

CAMPAIGN AGAINST NUCLEAR POWER NEWSLETTER



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

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OCTOBER 1981

Registered for posting as a publication, Category B.

MINES MINISTER MAY OVERRULE WARDEN ON BEN LOMOND

In a direct attack on the democratic procedures of the Warden's Court, the State Mines Minister has decided that Minatome will not need to make a reapplication for their uranium lease, 50kms west of Townsville.

Since the Warden recommended in April this year that the lease be rejected, this means that Mr. Gibbs is using his powers to overturn the Court decision. This clearly makes a farce out of the detailed, ten day hearing on which the Warden's decision was based.

Outlining his attitude, Mr. Gibbs said "the best thing to do with uranium is to mine it and get the best price we can for it."

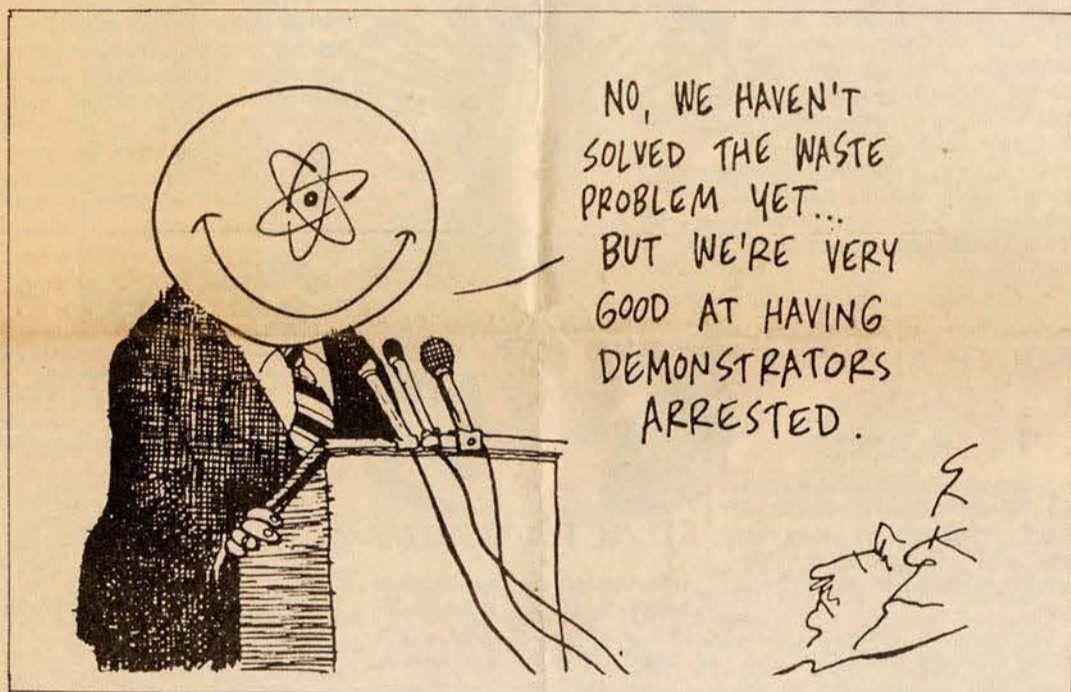
The decision seems to have been based on new studies that Minatome have carried out since their humiliation in the Court. However, with Minatome now not to be required to reapply, this new work is to be assessed by "experts" in the Mines Department.

The Minister has refused to say when he will actually decide to give the go-ahead. It is also doubtful whether

these new studies will be made public, let alone debated in Court. In May 1980, the Mines Minister released the environmental impact statement five days after he had actually granted Minatome their first lease.

The position is complicated by the imminent release of a Federal Environmental Impact Study, on which Minatome's export permits depend. Surely the Federal Department will be unable to overlook the Mining Warden's decision.

Townsville Bulletin 25 Sept.
Courier Mail 28 Sept., 1981



NATIONAL PARTY MAY ABOLISH COURT

A week after the Mines Minister's apparent decision to overturn the Court decision on Ben Lomond, a National Party committee has recommended abolishing the mining wardens altogether.

Instead they want a new Mining Court of Queensland, with members nominated by National Party Ministers for Mines, Lands

and Primary Industries. The new court would exclude Stipendiary Magistrates, who dominate the present court system.

Charters Towers Warden Mr. Eric Lendich, who rejected Minatome's uranium lease, is a magistrate. The committee thinks the new court should be comprised of "experts" in the mining field, and "legal technicalities should not be allowed to get in the way".

