

CAMPAIGN AGAINST NUCLEAR POWER NEWSLETTER



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THOUSANDS FOR PEACE

Five thousand people turned out to march at Brisbane's peace demonstration on Wednesday 7th April.

The rally followed by a walk through city streets was a huge success for the growing peace movement throughout the world.

The Rally for Peace was one of the biggest gatherings ever seen in King George Square.

The "peace walk" began from the Square after an hour long rally and ended in the Roma Street Forum. Led by 38 cyclists from the World Bike Ride for Peace, Disarmament and a Nuclear Free Future, it

moved along Adelaide, George, Elizabeth, Creek, Ann and Roma Streets.

In the Square the rally was addressed by several speakers. Historian, Professor Manning Clark stressed the need for world peace, and Federal Deputy Opposition Leader, Mr Lionel Bowen, said "the most important thing we can do is remove Ronald Reagan and his ilk". He pointed out that improving people's standard of living was more important than building deadly weapons.

Former NATO Major-General Gert Bastian spoke to the crowd on the danger of stock-

piling nuclear weapons. He resigned from the German army two years ago in protest against his government's decision to deploy nuclear cruise missiles in Germany.

Actress Rebecca Gilling delivered a moving speech urging the marchers to condemn the nuclear arms race.

BROAD SUPPORT

Among the protesting ranks were Christian groups, trade unionists, Labor Federal and State M.P.s, anti-nuclear groups, members of the legal profession, political parties, Quakers, and Children for Peace.

The Popular Theatre Troupe performed street theatre, and the Verandah Band played songs carrying messages for peace.

SWELLING MOVEMENT

This success comes hot on the heels of rallies and marches throughout Australia and the rest of the world.

In Sydney on the 4th April, 40,000 people staged the largest mass demonstration in the city since the Vietnam moratorium rallies. The march was led by Labor MHR Ton Uren, author Patrick White, Deputy Premier, Mr Ferguson, Bishop John Reid and the head of the NSW Ministry of Aboriginal Affairs, Mrs O'Shane.

A similar event was held in Melbourne on the same day with a crowd estimated at between 30,000 and 40,000. The march stretched for seven blocks as demonstrators walked slowly behind a drum corps which beat a funeral march.

In the Treasury Gardens Dr. Joe Camilleri, a senior lecturer in politics at La Trobe University, told the crowd that the nuclear arms buildup now threatened the life of every human being.

Members of anti-nuclear groups and Quakers held a picket outside the SGIO building in Bundaberg to coincide with the Brisbane rally. Spokesperson, Mr Akers, said the public's reaction was mixed but generally enthusiastic.



WHY THEY MARCHED IN EUROPE

Perugia-Assisi, Italy
Sept. 27, 50,000

"Open" demonstration for peace, against nuclear weapons, with emphasis on Comiso.

Bonn, W. Germany
Oct. 10, 300,000

International demonstration against new nuclear weapons in Europe; for withdrawal by NATO-members of their consent with NATO-modernization decision of Dec. '79; for a nuclear free Europe; for independent initiatives for detente.

Comiso, Sicily (Italy)
Oct. 11, 35,000

Against cruise missiles in Sicily; against superpower politics and the military block-system.

Turin, Italy
Oct. 17, 40,000 (?)

London, UK
Oct. 24, 250,000

No neutron bombs, no cruise missiles in Britain, no replacement of Polaris by Trident, no SS-20 for local nuclear free zones, for unilateral nuclear disarmament by Britain, for a nuclear free Europe.

Helsinki and other cities, Finland
Oct. 24, 80,000

Demonstrations all over the country for a Nordic nuclear free zone.

Rome, Italy

Oct. 24, more than 300,000
Against deployment of cruise and Pershing II; stop and dismantle SS-20; denuclearise Italy; better North-South relations.

Oslo, Norway
Oct. 25, 10,000

No new nuclear weapons in Europe; for withdrawal of Norwegian consent with NATO 1979 decision; stop production and deployment plans of Pershing II and cruise

missiles; stop and dismantle SS-20; no nuclear weapons in Norway in peacetime and in war; for nuclear free zone.

