

CAMPAIGN AGAINST NUCLEAR POWER NEWSLETTER



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**HIROSHIMA COMMEMORATION
AND MARCH
CITY SQUARE**
Thursday 6 August 5pm

UNION BANS!

Union actions in Darwin, them and the ship moved off stage, the shipping company which owned the ACT4 offered to offload the yellowcake if the sailors lifted their bans.

Big protests greeted the Parella shipment on its arrival at Vancouver, Canada. Canadian waterfront unions banned it and scabs were used to unload the containers.

DARWIN

In Darwin 20 containers of yellowcake from Nabarlek and Ranger were held up for several months by bans from the Waterside Workers Federation and Seamen's Union. As the Government tried to organise a way around the bans, the Transport Workers Union and Merchant Services Guild joined the ban.

The yellowcake eventually left two weeks ago on a Filipino barge bound for Singapore, loaded by non-union labor. Unionists and Friends of the Earth members in Darwin picketed the wharf for several days and eight were arrested.

BRISBANE

A ban by members of the Seamen's Union (SUA) in Brisbane is making yellowcake exports through the port increasingly difficult.

In late May, 12 containers of yellowcake escaped Brisbane on board the Parella after WWF members loaded

Later, thousands of anti-uranium demonstrators blocked the train ten times as it crossed Canada.

A meeting of unions involved in the handling and transport of yellowcake was convened on the initiative of the Painters and Dockers Union.

The meeting proved constructive and helped bring greater agreement between all unions on the need to publicise and harass yellowcake shipments through the port of Brisbane.

Meanwhile the SUA was informed that another seven containers of yellowcake were being loaded aboard the container vessel ACT 4, which was due to sail on Monday, June 15.

SUA tug crews banned the ship and the Merchant Service Guild refused to supply a pilot. Later that day, 30 people held a wharfside picket in support of the SUA action. By Friday morning, seven other vessels were held up because of the dispute. At that

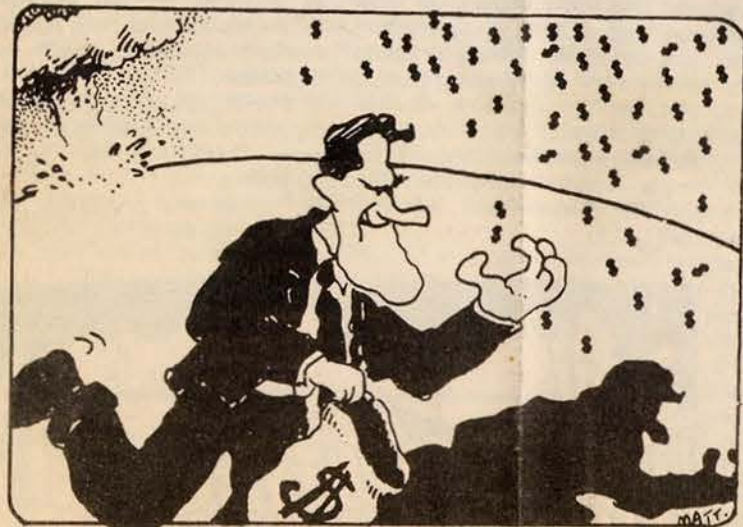
The federal government then stepped in, threatening the company with legal action and the SUA with a damages suit. The shipping line quickly reversed its offer, and with government lawyers preparing to take action, the SUA decided to lift its bans on that particular ship.

As the ACT 4 set sail on Friday evening, the SUA called on the ACTU to convene a meeting of unions to discuss means of enforcing ACTU policy on uranium.

In other news, Sydney unions have prevented a shipment of nuclear fuel leaving Lucas Heights for France. Meanwhile in Adelaide the Parella, which shipped yellowcake in Brisbane, was prevented from entering port for 24 hours by the local Seamen's Union.

All these courageous union actions deserve our admiration and support.

Australian June 14,
Sydney Morning Herald July 10
Tribune July 1,
Courier Mail June 18, 1981



TOWNSVILLE ACTION

For the weekend, 4th and 5th July, two small buses were hired to take 27 people from Brisbane, the Sunshine Coast and Lismore to the 'Tent Village' at Keelbottom Creek near Townsville. We joined about 250 other activists in a 'protest weekend' in support of the Townsville Regional Conservation Council's opposition to the proposed uranium mine at Ben Lomond 60km SW of Townsville. Small groups of people from Sydney and Melbourne were among those taking part.