It was the legal requirement that a mining lease be "in the public interest" that allowed Mr. Lendich to reject Minatome's plans.

Courier Mail 2 Oct 1981

CHARTERS TOWERS ACTION GROUP FORMS

A group of people in Charters Towers have started a public awareness campaign to inform people of the dangers of Minatome's proposed uranium operation at Ben Lomond.

The group is concerned about the lack of information available to the people of Charters Towers.

"All we seem to get is the 'propaganda' from Minatome" said spokesperson, Mr. Bob Scott.

"We hope to provide the other side of the nuclear argument so people can form informed opinions of their own".

Another member, Mr. Robert Titley, noticed considerable interest in anti nuclear literature he made available in his shop.

The group is distributing information compiled by Townsville Regional Conservation Council.

Northern Miner

SACRED SITES AT BEN LOMOND

Minatome bulldozers last month cleared a major Aboriginal archaeological site, one of the most significant in North Queensland.

The ancient aboriginal campsite, complete with artefacts, was bulldozed to make way for an experimental evaporation pond.

At the court hearing, Minatome acknowledged the existence of the Aboriginal sites

and promised not to disturb them.

National Times 4 Oct 1981



GENERAL MEETING

"Ground Zero at Bangor"

A new film on loan from America, about the stupendous Trident submarine and opposition to it.

plus

ACTION AGAINST MINATOME

This newsletter reports that the Minatome uranium mine at Ben Lomond may be given a go-ahead by the Queensland Government, despite the Mining Warden's recommendation against the mine.

We need ideas for a fresh attack on the Government over this issue — please come and bring anyone else interested.

9th floor

CANBERRA HOTEL

Tuesday 20 October 7.30pm

SUPPER PROVIDED

US REACTORS MAY CRACK OPEN

The thick steel shells of the Connecticut Yankee nuclear reactor and 12 other reactors are being turned brittle by radiation, and may be unsafe by next year, according to the US Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

One high ranking staff member said that to assure safety, some reactors may have to be modified or shut down. "We'll be very nervous after another year or so" he said.

Spokespeople for all the utilities affected dispute the officials assessment, saying their plants were safe and that, because so much money was invested in them, they would not operate them if an accident was possible.

The problem arises because radiation affects the metal of the reactor pressure vessel. The vessel, which cannot be replaced



ed once a plant is built around it, is designed to last for the 40 year life of the plant.

The radioactive bombardment reduces the steel's ability to withstand temperature and pressure changes. If a brittle vessel cracked and the coolant leaked out, a meltdown would result.

"I don't think anyone would feel confident of a vessel holding water after a crack" the official said.

National Times 4 Oct 1981



Collection Laka foundation

www.laka.org

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FRANCE ADMITS MORUROA CRACK

The French Government has acknowledged that underground nuclear testing at Moruroa Atoll has made it unsafe to swim in the surrounding waters.

There is a half mile long gap in the atoll below sea level, and there are serious radioactivity leaks.

France has been testing bombs, including a neutron bomb, under Moruroa Atoll since 1974, following world protest at their atmospheric nuclear blasts.

Australian 25 Sept. 1981

ISRAEL WANTED PINE GAP ACCESS

Israeli PM Menachem Begin, tried unsuccessfully recently to gain unconditional access to US spy satellites orbiting over the Middle East.

These satellites are linked to Pine Gap, the top secret installation near Alice Springs, which is a central part of America's electronic intelligence gathering network.

If the US had agreed to Begin's request, Australia, described as an equal partner in the running of the bases, would have been dragged onto the side of Israel in the Middle East conflict.

The episode illustrates how seriously Australia's own foreign policy is compromised by the existence of the US bases here.

National Times 27 Sept. 1981

CANCER IN BOMB TEST VETERANS

The Australian Nuclear Veterans Association has found that of 140 servicemen who had died since being involved in British nuclear tests, 95 percent had died of cancer.

At least 3000 Australians were involved in the tests at Maralinga, Emu Field in Central Australia, and Rocky Outcrop on the West Australian coast. The Association is continuing to contact as many of these people as possible.

A spokesperson, Mr. T. Toon said 20 out of 24 men in the RAAF were suffering from or had died from cancer.

"They flew through a mushroom cloud after the 1952 explosion on the west coast.