Brussels, Belgium
Oct. 25, 200,000

No to deployment of cruise missiles and Pershing II; for abolishment of SS-20; no to N-bomb; for a nuclear free Europe; for independent first steps by Belgium.

Paris, France

Oct. 25, 50,000
No to Pershing II, cruise and SS-20; (SS-20 added at last moment); for negotiations.

Milan, Italy
100,000

Venice, Italy
50,000

Vicenza, Italy
70,000

Athens, Greece
Nov. 15, 500,000

Commemorating the bloodbath by colonels regime at Polytechnic School (Nov. 17, 1973); against NATO, U.S. bases, and nuclear weapons.

Madrid, Spain

Nov. 15, 500,000 to 1,000,000
Against nuclear arms race and Spain's entry into NATO.

Amsterdam, Netherlands
Nov. 21, 400,000

No new nuclear weapons in Europe; the Dutch government should withdraw from the NATO consensus of Dec. 12, 1979 about nuclear weapons modernization; it should ask its NATO partners to reconsider this decision.

Bonn, W. Germany

Nov. 22,
Six different marches at the occasion of Breznev visit, some protesting Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, others demonstrating for a nuclear free Europe.

Florence, Italy.

Nov. 28, 175,000 (?)
Demonstration at the occasion of the start of the Geneva talks (30 Nov.); for a nuclear free Europe.

Palermo, Sicily (Italy)

Nov. 29, 50,000
No to SS-20; no to cruise missiles.

Athens, Greece

Dec. 5, 40,000
For a nuclear weapon free Europe and against U.S. military bases in Greece.

Bern, Switzerland

Dec. 5, 30,000
For nuclear and conventional disarmament and for a new active peace policy of

Switzerland.

Copenhagen, Denmark
Dec. 5, 65,000

No to NATO decision of Dec. 12, 1979; stop SS-20; immediate results of Geneva negotiations; for a Nordic Nuclear Free Zone; for Nuclear Free Europe.

Aarhus, Denmark

Dec. 5, 10,000
Same platform as Copenhagen.

Barcelona, Spain

Dec. 6, 40,000
Against nuclear arms race and Spain's entry to NATO.



NEW MISSILES STOPPED

On the 16th March President Brezhnev announced a halt on installation of medium range nuclear missiles in the European part of the Soviet Union, and said replacement of older SS-4 and SS-5 missiles by newer SS-20 would also stop.

The freeze would stay in force unless the US began the installation of Cruise and Pershing-2 missiles in Europe currently planned for 1983.

The Soviet offer, which was made on the eve of a two-month adjournment of Geneva talks between the U.S. and U.S.S.R., has been dismissed by the West as a propaganda gesture.

SUCCESS FOR PEACE MOVEMENT

Although none of the super-powers proposals or counter-proposals represent substantial concessions, the fact that these proposals are now being made is testimony to the success of the peace movement so far. Collection of super-powers be converted into action.

HOW SAFE?

They say nuclear power is safe. If that is so, why has a Queensland man been refused a life insurance policy because he had worked at Maralinga atomic test base?

The insurance company concerned told the man that his life expectancy had been shortened through working there.

The Government leader in the Senate, Senator Carrick, is obviously worried as he has urged all former employees of Government testing bases to contact his department as part of a study into the effects of working at the atomic stations.

It will be interesting to note what their findings are, if in fact they are ever published.

Courier Mail 17 March, 1982

OLDER REACTORS SUFFER 'EMBRITTELEMENT'

In a mid-November presentation to the commissioners of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, NRC staff warned that older reactors will require major "corrective actions" to prevent rupture of their pressure vessels before the plants' lifetime is up.

Pressure vessel rupture was a primary reason that the British government opted against the proposed purchase of nearly two dozen Westinghouse reactors in 1974-75. At that time, Britain's chief science advisor, Sir Alan Cottrell, warned that cracks could develop in the thick steel vessels, but escape detection in ultrasonic or x-ray examinations. Should a vessel fail, reactor operators would be unable to keep sufficient pressure in the primary cooling system to assure a safe cool-down. In a major rupture, the use of all emergency systems would probably not prevent a meltdown.



