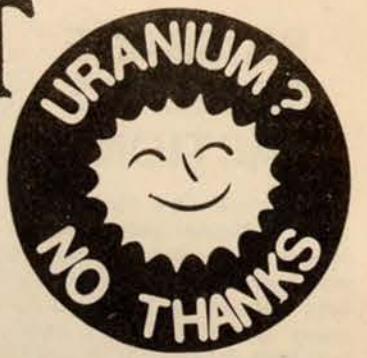


CAMPAIGN AGAINST NUCLEAR POWER NEWSLETTER



P.O. BOX 238, NORTH QUAY, BRISBANE. Q. 4000.

NO 69 MAY 1981

Registered for posting as a publication, Category B.

BEN LOMOND

— OBJECTION UPHeld

WEAPONS N WASTE

In a historic decision, Charters Towers mining warden Mr E.W. Lendich has rejected Minatome Australia's application for an additional mining lease at Ben Lomond.

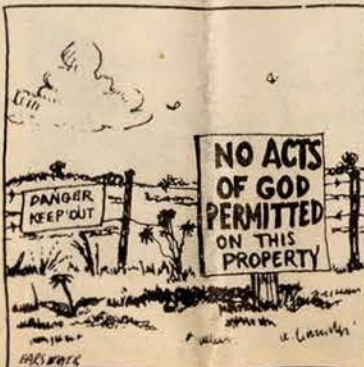
The Warden based this on the fact that inadequate data was supplied by the company for him to recommend otherwise, and he also upheld some main points of the Townsville Regional Conservation Council's objection. The decision crowned superhuman efforts by TRCC co-ordinator Adrian Jeffreys, his legal representative Michael Drew, and many others in Townsville.

The decision is a recommendation to the Mines Minister, Ivan Gibbs, who must now make the ultimate decision. Already the Premier has said he expects the project to go ahead regardless, and no doubt Mr Gibbs will be under extreme pressure from Cabinet and Minatome to reverse the Warden's decision.

WHAT THE WARDEN SAID

The Mining Warden made his decision on environmental grounds. He found that there was no long term maintenance plan for toxic wastes in evaporation ponds and tailings dumps and said he saw the possibility of toxic waste discharges into ground and surface water.

The Warden said that if the treatment of ore at the site were approved, the danger



was that toxic waste could be discharged into Keelbottom Creek and then into the Burdekin River.

In fact, the Mining Warden acknowledges what environment and anti-uranium groups have been arguing for years; namely that uranium mining and processing may contaminate streams and groundwater.

Mr. Lendich's judgment was an implied criticism of the Queensland environmental legislation. He said he needed the report of the currently proceeding Federal EIS to make a properly informed decision. That EIS will not be published until mid 1982.

The matter is now in the lap of State Cabinet, specifically the Mines Minister. Mr Gibbs seems to have three options — reverse the decision and grant the lease; uphold the decision

and refuse it; or else, grant it subject to further studies on the Warden's areas of criticism.

This third option must look most politically attractive for Mr. Gibbs, but it is not good enough. The Warden has been in the position to hear the issues debated by the best witnesses either side could muster. Mr Gibbs has not had this input.

It is certain that whatever the Queensland Government does, the Warden's decision must affect Federal Government thinking when they assess environmental impact and consider export licences.

Courier Mail 28 April 1981

The most urgent priority is to try to compel Mr Gibbs to do the only honest thing and refuse the lease as the Warden recommends. Write to him now demanding this and no less. Write c/- Parliament House, Brisbane.

For the past 35 years, the US Atomic Energy Commission and now the Department of Energy have been manufacturing plutonium for nuclear weapons. As a result of these operations, the Federal Government has generated about as much nuclear waste as private industry.

The problem of nuclear waste is highly controversial in the United States and the public holds the commercial nuclear industry responsible for it.

However, ninety nine per cent of the most dangerous nuclear wastes in the US come from military projects and are not subject to the storage safety standards which the government imposes on the nuclear energy industry.

Federal H.L. wastes currently contain some 570 million curies of radioactivity in long lived fission products (strontium and cesium) alone.

It is in DOE's interest to keep a low profile on its waste operations, defer final decisions on H.L. waste disposal for as long as possible and delay tabulating the total bill.

The Stockholm International Peace Research Institute, a respected authority on nuclear arms, estimates there were about 125 US nuclear weapon accidents, major and minor, between 1945 and 1976 — or about one every 2½ months.