"The cloud was recorded between Charleville and Quilpie, heading towards the Darling Downs.

"Of 23 pilots who flew through the area, all are dead except one."

Two Queenslanders have received compensation from the Government for illness caused by radioactive fallout.

Courier Mail 29 Sept. 1981

CRASH POLICE STILL SICK

Two policemen who attended a road accident involving a truck carrying radioactive material late last year, are still mysteriously ill.

Senior Constables Terry Clifton and Bob Deards have made allegations of a police coverup in the wake of the accident near Laurieton, on the NSW north coast last December 4. (See CANP newsletter Jan. 1981.)

Mr. Deard's wife terminated a pregnancy earlier this year after a gynaecologist and other doctors were unable to tell her what effects her husband's condition would have on the unborn child.

Both constables became violently ill soon after the smash, in which a container of radioactive Americium 241 was ruptured. They are still suffering nausea, severe headaches, dizziness, blurred vision and a tendency to collapse.

A local doctor diagnosed the symptoms as radiation poisoning.

Both constables are critical of the way in which they were transferred out of the area against their wishes when their illness was linked with the overturned truck.

"It was a blatant attempt to keep us quiet" Constable Deards said.

Both men are still too ill to resume duties and have been on sick leave for almost seven months.

The senior police medical officer had advised them that if they were not better within a month or two, they could be declared unfit and thrown out of the police force.

Australian 21 Sept. 1981



"OH, MY GOD - IT'S A MELTDOWN!"

TMI OPERATORS CHEAT COMPETENCY EXAM

The Nuclear Regulatory Commission staff has found sworn evidence of cheating among reactor operators being tested by the Commission to run unit 1 at the Three Mile Island reactor in Pennsylvania. At least two operators were found to be copying each other's answers to reactor safety questions in a test given to 36 General Public Utilities employees last April. One of the reactor operators, a long term employee who was off-duty when the TMI-2 accident occurred, was fired.

The NRC said the incident has prompted them to require "full proctoring" while the exams are taking place, meaning that someone from the community or from the NRC will be present to ensure operators do not pass notes or copy each other's answers. The NRC is also considering requiring more spacing between operators during exams and collecting tests before recess or lunch breaks.

Not Man Apart Oct. 1981

SOUTH AFRICAN REACTOR IN TROUBLE

South Africa's Koeberg Nuclear Power Station, which is already troubled by international political controversy, has developed cracks in its concrete base.

Construction began in 1974 at the Koeberg site near Cape town, and is supposed to be completed by 1982, but several problems have arisen.

South Africa wanted to obtain enriched uranium from the United States, but in 1978 President Carter forbade the sale, as South Africa had refused to agree to have its nuclear installations inspected by the International Atomic Energy Agency.

However, negotiation have resumed under Ronald Reagan.

Following the Israeli attack on Iraq's reactor, people in South Africa have begun to worry that the Koeberg plant could become a similar target.

Arnold Abramovitz, of the South African anti nuclear group Koeberg Alert, says that the reactor is tantamount to having a latent neutron bomb awaiting detonation by a hostile power.

Koeberg Alert
Age 15 June 1981

"PROBLEMS" ON PAKISTANI NUCLEAR FUEL

The International Atomic Energy Agency has found "problems" in accounting for spent Pakistani reactor fuel containing plutonium that could be used to make bombs.

A report spoke of a high failure rate for surveillance equipment at a 135 megawatt reactor near Karachi. It also mentioned irregularities and anomalies in the spent fuel accounting.

These revelations came as the US Senate was about to vote on a proposal to send Pakistan \$3200 million in economic and military aid.

Australian 2 Oct. 1981



SOVIET ACTIVITY

Information on the nuclear industry in Russia is normally pretty scant, but two items of news came in last month.

It was reported that Russia has embarked on a new generation of giant nuclear power stations. The first of these, a 4000 megawatt plant near Leningrad, was completed this year.

Owing to the general suppression of civil liberties in the Soviet Union, it is not known whether much discussion or protest occurs where reactors are built.

NUCLEAR TESTS

The Soviet Union also tested two nuclear bombs within four minutes of each other recently, at a site northwest of the Caspian Sea.

These blasts were recorded at a seismological institute in Helsinki. A research said "It is unique that we should register two such powerful explosions at such a short interval from the same place."

