

CAMPAIGN AGAINST NUCLEAR POWER NEWSLETTER



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MARCH 1982

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AUSTRALIAN URANIUM HYPOCRISY

The first Australian uranium destined for the Soviet Union is now on its way. The location of the enrichment plant to which it is headed is a mystery to Australian officials.

The Prime Minister, Mr Fraser, imposed strict conditions in 1977, that exported uranium was to remain under the auspices of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) at all stages after it left the country.

Now, however, that provision has been dropped, and the Soviet Union's nuclear industry is no longer subject to inspection by the IAEA. It seems ironic that Fraser has so recently attacked Western contact with the Russians

over the Poland crisis, yet is now displaying uncharacteristic governmental trust of the USSR where commerce is involved.

Safeguards are the "international system of treaties designed to ensure that nuclear material supplied for non-military purposes is not diverted to explosive uses".

Australia's uranium policy now has two conflicting goals, to make money, and to make Australia's mark on world moves to stop the proliferation of nuclear weapons. Inevitably these goals have conflicted.

Safeguards stood in the way of uranium sales, and subsequently Australia's policy would seem to have traded one for the other.

Firstly, contracts can now be signed without a safeguards agreement, provided they are concluded before delivery.

Secondly, the dealings with South Korea and Iran illustrate the impossibility of ensuring that safeguards agreements mean anything over a period of time.

The 1974 Joint Intelligence Organisation Committee warned that "Iran has ample funds with which to launch a nuclear program, and may be prompted to do so for various reasons".

Similarly, according to a CIA report, South Korea attempted to develop nuclear weapons in the early 1970s.

Thirdly, one condition of Australia's original safeguards

policy was that uranium sold remained fully owned by Australia until it was processed into a form suitable to IAEA safeguards inspection.

Mr Peacock later announced that this Australian ownership provision was to be dropped. He claimed that the importance lay not in the ownership of the uranium but whether there was "an adequate framework of control".

This was despite the Fox Inquiry's recommendation that Australia retain ownership of its yellowcake until it entered the nuclear fuel cycle, as an extra accounting measure against hijacking and diversion to weapons.

This is not uncommon. Israeli agents have hijacked at least two loads of uranium, and the CIA claimed to have evidence that this hijacked uranium was destined ultimately for weapons.

Fourthly, on the vital question of reprocessing, Fraser had originally reserved Australia's stand until after the International Fuel Cycle Evaluation, stating that countries wanting to reprocess Australian uranium would need to seek Canberra's consent first.



Ten months later, Australia's new stand was announced. Reprocessing would now be allowed in advance under certain conditions, that Australia knew why and where the uranium was to be reprocessed, and that plutonium was only to be produced "for legitimate energy uses and waste management".

This programme approach effectively abandoned Australia's right to veto in the case of any irregularities after consent to reprocess had been given in advance.

Australia has five agreements using this approach, and in all these, prior Australian consent is no longer needed for the transfer of Australian uranium to third countries which also have safeguards agreements with Australia.

The most that can be said about Australia's safeguards agreements after five years of policy is that they continue to operate.

But the original relationship propounded by Fraser — that the nuclear fuel suppliers should call the tune on how the nuclear consumers behave — does not. That relationship is now reversed.

National Times 7-13 Feb., 1982

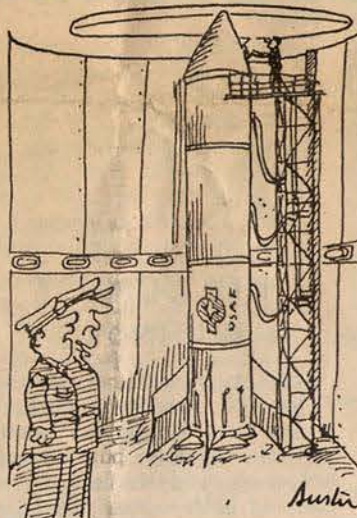
RALLY FOR PEACE



STOP THE NUCLEAR MADNESS

SPEAKERS: General Gert Bastian (ex-NATO)
Manning Clark
Lionel Bowen

**CITY SQUARE
WEDNESDAY 7 APRIL 4.30PM**



"Just in case, we have a guy putting apology slips in all the warheads."

ANOTHER NUCLEAR ACCIDENT

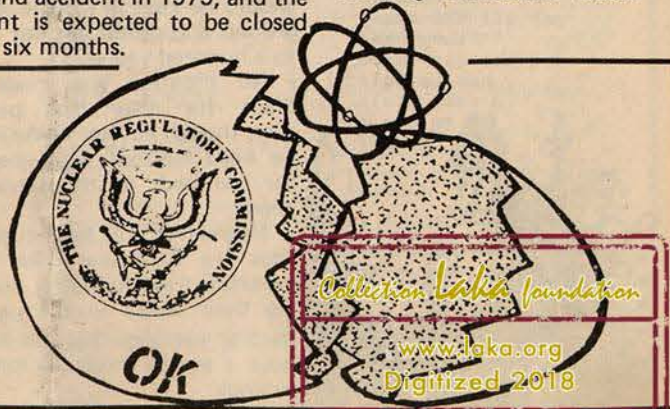
On 26 January, a pipe carrying high pressure radioactive water burst at the Robert Ginna nuclear power station at Rochester in New York State.

Radioactive steam was released into the air for two minutes, but as usual, company and Nuclear Regulatory Commission officials claimed that the release was within safe limits.

The NRC is investigating the accident, described as the most serious since the Three Mile Island accident in 1979, and the plant is expected to be closed for six months.

Corrosion of pipes at nuclear power stations has become a problem in the last few years with similar accidents occurring in Wisconsin, Virginia, Minnesota and South Carolina.

The NRC has concluded that such problems are impossible to halt by changing reactor design or construction materials — a worrying conclusion when one remembers that in plants such as the one at Rochester have over 6000 pipes carrying radioactive water.



SWISS URANIUM DEAL

Australia and Switzerland are about to sign a nuclear fuel supply agreement after confidential talks in Canberra in January.

Initial talks established a tentative agreement under which Australia will supply uranium to Swiss nuclear power stations and in return Switzerland may provide nuclear technology and equipment exports.

The text of the agreement has already been drafted and is being studied in Canberra and Berne. The Australian Government has not been advised if local uranium producers intend to sell nuclear fuel to Swiss utilities.

There are four nuclear power stations in Switzerland with a combined capacity of 2000MW.

The terms of the agreement are interesting for anti-uranium activists as they indicate that the Federal Government is preparing for the introduction of further stages of the nuclear fuel cycle into Australia.

Furthermore, the reported Swiss satisfaction with the agreement as being less stringent than their agreement with Canada shows how much the Federal Government has relaxed its safeguards policy in the last year.

Australian 3 Feb., 1982

NATURAL PEOPLES NEWS

50p



A magazine of news and features about native people's struggles for self determination, independence and land rights. Essential reading for people concerned about fighting racism and exploitation. Subscription is \$10 for 4 issues.

SUBSCRIPTION FORM

To: International Development Action, 73 Little George Street, Fitzroy 3065.

☐ I enclose my cheque for \$10 (payable to International Development Action).

