

CAMPAIGN AGAINST NUCLEAR POWER NEWSLETTER



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NEUTRON BOMB MADNESS

The neutron bomb is designed to give off up to six times the radiation but considerably less than the explosive blast of a conventional nuclear warhead. This results in little damage to buildings property etc., but destruction of all living beings within its radius.

The lethal radiation released by a neutron bomb reaches an area twice the size of that affected by a comparable conventional atomic bomb.

Resultant casualties of a small neutron bomb would be:

At Ground Zero and up to 200 metres: Structural damage minimal. People in the open would be seared and fall immediately.

400 metres: Incapacity and coma within 5 minutes, death within 24 hours.

700 metres: Incapacity and coma within 5 minutes, death within 48 to 96 hours.

1000 metres: Serious functional impairment within 2 hours, death within weeks.

1200 metres: Radiation sickness within two hours, many dead within months.

2000 metres: Radiation sickness, survivors liable to serious later effects such as cancer and genetic damage.

U.S. DECISION

The U.S. decision to make and stockpile bombs is further evidence that their military planners and the U.S. government have lost sight of reality.

The whole post war history of the arms race shows that, whenever one world pawn gains a temporary lead over the other, this advantage is lost again in a comparatively short time. That was what happened with the A and the H bombs. The same will happen with the neutron bomb.

* If Russia's tanks were decimated by a neutron attack, and defeat seemed imminent, there is every possibility that they would launch a full scale nuclear attack themselves, to avoid capitulation.

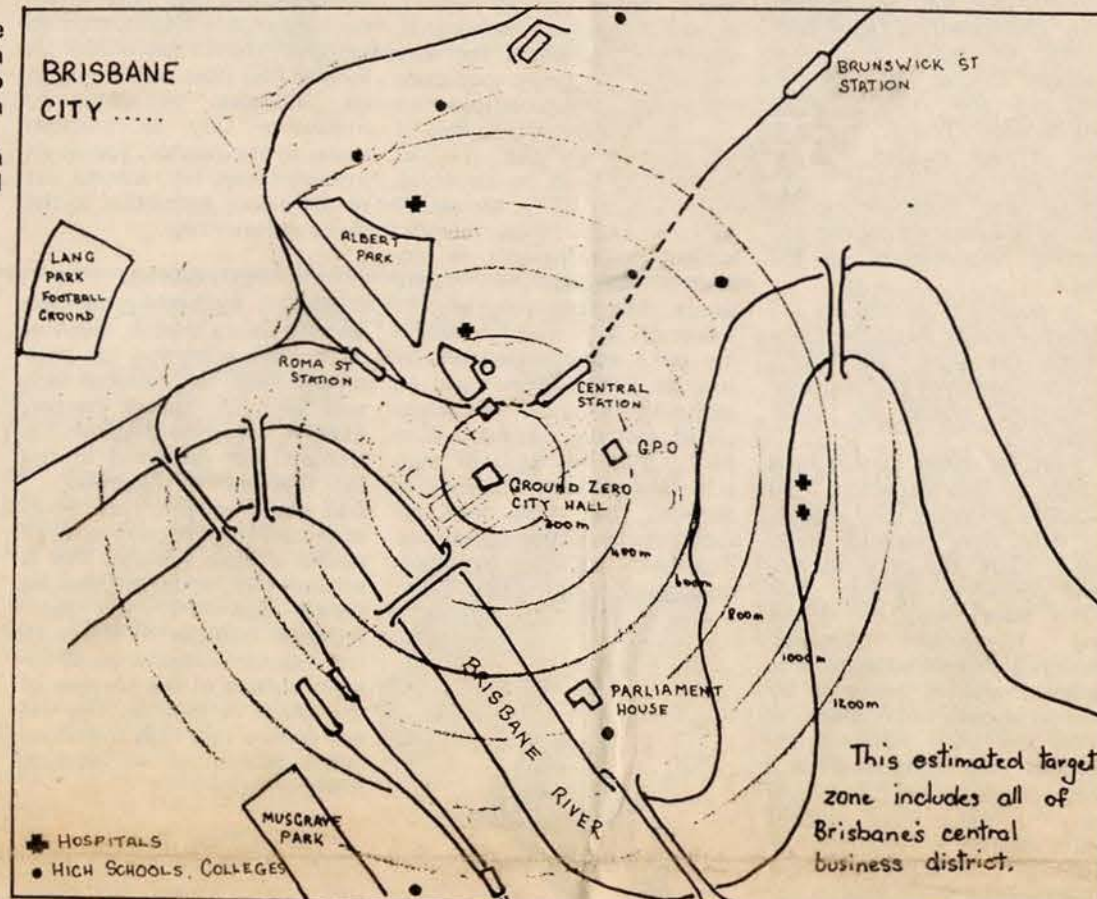
* Russia will feel compelled to develop its own neutron arsenal, and the arms race will escalate.