Courier Mail 25 Sept. 1981
Telegraph 2 Oct. 1981

CATASTROPHIC RELEASES OF RADIATION

While not minimizing the hazards associated with nuclear reactors, it seems clear that the worst conceivable accident in a reactor is far less destructive than the detonation of a single nuclear weapon, even if it is imagined that the weapon causes harm only by radiation.

Compare three ways in which large releases of radiation could occur. From the radiation effect of a one megaton nuclear weapon explosion; from the effects of a major accident in a 1,000 megawatt nuclear reactor causing the rupture of the containment vessel, releasing one-third of its radiation; the combined effect of exploding a one megaton weapon on the site of a nuclear power station (a likely happening in a nuclear war — especially in the light of the recent Israeli attack on the Iraqi reactor).

It should be noted that the amount of radioactivity released in a catastrophic reactor accident (one third of the total in their example) is one hundred million times the amount released at Three Mile Island in 1979.

The table below shows the area of land that would have to remain uninhabited for a year if the maximum tolerable dose of radiation is set at 50 rems per year. At 50 rems per year, radiation sickness would be expected in more than half the people exposed, causing some immediate fatalities and a considerable number of delayed fatalities due to cancer.

nuclear reactor accident: 9,000 sq miles
one megaton explosion: 26,000 sq miles
one megaton explosion on a reactor: 1,700,000 sq miles

For a one megaton bomb exploding on a power station, an area of 180 sq. miles would continue to give a dose of more than 2 rems per year for more than a century. Nuclear power stations are often constructed in pairs, and they store much of their radioactive waste on the site. Thus the extent of radiation release from the bombing of such a reactor could well be 2-6 times the amount calculated. It is worth quoting the last paragraph from this article.

"If a single conclusion is to be drawn from the analysis we have offered, it must be that even a single nuclear weapon would contaminate a much greater area with radioactive fallout than the worst conceivable accident to a nuclear reactor . . . The impact of the accident could be moderated, because social, governmental and medical services would be intact and functioning, even in the contaminated area . . . A nuclear attack is fundamentally different. The point cannot be overstated: nuclear war poses the ever present danger of suffering and death on a scale unparalleled in human history."

Scientific American April 1981
Toowoomba CANE





DEMOCRATS' BRISBANE CONFERENCE TOUGH ON URANIUM

The Australian Democrats have urged their parliamentarians to use their influence to halt the nuclear industry. A national conference in Brisbane last month passed this resolution, which sought to discontinue all uranium mines.

The Democrats position becomes immediately relevant in South Australia, with an agreement on the Roxby Downs mine to be voted on by Parliament in November.

The Democrats' Mr. Milne holds the balance of power in the Upper House, and if he votes with Labor against the Bill, this will seriously set back the huge mining project.

One question is whether the Roxby field, which includes copper, gold and uranium, can be mined for the copper and gold, leaving the uranium.

Mr. Milne said the conference motion "made it clear that unless the companies run the mine without uranium, it could be held up."

The conference also called on the companies to state whether it was possible to use the uranium as "waste fill". However, the possible environmental effects of this might be as serious as if the uranium were actually being mined.

Age 28 Sept. 1981



FRANCE PUTS HOLD ON REACTOR CONSTRUCTION

On July 30, the newly elected French government of Francois Mitterand ordered a temporary freeze in construction of ten 1,300-megawatt power plants in five different locations around France. And on August 12, French Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy announced that France's Cap La Hague fuel reprocessing plant would receive no deliveries of foreign spent fuel until after a parliamentary debate on the future of the French nuclear program is held in October 1981.

CONFUSION

There is great confusion in every quarter on the meaning of Mitterand's action. French industry sources have told the western press that Mitterand's action is designed to continue the French nuclear program, but only after the scheduled parliamentary debate gives credibility to the effort. French environmentalists have generally criticized the work stoppage, primarily because they believe the action is both temporary and timid.

Mitterand's work stoppage at the five reactor sites is slightly less than his campaign promise

to halt construction of 14 of the 20 reactors that are under construction.

DEBATE RUMOURS

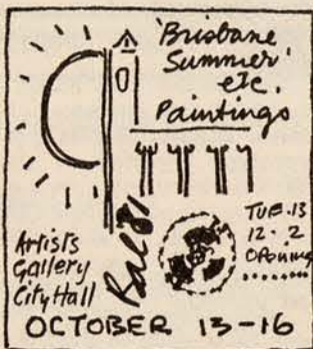
Rumours dominate the current French nuclear debate, but most government insiders see the following results from the October debate. First, revised forecasts of French electric demand peg the need for nuclear power at well below those levels projected by Electricite de France (EDF). Even Giscard's own Industry Ministry released forecasts that suggested seven to ten units of 1,300 megawatts each could be cancelled without risk.