Name: _____
Address: _____

A French nuclear power plant at Guroble was attacked by five anti-tank rockets as ecologists protest the use of a new type of plutonium.

The method is banned outside of France because the risky technology is considered dangerous.

Courier Mail 20 Jan., 1982

it will be a great day
when
our schools
get all the money
they need
and the air force
has to hold
a cake stall
to buy a
bomber



BLACK AUSTRALIA IN CRISIS

DECEPTIVE POLITICS

The concern of Black Australians is well founded in light of the record of past injustice and double dealing by governments in Australia, this decision and its implementation makes the situation for Black Australians in Queensland even more precarious.

The Queensland government has decided that title to Aboriginal and Islander reserve lands would be vested in elected councils 'through Deeds of Grant in Trust under existing provisions of the Land Act'.

Under this legislation:

* The Governor in Council may declare the land to revert to the Crown for any reason that it appears desirable to do so, or may cancel or vary the deed of grant at any time.

* The Governor in Council may remove any trustee (councillor) from office and in its absolute discretion appoint new trustees.

* The trustees have power to surrender the land back to the Crown.

* Parts of the reserve land could be resumed for airstrips, for camping, scenic, departmental and/or experimental purposes, pasturage reserves, quarries cemeteries. Any survey fees would be payable by the trustees (the Councils on the reserves).

* Lands Minister's prior written consent is required to lease a block of land, to obtain a mortgage on a house, for any person to occupy any reserve land for more than a month.

* The Minister (independently of the trustees) may cancel any lease. No compensation is payable for improvements made by the lessee. Police are empowered to remove any person whose lease has been terminated.

* Consent of the trustees or Mining Warden is not necessary for mining or prospecting.

The trustees and occupiers do not have timber or quarry rights.

The Black community in Brisbane has appointed the Black Protest Committee to —
a. organise Black activities for the Brisbane Games;
b. organise a venue for activities;
c. act as a communications/information centre;
d. co-ordinate fund raising activities;
e. arrange accommodation for visitors.

We need moral and financial support to mount an effective campaign. Any donations you, or your group can organize may be sent to the address below. More importantly we welcome your thoughts and any useful discussion regarding our Protest.

Authorised by
Black Protest Committee
P.O. Box 2025
BRISBANE Q. 4001

MINATOME 'OCTOPUS'

Minatome Australia Pty. Ltd. was incorporated in Queensland in 1967 as Pechiney (Australia) Exploration Pty. Ltd., taking its present name in 1976. The company is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Minatome SA (societe anonyme) which in turn is owned jointly by the French firms Pechiney Ugine Kuhlmann (PUK) and Total ire, Total being part of the French government-owned Compagnie Francaise des Petroles.

Minatome SA also established itself, in 1975, as an energy consortium jointly owned by Total and PUK, to exploit the Rossing uranium project in Namibia (South West Africa). This giant chemical and metallurgical concern is involved in all aspects of the uranium cycle.

HOLOCAUST WARNING

The man regarded as the father of America's nuclear-armed navy thinks the world will destroy itself in a nuclear holocaust, and has called for banning both nuclear weapons and nuclear power.

Admiral Rickover warned that atomic weapons would be used in a future war because history showed that nations used whatever weapons were available.

Australian 30 Jan., 1982

NUCLEAR WASTE PLANS

Britain's radioactive waste may be stored aboveground forever, according to the Environment Minister, Mr King.

Up until December last year, the Government's main proposal for disposing of the waste was to bury it underground.

Mr King suggested the waste should be kept in storage above ground and monitored for fifty to a hundred years.

No mention was made of plans for after that period even though nuclear waste must be kept isolated from people for hundreds of thousands of years.

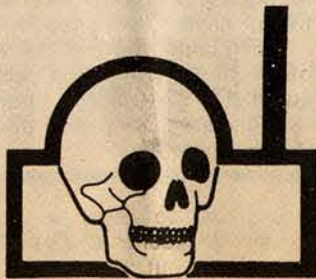
Meanwhile, US land disposal sites are becoming filled and America now looks to dumping their waste in the ocean, despite warnings that this could pose a severe threat to marine ecology.

Courier Mail 17-26 Jan, 1982

Minatome parent companies, PUK, are one of the largest companies in the French nuclear industry, together with their partner, Rothschild's Le Nickel.

Pechiney's empire includes extensive interests and partnerships in the aluminium industry, where it controls the whole process from bauxite production, processing plants, aluminium fabricators and smelters and, as we shall see later, has interests in electricity supply. Pechiney has at least nine aluminium smelters in France, another in Spain, others in partnerships in the USA and another in South Korea for the Japanese market and using Weipa bauxite obtained from the Gladstone alumina refinery. Pechiney has bauxite leases on Aurukun Aboriginal land in Cape York as a partner in Aurukun Associates.

PUK has also received substantial Dutch government sub-



sidies in land and electricity, to set up a smelter in Holland using nuclear-powered electricity.

Minatome itself has been involved in uranium prospecting in France, in Ireland (with support from the European Economic Community (EEC), and in England and Scotland where the EEC made substantial grants to Minatome towards the cost of prospecting.

Despite the consequences of this Act, a French consortium, Framatome, received approval in May 1976, to supply nuclear reactors to South Africa, and French financial institutions made available extensive credit to South Africa for initiating the Koeberg nuclear power station.

Prior to this, in 1968, the head of the French concern Sodetag, paid a visit to South Africa. Sodetag is closely involved in the design, testing and building of nuclear warheads in France and played a major role in atomic tests in the Shaara and then in the Pacific.

There is no doubt that France and French companies, including Minatome, have been involved in exploitation of Namibian uranium, with French nuclear technology and expertise contributing to acquisition of nuclear weapons by South Africa, neither countries being Parties to the Non Proliferation Treaty (NPT).

AUSTRALIA LOOKS AT ENRICHMENT OPTIONS

Foreign nuclear salesmen have stepped up their lobbying efforts to win contracts for Australia's first uranium enrichment plant.

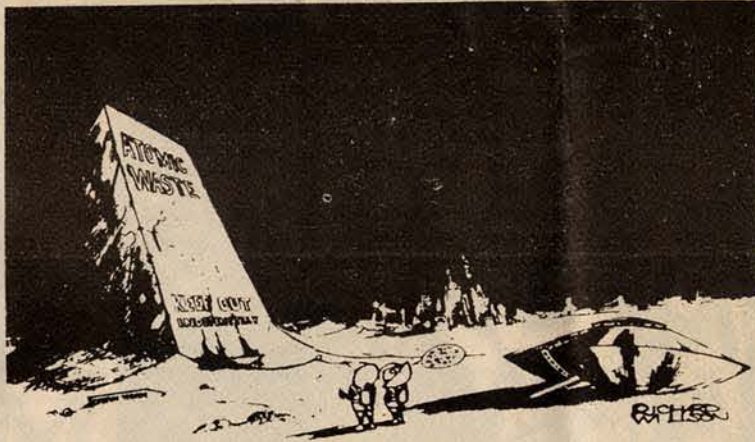
The Australian Government is studying the possible acquisition of the French process "Eurodif", but is also looking at the US centrifuge system.