* Any deterrent effect of the neutron weapons possessed by the U.S. will last only until the Russians produce their own. France has also announced its interest in neutron weapons.

CYNICISM ILLUSTRATED

The US decision to build the neutron weapons has been undertaken without consultation with any other country: indeed, the US sees it as purely an internal US decision. But the fact that the weapons have been selected for use in NATO countries and other areas where the Americans feel threatened by larger numbers of conventional arms cannot be ignored and illustrates their cynical unconcern towards other people and their territories.

Within the USA itself, the only application for the neutron missiles would be against invading ground forces. (The only candidates for this dubi-



ous role would be Canada or Mexico: not your most daunting adversaries on a global scale of 10) or against dissident groups in a siege situation.

OFFENSIVE ROLE

European leaders and communities are well aware that their countries will most likely be the battleground on which the neutron weapons will be used. However any attempt to knock out tanks after they have crossed the borders will result not only in killing the crews of the invading tanks but also the troops of the opposing armies and the civilian population in those areas. It is for this reason that neutron weapons obviously have an offensive role for use against tank crews and other personnel perceived to be a possible invasion force.

CONVENTIONAL 'DISGUISE'

Neutron weapons can be designed as missiles eg. shells to be fired from conventional artillery.

Secret deployment of them in this form would be virtually impossible to detect or monitor.

Certain military 'advantages' accrue to neutron weapons.

* They are easier to conceal, store and to use.

* They are not a deterrent but designed for actual use.

* They can be used without fear of retaliation against countries or groups which do not possess nuclear weapons.

* They are 'suitable' for military purposes because undesirable material losses are minimal eg. railroads, water, electricity, transport facilities, ports, aerodromes etc. remain undamaged.

Neutron weapons will not prevent nuclear wars but rather facilitate their outbreak. For the reasons listed above, neutron weapons can be used as a counter insurgency weapon, a police weapon, a counter revolutionary weapon. They are weapons which have the potential to turn revolutions and counter-revolutionary interventions into atomic wars.

Neutron weapons are seen to be cost effective by their proponents (how to kill effectively, easily, at least cost per person) for several reasons other than the actual amount of money needed to make them:

* minimal structural damage to be repaired;

* minimal medical costs for victims (most people are dead within days)

* minimal immediate casualties among the force using the weapon

* minimal use of other weapons and ammunition to 'take' a position.

LOWERED THRESHOLD

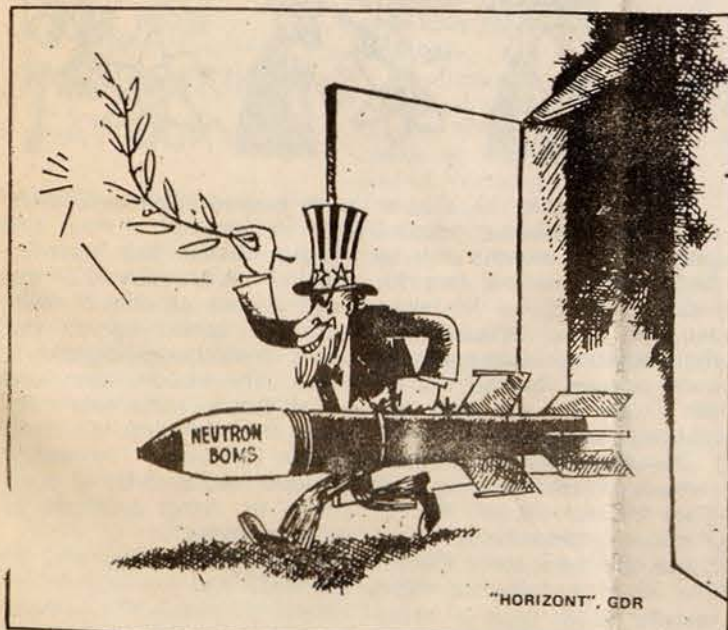
Once the idea of a so-called usable atomic weapon has gained currency, regardless of whether it is called a tactical or neutron weapon, the theory of nuclear deterrence will crumble to dust.

The neutron bomb lowers the threshold for the use of nuclear arms in the event of a military conflict, thereby increasing the risk of nuclear war. It obliterates the barrier separating it from conventional warfare.