Second, the la Hague plant will continue to be operated with strict oversight and no new fuel reprocessing contracts signed. Third, the Superphenix breeder reactor at Creys-Malville will be completed, but a second breeder will not be built and the program will be terminated. Finally, the process of site selection will be made democratic in order to allow local hearings, site changes, and local referenda.

Not Man Apart Oct 1981

BP BOYCOTT

The Campaign Against Nuclear Energy has decided to organise a boycott of BP, who have a 50% interest in the Roxby Downs uranium project. This will be launched this month, and will be publicised with leaflets and car stickers. CANE reasons that BP is vulnerable because their petrol sales depend on good publicity. CANE Newsletter Sept. 1981



UNION CHOOSES U-MINE INSPECTORS

Employees of Denison Mines in Canada have negotiated a new agreement that allows union picked inspectors to close down uranium mines if they are evaluated as unsafe.

The inspectors paid and trained by the company, will have responsibility to police the mines for health, safety and environmental hazards.

They will have full access to workplaces and to the company health and safety records.

This is a far better situation than applies in Australia, where during the recent Nabarlek leaks, no monitoring or reporting of the incident was done.

Denison Mines wholly own the Koongarra uranium prospect in the Kakadu National Park.

Nuclear Newsletter Sept. 1981

UNITING CHURCH SELLS URANIUM SHARES

The Uniting Church plans to sell all shares it holds in companies involved with uranium mining. This follows controversy over what to do with an \$11,500 profit made upon selling Energy Resources of Australia shares.

The church standing committee now is deciding what to do with the profits from an investment which had helped an industry which church policy condemns.

"There was a suggestion that the money should be given to Aborigines whose land has been claimed for uranium mining. We haven't made a final decision, but we are involved in a genuine attempt to make amends" said the Moderator, Mr. Ian Smith.

He said the church's board of property and finance was disposing of shares in companies involved in uranium. "We are trying to match resolutions we make on social issues with what we are doing with trust monies that can't be used for any purpose other than investment" he said.

Age 23 Sept 1981

DEATH VERDICT WITHOUT JURY AFTER THE BOMB

Secret British Government instructions, now declassified, about the use of capital punishment after an H-Bomb attack, say there would be no appeals against emergency court decisions.

The instructions are in a Home Office circular giving briefing information for wartime controllers.

"In capital cases, wherever practicable," the circular says, "there would be a jury of not more than five, empowered summarily, or a court consisting of not less than three commissioners."

"In other cases, commissioners would sit with or without a jury as they saw fit. Cases which in peacetime would be triable summarily, would not be expected to have a jury."

The circular says that in conditions in which death, destructions and injury were commonplace, such penalties as probation, fines, or sentences of imprisonment would no longer be effective in dealing with anti-social offenders.

SOCIAL BREAKDOWN

"Such penalties as communal labour, restricted rations and exposure to public disapproval might be appropriate for all but the gravest offences, but in the case of flagrantly anti-social behaviour, there might be a need for harsher penalties than would be generally acceptable in peacetime."

Although the circular does not say which crimes would attract the harshest penalties it is clear that some would involve capital punishment.

A high official in local civil defence planning said yesterday that the use of capital punishment would depend on the situation in each area.

Looting, particularly of scarce food, would be one obvious choice for its use. And capital punishment would clearly be considered for those offences for which it was a penalty before its abolition.

SUMMARY JUSTICE

"It would be very difficult to prove such cases in the circumstances likely to prevail, particularly if there were no witness. It would have to be very much summary justice, I would think," the official said.

The circular, which is still current policy, says provision for appropriate penalties, not normally available to courts, would be made under emergency regulations.

All persons holding judicial office and all active justices of the peace would be eligible to sit in emergency courts.

Lay commissioners would normally sit in pairs, or as a bench of three, but if necessary a commissioner sitting alone would still constitute a court.

The circular says that the main resources of the wartime judicial and penal system would be concentrated against the anti-social conduct of individuals,

which seriously interfered with the essentials of the life of the community.

But at a time when the paramount aim would be survival, certain conduct which would be regarded as anti-social in peacetime might well be condoned.