The Uranium Enrichment Group of Australia will name its foreign technology supplier from a short list of Japanese, American, French and a joint European group of candidates.

The Director of the Australian Atomic Energy Commission said that a world-class enrichment technique independently developed in Australia could be used to build a billion dollar plant, using the centrifuge method, without help from foreign companies.

However, the environmental group, Friends of the Earth, warned that this technique is fast becoming obsolete and will never be economically viable.

Not only is new laser technology threatening to make all centrifuge and chemical enrichment plants uncompetitive, but it would make production of nuclear weapons so simple that nuclear proliferation could not be controlled.



"Presumably a shrine for one of their primitive religious cults."

SILKWOOD AWARD REVERSED

A federal appeals court has reversed a \$10.5 million award to the estate of Karen Silkwood, an Oklahoma plutonium plant worker who died in a 1974 automobile accident.

Ms. Silkwood had contended that the plant where she worked was unsafe with highly radioactive plutonium.

The court contended that the entire \$10.5 million judgement against the Oklahoma City energy conglomerate should be dismissed because the trial was held in the wrong court.

Chicago Tribune 13 Dec., 1981

BREZHNEV

SUGGESTS LIMIT PACIFIC MILITARY ACTIVITIES

Soviet President Brezhnev in a letter to an Australian group has suggested extending talks with the US on limiting military activities in the Indian Ocean to include the Pacific Ocean.

This was part of his reply to the call for the Soviet Union to sign a meaningful disarmament agreement, so that nuclear arming can begin to be reversed.

AUSTRALIA SWAPS SAFEGUARDS FOR TRADE

After three years discussion Australia and Japan appear to have reached agreement regarding nuclear safeguards, thus clearing the way for uranium exports to Australia's biggest potential market. It appears that Australia made major concessions in order to reach agreement.

Japan is now authorised to reprocess Australian uranium only by submitting a list of the plants where the work will be done. Australia dropped a demand that Tokyo get prior approval before submitting Australian uranium for reprocessing.

The Australian government has never publicly revealed the full safeguards package it had been asking Japan to agree to, but it has been no secret that case by case prior approval for reprocessing, and advance approval for the transfer of Australian uranium to third countries constituted two of the major pillars of what Canberra had previously been presenting as a non-negotiable set of requirements.

It is being said in Tokyo that the Australian Government has decided that Japan should be specially excused from the standard international safeguards packaging. Tokyo's widespread understanding is that the Australian Government caved in on its nuclear safeguards principles, one reason being that the world yellowcake market is in serious oversupply because of setbacks in



the international development of nuclear power.

The Australian Prime Minister, Mr Fraser has in the past firmly set down the principle that new Australian uranium exports would not take place in the absence of a full safeguards agreement. The Federal Government is apparently willing to abandon these safeguards, according to Senator Don Chipp. He said this was appalling in view of mounting evidence that the threat of nuclear war was increasing.

ARGENTINA TO GET THE BOMB

By the end of next year, Argentina will have won its race with Brazil to produce the first atomic bomb in Latin America, the British science weekly, "New Scientist" says.

It quoted unidentified intelligence experts in the United States who said that Argentina was believed to be already testing a rocket that could deliver nuclear weapons.

Argentina's Foreign Ministry has admitted that the country had the capacity to build a nuclear device but denied it was doing so.

Age 12 Feb., 1982

NEW URANIUM MINE APPROVAL

Mr Anthony has given the go-ahead to the Lake Way project in Western Australia.

The deposit contains about 4,000 tonnes of uranium oxide, with the proposed production rate of 500 tonnes a year over six to eight years. However the companies which own it, Delhi and Vam Ltd., have made no commitment to go ahead.

They have run into problems with the Wiluma aboriginal community, which claims that development of the deposit would ruin essential water supplies.

AFR, Age 19 Jan., 1982



CONCERT FOR PEACE



**Margaret Roadknight
Popular Theatre Troupe
Ninja Skil
The Pits**

**This Five Minutes
NEW FARM PARK
SATURDAY 20 MARCH 1PM
FREE ADMISSION**

JABILUKA STEP CLOSER

Australia's largest uranium deposit, Jabiluka in the Northern Territory, has taken a step toward development with the initialling of an agreement between the Northern Land Council and joint ventures hoping to develop the deposit.

Jabiluka, which is situated just 25km north of the Ranger mine, has been the centre of protracted negotiations between the traditional aboriginal

owners and the mining companies Pancontinental Mining Ltd. and Getty Oil Development for a number of years.

The developed mine represents billions of dollars of potential revenue in yellowcake exports, provided that sales can be contracted given the depressed state of the world uranium market.

The agreement, initialled by the Land Council on behalf of traditional aboriginal land owners, now goes before the aboriginal people affected by the project for comment and approval.

Ten elders of the aboriginal community have reportedly been grappling with the problems of change which mining would bring.



NUCLEAR POWER PLANT FINED \$500,000

The United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission has proposed a \$500,000 fine against the Boston Edison Co. for violations of safety requirements at its Pilgrim nuclear power plant in Plymouth, Massachusetts.

The Commission expressed concern about the company's failure to instal safety controls to limit potential explosions from hydrogen build-ups. The Commission also alleged

that for three days last September, the plant was operated without adequate assurances that two valves in the emergency cooling system would have closed automatically if necessary.

The valves are used to prevent the release of nuclear materials into the atmosphere in the event of an accident at the plant.

Australian 21 Jan., 1982
Courier Mail 21 Jan., 1982

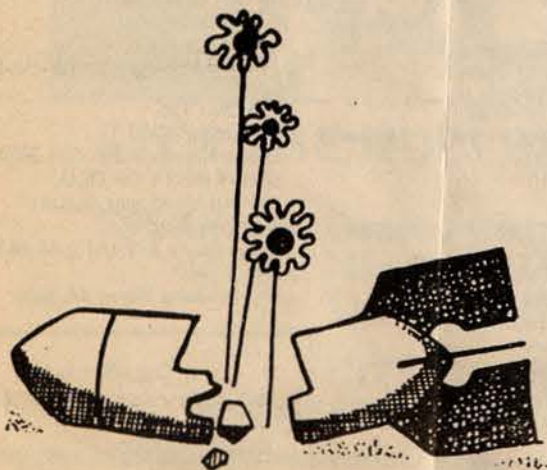


WALES NOW NUCLEAR FREE

Every county council in Wales has now declared itself to be a nuclear free area following the decision of Clwyd county council in North Wales to declare itself nuclear free.

Wales is now the first country in Europe to be declared nuclear free.

Australian 23 Feb., 1982



CONFERENCE FOR NUCLEAR DISARMAMENT & SURVIVAL

9.00 a.m. - 10.15 a.m. REGISTRATION

10.15 a.m. PANEL DISCUSSION

JOE CAMILLERI

ANDREW MACK

COLIN MACKERRAS

KEITH SUTER

11.30 a.m. QUESTIONS

12 noon KEYNOTE SPEAKER

SIR MARK OLIPHANT

LUNCH

1.45 p.m. WORKSHOP SESSIONS
PANELISTS AND WORKSHOP LEADERS:
JOE CAMILLERI: Politics Department, LaTrobe University. Growth of the European Disarmament Movement and the Implications for Australian Defence Policies.