PROTEST

Only strong concerted opposition by the people of the world is going to stop this insanity. Every voice raised in protest is valuable. Write to your local members, the Prime Minister, to the editor of your local newspaper. Demonstrate your outrage vocally, publicly, and where it will have most effect.

Telegraph 10 August, 1981
Neutron Bombs No!
Joan Shears



FRENCH NEUTRON BOMB IN PACIFIC?

French bomb tests in the Pacific could include neutron weapons, the Defence Minister, Mr Charles Hernu, said today before inspecting France's nuclear test facilities at Mururoa Atoll, near Tahiti.

France had been conducting studies and research on these weapons, but the new Leftist administration has not yet decided whether such arms

should be "part of the French panoply", Mr Hernu said.

He said his Government would follow past French policy of refusing to issue any information about test blasts. "But I can tell you that when I board a plane (to leave Tahiti) in four days, the last test in the present series will be finished."

Age 3 August, 1981



SAFEGUARD FRAUD EXPOSED

The Federal Government claims that Australian uranium is only sold "subject to the strictest safeguards". The International Atomic Energy Agency administers these safeguards as soon as the uranium is processed beyond the form in which it is exported (U_3O_8 or yellowcake).

At the time Israel bombed Iraq's nuclear reactor in mid-June, Robert Richter, an American nuclear engineer and IAEA inspector resigned in protest against the ineffectiveness of IAEA safeguards. In early 1980 he had written to the US State Department to express his concern that Iraq was deliberately circumventing IAEA safeguards to build a nuclear weapon. In that letter he also criticised the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty. He said that it had assisted Iraq in acquiring the nuclear technology and materials by absolving co-operating nations and shifting responsibility to the IAEA.

In testimony before the US Senate Foreign Relations Committee on June 19, 1981, Richter detailed the extreme limitations placed on IAEA inspectors:

First, he noted, nations have a right to veto inspectors from whatever countries they choose, "a right they regularly exercise." Thus, the only inspections performed in Iraq since 1976 have been by Soviet and Hungarian nationals, though a French inspector was recently granted approval by Iraq to inspect, but had not yet done so. "Any adverse conclusions you might reach as a result of your inspections would have to take into account your country's sensitivity to how this information might affect relations with Iraq."

"Second, you must give a government several weeks notice prior to an inspection, and obtain a visa. The government may agree with the date or ask for a postponement."

"Third, you must familiarize yourself only with those facilities that the nation says are subject to safeguards. Thus, the hot cells provided by Italy for examination and processing of irradiated nuclear specimens for possible plutonium separation are not included in the information provided by Iraq, nor is the radiochemistry laboratory, pilot reprocessing facility, nor the fuel fabrication line included in the design information available to the IAEA. These facilities are not under safeguards and so long as Iraq maintains that it is not processing plutonium or fabricating uranium fuel in these facilities, they will remain outside of safeguards."

DISTURBING

"This may be disturbing to you as an IAEA inspector. Nevertheless, you are aware that as a signatory of the Non-Proliferation Treaty, only facilities which Iraq has declared to the IAEA as containing either thorium or depleted uranium in metal or oxide form of plutonium are subjected to your examination."



"However, natural uranium in the form of U_3O_8 , commonly known as yellowcake, is not subject to safeguards, despite its potential for easy conversion to target specimens for plutonium production. You are not entitled even to look at the other facilities if Iraq has not adhered to its obligation under NPT, to report to the IAEA that material subject to safeguards is located in these facilities. You are aware that the role of the inspector is limited to verifying only material declared by Iraq or France. You have no authority to look for undeclared material. Your job is to verify that the declared material accountancy balance is correct. The IAEA does not look for clandestine operations. The IAEA in effect conducts an accounting operation."



"The amounts and level of enrichment of the reactor fuel elements is indicated on your computer printout. But you notice that 100 tons of uranium in the form of U_3O_8 is not on the list. This is not an oversight but a reflection of the fact that even though Portugal reported the shipment to the IAEA, it is only a formality. The 200,000 pounds of U_3O_8 is not subject to safeguards. Had this uranium been in a slightly reduced form, such as UO_2 , it would have been under safeguards; but this loophole could enable Iraq to do as it pleases with the U_3O_8 and so long as it does not report that the U_3O_8 has been converted into a material that is in the safeguarded category, you have no right to inquire of its whereabouts. You are disturbed by this because you have no right to inquire of its whereabouts. You are disturbed by this because you realize that in the other Italian supplied fuel processing equipment which is not under safeguards, Iraq possesses the capability to convert in a rather simple fashion the U_3O_8 to UO_2 or even better to uranium metal."