Activities beside learning to live very close to nature, included bird spotting, bush dancing, soap making, group discussions, singing, performances by women's theatre, sight-seeing and cross country hiking.

On Saturday 4th July, the French owned uranium mining company at Ben Lomond, Minatome, placed an open invitation to people opposed to uranium mining in the Townsville paper. The invitation offered an inspection of the mine site.

In response, on Sunday, about 150 people from the Tent Village travelled by car and bus to the living quarters area of the mine. According to the person in charge at the time, a French geo-physicist, he knew nothing of the invitation and our arrival was

quite unexpected. The manager was not there and the employee maintained that there was no way he could be contacted. He said that because of union bans (the ATEA has refused to connect telephones and other communications links to the site) the only contact with other areas was by radio for 5 days each week. At the weekend, the radio room was closed. We found this statement difficult to believe but had no way of disproving it.

After a long discussion, the geophysicist said he would take us up to the mine site, although he felt the trip would be of little value as there was only one geologist up there. He made one condition. In line with company policy, any woman who was pregnant would not be allowed on the mine site. (Company publicity says the reason for this ban is the rugged nature of the site, denying any possibility of dangerous radiation exposure.)

Consequently, after much discussion, as a group we decided that if the mine site was unsafe for pregnant women, it was also unsafe for anyone else and we decided not to go. Instead, we chose to discuss the operation of the mine and the nuclear industry as a whole with about 15 employees, men and women, who had gathered to watch us. When we left we

felt that the visit had been worthwhile in that we were able to talk amiably and at length to people whose stated reasons for being there ranged from fascination with radioactive materials (the geophysicist) to the good money, the need for a job and a liking for the style of living.

While we were visiting the mine by the 'front' door, six people from the Tent Village made an early start and walked 16km, the back

way to the top of the ridge above the mine site. From a distance, they observed that, contrary to the impression given to us by the people at the mine, there was a quite a deal of activity with people and trucks moving about and possibly some drilling in progress.

In response to growing anti-uranium feeling in the community and the bad publicity resulting from the leak in the ore stockpile early this year,

Minatome has embarked on an expensive public relations exercise. In an effort to justify its operations and improve its public image the company set up a stall at the Townsville Show and has been conducting 'open' days for invited dignitaries and other people. Some anti-uranium activists took advantage of the invitation to visit but saw nothing to deter their opposition to the uranium mining and nuclear industry.



When this 3500 tonne uranium ore stockpile at Ben Lomond leaked, radiation levels in a nearby creek reached 2½ times the legal level. Minatome plans a stockpile of 2½ million tonnes of uranium ore.

A.M.U.S.E. VARIETY NIGHT
Artists and Musicians United for Safe Energy
QLD. TEACHERS BUILDING
BOUNDARY ST. SPRING HILL
Saturday 8 August 7.30pm
BRING A CUSHION





WEB OF INTERNATIONAL HYPOCRISY

In the ensuing reams of newsprint documenting the Israeli bombing raid on Iraq's "experimental" Osirak nuclear reactor, and the international ramifications of the attack, few attempts have been made to draw constructive conclusions from the event.

Michael Barnard's column in the Melbourne Age, June 16th, "Why World Should Thank Israel" noted approvingly that the Soviet Union, Iraq's chief arms supplier and ally during the 1970's, deliberately refused the Iraqi request for N-bomb technology, forcing the middle eastern country to shop around in Europe for less scrupulous nuclear dealers.

It is interesting to note that one of the crucial factors in the breakdown of the Soviet Egyptian alliance in 1971-72 was also the Russian refusal to equip Egypt with nuclear weapons. Barnard goes on to praise the Israeli destruction of Iraq's reactor, claiming that this has "done the world a service".

This he justifies by suggesting that the attack has concentrated world attention on the "weaknesses of the machinery" of the nuclear non-proliferation treaty (NPT) to which Iraq is a signatory. This is an optimistic claim, and is not fulfilled in the remainder of his article which does not comment any further on how the treaty could be made effective and reliable.