3.15 p.m.

3.45 p.m.

5.00 p.m.

KEITH SUTER: Wesley College, Sydney University. Economics of the Arms Race. Its impact on the International Economy.

COLIN MACKERRAS: Modern Asian Studies, Griffith University. The Nuclear Question and the International Situation in Eastern Asia.

ALAN ROBERTS: Physics Dept., Monash University. Nuclear War: The Nature of the Threat.

ANDREW MACK: Politics Dept., Flinders University. The Current State of the Strategic Arms Race and the Mythology of the Soviet Threat.

ADDITIONAL WORKSHOP LEADERS:

LYN TAYLOR: Militarism and Education Cuts.

JOE HARRIS: Film "Home on the Range" and Discussion.

CISCAC WORKSHOP: Committee in Solidarity with Central America and the Caribbean.

IMPERIALISM WORKSHOP

AFTERNOON TEA

PLENARY AND CONCLUDING REMARKS

DRINKS

REGISTRATION

CONFERENCE FOR NUCLEAR DISARMAMENT AND SURVIVAL

Return to: Secretary
N.D. & S. Conference
QIT Union
GPO Box 2434
Brisbane 4001, QLD

NAME (BLOCK LETTERS PLEASE)

PREFERRED FIRST NAME

ADDRESS

POSTCODE

TELEPHONE (home) (work)

FEES

CONFERENCE FEE INCLUDES Handouts
Morning and afternoon tea

Full admission \$8.00
Half-rates apply for non-waged people (students pensioners etc.)

REFRESHMENTS

Morning and afternoon teas will be available free of charge. Lunches may be purchased from the Gardens Point Campus Club.

PAYMENT

Please make cheques payable to NDS conference.

DIARY

MARCH

Saturday 20, 1pm
CONCERT FOR PEACE
New Farm Park
Ninja Skil
This Five Minutes
The Pits
Popular Theatre Troupe
Margaret Roadnight

Tuesday 23 7.30pm
GENERAL MEETING
AWD Office
9th Floor
Canberra Hotel
Publicity for the Peace Rally
to be organised

Sunday 28 9.30am
CONFERENCE ON NUCLEAR
DISARMAMENT & SURVIVAL
Sir Mark Oliphant
Keith Suter
Joe Camilleri
Andrew Mack
Allan Roberts
Colin Mackerras
QIT Kindler Theatre
George Street

APRIL

Thursday 1 5.30pm
EXECUTIVE MEETING
CANP Office
All welcome

Wednesday 7 4.30pm
RALLY FOR PEACE
City Square
March at 6pm

Tuesday 13 7.30pm
GENERAL MEETING
AWD Office, 9th floor
Canberra Hotel

Saturday 17, 1pm
MAILOUT OF APRIL
NEWSLETTER
Environment Centre



BIOGAS FOR ENERGY

There is a cheap and practical solution to energy problems in Third World countries — and the industrialized countries as well. Its name changes, depending on what part of the world you are in. The Chinese call it marsh or swamp gas; in India it is called dung or gobar gas. Most commonly it is known as biogas.

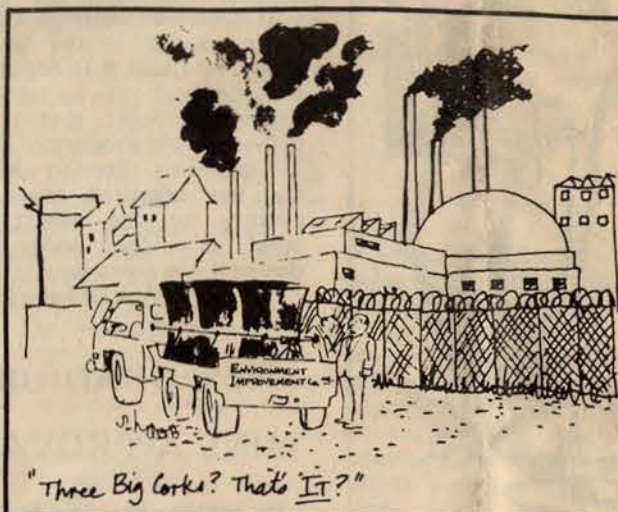
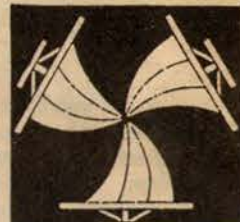
Biogas can provide fuel for heating, cooking and lighting needs in rural communities, as well as power for irrigation. It virtually destroys harmful parasites in human and animal wastes, and produces highly enriched fertilizer. For many developing nations hit by the rising oil prices, national biogas development schemes could have far-reaching results, national biogas technology can go beyond solving the energy problem alone. It could ease rural health and sanitation, increase agricultural productivity and stem the depletion of traditional fuels such as firewood, cow dung and rice straw.

Interestingly enough the nation now leading the world in biogas technology is not one of those most advanced in technical expertise. The People's Republic of China, with 7.2 million biogas or waste digesters constructed since 1970, is the world's chief producer of biogas. Perhaps this is not so surprising, given the tendency of industrially advanced nations to downplay the simplest technological solutions to problems! The Chinese have a traditional cultural abhorrence of waste. Wastes are considered to be misdirected resources. The conviction, widespread among the people, enormously facilitates the promotion of the idea of biogas production. The concept that waste should be avoided is not deeply ingrained in many other cultures.

Biogas digesters are indeed integrated energy production systems that make no pollutants or unrecyclable by-products. Also, the Chinese method of biogas production is exceptionally efficient in the way it uses all possible local resources, both during the construction of the digesters and when they are in operation.



APPROPRIATE ENERGY



Third World countries are counting, and even depending on the developed nations for their own development. But the price of this is high: dependence, substitution or destruction of cultural values, loss of self-confidence and exploitation.

Development and propagation of appropriate technology such as biogas demonstrates that Third World countries could achieve their own development by implementing a science and technology capable of solving their problems while taking into consideration the people's needs, beliefs and resources.

A moderate estimate is that the energy needs of Third World countries will reach Western consumption levels by the end of the twentieth century.

All the while, supplies of firewood and other traditional fuels will get smaller and smaller, aggravating the deforestation problem, which is already critical in some countries. In regions of sub-Saharan Africa and the Indian subcontinent the consequences are likely to be more intensive use of animal and agricultural wastes for fuel purposes and diminishing soil and fertility. Surely the case for taking up biogas in a more serious way is all too evident?



There is an urgent need to start devoting resources to research into biogas and other forms of renewable energy so that they may become applicable on a broad scale as soon as possible. There will come a time when fossil fuels are so scarce that they will be valued and hoarded like gold. There is no time to lose if we want to prepare a viable and equitable world economy for the future.

From an article by Rebecca Piirto *Ideas and Action* No. 143. A magazine on development and issues, available free from Food and Agriculture Organization FAO/FFHC/AD, United Nations, 00100 Rome, Italy.