DOE has two main H.L. waste storage facilities. Hanford in the N.W. (Washington State) and Savannah River in South Carolina.

Disposal costs of the wastes from these two facilities are estimated at \$40 billion.

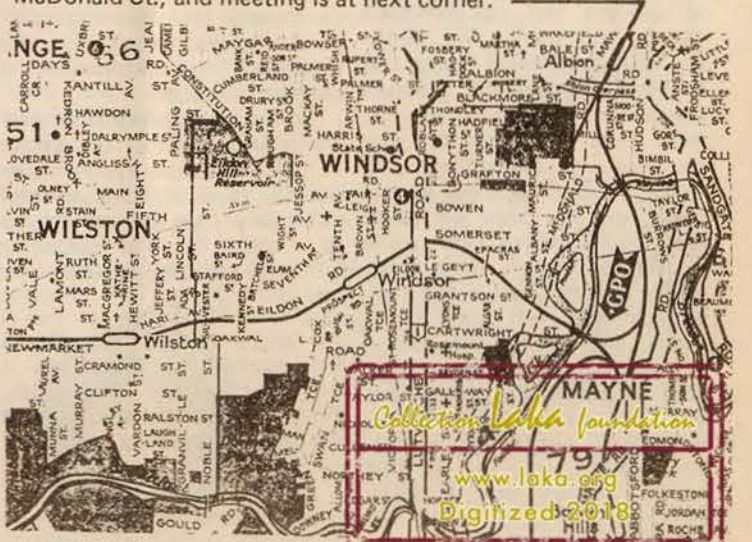
Nation Dec 27 1980

PUBLIC ACTION MEETING

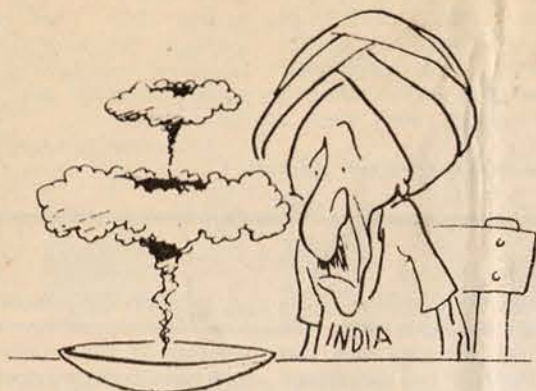
In response to growing concern about the twelve containers of yellowcake presently at Mayne railway yards, a public meeting will be held near the yards. The purpose is to share information about the situation, and discuss and plan action to support trade union efforts.

SATURDAY 23 MAY 2pm
cnr. GRAFTON & McDONALD STS., WINDSOR
(in sight of the yellowcake wagons.)

Turn off Lutwyche Road, 2nd right (Bowen St.) after the railway bridge as you come from the city. Then turn left into McDonald St., and meeting is at next corner.



URANIUM TO LIBYA AND PAKISTAN



The Niger Republic in West Africa has sold about 450 tonnes of uranium to Libya and is reserving the right to resume shipments of additional amounts still on order, according to its President, Colonel Kountche.

Western sources say it is not known what Libya has done with the large quantity of uranium and they fear some of it may have been passed on to Pakistan or one of the Arab countries believed to be developing nuclear arms.

In an interview, Colonel Kountche said his Government observed "a moral code vis-a-vis proliferation" which required purchasers to accept United Nations safeguards.

Libya needs the uranium to fuel a research reactor and a nuclear power plant being built with Soviet help.

Western sources say Soviet safeguards are usually strict and the biggest cause for worry is the fate of any uranium that Libya's leader, Colonel Gaddafi, may have sent elsewhere.

SALES TO PAKISTAN/IRAQ

Niger Government announcements indicate further sales of at least 60 tonnes to Pakistan which is believed to be building an enrichment plant to make weapons-grade nuclear material, and 100 tonnes to Iraq whose nuclear program is also causing concern.

Niger is now the world's fourth biggest producer of uranium, turning out 4000 tonnes of "yellow cake" reactor fuel a year from two multinationally financed mines.

Colonel Kountche said sales by Niger's partners in the mines, France, West Germany, Japan, Spain and Italy, should also be watched closely.

Australian April 14 1981



BEN LOMOND

TENT VILLAGE

Are you coming to the Tent Village near Townsville in July? We need to know now so that we can finalise arrangements as soon as possible.