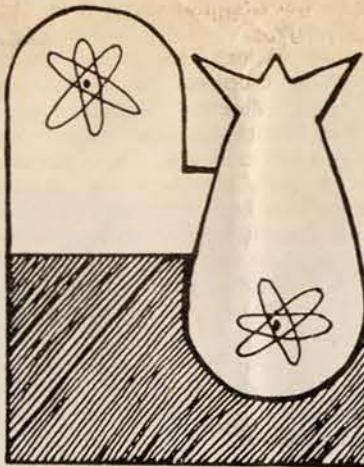
ISRAEL'S CAPACITY

Barnard commends Israel's attack on the grounds that this was a legitimate act of self defence, and one wonders if he would extend the same support to a possible Arab strike against the top secret nuclear research complex in the Negev desert. Both the leaders involved, Iraq's Hussein and Israel's Begin, deny actual possession of nuclear arms, but justify their countries' attempts to develop these weapons on the grounds that the other side has done so (which is an old story).

Thus Mr. Begin's sentiments are voiced by Moshe Dayan the former Israeli Foreign Minister (Australian, June 26) who declared that Israel has the capacity for nuclear armament and will act upon this immediately any Arab neighbour shows signs of doing so.

Iraq's President Hussein, meanwhile, claimed in a televised American interview (Australian, June 30) that in the interests of peace, his country should be aided in achieving nuclear capability to counter the nuclear arms he accused Israel of already possessing.

The claims and counter claims by the countries involved are hard to disentangle, and the repeated statements of the Iraqi foreign minister, Dr. Hammadi, that his country's nuclear program is strictly "peaceful" merely illustrate the futility of trying to do so.



NPT?

The issue of the effectiveness and reliability of the NPT is, however, a worthwhile point raised by Mr. Barnard although it seems almost as though the "serious" press and political leaders have avoided discussion of this in case they arrive at unpleasant conclusions.

RESIGNATION

Since the publication of the article an American member of

the agency responsible for policing the NPT has resigned claiming that the customary inspection of nuclear installations in signatory countries is quite incapable of reliably verifying that nuclear energy technology is not being diverted to military research.

Mr. Barnard notes the "ineptness of the non-proliferation machinery", but it must be argued that the whole concept of the NPT is unworkable, and is nothing more than a device for placating world opinion and whitewashing the export of nuclear technology to third world countries with a veneer of respectability.

Reform of the machinery of the NPT is quite inadequate, and it is time western leaders stopped allowing themselves the luxury of believing that any "safeguards" can prevent the spread of nuclear weapons in a world where nuclear energy technology is freely available to the highest bidder — something the anti-nuclear movement could have explained to them twenty years ago.

In the case of the Israeli bomb, whilst we need not assume that Israel actually possesses nuclear weapons at this moment, it seems generally agreed that the Israelis have the capacity to produce these at short notice, and this capability clearly raises the temperature throughout the whole region. Since Israel is not a signatory to the NPT, the reform or abolition of this device is not directly related to Israeli weapons, and the shortcomings of the treaty cannot be blamed for Israel's acquisition of nuclear technology.

However, as an American client state, it is unlikely that she could have advanced to this position without tacit American consent, at the very least. Hence, even Reagan felt a little uneasy at endorsing the ringing denunciation of Israel proposed by Iraq at the UN, and the eventual watered-down motion was strictly for appearances.

Hal Pawson

CONVERSION AND ENRICHMENT

A powerful group of industrialists has joined the South Australian Government in a \$500,000 feasibility study into the establishment of a uranium conversion plant at Port Pirie, South Australia, expected to take 18 months.

The study by Broken Hill Associated Smelters Pty. Ltd. (BHAS), British Nuclear Fuels Ltd (BNFL), Roxby Management Services Pty Ltd (RMS) and the South Australian Government is being made in addition to a \$5 million uranium enrichment study being carried out by the Uranium Enrichment Group of Australia (UEGA), recently joined by major Japanese companies. (See CANP Newsletter Jan/Feb 1981).