The circular cites as examples "the occupation of empty buildings, or the appropriation of unused chattels to one's own use".

In conditions of anarchy, the implementation of measures necessary for national survival would be impossible and the maintenance of public order would be one of the essential tasks of wartime regional government.

Responsibility for preventing a serious breakdown of order would fall mainly on the police, supported where necessary by the armed forces.

FORCED LABOUR

The circular says that regional commissioners would have statutory powers to direct labour. But in the absence of effective sanctions, short of summary execution for dealing with those who might not comply with directions, success in the allocation of labour throughout the survival period would in practice depend on the community's acceptance of the need and their voluntary co-operation.

"The difficulty would be to provide incentives. Money would have no value, and initial rewards for labour might be a meal or extra food for the family. Fortunately most tasks would be seen to relate to local improvement in living conditions."

Repairs would have to be confined to the more lightly damaged areas. Any attempt to restore the more badly towns and cities would be totally beyond resources available, the circular says. The main activity in those areas, when radiological levels permitted movement would be the salvaging of usable building materials.

"In spite of heavy casualties among the able-bodied population, there should be no general shortage of manpower, since industry as it existed before the attack, would be virtually at a standstill."

In the immediate aftermath of a nuclear attack, the circular says, one aim would be to provide as many people as possible with some form of useful work, to sustain morale.

GRAVEDIGGING SUSTAINS MORALE

"At this stage, however, the main demand would be for heavy manual labour, for such immediate tasks as the clearance of roads, emergency sanitation and the burial of the dead."

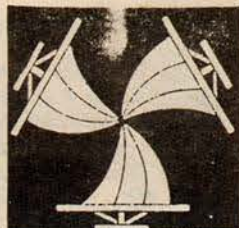
With insufficient food and no balanced diet available, there would be an added reluctance to undertake heavy or unpleasant work."

The Times 2 Oct. 1981





APPROPRIATE ENERGY



SOLAR IRRIGATION PUMPS

Pakistan has begun national field trials of solar powered irrigation pumps, to compare them with the present diesel equipment.

The trials are attracting a lot of interest, for the vast, small scale rural population of Pakistan and India will benefit most from the idea.

Most of Pakistan's farmers have between 1-3 hectares of land, and ideally need a water pump that requires little maintenance, could be made locally and would qualify for a government subsidy.

The portable photovoltaic arrays can pump up to 280 litres per minute from 5 metres underground.

New Scientist 11 June 1981

SUN'S PRICE COMES DOWN

A chief obstacle to solar cells is cost. They currently run at about \$10 per watt of generating capacity, compared with about \$3 for centrally generated power.

One reason is that no assistance is given to the solar industry, whereas the nuclear power industry receives generous subsidies, especially for research and development. The other is the difficulty of producing the large, pure crystals of silicon from which the cells are sliced.

But recent technical developments offer the potential to cut the costs by up to 20 times. Scientists in the United States and Japan are now demonstrating that you do not need silicon cells.

Solar cells that are somewhat less efficient, though still effective in converting sunlight into electricity can be made from amorphous (non-crystalline) materials.

These can be made using thin film technology, which also means that larger cells can be made.

Scientists say it will be another six years before this technology reaches production, unless more effort is made to encourage such research.

New Scientist 25 June 1981

N.T. SOLAR CONFERENCE

Alice Springs last month hosted a three day conference on solar energy use in the outback.

120 delegates from all over the world attended the conference organised by the Northern Territory Mines Department.

Courier Mail 28 Sept. 1981



INDUSTRIAL APPLICATIONS

A survey by the Solar Energy Research Institute of Western Australia has found a large potential industrial market for solar collectors.

It predicted that the most important temperature range for potential industrial use was between 56 and 90 degrees C. These temperatures are most economically produced by solar collectors.

Australian 15 Sept. 1981

WINDMILLS IN U.K.

Britain's Central Electricity Generating Board plans to invite tenders towards the end of 1983 for its first megawatt windmill.

Meanwhile it is about to choose from among a half dozen British tenders for a prototype windmill of about 100 Kw output.

The grand plan of the CEGB is to complete by about 1990, Britain's first "windfarm", an array of windmills constituting a small power station. Plans have been made to erect about ten, each capable of generating upwards of 1 Mw, and to couple them to the national grid.

The CEGB admits that it simply has no idea how the 'environmentalists' — or for that matter, the whole community will react.