Observer



Langdon, United Kingdom

Since 1975, C.A.N.P. has been fighting the civilian and military nuclear industries. We have achieved a lot in that time, and there is much more to do. We cannot do it alone. JOIN US!

membership

MEMBERSHIP & DONATION FORM

To: CANP,
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Name.....

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

\$..... donation

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BROWNS PLAINS
Phone Barbara Robson 200.1021
BUNDABERG

Bundaberg Nuclear Concern Group
c/- Harry Akers
Electra Court
Electra St.,
Bundaberg 4670

CABOOLTURE

CANP (Caboolture)

c/- Pat Moran

P.O. Box 109

Caboolture 4510

JAMES COOK UNIVERSITY

S.A.N.E.

c/- R. McGregor

Students Union

James Cook University

Townsville 4810

GRIFFITH UNIVERSITY

S.A.N.E. (Students Against Nuclear Energy)

c/- Christina Vogelsang

Students Union

KINGAROY

S.S.A.N.E. (Society for Sane Alternatives to Nuclear Energy)

c/- M. Langford

95 Markwell Street

Kingaroy 4610

MACKAY

C.A.N.P. (Mackay)

c/- L. Bird

Hassam Court

North Mackay 4740

F.O.E. (Friends of the Environment)

P.O. Box 1361

Mackay 4740

MT ISA

C.A.N.P. (Mt Isa)

P.O. Box 1473

Mt Isa 4825

PINE RIVERS

C.A.N.P. (Pine Rivers)

Grace Duffield

Phone 285.3381

ROCKHAMPTON

C.A.N.P. (Central Qld.)

P.O. Box 1532

Rockhampton 4700

SUNSHINE COAST

C.A.N.P. (Sunshine Coast)

P.O. Box 520

Nambour 4560

TOOWOOMBA

C.A.N.E. (Toowoomba)

P.O. Box 1167

Toowoomba 4350

Phone 076.34.3983

TOWNSVILLE

MAUM (Townsville)

P.O. Box 364

Townsville 4810

TRADE UNION ANTI-NUCLEAR GROUP

P.O. Box 196

Broadway 4000

Phone Ken McGrath 221.2350

UNIVERSITY OF QLD.

Campus Movement Against

Uranium Mining

Bruce Doyle 371.1611; 44.8478 (H)

WEST END

Phone Kathy Moran 44.3896

Our office is at:
C.C.C. ENVIRONMENT CENTRE

147 ANN ST.,

BRISBANE

Phone 229 7443

Digitized 2018

JOIN THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST NUCLEAR POWER PEACE



AUSTRALIA FUELS THE ARMS RACE

Historically, Australia's uranium mines supplied the British and United States nuclear weapons programmes. Some even hold the dark theory that uranium from Radium Hill, South Australia was used in the Hiroshima bomb. However, it is certain that uranium mined at Rum Jungle and Mary Kathleen in the 1950s was used in a number of British nuclear tests, including some carried out in Australia.

This uranium supply was made unconditionally, typical of the unquestioning Australian serfdom of the time. Now Australia has entered a second, enormously expanded era of uranium mining and export. Four giant mines in the Northern Territory form the world's largest uranium province, and many smaller deposits are sprinkled virtually over the whole country. CRA is even prospecting for uranium in the suburbs of Melbourne.

On paper, the "safeguards" appeared to severely restrict customer countries' use of our uranium, but the treaties are only pieces of paper and once uranium has left Australia, there is no mechanism to enforce the rules other than cutting off supply. And this would be, to say the least, shutting the door after the horse has bolted.

Despite the already inadequate nature of these "safeguards", customer countries have since demanded such further waterings-down as to make Australian nuclear safeguards amongst the world's weakest.

It is a buyer's market for uranium. As public opposition stalls the nuclear reactor industry overseas, the industry has been depressed and the price of uranium is steadily falling.

Thus, unless Australia weakened the "safeguards", customers were not interested in our

BUT THIS STUFF'S
WORTH ITS WEIGHT
IN NESCAFÉ



SAFEGUARD FRAUD

* The Government promised that the ownership of Australian uranium would only be transferred to buyers when the International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards took over, at the conversion plant stage following export.

BUT, to protect Australian mining companies from U.S. anti-trust fines, uranium ownership will be transferred to buyers before it leaves Australia. Thus, uranium exported from Australia will not be safeguarded in transit.

* The Government promised that only countries which sign the Nonproliferation Treaty (NPT) will receive uranium.

BUT, already uranium contracts have been signed with France, who say they will never sign the NPT, and continue to test nuclear weapons in the Pacific Ocean.

* The Government promised that customer countries could not transfer uranium to a third country.

BUT, in selling uranium to the European Economic Community, the Government

agreed to recognise EEC policy on free transfer of goods between those countries. Japan, too has been permitted to resell our uranium.

* The Government promised that no uranium contracts would actually be signed until safeguards agreements were in place.

* the companies claimed they needed contracts to arrange finance to start the mines, so they were allowed to sign them without safeguards agreements.

* The Government swore that Australian uranium could only be reprocessed after written permission on a case by case basis. (Reprocessing is designed to separate plutonium).

BUT, in December 1980 the Government relaxed this essential condition, simply asking for the name of the plant where the reprocessing is done.

to Australia. Of course, this is exactly what the mining companies wanted.

The effort of the changes has been that Australian uranium now will flow freely into the world's fuel cycle, with little or no surveillance or policing.

In addition, Australian uranium is now flowing directly into the nuclear industries of both the Soviet Union and the United States. EEC countries, plus Finland, have a great deal of their uranium reprocessed inside the Soviet Union. Once uranium enters these processes, there is no way of knowing which is Australian or which is someone else's.

The anti-nuclear movement has always argued that civilian nuclear reactors are adaptable to produce bombs. This was consistently denied. Reactors were described as "Atoms for Peace". President Carter encouraged their expansion in an effort to de-emphasise nuclear weapons, but President Reagan has abandoned any such niceties — he has ordered the production of 10,000 new nuclear warheads using waste from civilian reactors.

So much for "Atoms for Peace", and Australia is a direct supplier to the United States.

With all these changes, it is now certain that Australian uranium is fuelling the arms race that threatens the destruction of our world.

Any talk of peaceful use of nuclear energy ignores the fact that the nuclear industry was born in war, a ghastly baptism at Hiroshima. War has been its major customer ever since, and we with our uranium, are directly at one end of the chain which leads inevitably to nuclear weapons.



Immediately this concession was made, huge deals were concluded with European customers, and the viability of Ranger was ensured.

* The Government promised that Australian uranium would not be enriched to bomb level overseas.

BUT, in a recent agreement with Japan, permission was given for our uranium to be enriched to 20% and above.

This rapidly crumbling of Australia's original nobly stated uranium safeguards policy has resulted in several countries actually switching their custom



This second time, the Federal Government has set out a number of conditions, or "safeguards" on the export of Australian uranium. Through these, it was promised in 1977, Australian uranium could never be used to build nuclear weapons.

uranium. Since 1977, the Government has bowed to these commercial considerations every time they have threatened a particular uranium deal.