FRACTURE

The probability of pressure vessel rupture increases as a reactor ages, because of a process called "radiation embrittlement". In this process, the vessel becomes brittle (as opposed to ductile) at progressively higher temperatures, and could fracture in an emergency when tons of cold emergency water are injected into the hot vessel.

NRC official, Thomas Murphy, told the commissioners that it was "extremely unlikely" such overcooling would crack a vessel — at least in the next year or two.

COMPLICATED

Murphy added that the pressure vessel failure problem is "one of the most... complicated regulatory issues we face." Several corrective actions are possible, but not attractive: one is simultaneously to increase temperature of emergency water and reduce reactor output. This is probably a temporary measure, but it is certainly not painless. Another possibility would be to anneal the pressure vessel by subjecting it to direct heat for a long period of time. This would probably require a prolonged outage (to even get this equipment close to the vessel); it may require removing all fuel elements; and, because it has never been tried on something so large, it may not work.

Not Man Apart Jan., 1982



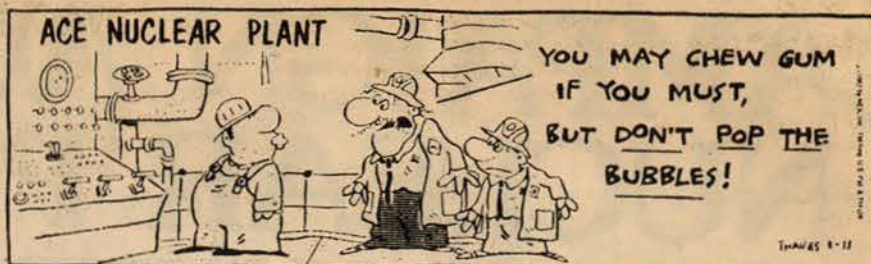
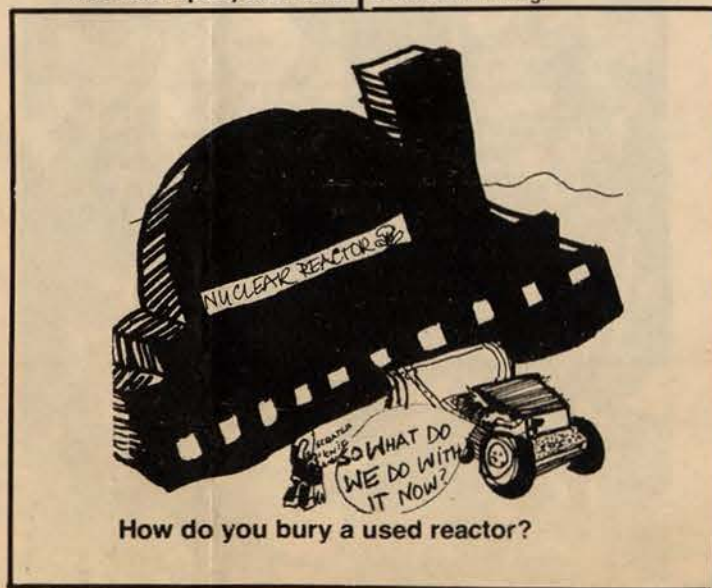
AMERICANS OPPOSE NUCLEAR REACTORS

American public opinion has swung dramatically against the construction of nuclear reactors according to a combined poll by NBC News and the Associated Press. The poll, last November, found that 50 percent of the polled public opposes the construction of new nuclear power reactors, 12 percent are unsure, and 32 percent believes more plants should be built.

This is a dramatic change from a similar NBC-AP poll in June 1977, when 25 percent were opposed to new plants, 12 percent were unsure and 63 percent favoured more nuclear capacity.

Taken November 16 and 17, the 1,062-person poll also found that 63 percent of the public would prefer more conservation and other sources to expanded nuclear power. Only 18 percent believed future US energy needs would be better met by reactors, 8 percent favoured a combination of nuclear, conservation, and other sources, and 11 percent were unsure.