Bus leaves Brisbane Thursday 2nd July
returns " Tuesday 7th July

Fare \$35 to \$40

B.Y.O. Food, sleeping gear, cook equipment.

RING 229.7143 OR WRITE TO CONFIRM YOUR PLACE

ON COMPANY BUSINESS
A three hour film detailing the machinations of the American CIA and American foreign policy.

Join other Campaigners on
Tuesday 26 May
CRYSTAL THEATRE
LE GEY ST.
WINDSOR

BRISBANE SEAMAN'S ACTION

There are now twelve wagons of uranium yellowcake at Mayne goods yards under 24 hour police guard. The yellowcake has not been shipped because Seamen's Union members have decided not to handle it, in accordance with ACTU policy.

The state secretary, Jim Steele said a ship with Seamen's Union members on board or any ship requiring a tug to berth would not carry the yellowcake. Further to this, any shipping company which got around this and took the yellowcake out would face future industrial problems, he said.

Since the Seamen's stand has been taken, shipping agents have refused to accept bookings for the uranium, resulting in the present situation.

Meanwhile the Electrical Trades Union has reinforced the action by refusing to repair electrical equipment on the wharf involved in handling yellowcake.

The Seaman's decision to implement ACTU policy is a courageous one. A similar decision in Darwin by the same union led to waterside workers placing a ban on uranium also.

Premier Joh Bjelke-Petersen has promised the Government will get the yellowcake out — how he doesn't say.

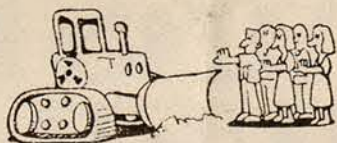
Courier Mail 29 April, 1981
Australian 30 April, 1981

MOA BAN

More trade unions in Queensland are taking direct action against the Ben Lomond uranium mine. Following the ATEA ban, the Municipal Officer's Association will block any attempt to supply power to the mine.

Electrical Trades Union members are also refusing to supply power to uranium mines.

AFR 21 April 1981



QLD. MINES ASK FOR GOVERNMENT HELP

The Federal Government is planning ways to assist Queensland Mines to circumvent union action against uranium on the waterfront. These include an airlift of yellowcake to Singapore.

Privately operated Hercules aircraft would be used. About 400 tonnes of yellowcake currently await export, to power companies in Japan. It comes from the mine at Nabarlek, from where ore is already transported by air.

This was because aboriginal people at Oenpelli objected to the company using a road to the Nabarlek mine running through their land.

Age 7 April, 1981
AFR 8 April, 1981

N.T. REACTOR

A \$1000 million scheme to build a nuclear power station in the Northern Territory has been discarded on economic and legal grounds.

Over the last year an official study has examined nuclear power as an answer to Darwin's currently expensive and subsidised electricity supply.

The idea was rejected largely because of cost, a factor obvious from the start. Nowhere in the world does the nuclear industry operate at a profit without massive subsidies from the public purse.

The smallest economic size for a station was 100 megawatts, far above the demand in the area.

The Territory Mines and Energy Minister Mr Tuxworth conceded also that the legal framework for the building of nuclear power stations did not exist. He said his advice was that constitutional and legislative problems could take five years to sort out.

PORT MACQUARIE SMASH

Controversy has continued in New South Wales about the poisoning of more than a dozen people involved with a truck accident where radioactive material in containers fell to the roadway.



The containers were handled by policemen who have been ill ever since, and others including journalists covering the accident have also claimed to be suffering from radiation poisoning. Their claim is backed by doctors in Port Macquarie, notably Dr. John MacKay who first treated the victims.

Subsequently uranium engineer, Laurie Wheeler said the handling of radioactive americium 241 and caesium 137 after the crash was "casual to say the least".

"I wouldn't have touched the containers that stuff was in, not for the life of me I wouldn't."

He said he had been astonished to see photographs of people at the site putting their hands inside the damaged outer casing. "Seeing the drums fell 6m off the truck its quite possible the inner casing ruptured and the insulation was contaminated."

The NSW Government has agreed to supply unlimited medical aid to the victims, and Dr MacKay may ask the United Nations to investigate the incident.

Australian 10 April, 14 April, 1981.



RAZOR GANG

At present State and Federal nuclear responsibilities are undefined, in spite of the Prime Minister's announcement that responsibility would be passed to the States.

