

# CAMPAIGN AGAINST NUCLEAR POWER NEWSLETTER



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## MILLION FOR PEACE AT U.N.

Over a million people demonstrated in New York City on June 12, in support of the UN Special Session on Disarmament for a freeze and reduction of nuclear weapons; and, for a substantial transfer of funds from the military sector to meet human needs. The message was crystal clear. The people want an end to the threat of nuclear war; the people want peace; the people want a human budget that will meet their everyday needs for housing, health, education, transit, recreation, the arts. In short, a human and humane quality of life.

This mass demonstration of a million or more follows the demonstration of millions the world over as we add up the numbers of people who marched in the streets for nuclear and general disarmament in Hiroshima and Rome; Athens and Stockholm; Tokyo and London; Paris and Moscow; Bonn and Berlin (East and West) — and the list of cities goes on. The mass movement is truly international and the June 12th March and Rally emphasised that fact.

Sidney Peck  
International Liaison Office

## CIVIL DEFENCE: KILL THE AGED

A paper published in the September 1981 issue of the scientific journal, *Health Physics*, reports the conclusions of a US government funded study conducted by the Oak Ridge National Laboratory on "Minimize Excess Radiogenic Cancer Deaths After a Nuclear Attack."

The ability of the United States to survive a nuclear war would be enhanced, according to the published paper, if "the bulk of the radiation dose is shifted to those who have less to lose in terms of total life expectancy."

"A reduction in total excess cancer deaths" can be achieved by having old people leave the shelters first to carry out essential functions such as "securing food and water for the shelter," and "other important recovery and rebuilding processes." While these other processes are not spelled out, they would presumably include disposal of human waste, removal of corpses and planting of crops. "The remainder of the population would remain in shelter or, later, in decontaminated areas equivalent to being in shelter, for the first two years."

The paper also suggests that older people should eat the more radioactively contaminated food. "Giving the younger members of the population the least contaminated food would effectively reduce the number of cancer deaths from the ingestion of radioisotopes."

The paper was co-authored by two members of the Research Staff of the Oak Ridge National Laboratory. The U.S. government-owned Oak Ridge facility is operated under a Department of Energy contract by Union Carbide Corporation. In addition to housing the National Laboratory, the Oak Ridge facility reprocesses and fabricates uranium parts of nuclear weapons.

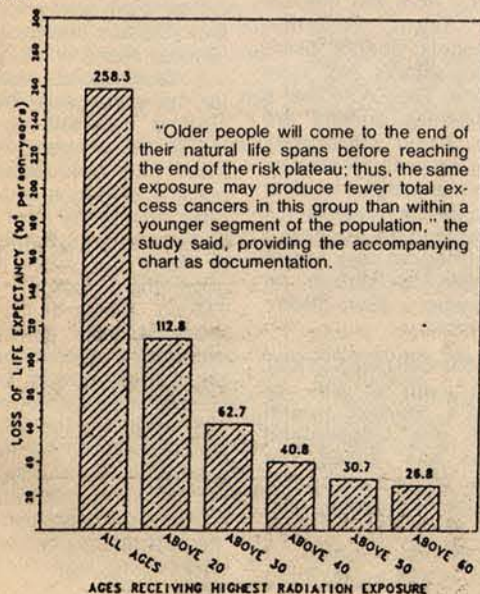
### Waste Slaves

Dr. Arjun Makhijani, a nuclear scientist with the Hiroshima/Nagasaki National Committee, also spoke at the press conference, declaring that this plan, if implemented, "would make older people nuclear waste slaves."

Admiral Gene R. La Rocque, U.S. Navy (Ret.), Director of the Center for Defense Information, said, "This paper, and the study on which it is based, is a part of continuing efforts to prepare for nuclear war. It assumes that it is possible to win such a war."

"Our government should be spending far more effort on developing strategies to avoid nuclear war. There is no way to limit or win a nuclear war once it starts", Admiral La Rocque said. "Avoiding war is the only way to insure that the old people — and the young people — of the world survive."