Not Man Apart, Jan. 1982



ANTI-NUCLEAR CONFERENCE

200 people attended the Nuclear Disarmament and Survival Conference held at Q.I.T. on Sunday 28th March.

The day began with speakers such as Sir Mark Oliphant, former Governor of South Australia and Dr Joe Camilleri from the Politics Department of Melbourne's La Trobe University.

Topics discussed included the European Disarmament Movement and the Implications for Australian Defence Policies, the Economics of the Arms Race, and the Threat of Nuclear War.

Workshops in the afternoon opened up issues for discussion.

Dr Camilleri said that in Europe the peace movement is gathering force quickly, despite comments to the contrary from President Reagan.

Most speakers pointed out that American satellite bases in this country are the perfect initial targets for an indirect attack on the U.S.

Daily Planet



PLUTONIUM SCARE

Mislabelling of radioactive materials containers at Los Alamos National Laboratory caused a plutonium leak that contaminated 15 people last year.

A four member investigation team of the U.S. Department of Energy has listed three major factors that led to the incident on October 14th, but what those factors are, they're not saying.

A.F.R. 13 April, 1982



RUSSIAN REACTORS IN SERIOUS TROUBLE

A recent issue of 'Nuclear Week' (11 Feb., 1982) notes that all is not up to snuff in the Soviet nuclear power programme.

Nikolai Derkach, construction manager for the multi-unit Balakovo nuclear power plant, told the newspaper Sovyetskaya Rossiya that the normal three working shifts per day had been reduced to one, "and the ones still on the job only work a third of the time". The manager also reported serious material shortages at the site.

"We ask for 12-millimeter sheet," he said, "and they give us 20 millimeter, which is heavier and more expensive. When they give us 12 millimeter instead of 20, of course, we can't work. Instead of giving us steel, they're giving us the finger, if you'll pardon the expression. And as a result we're violating every normal rule of construction technology."

Not Man Apart April, 1982

W.A. NUCLEAR-FREE?

Anti-nuclear forces in Western Australia are on the move and seem determined to have the State Parliament declare the entire State a nuclear-free zone.

The aim is to have a petition signed by 120,000 citizens ready just before the end of the Spring session of Parliament.

The organisers have collected around 1,000 signatures in less than a week.

The Labor Opposition, the Australian Democrats and Trades Hall have thrown their weight behind the move, but not surprisingly neither the Premier, Mr O'Connor nor the leaders of the State's rural parties have agreed to participate.

Local groups, Friends of the Earth and the Campaign Against Nuclear Energy, say the petition calls for total opposition to any W.A. participation in the nuclear fuel cycle.

Petition organiser David Worth said that if successful the move would make Western Australia the world's largest Nuclear Free Zone.

Australian 10 April, 1982

STATE AUTHORITIES PASS OUT IODINE

Tennessee state health officials have purchased 10,000 vials of potassium iodide tablets for distribution to the 7,100 households within a five-mile radius of Tennessee Valley Authority's nuclear power plant.

Potassium iodide tablets block the thyroid's intake of radioactive iodine, which would be one of the first radioactive products released in a nuclear power plant accident.

The Tennessee Department of Health will be responsible for carrying out the iodide tablet distribution. A Department of Health representative said: "The quicker it gets in your body, the more protection you have." Department of Health officials are currently considering a plan to distribute tablets to residents near the Watts Bar nuclear reactor.

Not Man Apart Jan., 1982

N-SUB COMMANDER SAYS: "SINK THEM ALL"

Admiral Hyman Rickover, the director of the US nuclear submarine programme for the past 40 years, expressed his violent criticism of the nuclear programme when he resigned in January.

In an address to the Joint Economic Committee, Admiral Rickover said, "Every time you produce radiation, you produce something that has a life, in some cases for billions of years, and I think the human race is going to wreck itself".

The statement comes from a man who has had the professional reputation of being an 'iron hand'.

SECRECY

Actual safety details of the nuclear submarine programme have never been released to the scientific community, despite requests, so it can only be assumed that naval reactors are better run than the larger commercial reactors.