Consider the following catalogue:





BUILDING

ZONES OF PEACE

Since World War Two the march of military technology has taken on suicidal proportions, with this now being complemented by a growing international traffic in other types of arms. In the meantime we have seen the spread of nuclear technology to many countries in the wake of its ever-widening civilian uses.

The dangers of militarism have been made more extreme by regional arms races, and the interventionist policies of the major powers in the Middle East, the Horn of Africa, the Indian sub-continent, South-east Asia, and Korea. The rising probability that perhaps both super-powers may be tempted to directly intervene directly in areas such as these gives little cause for optimism.

On the one hand, the present nuclear-armed nations have acquired destructive capabilities which are increasingly costly, sophisticated, accurate, and deadly (vertical proliferation); while the number of countries with nuclear weapons has expanded: e.g. India's nuclear explosion in May, 1974, the clandestine activities of South Africa and Israel, and the likelihood of Pakistan, Taiwan, Korea, and Brazil joining the "nuclear club" in the near future (horizontal proliferation).

One may well ask that as a small power in the South Pacific far removed from the strategic rivalry of the two superpowers, are these questions rather irrelevant? On the contrary, with Australia being tied to the USA by the ANZUS alliance, this country is a collaborator in US military expeditions, and is locked into the Pentagon's strategic planning by the presence of several US military facilities on Australian soil. The *North-West Cape Station* enables the United States to communicate with its nuclear submarines in the Indian and the Pacific Oceans. The *Pine Gap Base* plays a crucial role in the US satellite early warning system and is involved in the development of military space technology.

In these circumstances, it is difficult to see how a policy of military alignment with the United States offers the best guarantee for Australian security or regional stability.

The new doctrine of limited nuclear war, formalised by presidential directive 59, has the most serious implications for the future, and undermines the distinction between conventional and nuclear warfare, assigning greater importance than ever before to American nuclear-related facilities in Australia. They are therefore likely to be a prime target in the event of a "limited" nuclear exchange.

At the same time, with the US committed to building a permanent military presence in the Indian Ocean, coupled with the new strategic focus on South-east Asia, Australia has increased in importance to American planners who now regard it as the only dependable US ally among all the nations surrounding the Indian Ocean.

The Fraser Government has given US diplomacy extensive political support, and has substantially increased Australia's defense expenditure as well as more closely co-ordinating Australian forces in the Indian Ocean with those of the United States. It has also encouraged the American presence in the Indian Ocean by offering to participate in the US Rapid Deployment Force and by amking available the use of its naval facilities, together with agreeing to provide the United States with staging facilities for its nuclear armed B-52 bombers, thereby locking Australia more firmly than ever into America's nuclear strategy. As it is widely believed that B-52s rarely travel without nuclear weapons, their presence in Australia will inevitably increase the risk of nuclear attack, while at the same time complicating our relations with much of South-east Asia and the Middle East.

In order to achieve an Indian Ocean zone of peace, genuine support for the proposal would first of all require Australia to co-operate with all near-by states who are similarly committed. Such co-ordination is unlikely to be forthcoming so long as the Australian Government has not taken the initiative to remove all foreign military bases from its soil.

In the case of South-east Asia, support for a zone of neutrality may have the sympathy not only of the Indo-Chinese, but of Malaysia and possibly Burma. It may also be favoured by several of the great powers, including China and the Soviet Union.

For Australia, the implications of a neutral South-east Asia would be welcome. It would enable us, first of all, to develop, however belatedly, a more even-handed policy towards Indo-China and the Asean area. Such a stance would involve abandoning military ties with, or even military assistance to, either group of countries.

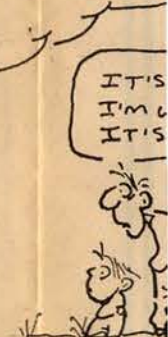
In the South Pacific, Australia can, by virtue of its size and economic importance, make a major and unique contribution to the peace and welfare of the region. Support for the establishment of a nuclear-free zone is obviously crucial to such an objective. The tragic experience of the

Pacific Islanders with American, and more recently French nuclear tests, and the imminent prospect of the dumping of low-level radioactive wastes in the Pacific by the Japanese, has prompted the newly independent nations of the South Pacific, and many of the islands still under foreign control, to firmly commit themselves to the notion of a nuclear free zone.

If Australia were to associate itself with the proposal for a nuclear free zone, and work diligently for its implementation, a new and promising start could be made in regional co-operation, with Australia having finally come down on the side of those who are trying to wipe out the last vestiges of colonialism in the region.

At the same time it would require Australians to recon-

sider and drastically curtail their military ties with the United States, thereby enabling the maintenance of an approximate equi-distance from, and reliable lines of communications with, all four great powers: the United States, the Soviet Union, China, and Japan.



THE NUCLEAR A

NORTH WEST CAPE

1. Provides communication with U.S. Nuclear Ballistic Missile submarines in Western Pacific and Indian Oceans. Largest and most powerful of the three such U.S. bases.
2. Receives and transmits at high frequency to all U.S. military units. Military operations supported include those of Strategic Air Command, operations against Soviet submarines, operations such as the mining of Haiphong Harbour (1972) and the bombing of Cambodia (1969-72). Primary nuclear target.

COCKBURN SOUND

Offered to U.S. for use as naval base possibly for Trident submarines.

Yeelirrie

This large prospect is owned by Western Mining located on sacred ground, locals fear for the future. Three Elders said: "Yeelirrie means death. Anything being shifted from there means death. People been finished from there early days, all dead, but white fella can't see it..."

"Uranium, they say uranium they make anything from it, invent anything, yet during the war when the Americans flew over, what happened to Hiroshima? And that'll happen here too if they're messing about with that thing. They never learn." (22.6.1980).

B-52 B.
DARWIN
Enables
deliver
in Pers
Asia.

Northern Territory Uranium Province

The four large mines, Nabarlek, Koongarra and are the world's richest find. All are on aboriginal land Kakadu National Park. Rar Nabarlek are now being with export contracts to Europe and Japan. The R query of 1977 recom sequential development but the Fraser Governm moved to develop them quickly as possible, in a bi ture a slumping world market.

PINE GAP

U.S. defence satellite ground facility. Collects satellite relayed Soviet and Chinese military communications, radar transmissions ICBM telemetry data, photographic intelligence. Also intercepts diplomatic, economic and personal communications from Australia and South East Asia. Data is used by various U.S. intelligence organisations including C.I.A., N.S.A., N.R.O.. Primary nuclear target.

NURRUNGAR

Similar functions to Pine Gap. Receives information from "647 satellites" principal function to provide early warning of Soviet or Chinese Ballistic Missile attack. Primary nuclear target.

South Australian Uranium Prospects:

Roxby Downs
Honeymoon
Beverley

Roxby Downs is planned as one of the world's largest mines — its reserves include copper and gold as well as uranium. It is currently held up by a Labor/Democrat majority in the S.A. Upper House. The value of its minerals is estimated at 60 billion dollars.

Honeymoon and Beverley are small mines to be developed using the insitue leaching method. Here thousands of tons of sulphuric acid is injected underground to dissolve the uranium for easy extraction. The scheme threatens the underground water of the Great Artesian Basin with pollution by acid and radiation.