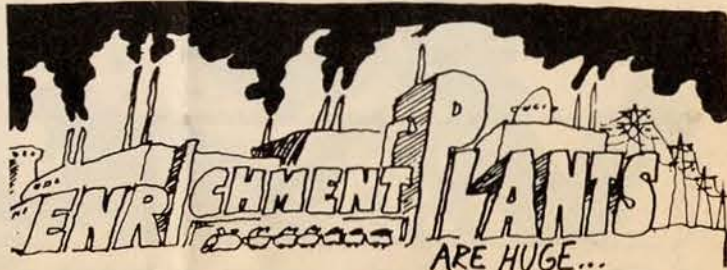
Planned expansions already in hand would boost that operational capacity to 60,300 tonnes by 1985.

According to the AAEC, the proposed expansion in capacity would be sufficient to meet projected world demand for uranium hexafluoride until the 1990s.

And given the poor outlook for the existing nuclear programs in a number of countries as a result of bad publicity following mishaps, the AAEC's market projections may in fact be bullish.

The Australian consortium's capacity estimates have run from 3,000 tonnes up to 10,000 tonnes.

But given the projected poor market outlook for uranium



The two plans are closely linked since any future conversion plant would be likely to provide the uranium feedstock for an enrichment plant.

A uranium conversion plant in South Australia would put that state into the front line for the siting of Australia's enrichment plant, also sought by Queensland and Western Australia.

It would imply as well a rise in that state's mining activities at Roxby Downs, Beverley and Honeymoon, as well as increased Australian demand for uranium ore from other states.

These proposals would enter Australia into soaring market prices for enriched uranium, while prices for yellowcake fall.

But these price rises are due to the rising costs of the huge flow of electricity needed to run an enrichment plant, and to America's attempts to decrease their deficit through profits on enriched uranium.

In fact, based on demand projection drawn up by the Australian Atomic Energy Commission any new uranium conversion capacity installed in Australia may be faced with a market in oversupply.

Installed conversion capacity at the moment is 48,300 tonnes in the Western world.

hexafluoride in the second of the 1980's, any new conversion plant installed in Australia may have to be tailored specifically to suit the needs of any enrichment plant installed in Australia.

At present enrichment capacity is also expected to be in oversupply until the second half of the 1990s.

The decision on the size of any new enrichment plant will have a direct bearing on the size of a conversion plant to be established locally.

A conversion plant is a much more modest proposition to install than an enrichment plant, since a conversion plant would cost around \$100 million compared with an enrichment plant which could cost around \$1 billion.

The two bright spots for any proposed conversion facility to be built in Australia may rest in the nuclear programs embarked on by both South Korea and Japan.

But certainly the Japanese program is now likely to be delayed as a direct result of a recent mishap there.

AFR June 3,
Australian June 22,
Courier Mail June 22,

AFR June 25,
SMH July 8,
AFR July 8, 1981.

AUSTRALIAN BOMB?



A former NATO Adviser, Dr. Geoffrey Williams has drawn up a research paper showing how Australia could acquire nuclear weapons. He poses horrific scenarios for using the bombs and shows how the NPT is no obstacle to building them.

Dr. Williams has produced this while supposedly investigating the civil defence of Perth in the event of nuclear attack, financed by the WA Government.

He says that for \$2 billion, Australia could have a nuclear

armed cruise missile system.

Dr. Williams reasons for Australia's need of a nuclear deterrent expose a rather warped "siege" mentality. He says that following the destruction of the northern hemisphere in nuclear war, only a nuclear threat could stop an "uncontrollable invasion here of panic stricken people".

Dr. Williams' thoughts will no doubt fuel next year's RSL resolution that Australia acquire nuclear bombs. They must be allowed no further.

Australian June 15, 1981

SULPHUR DIOXIDE AT RANGER

Nuclear power advocates have always attempted to show that coal and oil fired plants are more polluting and dangerous than equivalent nuclear stations. Some nuclear physicists claim that sulphur dioxide, rather than nuclear radiation, is a greater inducer of cancer and genetic mutation.

If this is true it is interesting to know that the acid leaching

plant at the Ranger uranium mine will emit 800 tonnes of sulphur dioxide annually. This is on top of significant liberations of radioactive radon gas.

Sources: Who Speaks for Earth? (Lord Zuckerman)
The Ranger Environmental Inquiry (p. 116)
Ben Stitz



ICC PROPOSES ALTERNATIVE

Switzerland: The International Coordinating Conference of the Anti-Nuclear Movement (ICC) is proposing an alternative to the Nuclex Fair scheduled for October 5-8, 1981 in Basel, Switzerland. The Nuclex Fair is the traditional annual meeting of the international nuclear industry. Almost every company in the world that is researching and building nuclear power and nuclear weapons equipment is represented at the Fair.