The five year figure also shows that the Federal Government is acting in disgraceful

haste in its plans to legislate soon for establishment of a full nuclear industry. They may have their work cut out, but they must push this through before the new Senate commences on 1st July. After this date the ALP/Democrat majority would block such a bill.

Australian 21 April 1981



N. WEAPONS SPARK PROTEST

Five thousand anti-nuclear demonstrators marched peacefully on a key defence communications centre near Rugby to protest against the deployment of American nuclear weapons in Britain.

The demonstration was the biggest turnout in the British Midlands by supporters of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament since the late 1950s and early 1960s, when the movement attracted tens of thousands to its annual Easter protests.

Carrying placards and banners, the demonstrators marched past the gates of the Defence Ministry's Hillmorton Green transmitter in Rugby, 130 km north-west of London.

The station is thought to be used for communications with Britain's Polaris nuclear submarine fleet.

Speakers denounced the proposed siting of US-built Cruise missiles in Britain and the Conservative Government's plan to update Britain's Polaris nuclear deterrent by spending \$10,000 million on buying the US Trident system.

In protests in Britain, 600 people hiked 92km from Leeds to join 9000 protesters at a rally in the northern city of Manchester.

The CND, after nearly 20 years in the doldrums, reports booming membership and renewed support over the last 18 months.

Courier Mail April 22 1981

On May 2nd, Japan's state-run TV network reported that workers at the troubled plant had been contaminated by radioactivity from dangerously polluted air for years. NHK, quoting a six-year medical record which shows the high radiation levels in workers mostly employed by sub-contractors, said: "They have been working under a high-polluted environment for an extensive period of time".

When asked to comment on the report, a spokesman for the Japan Nuclear Power Company said the company had no data on atmospheric pollution at the Tsuruga plant. The TV network said one 60 year old's radiation count in 1970 was 635 — twice normal. Six years later the worker's radiation count ranged between 10,000 and 58,000, figures based on a special radioactivity count formula involving a two-minute test. Conversion into rems or other units was impossible.

NHK also said: "The data shows these workers were not only exposed to external radioactivity, but also inhaled radioactive air."

Age April 24
AFR April 28
National Times May 3/9
Australian April 24 25
May 4 1981

JAPANESE REACTOR SCANDAL

The Japanese Government has begun an investigation into the Tsuruga nuclear power plant accident in which 56 workers were exposed to radioactive waste. It was the fourth accident at the plant this year, two of which were at first unreported by the company. The current troubles for the 357,000 kw boiling water reactor started on 1st April when a worker disclosed a three month old hairline crack in the turbine to authorities in Tokyo. The crack was first discovered in January but not reported by the company. The Ministry of International Trade and Industry immediately stopped operation of the plant. A week later on April 8th, the discovery of radioactivity 10 times the normal levels in seaweed near the plant led to an even more serious disclosure — that on March 18th, three weeks before, a valve had mistakenly been left open for 3 hours and up to 40 tonnes of radioactive sludge estimated to contain 1 million times the tolerable limit of radioactivity, had overflowed a storage tank. Some of it had found its way into a drainage system leading to the sea. Officials of the M.I.T.I., which has overall responsibility for

Japan's nuclear power plants said publicly they doubted the company's version of the latest mishap.

WORKERS BUCKET BRIGADE

After the accident 56 workers, including 48 subcontracted from a cleaning company cleaned a contaminated corridor, using hand held buckets and mops. The company claims no worker received more than 155 millirems of radioactivity and that no medical attention was needed. Both the power company and the cleaning company refuse to divulge the names of those involved in the cleanup operation.

Soil samples taken from near the disposal unit at the mouth of the sewerage system connected to the plant showed extremely high concentrations of Cobalt 60 and Manganese 54, both radioactive substances released during the nuclear reaction. Fisherman at Fukui are angry because the Osaka fish market has told them it will not accept their fish. They are now demanding that the power company buy their catch.

Tsuruga, the second nuclear power plant built in Japan apparently is of such questionable design that any radioactive

leak is almost certain to contaminate other freshwater parts of the plant. The reactor was built by Japanese contractors under licence from General Electric.

In the wake of the public disclosures about the Tsuruga leak — which directly exposed workers to radioactive material and expelled the waste into 'clean water' drainage areas, Japanese authorities are now admitting that the Tsuruga plant has a long, secret history of nuclear accidents, a total of 31 since it was built.