1.12.81  
Center for Defense Information  
Press Release



## RALLY: 4.30pm AUGUST 6 CITY SQUARE



## ALP: URANIUM FOLLY

The change in ALP policy regarding uranium mining which became policy at the recent ALP national conference is a direct result of the fears of some sections of the ALP of the economic power of the multinationals and big business in Australia.

Hayden expressed the opinion at the conference that if the ALP continued with the current policy of reneging on uranium con-

tracts, the Australian economy could be faced with an "investment strike" on "flight of capital" similar to that seen during the Whitlam years. His change of opinion over the visits of nuclear ships after his talk to US Deputy Secretary of State Stoessel reflected a parallel situation.

Either the ALP stands up to these threats and enlists the support of the Australian people for

policies which do just this or it will continue to be backdown after backdown on any issue which threatens big business' profits.

Following is a critique of the change in ALP policy by Bruce Doyle. If anyone would like a copy of the text of the new amendments to the policy, contact the CANP office and we will send it out.

Kathy Kelly

### AN ANALYSIS OF THE ALP URANIUM POLICY A MISLEADING POLICY.

Originally the new uranium policy was intended to replace the old one but, as a result of opposition to any change was reworded as an addition to the old one.

The old policy was very clear: No uranium was to be mined or exported. In its place we have a policy which claims to amend the old policy, but then talks of the conditions under which mining and export will take place. Despite this inconsistency, the supporters of the new policy describe it as a practical means of implementing an anti-uranium policy. In short, it claims to implement an anti-uranium policy by mining and exporting uranium.

### A CONTRADICTIONARY POLICY.

The new policy contradicts itself within the space of a few lines.

Clause 9(b) says: "An incoming ALP Government is already committed to repudiate all existing contracts."

Clause 9(c) then states: "Our minimum position would be a total unequivocal commitment to phase out Australia's involvement in the uranium mining industry."

In clause 10(c) the policy contradicts itself further. Far from speaking of repudiating or phasing out mining, it speaks of permitting new contracts to be entered into from new mines where uranium is mined incidentally to the mining of other materials.

This sort of contradiction occurs repeatedly throughout the new policy so that no one could confidently predict whether any uranium mine or contract would be stopped. As a policy designed to stop the uranium industry it is a failure. It substitutes more words for less action.

### MORE WORDS, LESS ACTION

In clause (1) the new policy recognises that the spread of nuclear weapons "poses the most serious threat to world peace yet experienced and to Australian sovereignty." Yet, it refuses to do one of the two things an ALP Government can do to ease that threat, stop uranium mining. (The other is to evict U.S. nuclear bases.)

The new policy states that the nuclear industry has not solved its "Economic, social, biological, genetic, environmental and technical problems." Yet it sets down conditions which will allow Australia's part of the industry to go ahead.

### AN IRRELEVANT POLICY.

After reciting all the problems which need to be solved, the new policy singles out a few particular concerns which will cause an ALP Government to refuse to supply uranium. For instance, France will be supplied with uranium if it ceases nuclear weapons testing in the Pacific Ocean. Japan will only be supplied with uranium if it scraps its plans to dump nuclear waste in the Pacific Ocean.

Whilst these are certainly matters which make us less happy with France and Japan, the stopping of weapons testing and waste dumping in the Pacific will not solve the concerns at the basis of ALP policy: the "economic, social, biological, genetic, environmental, and technical problems."

### AN ELECTORALLY FOOLISH POLICY

Electurally this policy gives the ALP the worst of both worlds.

Mining companies will still prefer to support the Liberals, and mine workers will not trust the ALP. This was illustrated by the 1977 Queensland State Election, when, despite the fact that ALP policy allowed the Mary Kathleen uranium mine to continue, that town voted overwhelmingly against the ALP.