ING PEACE



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GRASSROOTS PEACEMAKING

Community Action and Community Society approaches assume involvement with a group. An individual who wishes to work for peace must either seek out an existing peace group or begin a new group. Peacemaking is sufficiently important to require concerted effort. Thus even within a larger group or organisation it is advisable to form a special subgroup to concentrate on this issue. Group size is unimportant. A group of three is adequate for effective work to be done.

What can we do to build a world free of nuclear weapons, war and all kinds of violence? There are five basic types of activity individuals can be involved in to achieve these ends. These are

1. Community Service Development: Aims to provide a service through an institution. Examples include branches of the United Nations, Stockholm International Peace Research Institute, university based peace studies departments etc.
2. Community Work: Works on the fringes of the establishment and is concerned with mild reforms; often focuses on a sector of the community. Examples include some aspects of the peace work of the United Nations Association, Unions and Church organisations.
3. Community Action: Anti-Establishment and seeks major reforms or revolutionary changes in society. Groups such as our own C.A.N.P., the Association for International Co-operation and Disarmament and some leftist political parties fit this category.
4. Community development: Government sponsored programs implemented by community groups. In peace area no Australian examples are known but could include such as Civilian Defence organisation.
5. Community Society: Aims to effect basic changes in society and the development of a community based society. Often derived from a set of principles and social philosophy eg. Religious, pacifist, non-violence. Aims for the diffusion of power to avoid formation of elites and economic and social self-sufficiency. Some anarchist groups. Christian communities and non-violence devotees in Australia attempt to operate out of this model.

Everyone involved in peace-work must be involved in a continuing process of learning, action and reflection. We must first touch on the learning process. What we must learn are the answers to the following types of questions.

1. Why is the world like it is? Why Peacemaking? How do we do the necessary Analysis?
2. Who am I in all of this? How do we develop ourselves and others' potential? How do we build community?
3. What basic skills are necessary for peacemaking? (eg. organisation, public work, legal, financial etc.)
4. What techniques are used to achieve a specific purpose? (Action planning, group facilitation, conflict solving)
5. What can I learn about the issues and others' experience in peace work?

There are resources available to help in this learning process. One such is a book called the Resource Manual for a Living Revolution. Another valuable way into these sorts of questions is to participate in a Training Workshop in Nonviolent Action. Experienced trainers and other resources can be reached through the CANP office.

Although formal training is helpful any group learns best through the action-reflection process often referred to as Praxis. For groups working at the grassroots level it is best to think small and local in the planning of public events such as direct action or a consciousness raising activity. After a time do assessment ie. evaluate together the positive and negative aspects of your action.

Often people feel inadequate because they are not familiar with the many issues involved in the nuclear arms race, militarism, peace strategies etc. This should not hinder anyone from becoming involved on these issues. It is relatively straight forward to learn and become informed on these issues through commitment to regular reading of newspapers, peace movement publications, books, films and meetings with 'experts'. Gradually knowledge will accumulate and you will soon become better informed than our Minister for Defence Jim Killen.

Once you are involved with an ongoing group you may get a sense of isolation especially if you are the only such group in your area. However there are other groups working for peace in Queensland and other states. Gradually a network of groups is forming with whom you may wish to form some relationship. It is through the support and sharing of an extensive network of such groups that a real impact can be made. Our vision is that power can be taken from the elites who manage our national security through arms, and given to communities committed to nonviolence as a means of securing personal, national and international peace.

Ron Leeks

LEAR AUSTRALIA

B-52 BASE DARWIN

Enables U.S. forces in Guam to deliver nuclear weapons to targets in Persian Gulf, China and S.E. Asia.

Northern Territory Uranium Province

The four large mines, Ranger, Nabarlek, Koongarra and Jabiluka are the world's richest uranium find.

All are on aboriginal land, within Kakadu National Park. Ranger and Nabarlek are now being mined, with export contracts to the USA, Europe and Japan. The Ranger Inquiry of 1977 recommended sequential development (if at all) but the Fraser Government has moved to develop them all as quickly as possible, in a bid to capture a slumping world uranium market.

Ben Lomond

This mine is 100% French controlled, and uranium would fuel France's nuclear weapons testing programme at Moruroa Atoll, in the Pacific. In addition the proposed site is on the headwaters of the giant Burdekin River, and is already releasing radioactive material to the river.

The Queensland Government seems set to overturn a Court recommendation against developing this mine. The company, Minatome, has been largely nationalised with the advent of the Mitterrand government in France.

Mary Kathleen

Opening first in 1956, Mary Kathleen supplied British markets until its closure in the sixties. It reopened in 1976 and exports uranium to West Germany and Japan. The subject of several series of union bans, the mine will close in September 1982, having worked the site out. The most recent Seaman's Union action prevented shipments for eight months. It is likely that Mary Kathleen uranium has been reprocessed in the Soviet Union.

N.A.S.A. TRACKING STATIONS A.C.T.

N.A.S.A Tracking Station Support for 'Spact Shuttle' defence program which includes placing in orbit early warning satellites, Fleet Sat Com Communications satellites, surveillance sensors and in orbit servicing of low altitude military satellites.

OMEGA

All weather, continuous, worldwide very low frequency radio navigation system for aircraft, surface ships and submarines. Used extensively by civilian and all forms of military ships and aircraft. Transmits accurate navigation fixes to fully submerged nuclear submarines.



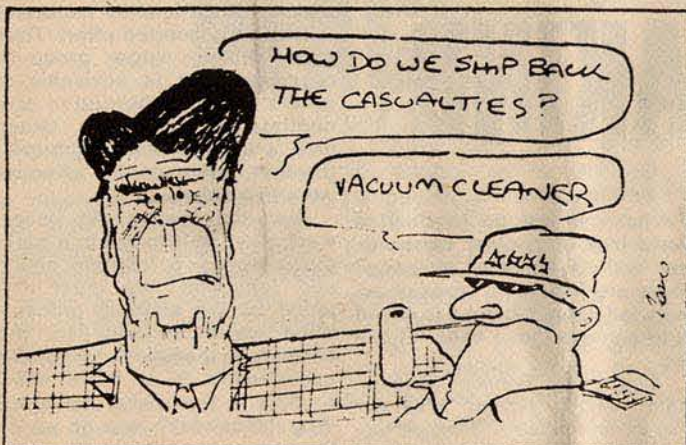
For people who wish to work at a grassroots level it is natural to adopt a Community Action style of approach to peace work. However I argue that the development of a Community Society is both possible and desirable to obtain and maintain a non-nuclear and peaceful world.

THE COST OF THE ARMS RACE..

by E. L. Wheelwright
The news about the state of the American economy is bad, and continues to get worse. This week several economic indicators were published by private industry groups. Car sales are down, and so is steel production; the steel industry is operating at only 72% of capacity. Other surveys showed that new orders for a wide range of consumer goods are dropping steadily; inventories of unsold goods are swelling, and unemployment is increasing. Taken together, these indicators can only point to a significant recession or even a slump in the USA.