COMPANY SILENT

The most frightening thing about the Tsuruga scandal is not that dangerous leaks could make their way into the ocean, but that the power station workers could not cope with it and the company hushed it up for so long.

The Tsuruga story demonstrates yet again just how easy it is for a slight error to cause a



really dangerous mishap at a nuclear plant. Apparently the March 18th Tsuruga leak was caused initially by the failure of workers to close a simple valve. (At Harrisburg in '79 control room operators either failed to notice evidence of a stuck valve or they didn't recognise the danger it presented. It was not closed until 12 minutes into the accident by which time the situation had deteriorated alarmingly.)

GOVERNMENT COVERUP

The whole situation has been further blackened by a subsequent attempt at a cover-up by Japanese Government authorities. Senior Government interests in Tokyo apparently learned of the Tsuruga leak on April 18th, the evening before the carefully planned re-election of Mr Susumo Fujito, the former Mayor of Kubokawa Town on the island of Shikoku. Susumo Fujito, had been dismissed by the town in early March because of his pro-nuclear policies. However, he had been pressured by political conservatives to stand a second time on April 19. It now appears that some sections of the Tokyo government on April 18 attempted to smother news of the Tsuruga leak until after the election.

SECRET DEAL OVER N.W. CAPE

The Australian Government has entered into a secret treaty with the United States which permits the use of the American communications base at North West Cape by Washington's allies, without the knowledge or consent of the Federal Government. The station's use by 'third countries' was approved in a secret document signed at the same time as the original North West Cape agreement in 1963.

The agreement would enable countries such as South Korea, China, the Philippines, South Africa and Israel to send military commands to their forces through the base without reference to Canberra.

SECRECY 'NORMAL

As with subsequent US military installations in Australia, the North West Cape project was born in secrecy. Its full strategic significance has yet to be revealed to the Australian people. Desmond Ball in his book 'A Suitable Piece of Real Estate', gives evidence that the main use of N.W. Cape is to send messages to American nuclear powered ballistic missile submarines.

These submarines of the Polaris and Poseidon classes enter and leave the Indian Ocean through the Indonesian Straits under a secret work-

ing arrangement between the US and Indonesian governments.

TIMOR CONNECTION

Because of the importance of this arrangement to US strategic operations, in 1976, the US asked Australia not to permit the further deterioration of relations with Indonesia over the annexation of East Timor. (At the time, this ran counter to a high level of anti Indonesian feeling in Australia brought about by the murder of Australian journalists by Indonesian troops and loyalty towards the Timorese people because [at great risk] they had supported and protected Australian servicemen during World War II.)

VIETNAM CONNECTION

In addition to transmitting to its submarines through its VLF (very low frequency) array N.W. Cape has important high frequency transmitters. These were used extensively during the Vietnam war at the time of the mining of Haiphong and other Vietnamese harbours in 1972.

HAYDEN FOILED

Bill Hayden, Leader of the Opposition did not know of the

secret agreement during his recent tour of US bases here.

The revelation that the Opposition Leader was not fully briefed by our own Defence Dept on the US Bases has caused deep concern in sections of the Labor Party.

One of Mr Hayden's supporters said there must now be great doubt over whether the ALP Leader had been told the full truth about Pine Gap and Nurrungar.

Mr Hayden has indicated that the Labor Party in Government would renegotiate the N.W. Cape agreement.

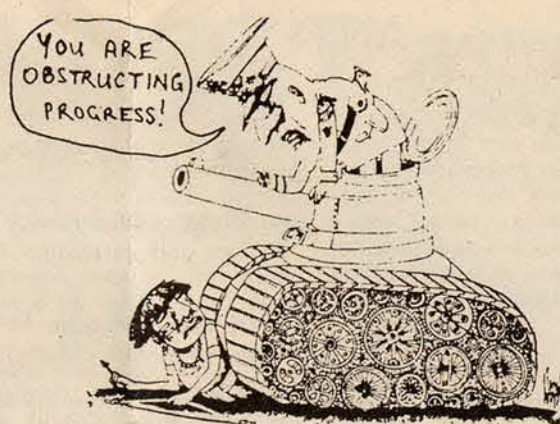
Australian April 18 1981
Courier Mail May 6 1981

ACTION URGED

The existence of the N.W. Cape and other US bases tie Australia totally to US nuclear weapons policy and affects our international relationships.