Commercial reactors, of course, were adapted from submarine reactor designs, and many US nuclear industry leaders learned from Rickover's experience with the submarine programme.

In retrospect, Rickover says that he would like to sink all nuclear submarines. "I'm not proud of the part I've played in it. I did it because it was necessary for the safety of this country."

After describing radiation as a 'horrible force', Rickover concluded by saying, "Put me in charge of (disarmament) and I'll get you some results".



WORLD BIKE RIDE ON THE ROAD

Thirty-five people are currently cycling north to Townsville on the 6000km leg of the World Bike Ride for Peace, Disarmament and a Nuclear Free Future.

We aim to ride to Darwin via Ben Lomond uranium mine, Mary Kathleen, on north to Darwin, visiting Ranger, Nabalek, Jabiluka and the B52 base near Darwin.

It is likely at this stage that a contingent will travel north, on to Hiroshima to take part in Remembrance Ceremonies and then travel north, making representations to the Japanese Government and exchanging ideas and information with anti-nuclear and peace groups en-route.

Assuming all goes well, we will continue the journey across the Sea of Japan to the Russian coast where the Moscow-bound Trans Siberian Railway will be boarded. We would leave Russia by a train bound for Helsinki where we hope to cycle throughout Europe in support of the massive and very urgent protest movement there.

?



JOINING THE RIDE

To take part is merely a matter of getting together a largely self-supporting bicycle, i.e. panniers with tools, clothes, etc., a sleeping bag and preferably \$15 per week for food and miscellaneous extras that are needed.

Donations are welcome. Our national contact is Friends of the Earth, Sydney - 101 Cleveland Street, Chippendale, c/- W.B.R., or contact C.A.N.P. Brisbane.

We have two support vehicles a geiger counter, four dogs and 35 people - half of whom are women. We have only one rule - that we care for each other.

Money is essential to maintain the ride so please consider sponsoring or better still, joining us. We have a chance to save the species, and there may never be another. Work and live towards a nuclear-free future - your children will thank you.

Peace,
Michael Gray,
for "Woobera".

NATIONAL PROTEST

HONEYMOON U-MINE

MAY 14/15/16 '82

PUBLIC MEETING

Friday, May 14th, 7.30 p.m.
Civic Centre, Broken Hill

RALLY AND MARCH

Saturday, March 15th, 10.30 a.m.
Start Sturt Park, Broken Hill

CAVALCADE

12.30 p.m. to the mine site

HOW TO GET THERE



PACIFIC PEACEMAKER RAMMED

The nuclear protest yacht, 'Pacific Peacemaker', has been impounded in Tahiti after being rammed by French authorities in the Tapatai tug, earlier this month.

The crew of the yacht are protesting French nuclear testing at Mururoa Atoll, where so far 48 nuclear devices have been exploded.

The ramming occurred while the 'Pacific Peacemaker' was trespassing inside French water. The incident was filmed by the crew but was later confiscated by the French authorities.

Skipper Bill Ethell estimates damage to the yacht to be close to \$15,000. The yacht and its

crew looks like being held in French custody for up to two months whilst court battles are fought.

This means that the 'Pacific Peacemaker' may not reach Bangor in time for the protest of the launching of the United States' nuclear Trident submarines.

A.L.P. Senator, Gordon McIntosh (W.A.) flew to Tahiti to ensure proper treatment of the crew by French authorities. The A.C.T.U. and a number of church groups have protested to the French Government over the ramming, but the Australian Government will not be making any official protest.

NUCLEAR WARNING OBSOLETE

The North American nuclear attack warning system designed to alert the Pentagon within seconds of a Soviet missile launching, is dangerously obsolete, according to a congressional report released in March.

The Norad warning system is apparently plagued by severe and potentially catastrophic deficiencies. The system's obsolete computers could cause false

alarms of attack, leading to retaliatory measures being instigated.

It seems incredible that a machine breakdown could be the cause of nuclear war. They are also vulnerable to breakdowns during which no warning of an actual attack could be received. Makes one wonder if it is worth the risk having the Norad system in operation.