"This could then be made into uranium targets which when bombarded by neutrons in the reactor core or blanket would be partially converted to plutonium. The targets could then be disassembled and reprocessed in the unsafeguarded hot cells and pilot reprocessing facility and the plutonium recovered. Since the U_3O_8 is not under safeguards, the material

accountancy balance will not show that material has been withdrawn. The plutonium could therefore be accumulated without IAEA awareness. So long as Iraq does not live up to its obligation to admit to irradiating UO_2 or uranium metal in the reactor, you as an inspector have no recourse but to limit your inspection to the declared inventory."

PLUTONIUM

"As an inspector you have become aware that as much as 17 to 24 kilograms of plutonium could be produced each year with the Osirak reactor. Even if only one third of this amount was produced in the first few years of operation... Iraq could acquire a stockpile of plutonium sufficient to make several atomic bombs. This is because in spite of having signed the NPT, the most sensitive facilities in the nuclear reactor complex could remain outside of the purview of the IAEA as long as Iraq did not declare that they contained either plutonium or uranium metal or oxide."

"During these years when the plutonium stockpile is growing, Iraq could master the techniques of fabricating the plutonium configuration required for a nuclear weapon."

"Equally disturbing to you as an inspector is the realization that under the present negotiated agreement between the IAEA and Iraq, you will be limited to only three inspections per year, usually spaced at approximately four-month intervals. Since the entire reactor can be emptied of the clandestine uranium target specimens within days, you as an inspector face the fact that by the time you arrive to verify the declared inventory of fuel elements which power the reactor, all evidence of illicit irradiations could be covered up..."

"You will now return to Vienna and report that your inspection disclosed no discrepancies between the operator's records and that of the agency. You will report that you verified the unirradiated fuel with your stabilized assay meter and that you verified the irradiated fuel in the core by counting the elements and by virtue of seeing the reactor in operation."

MISLEADING PROCESS

"The difficult part of the job is that you must prepare yourself mentally to ignore the many signs that may indicate the presence of clandestine activities going on in the facilities which you were not permitted to inspect, unless the host country has informed you that fuel elements from the reactor were transferred there. You will now complete a standard report, filling in the blanks, you will try to forget that you have just been party to a very misleading process."

Not Man Apart, August 1981

UK WASTE PLAN

The British Government wants to involve private enterprise in the disposal of nuclear waste.

The plan, although still at an early stage, is sure to lead to more controversy about the handling of radioactive materials.

The idea is being promoted by Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary for the Environment, whose portfolio covers management of nuclear waste.

Referring to the involvement of private companies in the design of nuclear systems, he expressed regret that they were not equally involved in waste disposal.

"I am disappointed that in this country there has not up to now been any significant private sector involvement in the

specific area of waste disposal," he said.

"I believe that there is a growing international market for the technology involved, that the private sector is more likely to be able to respond to this successfully, and that the private sector can contribute very important skills and attitudes."

"I am reviewing my own department's research programme in order to find ways of increasing private sector involvement."

Existing procedures laid down for the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority and British Nuclear Fuels, which are responsible for the storage and disposal of radioactive waste, involve stringent safety checks.

Age June 26, 1981



NUCLEAR PROTEST

Anti-Nuclear activists in two rubber dinghies have gone into battle against a 1600 tonne ship dumping radioactive waste in the North Atlantic.

A spokesperson for the environmental organisation Greenpeace, Mr Peter Dykstra, said yesterday crewmen on the British-registered Gem sprayed the dinghies with high pressure water hoses but there were no casualties.

The dinghies, launched from the Greenpeace vessel Sirius about 600 nautical miles off south-west England, delayed the Gem's dumping operation by about 90 minutes.

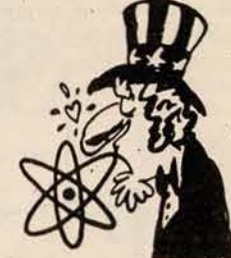
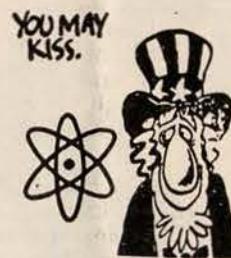
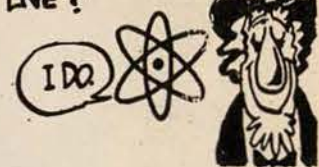
Mr Dykstra said the protesters now were planning to confront the Gem with nets in an attempt to catch one of its canisters of nuclear waste.

Courier Mail July 22, 1981

ATOMIC CAPSULE DEATH

DO YOU, UNCLE SAM, TAKE NUCLEAR POWER AS YOUR ONLY ENERGY SOURCE?

AND DO YOU, NUCLEAR POWER, PROMISE TO SERVE FAITHFULLY AS LONG AS YOU BOTH SHALL LIVE?