While they remain Australia cannot take any initiative to build international peace nor can we support effectively the rights of people in countries such as Timor or the Pacific Island nations.

Write to your local M.P. calling for an end to US Bases in Australia and a start to international diplomatic efforts to secure world nuclear disarmament.



LABOR TO ASSERT CONTROL OF N.W. CAPE

A Labor Government under the leadership of Bill Hayden would almost certainly find itself committed to winding down the American naval communications base at North-West Cape.

In Parliament last Tuesday, Hayden reasserted that any future Labor Government would require the US Government to renegotiate the North-West Cape agreement to ensure that:

- Australia's consent would be mandatory before any order to initiate military action was transmitted through the base.
- Australia be given firm and convincing assurances that North-West Cape would not be used to transmit an order for a first strike nuclear attack or to initiate a limited nuclear strike.

Hayden stated that if the US did not accept these provisos, "we would ask it to wind down North-West Cape as rapidly as possible".

When Hayden first announced the proposals for control of North-West Cape in April after a tour of all US defence facilities on Australian soil, both he and his staff were reassured by two senior US Embassy officials that it was possible for the US to accommodate the new policy.

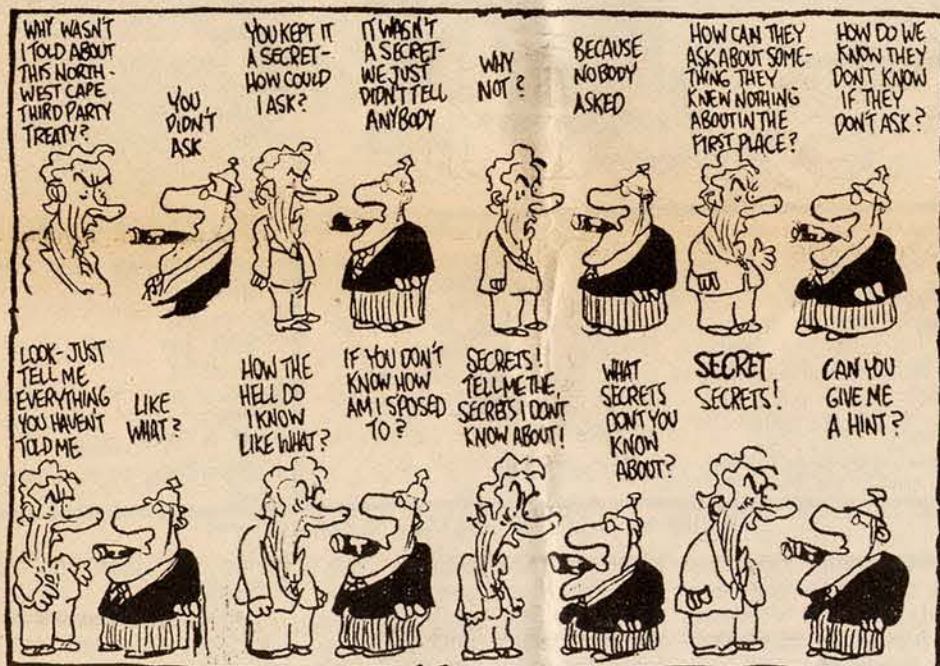
KILLEN REJECTS HAYDEN'S CLAIMS

But the Defence Minister Jim Killen, claims that the US Embassy has rejected Hayden's assertions that the US could accommodate Labor's proposal for greater Australian control over N.W. Cape.

According to Killen an embassy letter sent to him 'says quite bluntly that what Mr Hayden says is an error'. He has announced that he intends to table the letter in Parliament on Tuesday this week.

Taking into account the contradictory statements by two of Australia's most important politicians, it appears that the US will have some difficulty sustaining a bi-partisan appearance after Killen tables the embassy letter.

National Times May 10 1981



KAKADU LAND GRAB

ABORIGINES ENRAGED

Federal Cabinet has decided to alter the boundaries of Kakadu National Park soon after it is officially declared.

Angry traditional owners were told about the secret decision at an emergency meeting on the 7th May. They fear the decision means a certain go-ahead for the Koongarra uranium mining project, 100% foreign owned.