If wind power should ever become competitive with other energy sources in Britain, and also prove publicly acceptable, the electricity supply industry will need them in large numbers. Consequently, experiments will have to be made to see how tightly they can be clustered without mutual interference — the 'wash' from one upsetting the next in line.

AFR July 7, 1981

— DIARY —

OCTOBER

Tuesday 13 - Friday 16
Art Exhibition in City Hall
features anti uranium paintings
by Brenda Lewis

Friday 16 7.30pm
BUSH DANCE
Bale-em up Bush Band
St. Andrew's Hall
Vulture Street
Drinks and food

Monday 19 1pm
Film "Ground Zero at Bangor"
E.G. Whitlam Room
Queensland University

Tuesday 20 7.30pm
GENERAL MEETING
AWD Office, 9th floor
Canberra Hotel
Film "Ground Zero at Bangor"
Discussion of Ben Lomond
situation.

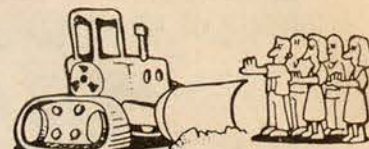
Thursday 22 1pm and 5.30pm
Film "Paul Jacobs and the
Nuclear Gang"
Free at Schonell Theatre

Sunday 18 - 25
Week of Prayer for World Peace
Contact 221.9398 for details

NOVEMBER

Friday 6 5.30pm
EXECUTIVE MEETING
CANP Office
147 Ann Street
All welcome

Saturday 7 1pm
ANNUAL GENERAL
MEETING
Friends Meeting House
10 Hampson Street,
Kelvin Grove
FILM: "Backs to the Blast"
followed by
BYO PARTY
9 Brighton Road
Highgate Hill



ANTI NUCLEAR ACTION

CANP Organiser Joan Shears has left for a month's tour of the State, showing "Backs to the Blast" at Nambour, Gympie, Hervey Bay, Bundaberg, Rockhampton, Mackay, Townsville, Innisfail, Cairns, Redlynch, Atherton, Tully, Charters Towers, Bowen, Proserpine, Moranbah, Gladstone, Builuan, Toowoomba, Stanthorpe, Ipswich, Gold Coast, Lismore, Nimbin and Warwick.

About Brisbane the film will be shown at the CANP AGM, to the Trades and Labor Council, Brisbane State High School, Indooroopilly State High School, the Closeburn Market, Manly FOE, the Australian Labor Party office, and has already been to both universities.

Meanwhile this month a new campaign will be mounted to try to stop the Mines Minister overruling the Warden's Court on Ben Lomond.

Next month's issue will include the Annual Report, a full account of our year's work.

Campaign Against Nuclear Power

BUSH DANCE



BALE-EM-UP BUSH BAND

St. Andrews Hall, Vulture St.

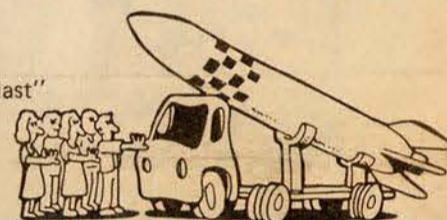
FRIDAY 16 OCTOBER 7.30 pm

Campaign Against Nuclear Power

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Saturday 7 November, 1pm

FRIENDS MEETING HOUSE
10 Hampson Street,
Kelvin Grove



membership

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:

| | \$3.50 student/pensioner/unemployed
| | \$7 individual
| | \$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 Safe alternatives to Nuclear Energy. P.O. Box 16, Kingaroy.

MACKAY

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

MT ISA

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

NORTHWEST SUBURBS ACTION GROUP

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

PADDINGTON

Joan Shears 356 1492.

PINE RIVERS

CANP (Pine Rivers) Grace Duffield 285 3381.

ROCKHAMPTON

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

SALISBURY

Phone Barbara Robson 277 6597.

SUNSHINE COAST

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

TOOWOOMBA

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

TOWNSVILLE

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

TRADE UNION ANTI-NUCLEAR LOBBY

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

UNIVERSITY OF QLD

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

WEST END

Ring Kathy Moran 44 3896.

WINDSOR/CLAYFIELD

Ring Chris Tooley 57 2704.

WORKERS AGAINST URANIUM MINING

Telephone 391 5966.

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

Workingbee
Every Sat. 1-5

Please send
DONATIONS
and
MEMBERSHIP

RENEWALS
Collection Lanka foundation

www.lanka.org
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