Douglas Crofut, 38, died at a Tulsa, Oklahoma hospital yesterday, six months after he first sought medical care for radiation burns to his chest and left arm. Officials said the radiation destroyed his bone marrow, burned off his left nipple and ate deep into his body like a cancer.

The source of the exposure remains under investigation. The United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission investigated the theft about December 30 of an industrial radiographic device from a locked pipeline inspection company

truck parked 800 metres from Crofut's home.

After Crofut first went to hospital on January 22, the pencil-shaped capsule of iridium 192 turned up on the porch of another radiographer's home. The iridium, described by officials as lethal in its protective lead container. Such devices are used by radiographers employed by oil companies to detect problems in pipeline welds.

Crofut denied knowledge of the theft, and the commission closed its investigation without result.

Courier Mail 31 July, 1981

BOOK REVIEW

We All Live on Three Mile Island: The Case Against Nuclear Power, by Greg Adamson.
Pathfinder Press, 1981, 160pp.
\$3.95

WE ALL LIVE ON THREE MILE ISLAND



This book is a welcome additional resource for the fight against nuclear power. It provides a short, readable introduction to the issue for those not familiar with it, whilst providing detail and political analysis which should provoke thought and debate amongst activists.

The book begins by undermining the very basis of all arguments for nuclear power: the need for electricity from that source. It exposes the fraudulent nature of the "oil crisis", and makes the simple point that "nuclear power doesn't do anything that coal couldn't do more safely." Unfortunately, energy conservation is not mentioned, and renewable, decentralized energy sources such as solar, wind, tidal, geothermal and bio-thermal power are only mentioned in passing.

Following chapters deal with the nuclear fuel cycle, "Harrisburg: The Credibility Melt-down", and the economics of nuclear power.

SOVIET UNION

The next chapter on the Soviet Union provides much little-known information on nuclear accidents in that country. Clearly the different political system does not make nuclear power safe. Adamson

blames the nuclear arms race on the USA. He lists the lead the USA has had over the Soviet Union at every important stage of the arms race: the atom bomb — a lead of 4 years, long range bombers — 4 years, medium range missiles — 6 years, intercontinental ballistic missiles — 2 years, nuclear submarines — 6 years, submarine launched ballistic missiles — 9 years, multiple targeted warheads — 5 years. Nevertheless, Adamson argues that the USSR should reduce its nuclear weapon stockpile to the level needed to prevent the USA engaging in nuclear war.

In the remaining chapters, Adamson advances a program to halt nuclear power and gives a brief history of the anti-nuclear movements in Australia and in other countries. The histories make interesting reading, but some aspects of the Australian history are a little disappointing. There is insufficient emphasis on the successes of the Australian anti-nuclear movement (such as having prevented the introduction of nuclear power into Australia). There is no mention of the street march ban placed upon the anti-uranium movement in Queensland, and some of the criticism of two left wing parties is unfair.

A valuable appendix explains the effect of radiation, and the way nuclear proponents have distorted these facts.

Adamson argues that the most effective action to stop nuclear power can only come from the labour movement. Therefore, it should be the main focus of attention for anti-nuclear activists. The author stresses the urgency of such action: "The campaign against uranium mining and all aspects of nuclear power is a race against time; a race to close down all nuclear power plants, before an accident occurs that claims tens of thousands of lives."

Bruce Doyle



URANIUM AT BIGRYLI

Another small uranium deposit came to light last month — one of 1700 tonnes north west of Alice Springs.

The Bigryli deposit, in the Ngalia basin will not go ahead, its owners expect, until the world uranium prices improve. This depends on a recovery in US demand and further nuclear development in Europe, where recent political trends suggest the opposite.

Hopefully many more uranium companies will have blown their investments as opposition to nuclear power strengthens around the world.

Age 8 July, 1981

JABILUKA LAND CLAIM REJECTED

The huge Jabiluka uranium project in the Northern Territory, stalled up until now by traditional owners and the Northern Land Council, now may have been given the final go-ahead.

Last month, the Federal Aboriginal Land Commissioner, rejected 90% of Aboriginal land claims in the Alligator River area of Arnhem Land, including a claim on the uranium province Pancontinental wants to mine.

Only if they had won the land claim could Aborigines have blocked the project — now all the "negotiations" and "full consultations" are a hypocritical exercise.

Even before Pancontinental got this favourable decision, they had attempted to push the traditional owners into endorsing a draft agreement. This resulted in several land council negotiators threatening to resign.