Clearly, the stock market is reflecting the depressed nature of the world economy, which is unlikely to show signs of recovery until late next year, at the earliest. The remarkable thing is that stock exchange values did not fall earlier.

The causes of the present crisis of world capitalism are many and deep-seated, but one of them is rarely mentioned, and that is President Reagan's rearmament program. The magnitude of this is not always realized. The proposals are to increase the defence budget by 12.4%, after inflation, this year, and by 14.6%, also in real terms, in 1982. Thereafter, the defence



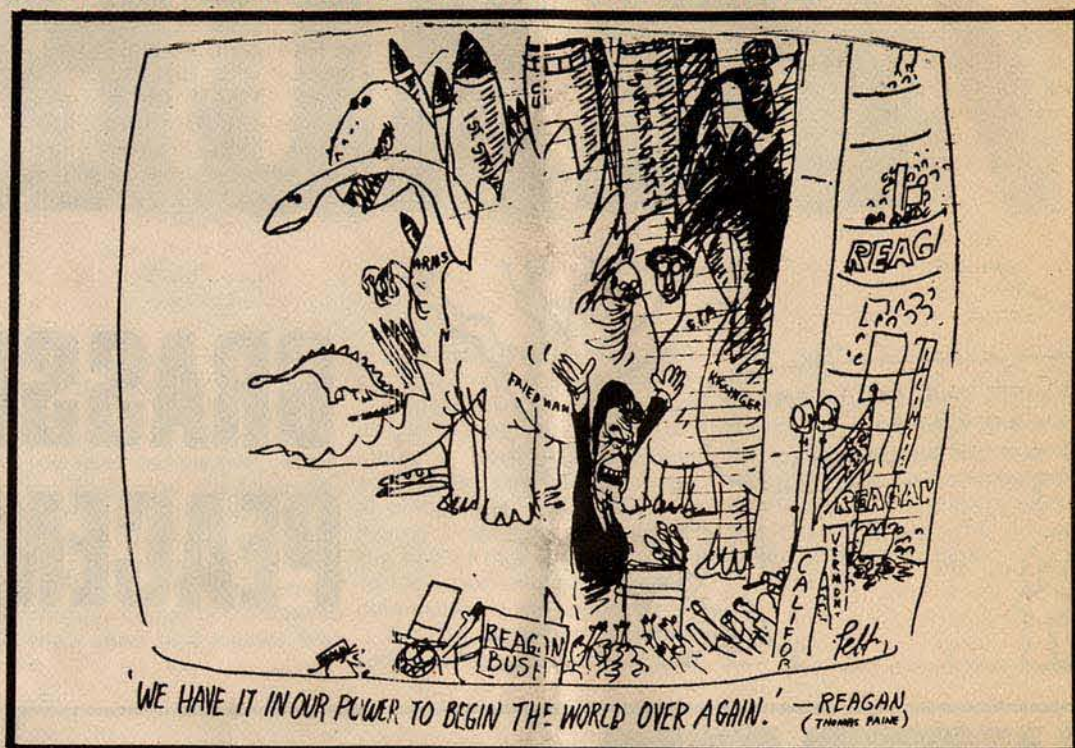
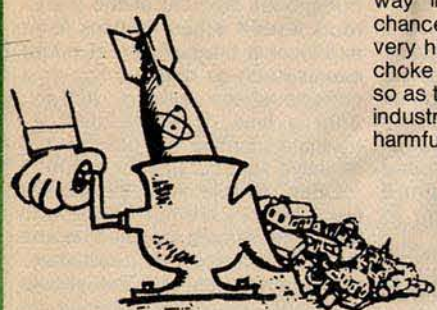
These indications were confirmed by the results of a survey of the purchasing managers of 225 leading industrial companies; production was found to be falling, and orders for capital equipment were still in a long-term downward trend. This evidence of further deterioration in the American economy comes two weeks after the catastrophic fall in share prices in New York, and other stock exchanges all over the world. Well before that, the stock market was sliding, and for months, respectable institutions such as the IMF, the World Bank, and the OECD, had been warning of serious economic difficulties in the world as a whole, not only in America. The head of the IMF has recently repeated his warning, and referred to: (quote) "the alarming and rising level of unemployment, massive balance of payments disequilibrium; high interest rates; and foreign exchange markets more unstable than the time since the early 1900s". (unquote).

budget is to increase by 7% each year in real terms, until it reaches 367 billion dollars in 1986. If these intentions are realized, this will amount to a 50% real increase in military spending, within 5 years. This plan calls for nothing less than the largest peacetime military build-up in American history — it would be nearly three times as large as the build-up for the Vietnam war from 1965-70.

TAXES

President Johnson refused to raise taxes to pay the bill for that war, and consequently bore an important share of the blame for the inflation of the 70s. President Reagan proposes to finance his much larger expansion by reducing taxes — mainly on the rich — by 30%. The effects on the American economy, and the capitalist world economy, of which the USA accounts for well over a third, must be profound.

Given such a program, the only way in which inflation has any chance of being contained is by very high interest rates, which will choke off the demand for capital so as to allow it to be used for war industries. This alone will have harmful effects on the rest of the



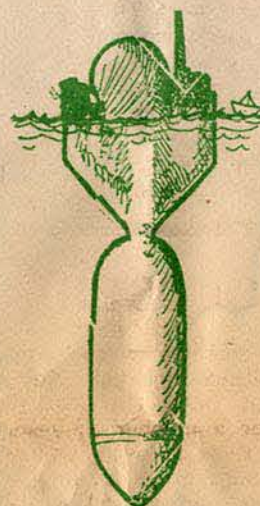
economy, for American industry needs to be regenerated to meet foreign competition, which is beating it hands down in many sectors in terms of productivity, design, and technology. There is a sense in which, for the moment, the Pentagon has beaten Wall Street.

These high interest rates are also ruining the American economy, and that of much of the rest of the world. The main beneficiaries are the bankers and financiers who have expanded their power, their institutions, and their lending, enormously over the decade. They have "pushed" their money onto individuals, corporations and governments to an unprecedented extent, and they have learned to offset inflation. As a result more Americans are in greater debt than ever before; consumer credit debt has almost doubled in five years; residential mortgage debt has more than doubled in ten years; and the average American family now spends about a quarter of its

disposable income to pay off mortgages and other debts. Corporate and government debt has also increased enormously.

world learned how to jack-up their nominal rates of interest well above the rate of inflation so as to give them a real rate of interest. Since 1979 the real rate of interest in the USA has moved from minus 4.5% to plus 5.5%. Such a change is unprecedented since World War II. The high cost of borrowing is ruining the economy, especially in sectors like housing and automobiles which are dependent on it.

With the rise to power of the financiers, bolstered by the doctrine of monetarism which means tight money, loose regulation, and a warm place to count the profits — we are back to the days of Keynes in the 30s. In essence, he argued that the financial system was holding the economy to ransom, exacting an extortionate amount from industry, and giving it an inbuilt propensity towards contraction and unemployment. Today when the armours have joined hands which the usurers, the result is quite disastrous.



In the great inflation of the 70s, the bankers and financiers of the

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