Just when this had been

taken in, news of the knockout punch arrived. Commonwealth control of Kakadu under the National Parks and Wildlife Commission is an integral part of the Ranger agreement, especially crucial to the traditional owners because of the NT Government's opposition to Aboriginal ownership of the park.

As a result of the Razor Gang's report, control of Kak-

adu is to be handed over to the NT Government without any consultation with the Aboriginal owners.

Meanwhile the Government has nominated Kakadu for listing on the United Nations World Heritage List - a disgusting farce since the Government has approved uranium mining there.

National Times 3 to 9 May 1981

FILMS 'CENSORED'

Labor has alleged a Federal Government cover-up on uranium mining.

The Opposition spokesman for environment and conservation, Mr Stewart West, said the Government was refusing to release two documentary films on the environmental hazards involved. He said the Government objected to their content.

The films, on environmental monitoring in the Kakadu re-

gion, were made by Film Australia and approved by the Supervising Scientist in February 1980.

Mr West said: "The Former Minister for Science and the Environment, Mr Thomson, viewed the films and immediately banned their release.

"Amended scripts, altered due to some technical changes of Ranger minesite operations, were submitted on August 8, 1980 but they still have not been considered.

"Clearly the Government wants only its own rose-coloured view of uranium mining to get through to the Australian public."

Australian 5 May 1981



B52-s DEMONSTRATION

A coalition of anti B52 groups organised at Darwin's RAAF base, to protest the first landing of a B52 nuclear bomber in Australia. The RAAF base also serves as a domestic terminal.

About 250 marchers carried placards and banners and further demonstrated their opposition by chanting "No B-52s".

The peaceful demonstration was stopped by police 400 metres away from the bomber. The US plans to operate the B-52's from Darwin and, in conjunction with other bombers from Diego Garcia and Guam, they will fly continuous missions over the Indian Ocean.

Demonstrations and protests against the use of Australian facilities and air space by nuclear bombers also took place in other cities and towns.

Telegraph May 5
Courier Mail May 6 1981.



LABOUR DAY FLOAT

The C.A.N.P. contingent which took part in the recent Labour Day Procession featured a large float depicting a damaged nuclear reactor, black balloons painted with radiation symbols and informative banners and placards.

Our stall at the Exhibition ground where the procession ended was quite successful and Owen Pearson, acting organiser for C.A.N.P. spoke on the 'alternative' platform organised by activist groups.

RALLY FOR PEACE

The Rally for Peace of which the Campaign was a joint organiser was a resounding success.

3000 people listened with interest to a panel of speakers drawn from a wide section of peace orientated groups. Joan Shears spoke as the Campaign's representative. Later a march through city streets brought applause from amiable late night shoppers.

FUN IN THE BUSH

Bale 'Em Up's bush music and the promise of lively

dancing brought over 200 people to the Bush Dance on Easter Saturday ensuring a lot of fun and a substantial boost to Campaign funds.

We are still searching for a bush setting on the north side of the river as a regular venue for bush dances.

BEN LOMOND EXPLAINED

A set of slides revealing the unacceptable standards at the Minatome uranium mine at Ben Lomond roused a lot of interest among a group of people in the Q.C.C. library this week.

The evidence shown by the slides was explained in detail by Adrian Jeffreys from the Townsville Regional Conservation Centre. Adrian lodged the successful objection against Minatome's second lease application.

Adrian, Lyn Martinez and Mike Drew were in Brisbane to meet the Mines Minister, Mr. Ivan Gibbs and other influential people to ask that the recommendation against the second Ben Lomond lease be upheld.

FALL OUT SHELTERS

We have initiated some correspondence with the State Emergency Service on the subject of Radiocative Fallout Shelters in Brisbane.

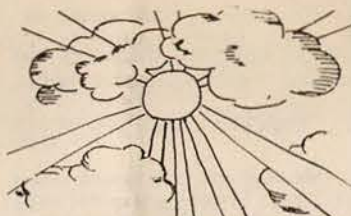
Certain buildings in Brisbane have been evaluated for suitability as fallout shelters. A similar survey has been undertaken in other capital cities. We have



Langdon, United Kingdom

asked which buildings have been approved, on what basis occupancy would be allocated, how and under what circumstance the public would be informed of impending fallout, are these or any shelter areas capable of withstanding nuclear blast as distinct from nuclear fallout.

Any information received in answer will be included in future Campaign newsletters.



Inquiries are pouring into Japan following claims that scientists at Kyoto University have found a way to cheaply store and release solar energy.