Meanwhile, the new policy has lost the support of much of the anti-uranium and peace movement. The Australian Democrats will benefit. As long as ALP policy remains equivocal, the Democrats will be assured of a place in the Senate at the expense of additional ALP senators.

The anti-nuclear and peace movement is growing into the largest international mass movement in the history of the world. The rightful place of the ALP is to lead that movement. Collection Lake Foundation admits uranium mining, it will have lost any political or moral right to do so. BRUCE DOYLE

## LAND RIGHTS

### URANIUM AND THE COMMONWEALTH GAMES

The struggles of the Aboriginal peoples for justice, land rights and self-determination have been supported by the CANP for many years.

The nuclear industry and arms race, have proceeded at a human cost that has been borne most heavily by the world's native peoples. Nuclear weapons testing has disrupted, dislocated and poisoned the native peoples of Micronesia, Tahiti and Australia. Bases for staging a nuclear war are becoming a pox on the Pacific. Nuclear armed and powered ships ply her waters. Nuclear reactors are being proposed. Radioactive waste dumping has started too.

In Australia, uranium mining is alienating part of the little land reserved for blacks.

To the aboriginal people the international nature of this event provides a unique opportunity. The presence of international visitors, the international media and possibly the representatives of black countries who have struggled for their liberty provides aboriginal Australians with a chance to tell the world unmistakably that this is a racist nation which has not resolved the question of Land Rights for indigenous peoples, and other issues of justice.

But it is not only a concern for black people or about Aboriginal issues. The Commonwealth Games must be understood in a still wider context.

### NUCLEAR REPROCESSING PLANTS NOT VIABLE

A new study of nuclear reprocessing plants has concluded that they are shut down so often because of accidents and technical problems that they are not commercially viable.

One such plant, La Hague (France) has, operated since 1976 on 10 per cent of rated capacity. Even so, it has had, on average, one serious accident about every four months from 1980 to mid 1982.

These accidents included spills of large quantities of plutonium, a fire in a radioactive storage trench, and in April 1980 total power failure which stopped the cooling of the high-level waste tanks and almost resulted in their blowing up.

Nuclear reprocessing plants take used fuel from atomic power stations and separate out plutonium suitable for use in nuclear weapons.

(Age 21.7.82)

### ARMY WANTS RIGHT TO ORDER NUCLEAR STRIKE

US Army officials have told Congress they want to be able to use nuclear weapons in Europe without the President's advance approval.

The Army at least does not pretend that its nuclear weapons are there as a deterrent only, not to be used. An unidentified Brigadier General has said the army feared that Commanders would not be able to get permission from the President in time for nuclear weapons to be used effectively in stopping a Soviet invasion of Western Europe.

### DEVELOPMENT IN QUEENSLAND

Strong political control is a major incentive for overseas investment in any state or nation. Could it be that the Commonwealth Games Bill is a gesture by the Government to attract foreign investment for development projects in Queensland? In other words, is the Commonwealth Games Bill a show of strength for overseas investors at the expense of democratic rights? Are the Games a giant advertisement for the State of Queensland?

In recent years, huge development projects have pushed Queensland to the forefront of economic growth in Australia.

This unprecedented economic growth has so far ignored the negative aspects in the development process:

— The destruction of Aboriginal tribal communities by mining interests;

— High land prices;

— Homelessness vis a vis urban development;

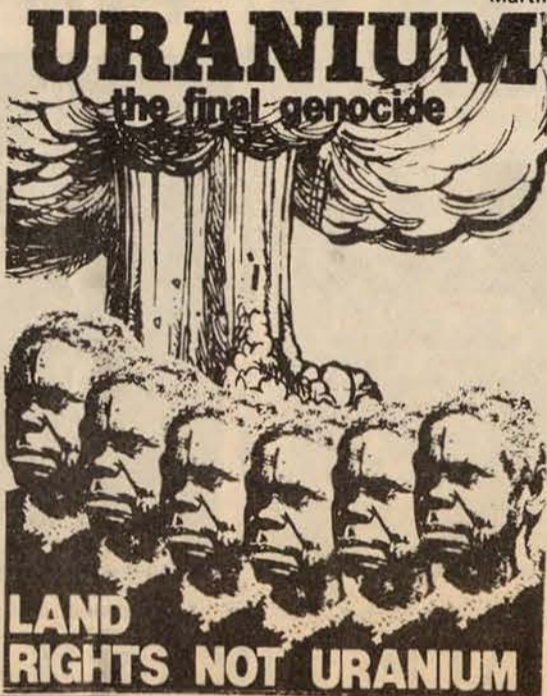
— Increasing poverty over and against the wealth of developers.

