buy Australian uranium, as Mr. Anthony hopes. Libya is also trying to secure uranium and sensitive technology.

Australian, March 19, 1981.



THREE MILE ISLAND MARCH

Australian Helen Caldicott has led more than 10,000 protesters on a march through Harrisburg, on the second anniversary of the radiation leak at Three Mile Island power station.

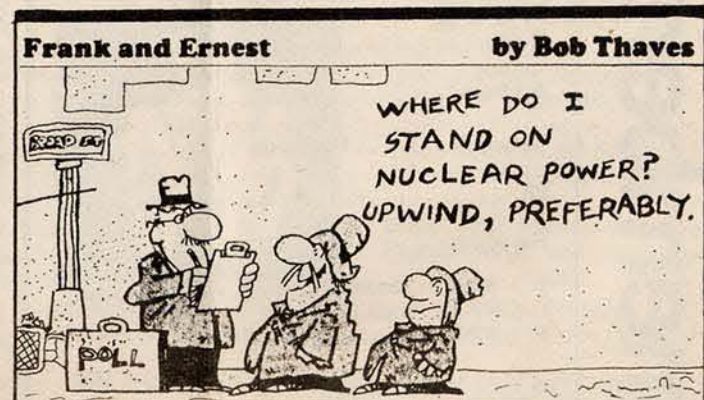
Diverse groups such as the New York Public Library Guild and the Physicians for Social Responsibility were represented in the historic rally, which united environmentalists, students and

unionists.

Barry Commoner told the rally it marked the 'end of President Reagan's political vacation,' and simultaneous protests around the world recalled the near calamity.

In Brisbane CANP members staged a colourful range of slogans in the Square, and distributed containers of suitably labelled radiation-free air.

Australian, March 30, 1981.



ANTI-NUCLEAR ACTION

HARRISBURG ACTION

March 28 was the second anniversary of the near-meltdown of the Three Mile Island nuclear reactor at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

In the three months immediately following the accident, statistics now reveal that the incidence of infant mortality rose 300 percent in Harrisburg itself, 52 percent in New York State, and 26 percent in Maryland.

As part of CANP's public awareness activities, a group of members and supporters presented a display to hundreds of lunch-time shoppers and passersby, on the steps of City Square facing Albert Street, on Friday, March 27.



We displayed large, colourful banner-placards with information concerning the nuclear accident and its aftermath. Small tins, labelled with "free Brisbane air - uncontaminated by radiation . . . so far" and

featuring information about Harrisburg, were handed out to the public together with copies of our media release. The action drew an excellent response, especially from mothers with children.

STOPPING THE NUCLEAR JUGGERNAUT

Sixty anti-uranium and peace activists attended the "Stopping the Nuclear Juggernaut" seminar on April 4.

The inspiring keynote speech by Dr. Keith Suter, who is NSW President of the United Nations Association and Executive Chairperson of the Association for International Co-operation and Disarmament, dealt with the social and economic consequences of the arms race. Ian McLean, from the Australian Telecommunications Employees Association, spoke about raising the uranium issue in the workforce.

The five workshop sessions which followed developed proposals for action which will be circulated to all participants.

Dr. Suter spoke on nuclear weapons at the University of Queensland Union, and to the Indooroopilly Social Justice Group.



TOOMBUL DISPLAY

CANP has found one of the most effective methods of communicating our message to the public is through displays at shopping centres.

Accordingly, we are very pleased to have been given the opportunity to erect a large, static display at the Toombul shopping centre for the week April 6 - 11.

Our model of the Harrisburg nuclear reactor is fea-

tured prominently, together with panel displays concerning the Effects of Radiation Exposure following the Harrisburg accident, Uranium Mining in the Northern Territory, and Nuclear Contamination of the Pacific.

POSITION VACANT

Julia Burrows, one of our present Organisers, has unfortunately had to resign from CANP as she will shortly be leaving Brisbane. Applications are therefore called for this position.

CLOSING DATE FOR APPLICATIONS: May 8, 1981,

ARTISTS AGAINST URANIUM

The South Australian Artworkers Union is working towards holding an Exhibition from artists opposed to uranium mining, nuclear energy generation and nuclear armaments proliferation.

Artworks are invited on any theme related to the uranium issue, including atomic warfare, human rights, conservation, ecology, alternative technologies, Aboriginal land rights, etc.