The ICC proposes to hold a demonstration at the Fair and to set up an alternative fair promoting safe energy forms and displaying the dangers of the nuclear industry. The group 'No Nukes Music' from Great Britain will organize a fundraising concert in Basel for the Alternative Nuclex Fair.

In preparation for the alternative fair, the ICC is holding a meeting, June 12-14 in Basel. Groups are requested to send representatives to this meeting and they are asked to prepare papers describing the nuclear industry in their countries.

A group in the UK called GIMIC (Group Investigating Multinational Corporations) has already been set up to prepare material for 'Alternative Nuclex'.

WISE, June/July, 1981



JAPANESE FIND URANIUM

A Japanese firm, Power Reactor and Nuclear Development Corporation, (PNC) has discovered a rich deposit of uranium at Yilgarn, 900 km east of Perth.

Reports suggest the find will certainly be of commercial size, possibly up to 10,000 tonnes of 0.3 percent ore. It was also rumoured that development may commence as soon as this year, though the company denies this.

PNC is a semi-government body, whose task is to prospect for uranium.

Courier Mail June 17, 1981



SECRET SHIPMENTS

Secret shipments of sensitive equipment which could be used to build an atomic bomb have been sent from Turkey to Pakistan.

U.S. manufactured electrical equipment known as inverters which are used to transform electrical current to charge batteries and operate instruments have been transshipped through Turkish firms in 'a covert purchasing network', according to the U.S. State Department.

The U.S. cut off arms sales to Pakistan in 1979 after receiving intelligence reports that the country was developing a nuclear weapon.

The Reagan administration approved a resumption of aid this month including the sale of F.16 fighter bombers, the same type of plane which the Israelis used to bomb Iraq's nuclear reactor.

U.S. Administration officials said the presence of 85 000 Soviet troops in Afghanistan overrides concern about nuclear development.

Age June 17, Melbourne Sun June 29, 1981

INSPECTION INADEQUATE

Two leading scientists, Sir Alan Cottrell (former chief scientific adviser to the U.K. Government and senior metallurgist to the U.K. Atomic Energy Agency) and Dr. Harold Agnew, (former director of the Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory and president of the General Atomic Company) have raised fundamental questions about the safety of the new type of atomic power stations which the British Government intends to build.

Sir Allan suggests that inspection techniques for detecting cracks in metal are not sensitive enough to ensure safety levels acceptable in the U.K. for the operation of the American-designed pressurised water reactor (PWR).

Present methods of ultrasonic crack detection are not yet adequate for fault testing the steel walls of the pressure vessel that contains the core of nuclear fuel.

Sir Allan believes it is necessary to detect cracks as small as 6mm long. In practice, flaws of up to 50mm length may go undetected.

Telegraph July 1, 1981



ANTI-BOMB MOVEMENT GROWS

The campaign against nuclear energy in Britain has suffered considerably during the past year or so from the enormous growth of the CND or Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament which has diverted the attention of many of Britain's environmentalists in the fight to prevent the planned siting of American cruise missiles on British soil in 1982.

The struggle to bring about unilateral nuclear disarmament caught the public imagination in a big way in 1980 and between eighty and a hundred thousand people turned out for the big CND rally in London in October. This compares with the ten to fifteen thousand turnout for the last major demonstration against nuclear energy in London on Harrisburg day in March 1980.

However, although some of their strength is being tapped by another laudable cause, the opponents of nuclear energy have adopted new and promising tactics against the nuclear industry. In some of the larger cities where city councils are controlled by Labor majorities nuclear free zones have been declared by the authorities in an effort to prevent the transport of raw or reprocessed nuclear fuel through their areas.

Manchester and Sheffield city councils were the first cities to adopt this tactic and Manchester city council actually sent a request to other local authorities suggesting they follow suit. A great advantage of this strategy is the feeling of efficacy — or the ability to influence events — that it encourages in individuals in their local areas.

This is important, as one of the biggest obstacles to the anti nuclear campaign is the traditional British apathy and feeling of powerlessness against the centralized bureaucracy.

Hal Pawson — visiting from England.