If the Games are a big sell promotion for Queensland, then serious reservations need to be articulated about the development process which is leaving an increasing number of people powerless and poor.

For 40,000 years, the Aborigines lived in harmonious relationship with their environment.

After 200 years of white occupation in Australia, can we say we are learning how to manage rather than exploit the land or how we can establish sustainable ways of life to ensure the survival of humanity for the next 40,000 years?

Martin Moesker



### REACTORS N-ACCIDENT RISKS HIGHER:

A study of thousands of mishaps at nuclear plants from 1969 to 1979 has concluded that an accident as bad as the one at Three Mile Island, or worse, could have been expected every 10 to 15 years, given the equipment in the plants in that period.

The study was made for the Nuclear Regulatory Commission by the Oak Ridge National Laboratory. It represents a sharp reassessment of the risks of nuclear power. It found the likelihood of a major accident to be one in 1,000 years of reactor operation, as against the commission's historic Reactor Safety Study, which made a risk assessment of one such accident in 20,000 years of reactor operation.

### LAUNCH ON WARNING

Meanwhile, Western diplomats see clear signs that the Soviet Union may have adopted the hair-trigger "launch on warning" policy for its nuclear missile forces.

The policy would mean firing Soviet missiles on the basis of computer calculations warning that an American nuclear attack was under way.

There would be no waiting for Soviet territory to be hit.

The policy carries a high risk of a computer error triggering nuclear disaster. (Age 22.7.82)

### END THE RACE OR END THE RACE

"The only cure is prevention". This is the theme of an international movement which is attracting Australian doctors in respectable numbers.

This "Doomsday Group" as the Sunday Mail calls them, of rational doctors including 12 medical professors was gaining an average of 5 new members a week throughout Australia as at 14/3/82. It is currently recruiting 20 a week. Queensland had its public launching in June with 30 potential members.

The Medical Association for the Prevention of War has as its objective to launch a public education program on the medical consequences of nuclear war.

Why is the movement so successful? It isn't hard to understand why thinking medics feel they have an "ethical responsibility" to tell people that "the health system will be useless after a nuclear attack" with "weapons of mass genocide". (Kefford, Australian Chairman) Couple this with official line attitudes like the following and it is no wonder doctors are feeling nervous about public expectations of their role in a post-

## WARSHIPS

### GOLDSBOROUGH PICKET

A picket organised by Peaceforce was held on Thursday July 22 outside Pan Am in Queen Street, to protest the visit of the USS Goldsborough — a US warship which may or may not have been carrying nuclear weapons.

The picket was very colorful and successful with about 40 people present holding placards, banners and "lets blow up balloons not people" on the balloons being handed out to passers-by.

Bill D'Arcy, State ALP Deputy Leader, addressed the crowd, expressing his personal commitment to the anti-nuclear movement and urging the protestors to continue their actions.

The visit of the Goldsborough was virtually ignored by the media, although it was mentioned along with a brief coverage of the picket on one TV news report.

Melbourne waterside workers plan to stop-work in protest at the ship's visit.



### TEACHERS BAN ON SCHOOLS AT URANIUM MINE SITES

The OTU recently decided "that no OTU members will staff schools at new uranium mining sites". The purpose of this decision is to protect students and teachers from possible radiation hazards.