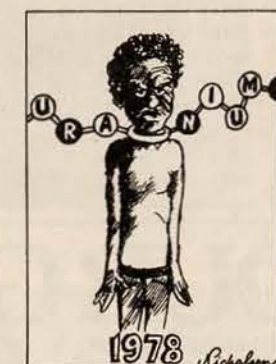
Sources say this "draft agreement" is similar to the Ranger

agreement of 1978, which sold out Aboriginal opposition to the mining. It says a lot for the local people that their opposition is still there, and strong.

Now Pancontinental chairperson, Tony Grey, is confident mining will begin by 1985. He is so confident that the company issued another \$22 million worth of shares when they heard the land claims were rejected.

However, the recent tough action against yellowcake by Darwin unions reminds us that even these seemingly all-powerful forces of corporation and government can be shaken by the concern and action of ordinary people.

Age 6 July, 1981
Australian 23 July, 1981
AFR 23 July, 1981

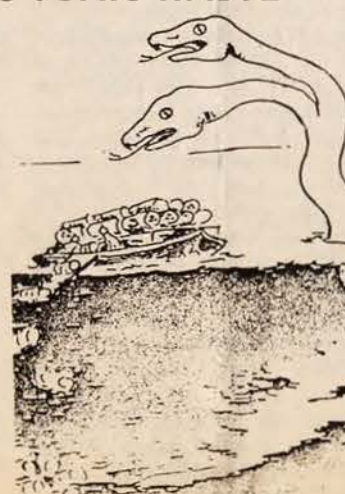


CANADA DUMPS TOXIC WASTE

The Canadian mining company that obtained special permission last month to dump toxic wastes into the Pacific has already started discharging toxic tailings. Amax of Canada Ltd has been test dumping for about three weeks — but neither the Federal nor the British Columbia Government has been monitoring the activity.

The company obtained special permission last month to ignore Canadian pollution laws when it re-opened a molybdenum mine (*New Scientist*, 2 April, p. 8) and dump 100 million tonnes of tailing into the Pacific at Alice Arm during the next 27 years.

Canadian law allows mines to dump up to 25 mg of tailings per litre of effluent. But the authorities in British Columbia have increased Amax's limit to as much as 400,000 mg per litre. Effluent of this concentration would have the consistency of clotted cream. The permit allows the company to dump up to 10,000 tonnes of tailings containing arsenic, mercury, lead, cad-



mium, copper, iron and radium 226 every day.

Conservationists have now learned that four out of the five scientists on the government's scientific panel assessing the likely effects of the waste had opposed the dumping — but the fifth member, the chairman, overruled their criticism and turned in a favourable report. Meanwhile the company says, "it appears the tailings are staying pretty well near the bottom (of the sea)".

New Scientist 23 April, 1981

DISARMAMENT: A CRIME

An act which ensures that two missiles will never carry H-bombs to kill millions resulted last month, in jail sentences of between three and ten years for the participants.

On September 9, 1980 the six men and two women had entered the "General Electric" Re-entry Division site in King of Prussia, Pennsylvania. They had destroyed two re-entry vehicle (warhead) cones with hammers and poured human blood on missile blueprints, the damaged cones and tools.

As their actions were based on the biblical direction to beat swords into ploughshares, they had become known as the "Ploughshares Eight". Their action has been described as the first ever act of nuclear disarmament. (Since 1945 over 6000 disarmament meetings have been held, but not one weapon has been destroyed.)

PREPARATION

The Eight had acted in the full knowledge that they were likely to be caught. The decision to go ahead with the action was only taken with the full knowledge and support of their families and communities.

All had had a long history of nonviolent resistance to war. They include the well-known activists Father Daniel Berrigan and Phillip Berrigan, both of whom are in ill health.

A message to Christian communities in Australia is testimony to their total commitment to peace: "We have been so much luckier than most in realizing that at the end of resistance there is going to be heavy punishment of one sort or another, and that if we are going to save the human family with the help of God and turn this thing around some of us are going to have to be prepared to die."

Bruce Doyle



MINATOME "OPEN DAY"

Following the enormously successful Tent Village protest a month ago, Minatome has hit back with an "Open Day" at the mine. The day was so open that only 100 carefully invited people could participate — while conservationists were invited, there was no opportunity for a public inspection.

The operations manager, Keith Folwell made some amazing statements regarding the recent radioactive leak from the Ben Lomond stockpile. "The uranium did not kill the grass," he said.

"Grass loves uranium. It will thrive on it. Iron salts associated with the uranium killed the grass." None of which denies that the mining pilot operation is already causing serious environmental problems.

MINISTER PONDERS

Meanwhile in Brisbane, CANP has been placing a weekly call to the Mines Department about the mine. So far the Minister has made no decision following the Warden's rejection recommendation.