US "CURBING" NUCLEAR PUSH

The United States is about to scale down its nuclear energy industry in favour of developing coal and natural gas resources, Mr. West, Labor Opposition spokesperson, said yesterday after talks with top U.S. officials of the Federal Department of Energy. The U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission and the U.S. Environmental Protection Authority. This follows a prediction by the Prime Minister, Mr. Fraser, that Australia would generate its own nuclear power within 20 year years in those parts of the country where other forms of energy were distant and expensive.

According to officials, three factors contributing to the

rapid decline of the U.S. nuclear power industry are:

Rising construction costs of nuclear stations.

Possibilities of nuclear accidents and the necessity for massive regulation and surveillance of the industry by the US Government. Problems of disposing of nuclear waste.

"I am informed that despite President Reagan's desire to stimulate the industry not one US state is willing to permit deep geological disposal of nuclear waste," Mr. West said.

Australian July 9, 1981



SIX CANADIAN MINERS CHARGED OVER CARTEL

Six Canadian mining companies have been charged with conspiring to lessen competition in connection with Canada's participation in an international uranium cartel in the early 1970s.

Denison Mines, The Crown Corporation Eldorado Nuclear Ltd, Gulf Minerals Canada Ltd, Rio Alcom Ltd, Uranerz Canada Ltd and the now-defunct Crown Corporation Uranium Canada Ltd are charged with contravening the Federal Combines Act by conspiring with 16 international companies to "prevent or lessen unduly competition in the production, manufacture, purchase, sale or supply in Canada of uranium, uranium oxide and other uranium substances".

Denison Mines controls the Koongarra uranium prospect in

the Northern Territory. Rio Algom is part of the RTZ Group, which controls CRA Ltd, which in turn controls Mary Kathleen Uranium.

Spokesperson for the CRA and other Australian companies denied involvement in the latest litigation in Canada.

Canada, South Africa, France, Australia and the Rio Tinto Zinc Mining conglomerate of Britain set up the "Club of Five" in 1972 in response to falling world prices of uranium.

Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau defended Canada's participation in the "international marketing arrangement" as a defensive move to protect the Canadian industry and jobs against US restrictions on imported uranium that had contributed to the price drop.

AFR July 9, 1981

GADDAFFI GOES NUCLEAR

Libyan leader Colonel Muammar Gaddafi has stressed the importance of nuclear technology to his country by forming a Ministry for Atomic Energy — and by appointing one of his closest associates to head it.

The ministry was established at the most important session yet held at Libya's legislative assembly, the General People's Congress. The new minister, Abdul Majid Al-Mabruk Al-Gaud, will have executive powers over the country's Atomic Energy Commission, which was

established in 1973. Libya already has nuclear technology agreements with Pakistan and Argentina, and has sent students to the US and USSR to study nuclear physics.

Atomic power was given high priority in Libya's \$62.5 billion 1981-85 development congress last month. The plan aims to cut oil production by just over 15 per cent, and make the country self-sufficient in agriculture.

New Scientist Feb. 12, 1981



—ANTI-NUCLEAR ACTION—

Australian anti-nuclear groups, including CANP, have formed themselves into a new national umbrella group, uniting with other peace and environmental groups, and with trade unions.

The new body, the Coalition for a Nuclear Free Australia will be co-ordinating a new and stronger fight against the development of a nuclear industry in Australia.

The first national action will be Nuclear Free Australia Week in August, ending on August 6 with a commemoration of the Hiroshima bombing.

The Coalition will be administered by a Secretariat, initially in Perth but rotating as required. Its main task will be information sharing and improving interstate links.

The Coalition's address is:
c/- Environment Centre
537 Wellington Street,
PERTH WA 6000

Launched at a packed conference in Sydney last month, one of the Coalition's first priorities will be the setting up of joint activist/unionist task forces in necessary areas.

Three Campaign members paid the 'bargain price' of \$15 for three (regular price \$7.50 each) to listen to Dr. Edward Teller, father of the H Bomb, expound his views on the nuclear industry. Apart from snide remarks linking aboriginal people in mining areas and excessive alcohol consumption, the main thrust of his talk was in support of the nuclear

weapons industry and the need, as he saw it, to defeat communism and socialism. Toward the end of his talk, he urged that all Australian uranium be mined as rapidly as possible before the price and demand drop any further.