Telegraph 11 March, 1982

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ELECTIONS

Conservation and antinuclear candidates performed well in the recent statewide local government elections. Environmentalists won majorities on the Noosa and Maroochy shire councils, and pro-canal councillors in Raby Bay were beaten.

The Charters Towers election was fought in part on the issue of uranium mining at nearby Ben Lomond, and the result was gratifying - the sitting uranium Progress Party mayor was crushed by almost seven to one. The new mayor, Mr. Arthur Titley, is opposed to the uranium mine.

The Labor council was also returned easily in Townsville, despite State Government attempts to defeat it by chang-

ing the electoral system. The Council opposes the Ben Lomond uranium project.

BRISBANE

The Brisbane vote saw the election of John Campbell as ALP Alderman for Colmslie. John is a foundation member of CANP and a past executive member, and we congratulate him and wish him well.



SOLDIERS AGAINST NUCLEAR WAR

Senior military men from the United States, the Soviet Union and Britain have thrown their weight behind an international campaign by doctors to alert the world to the threat of nuclear catastrophe.

American Admiral, Noel Gayler, Soviet General Mikhail Milstein and British Field Mar-

shal, Lord Carver, condemned the proposition that nuclear war between the superpowers could be limited to superpowers, or to Europe.

Admiral Gayler won applause when he said it was nuclear weapons, not the Soviet Union or the United States that were the enemy.

Age 3 April, 1982



DIARY

APRIL

Wednesday 21 9pm
HOME ON THE RANGE
Schonell Theatre
\$5 employed &
\$3 others
Wine and Cheese

MAY

Monday 4
LABOR DAY MARCH
March with the CANP
contingent - assemble Mary
Street, 10am

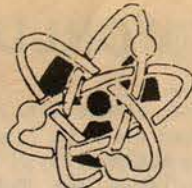
Thursday 6 5.30pm
EXECUTIVE MEETING
CANP Office
All Welcome

Friday 14, 7.30pm
DANCE
Caxton Street
Licence

14-
NA
DEI
Hor
Con

Fri
PIC
Ou
Pro
in Honeymoon Uranium
Contact FOE 44.1616

Tuesday 19, 7.30pm
General Meeting
9th Floor
Canberra Hotel



A-BOMB FEAR

The confrontation over the Falkland Islands may result in accelerated Argentine efforts to produce South America's first atomic bomb, according to U.S. specialists on nuclear proliferation.

They say the crisis may satisfy some of the political requirements of proceeding to a nuclear capability.

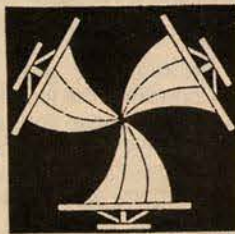
A.F.R. 13 March, 1982



APPROPRIATE



ENERGY



REAGAN'S "FREE MARKET" HYPOCRISY

President Reagan's proposed budget for 1983 would leave solar energy research with 14% of the \$500 million it received two years ago. Conservation research would be cut to \$19 million - a mere 3% of the \$712 million in 1981.

By contrast, nuclear energy research and development (R&D) is slated to receive about \$1 billion, including \$250 million for the Clinch River breeder reactor. Since 1954, nuclear power has received 15 times more R&D funding than solar and energy efficiency combined. But that is a small part of the story; tax credits also favour nuclear fission over solar more than 100 to 1. One DOE official explained the disparity: "The marketplace will encourage people to use solar energy on their own, but the nuclear industry is weak and requires a government presence to put it on a stronger footing".

As California Energy Commission Executive Director John Gessman told a recent Congressional hearing on solar and conservation R&D "[The budget directors] . . . have banished the energy success stories of the 1970s - conservation measures and the range of solar technologies - to the most distant exile of their holy realm: the so-called free market, condemned to 'compete' against heavily subsidized fossil and nuclear fuels in the way early Christians 'competed' against the lions.