The Campaign Against Nuclear Energy and the Movement Against Uranium Mining in South Australia are also involved in the project. It is intended that there will be a simultaneous opening of the Exhibition (duplicate displays) in each capital city in Australia on July 1, 1981. The Exhibition is then anticipated to tour Australia for six months before going to overseas venues.

Further details are available from the CANP office. We urge all our artists and aspiring artists to support and participate in this excellent initiative by the S.A. Artworkers Union. Financial support for



the show would also be very welcome.

The closing date for entries is May 31, 1981. Entries should be posted to:

S.A. Artworkers Union,
Exhibition from Artists
Against Uranium,
P.O. Box 308,
NORTH ADELAIDE SA

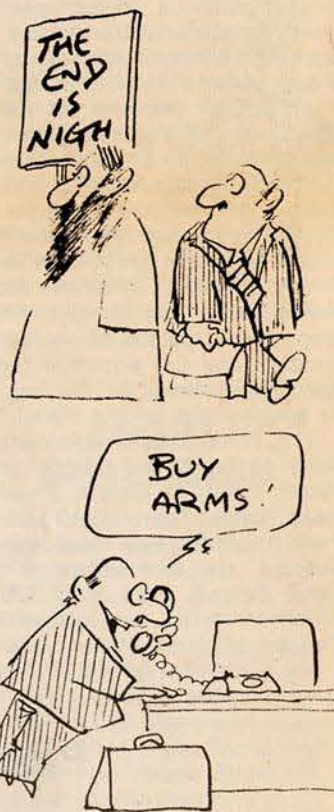
"MILLIONS FOR PEACE"

World military spending today is in the range of \$500 billion per year, or some \$10 billion per week. This illustrates a distortion of priorities in a world in which two-thirds of the population live in hunger and poverty.

The World Disarmament Campaign has a target to collect 1,000 million signatures on a petition to all governments and to the United Nations General Assembly Special Session on Disarmament in 1982. In Australia, the United Nations Association is collecting signatures — the Australian target is One Million.

This is an opportunity for the people of Queensland to express a deep desire for peace. It needs a concerted effort by all of us. Will you help? Please collect signatures on the enclosed petition and return it as soon as possible to: UNAA (Qld. Division), 240 Queen St., Brisbane. More petition forms are available no request.

John Haydon,
President, UNAA (Qld.)



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. 4000

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Address.....

Postcode.....

Ph: (H) (W)

Herewith:

| | \$3.50 student/pensioner/unemployed
| | \$7 individual
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\$..... donation

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.

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.

KINGAROO

S.S.A.N.E. Society for Safe alternatives to Nuclear Energy. P.O. Box 16, Kingaroy.

MACKAY

Mackay Nuclear Awareness Group P.O. Box 458 Mackay, 4741.

MT ISA

CANP (Mt. Isa), P.O. Box 1473 Mt. Isa

NORTHWEST SUBURBS ACTION GROUP. c/- Scott O'Keefe, 9 Musgrave Tce Alderley, 4051.

PADDINGTON

Joan Shears 356 1492.

PINE RIVERS

CANP (Pine Rivers) Grace Duffield 285 3381.

ROCKHAMPTON

C.A.N.P. (Central Qld), P.O. Box 1532, Rockhampton, 4700.

SALISBURY

Phone Barbara Robson 277 6597.

SUNSHINE COAST

CANP (Sunshine Coast) P.O. Box 520, Nambour, 4560.

TOOWOOMBA

CANE (Toowoomba) P.O. Box 1167 Toowoomba, 4350 Ph. 076 343 983

TOWNSVILLE

MAUM (Townsville) P.O. Box 364, Townsville, 4810. Phone 71 6226.

TRADE UNION ANTI-NUCLEAR LOBBY

P.O. Box 196, Broadway, 4000. Phone Ken McGrath 221 2350.

UNIVERSITY OF QLD

Meetings or activities of the Campus Movement Against Uranium Mining every week during semester. Ring the Union 371 1611 or Bruce Doyle 378 1514 for details.

WEST END

Ring Kathy Moran 44 3896.

WINDSOR/CLAYFIELD

Ring Chris Tooley 57 2704.

WORKERS AGAINST URANIUM MINING

Telephone 391 5966.

Our street address is: C/- QCC Environment Centre, 147 Ann St., BRISBANE.

Workingbee
Every Sat. 1-5

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