A successful tour showing the film "We are the Guinea Pigs" to anti-uranium groups in regional centres has just been completed. As a result audiences at Cairns, Innisfail, Townsville, Mackay, Moranbah, Toowoomba and Nambour were better able to understand the fear and stress with which the people affected by the nuclear accident at Harrisburg had to cope and are still experiencing in their daily lives. The final showing was in Brisbane on July 14th, Bastille Day.

We hope to take the film to other centres later in the year.

On Bastille Day, Campaign members joined with the Christians for Peace group in a prayer vigil and silent picket outside the French bank in Queen Street, Brisbane. We also joined in a short rally with the people from the Aboriginal Embassy in King George Square.

In Brisbane, Campaign members combined with other groups in a picket in support of action taken by the Seamen's Union and other unions against the export of yellowcake. The ban was maintained until the Federal Government threatened to sue the union for damages.

FRENCH ENERGY SAVINGS PLAN



The French Government has earmarked 400 billion francs (about \$A62.5 billion) to be spent over the next ten years on energy saving and the development of new energy sources.

The lion's share — an expected F215 billion over 10 years — will be for energy conservation. Development of renewable energy sources, including solar power and fuel produced from vegetable matter, will account for F180 billion over the ten years.

The programme is expected to create about 150,000 jobs in the energy conservation industry and 100,000 positions in the renewable energy sources field.

The projects which follow the main lines of the Socialist Party's election promises on energy, form an important part of the Government's plans to develop alternatives to nuclear power.

The aim is to secure 5.5 percent of France's energy needs from so-called 'new' energies by 1990. The savings from energy conservation are planned to reduce France's global energy demands at the end of this decade from an estimated 242 million tonnes of oil to 230 million tonnes.

Financial Review June 19, 1981.

SOLAR ENERGY ADVANCES

Solar Energy in Australia is moving ahead rapidly with the recent opening of a factory in Sydney to produce photovoltaic cells. The \$A720,000 plant will produce cells that will change sunlight directly into electricity at about \$A10 per watt at peak output but this price is expected to fall as solar cells are put to more and more uses.

In another development the South Australian Minister for Sciences and Technology has announced plans to construct a solar photovoltaic cell manufacturing demonstration facility in South Australia. The project is to be funded under the "public interest" section of the Industrial Research and Development Incentives Act.

Two Melbourne people have invented a commercially viable solar boosted heat pump that is more efficient than conventional systems. The heat pump (soon to be marketed by Siddons Industries in Melbourne) will initially cost more to install but will be cheaper to run and does not need direct sunlight as it can collect heat directly from the atmosphere.

The pump circulates refrigerating fluid which does not corrode the aluminium pipes through which it passes.

Sydney Morning Herald July 3
AFR June 26
Age June 6 1981

—DIARY—

JULY

Tuesday 21 7.30pm
GENERAL MEETING
AWD office, 9th floor
Canberra Hotel, Ann Street.
All welcome

Tuesday 21 to Friday 24
Jumble stall at Chermide Shopping Centre.

Friday 24
BUSH DANCE 7.30pm
Members of Bale-em-up.
AHEPA Hall (Licensed)
126 Boundary St., West End.
\$4 & \$2.50

Sunday 26 10 - 3 pm
FILMS AT CLOSEBURN
"Better Active Today than Radioactive Tomorrow"
"The War Game"
Samford Rd.
Market, stalls etc.