REAL NATIONAL SECURITY

He concluded, "The Administration has not only failed to develop a strategy for lessening our dependence on [the Middle

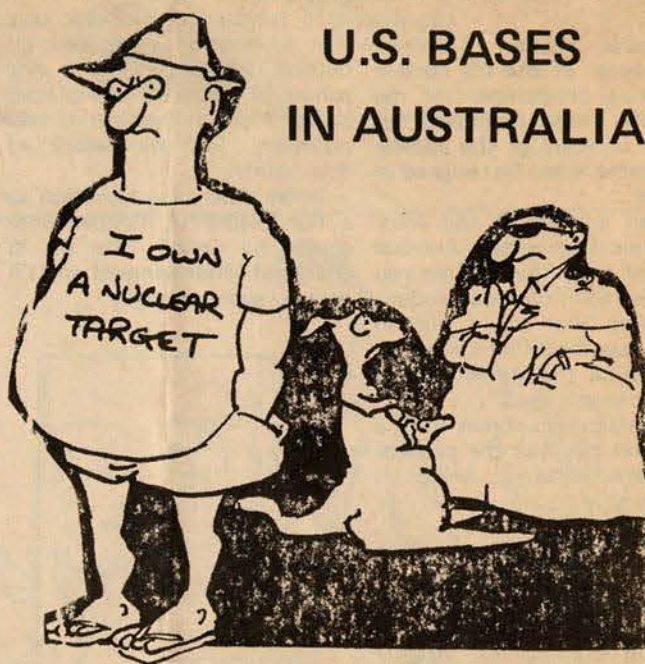
East], it has also proceeded to demolish every government encouragement to cost-effective, short lead-time, domestic alternatives to oil imports. Incredibly, we are asked to believe that our national interests have somehow been enhanced by entering into a \$12.5 billion AWACS deal with the Saudis, instead of investing a fraction of that amount in an energy policy at home.

The AWACS planes will afford the Saudis twelve minutes' advance warning of an enemy air attack on their oil fields, but of course it takes at least five minutes to get the Saudi air force airborne. I have to think that we could have bought more than seven minutes of energy security by investing in conservation and renewables programmes here in this country."

Not Man Apart
Feb/March, 1982

HOME ON THE RANGE

U.S. BASES IN AUSTRALIA



This long awaited film on the U.S. intelligence operations in Australia examines two facets of our alignment with the United States.

The first is as a staging post for American nuclear strategy. It is almost universally accepted now that the highly secret installations at Pine Gap, Nurrungar and North West Cape are an integral part of forward nuclear weapons systems. It is also now realised that in exchange for providing the real estate for the bases, Australia is now a nuclear target.

"Home on the Range" explores the nuclear functions of the bases and finds that a nuclear war could be unleashed via Australian bases with the complete ignorance of the Australian Government. This happened in 1973, when unbeknownst to Gough Whitlam, President Nixon placed the bases on Red Alert.

The secrecy of the U.S. bases has been compounded by the even greater paranoia of successive Australian governments, Liberal and Labor, who have stolidly maintained that the bases are not nuclear weapons systems.

Nuclear matters are not the

bases' sole function. Pine Gap is completely controlled by the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA). Covering hundreds of acres, the base is capable of intercepting all local, interstate and international telephone calls and telexes in Australia. The second part of the film deals with the CIA role in the 1975 fall of the Labor Government.

Three days before Kerr dismissed Whitlam, CIA officials told Kerr that Whitlam was a "security risk". Whitlam had accused the Country Party of accepting CIA money, and ensuing controversy resulted in this CIA cable back to Washington:

"CIA cannot see how this dialogue with continued reference to CIA can do other than blow the lid off those installations in Australia . . . particularly the installation at Alice Springs."

In revelation after revelation, the film shows the sinister machinations during the dying days of Gough Whitlam's Labor Government.

Finally, the film returns to the first topic and ends asking some very big questions for the future.

SCHONELL THEATRE
WEDNESDAY 21 APRIL 8PM
WINE AND CHEESE
\$5 and \$3
Tickets from CANP or at Door



MEMBERSHIPS FOR 1982 ARE NOW DUE.

HELP THE MOVEMENT FOR A NUCLEAR FREE WORLD.

membership

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)

Phone Gloria 396.1269
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

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