Courier Mail 14 July, 1981

FOREIGN EQUITY POSER

When is a uranium mine not a uranium mine? When it also contains molybdenum. Ben Lomond, a uranium/molybdenum mine, faces some controversy over this because the Foreign Investment Review Board demands 75% Australian equity in uranium mines, but not molybdenum mines.

Will the Board enforce the 75% rule on Ben Lomond? Minatome has been searching for several years for Australian partners, but has found none.

The same problem will arise also with the Jabiluka mine, which includes gold, and Roxby Downs in South Australia, which includes copper.

It is possible that the Foreign Investment Review Board will back down from its tough 75% Australian equity rule, using this technicality. A uranium mine, whether or not it produces other minerals as well, still has all the same things wrong about it.

AFR 10 July, 1981

ANTI-NUCLEAR ACTION

- * The Bush Dance last month was a success. Some members of the Bale-em-up Band donated their time and music and a grand night was had. Our sincere thanks go to the band members for helping us swell our funds so admirably.
- * On Hiroshima Day, we had a quieter commemoration than usual, and people listened to an account of the atomic bombing interspersed with poems and singing. About 500 people marched with us, carrying candles and singing "We Shall Overcome".
- * During Nuclear Free Australia Week, we held a display in King George Square. The major theme was the devastation of Hiroshima — graphic photos illustrated the terrible toll, and passersby stood amazed as they saw, probably for the first time, what a small nuclear bomb could do to a city.
- * The first AMUSE Concert on 8th August was a resounding success — over \$700 was raised and everyone had a great time. The various acts went over well, especially the Popular Theatre Troupe's new play, "MAD". More AMUSE concerts are planned. CANP thanks the organisers of the concert, Karen Bourke and Linda Heller, for their superhuman efforts.



CHEAP POWER IN THE WIND

The electricity generating authorities of three Australian states are turning to a natural source of energy — wind — to supplement their generating capacity.

Tasmania, South Australia and Western Australia — all with coastlines exposed to the Roaring Forties — are investigating wind power.

Tasmania has evaluated wind power as an alternative to further hydro-electric schemes, and WA has installed the first generator in a programme to evaluate the wind's potential for supplying power direct to the State grid. The Electricity Trust of South Australia has revealed that it is seeking manufacturers capable of building wind generators with a rated output of more than 100 kilowatts (one megawatt).

The generators are likely to be built on wind farms at regular intervals along the south-east coast of the State.

According to an investigation by the CSIRO and the Australian National University, SA wind farms could supply up to 20 per cent of the State's power needs with the same reliability as conventional coal-fired equipment.

Dr. Paul Martin, an ANU mathematician made these points.

Wind power is the cheapest, renewable, energy source.

Costs were roughly four cents per Kw hour which is comparable to cost estimates for new remote areas. Power from diesel generators cost about twelve cents per Kw hour.

Wind generators can extract 25 to 40 per cent of the power of wind passing its blades.

Maximum power extraction is produced with wind speeds between 10 and 15 metres per second.

"The future of wind energy depends more on political factors than on technology," Dr Martin said from Canberra. "The technology is there already."

Dr Martin and Dr Mark Diesendorf of the CSIRO found in their study that the economic benefits of wind power were greatest when it contributed less than 10 per cent of power demand.

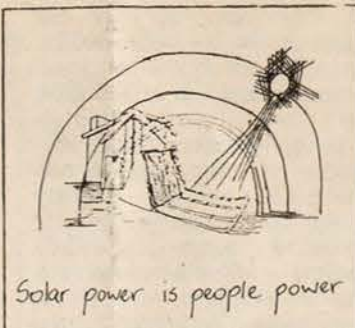
However, using wind power to store energy when it was available — for example, by pumping water uphill to a hydro-electric storage — could enable wind to provide up to a third of power consumed, they found.

As a first step they suggested installing wind generators to save expensive diesel fuel on King and Flinders Islands in Bass Strait. Wind power for mainland Victoria was not a proposition except in isolated coastal settings.

Age July 7, 1981



GRANT FOR SOLAR CELLS



Solar power is people power

The Federal Government yesterday moved to set up an Australian industry to manufacture solar cells.

The cells, which convert sunlight to electricity, will be manufactured at Phillips Industries' Hendon works in Adelaide.

The company has been awarded a \$1 million grant to establish the new high technology manufacturing plant and to help pay for a programme of research and development.

Age 26 June, 1981

'EMBASSY' REMOVED

The "Atom-Free Embassy" has been removed from the lawns in front of Parliament House, after occupying a tent-village protest against uranium mining and the nuclear industry for twelve weeks.