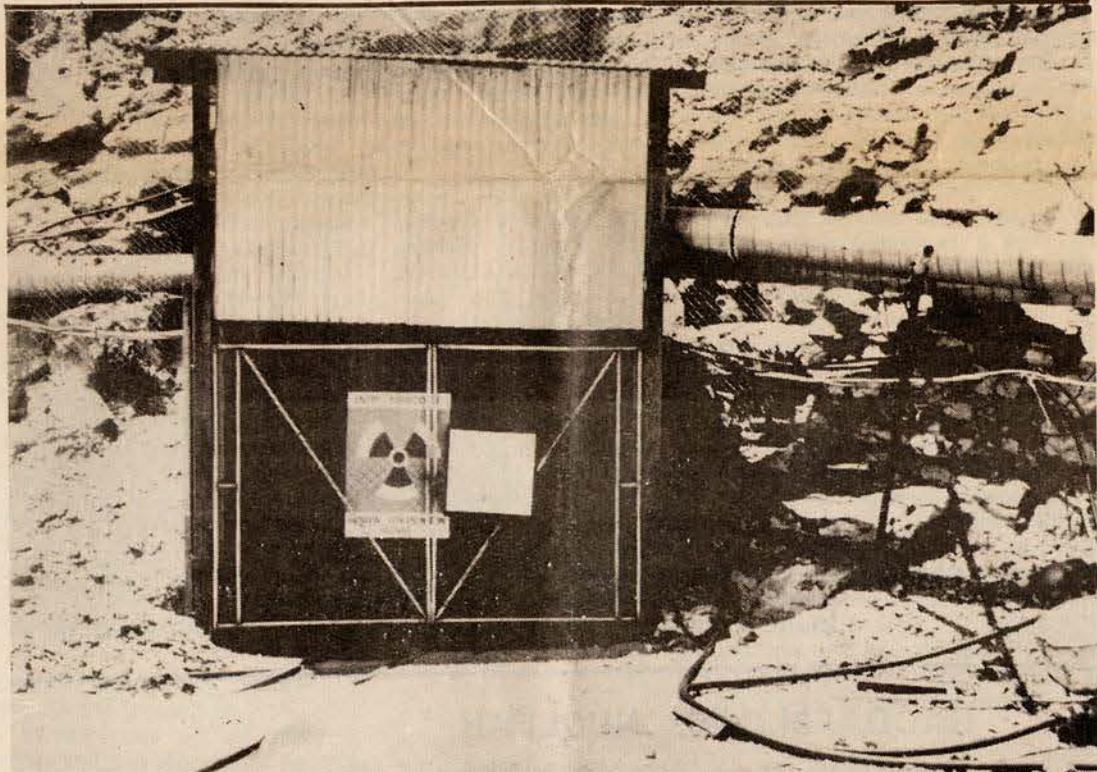
AUGUST

TUESDAY NIGHTS
During August and September
Feminism and non violence
FREE FILM FESTIVAL
Popular Theatre Troupe Hall
7.30pm
Further information/program
please phone 44.8801

Monday 3 — Sat. 8
NUCLEAR FREE AUSTRALIA WEEK
Lunchtime display in City Square
11-2pm

Thursday 6 5pm
HIROSHIMA DAY
Commemoration 5pm
City Square
Music, poetry, flowers.
MARCH 6pm
Films 7pm, City Hall.

Saturday 8 7.30pm
AMUSE Variety Concert
Old Teachers Building,
Boundary Rd.,
Spring Hill.
\$5 & \$3 (Licensed)



Entrance to Ben Lomond uranium mine. Levels of radon gas 56 times the permissible level have been recorded in this tunnel.

PEACE WEEK AUGUST 1st - 9th

Peace Fun Fair
Bush Dance
Bike Rally
Film

West End Area
Contact: House of Freedom
Phone: 447 268

BUSH DANCE AHEPA HALL

126 Boundary St., West End.

FRIDAY 24 JULY 7.30pm

\$4 and \$2.50

members of Bale-em-up Bush Band

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

Name:

Address:

Postcode:

Ph: (H) (W)

Herewith:

1 | \$3.50 student/pensioner/unemployed
1 | \$7 individual
1 | \$25 organisational

\$ 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 Sane alternatives to Nuclear Energy. P.O. Box 16, Kingaroy.

MACKAY

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

MT ISA

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

NORTHWEST SUBURBS ACTION GROUP

c/- Scott O'Keefe, 9 Musgrave Tce Alderley, 4051.

PADDINGTON

Joan Shears, 356 1492

PINE RIVERS

CANP (Pine Rivers) Grace Duffield 285 3381.

ROCKHAMPTON

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

SALISBURY

Phone Barbara Robson 277 6597.

SUNSHINE COAST

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

TOOWOOMBA

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

TOWNSVILLE

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

TRADE UNION ANTI-NUCLEAR LOBBY

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

UNIVERSITY OF QLD

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

WEST END

Ring Kathy Moran 44 3896.

WINDSOR/CLAYFIELD

Ring Chris Tooley 57 2704.

WORKERS AGAINST URANIUM MINING

Telephone 391 5966.

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