A so called "wonder crystal" as yet unnamed has the ability to absorb, store and then release solar power on call. Australian scientists, advanced in solar technology despite minimal government support are among the keenest to investigate the new discovery.

The crystalline synthetic can absorb and store 92 kilocalories of energy per Kg. — enough to heat a kilogram of water from 8°C to 100°C. Sunlight shining on a level area of 1 sq. m. can store 85,000 kilocalories a year. | Australian 10 April 1981

MAY

Tuesday 19 7:30pm
CANP General Meeting — usual time and place — AWD Office 9th Floor, Canberra Hotel.

Saturday 23 2pm
Action Planning Meeting about uranium at Mayne Junction. Cnr. Grafton & McDonald Sts. Windsor.

Tuesday 26
C.A.N.P. Block booking to see 'On Company Business' — See details front page.

JUNE

Friday 5
World Environment Day City Square — Displays, Activities
CONCERT on Saturday 6 contact Wally Davies 229.7143.

Friday 5 5.30pm
C.A.N.P. Executive Meeting Q.C.C. office 147 Ann Street

Sunday 7
Sunshine Coast C.A.N.P. World Environment Day Fairhill Nursery Fairhill Rd. Yandina. Stalls, crafts, refreshments. Evening meal available. Films to follow.

Friday 19/Mon 22
Meeting in Sydney to form Coalition for Nuclear Free Australia.

VACANCY FOR CANE W.A. CO-ORDINATOR

Applications for the above position are invited.

Qualifications you'll need:

Strong commitment to the anti-nuclear movement is essential, as the job is demanding and requires long hours. Experience in administration and dealing with people desirable.

Conditions:

\$60 per week (hours negotiable)

Applications in writing to C.A.N.E., 537 Wellington St. PERTH. W.A. 6000

Applications close Friday May 22nd.

NO MORE BOOMERANG

Kath Walker

The Dawn Is At Hand

No more boomerang
No more spear;
Now all civilized
Colour bar and beer.

Lay down the stone axe,
Take up the steel,
And work like a nigger
For a white man meal.

No more corroboree,
Gay dance and din.
Now we got movies,
And pay to go in.

No more firesticks,
That made the whites scoff.
Now all electric,
And no better off.

No more sharing
What the hunter brings.
Now we work for money,
Then pay it back for things.

Bunyip he finish,
Now got instead
White fella Bunyip
Call him Red.

Now we track bosses
To catch a few bob,
Now we go walkabout
On bus to the job.

Abstract picture now
What they coming at?
Cripes in our caves we
Did better than that.

One time naked,
Who never knew shame;
Now we put clothes on
To hide whansaname.

Black hunted wallaby,
White hunt dollar;
White fella witch-doctor
Wear dog-collar.

No more gunyah,
Now bungalow,
Paid by higher purchase
In twenty year or so.

No more message stick,
Lubras and lads.
Got television now
Mostly ads.

Lay down the womera
Lay down the waddy
Now we got atom-bomb,
End everybody.



229.7143 /// 229.7143 /// 229.7143

The Campaign has a new telephone number. Dial 229.7143 and you will reach us on a direct line. One thing, though, we share the line with the Brisbane Wildlife Survey, the Moreton Island Protection Committee and other Q.C.C. member bodies. So don't hang up if you think you have the wrong number. We haven't moved, we are still in the Q.C.C. office.

229.7143 /// 229.7143 /// 229.7143

PAKISTAN A-TEST PLAN MAY SLOW AID

The US State Dept. has disclosed a \$100 million economic aid plan for Pakistan, but its passage through Congress is certain to run into trouble following reports that Pakistan is preparing to carry out a nuclear test.

Under existing law, aid could be provided only after the President had told Congress he had received reliable assurances that the recipient country would not acquire or develop nuclear weapons. The administration wants the President to be able to waive this provision.

Senator Alan Cranston, a Democrat member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said United States officials had evidence that both India and Pakistan were preparing test sites for nuclear explosions.

He said a Pakistani nuclear test could be staged this year but more probably next year. Senator Cranston called on President Reagan to tell both governments that economic and military aid would be cut off if they went ahead with the tests. Courier Mail April 29 1981 Australian April 4 1981

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

Workingbee
Every Sat. 1-5

Please send
DONATIONS
and
MEMBERSHIP

RENEWALS
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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.

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