Seventy-one Federal Police with heavy trucks, four-wheel drive vehicles and paddy wagons had little difficulty in arresting three people and dispersing about twelve others.

Tents, caravans and personal belongings were confiscated during the massive police action, allegedly in response to claims by Mr Hodgman (Minister for the Capital Territory) that the lawns needed preparation for the coming Spring.

Protesters fear that the action creates a precedent of legal reprisals against tent-village demonstrations, and that these will not be tolerated in the future.

Meanwhile, the President of the ACTU, Mr Cliff Dolan, has called for more protests against the uranium industry, especially by trade unionists.

"Industrial strife that can hold up construction of mining sites, development of mines and, finally, the export of uranium so produced, means that the added cost of that will be seriously considered by these prospective producers, suppliers and investors", he commented, at a function organised for Nuclear-Free Australia Week.

Mr Dolan said that although the ACTU is not authoritarian, and had little scope for forcing members to comply with its policy, there is, and will continue to be, involvement by the trade union movement in the campaign to completely halt the mining and export of Australian uranium.

Despite rumours that the anti-uranium policy is to be discussed at the next ACTU Congress next month, Mr Dolan said that it was not yet on the agenda, and had not been raised at executive meetings.

Age 1 August, 1981

Australian 1 August, 1981

Courier Mail 1 August, 1981

Sunday Mail 9 August, 1981

COMMEMORATION

Last week, people took part in rallies and marches all over Australia, to commemorate the atomic bombing of Hiroshima, and to call for Peace in the face of the threat of nuclear war.

DIARY

AUGUST

Tuesday 18 7.30pm
GENERAL MEETING
AWD Office, 9th floor
Canberra Hotel, Ann Street.

Saturday 22 1pm
DISCUSSION & COFFEE
Talking about Energy for the future — the projections of Amory Lovins.
Please come.

SEPTEMBER

Friday 4
EXECUTIVE MEETING
CANP Office
All welcome

Saturday 12 10am
Social Justice Film Festival
Moorlands Conference Centre,
Auchenflower.
(Wesley Hospital Grounds)

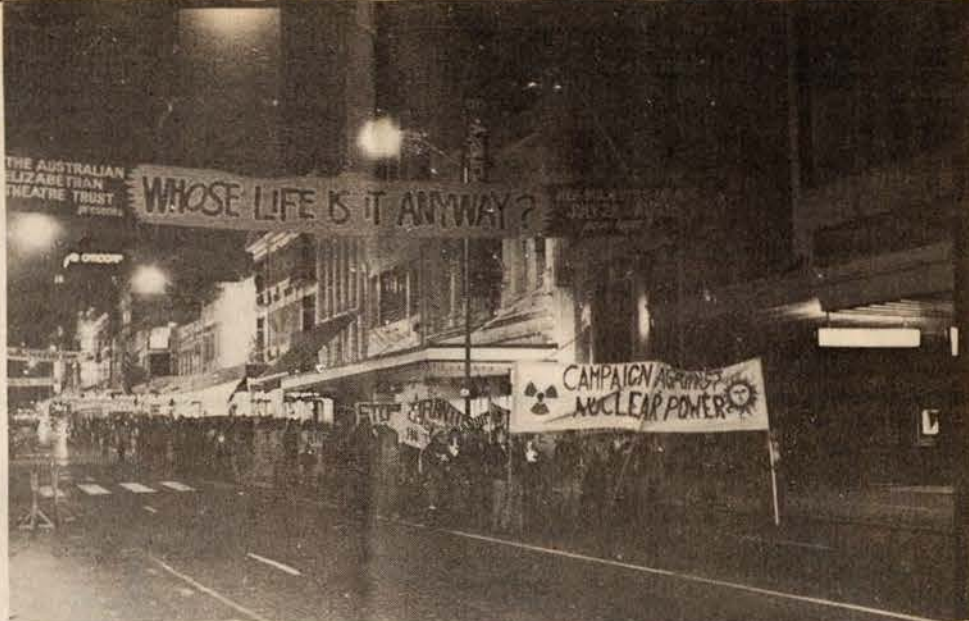
Tuesday 15 7.30pm
GENERAL MEETING

Sunday 20 — Wed 23rd
"No Nukes" showing at the
Schonell Theatre

OCTOBER

Thursday 1 1pm & 5.30
"Backs to the Blast" shown
free at Schonell Theatre.

Thursday 22 1pm & 5.30
"Paul Jacobs and the Nuclear
Gang". Shown free at Schonell
Theatre.



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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.

BUNDEBERG
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.

KINGAROOY
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
CANP (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.

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