There is no certainty that it is safe to live near uranium mines and processing plants for long periods. We know that official acceptable levels of radiation exposure have been reduced tenfold in recent years. All this means that no child or family should be required to live or study at a uranium mining site.

Bob Fifoot, OTU (CM 9.7.82)

### QLD NATIONAL PARTY OPPOSES N-SHIPS

The State Director of the Queensland National Party, Mr Mike Evans, said his party would oppose the berthing of nuclear armed ships in Queensland during peacetime.

In reply, Senator MacGibbon of the Qld Liberal Party, said the Qld National Party was a threat to Australia's defence pact with the United States.

(Age 16.6.82)

### US REPORT: AUSTRALIAN SHIP HAD N-ARMS

A report prepared in 1980 by the US Congressional Library Research Service indicated that the HMAS Hobart was carrying nuclear weapons when engaged in operations of Vietnam on June 16-17, 1969.

The following remarks appeared in a table listing 59 US nuclear weapons incidents:

"US plane or planes (believed to be F-4 Phantoms) sank a US patrol boat and carried out accidental missile attacks against US cruiser Boston and Australian guided-missile destroyer Hobart. Boston and Hobart carry Terrier, a surface-to-air missile with a nuclear warhead."

The same table reported an accident aboard the USS Goldsborough on November 4, 1970, which recently visited Brisbane.

Bruce Doyle

### HIGH RADIOACTIVITY IN WATER TANK

Tests have detected radioactive material up to 60 times that of normal levels in a household rainwater tank near laboratories which often deal with uranium.

The Australian Radiation Laboratory made the discovery after analysing rainwater and sludge from a tank 20 miles from the Australian Mineral Development Laboratories in Adelaide (AMDEL).

(Aust. 15.5.82)

Speaking for a group of concerned doctors Paul Torzillo notes the Fraser government's reversal of policy on safety measures and uranium sales, and also disenchantment with an ALP policy that has forsaken the title of "the first political association to take a principled stand against uranium mining" for "short-term political expediency". He notes this must in fact cost the ALP votes. He may be right. An Australian Public Opinion Poll of July this year shows 55 percent of ALP voters disapprove of visits by nuclear-powered ships and 63 percent approve of making their State a nuclear-free zone. (Sunday Mail 25/7/82).

A Queensland spokesperson for the group said their goal is bilateral disarmament aimed at NATO and Warsaw Pact countries. The association has no political affiliations and would require physicians from A.M.A as well as Doctors Reform Society to have the most impact on government policy, he says. Talking to small groups on medical and psychological aspects of nuclear war is a top priority of the group. The contact number is Brisbane 44 7995.

All members seem to agree on two things — or is it one? — yes, prevention is the only cure, and no, there's no point in looking to the medical profession for help in the post-attack period. Australian membership currently stands at 500.

Helen King



# special feature

This note, is written to provide guidelines and suggestions based on the shared experience of social change organisers and activists. It is not intended to offer a cookbook recipe for organising a local CANP group, but to help form the basis upon which practical experience can be built.

## THE ORGANISATIONAL FRAMEWORK

Organising is concerned with the arrangement of people and their relationships into a structure for the purpose of undertaking common tasks. Bureaucratic organisations usually involve an executive committee or board, a paid staff and clearly designated hierarchical structures. Often effective in achieving specific goals, such structures however, are inappropriate for local groups. Characteristics which need to be aimed for in a local

members of divergent political groups will work together on special campaigns in the hope of attracting new members, or for some other purpose.

Any public action including one designed to form a new group is



best undertaken by a core group. As few as three people form an adequate sized core group. The core group enables a measure of objectivity of judgment to occur in planning, defuses destructive criticism easily targeted against a lone organiser and increases the likelihood that people from different networks will be attracted

Mass outreach methods which can be employed include street leafletting, posterage, bulletin boards at key locations, radio, community billboards, literature tables at public gatherings, what's on section of newspapers and other groups' newsletters.

## THE PUBLIC MEETING

A public meeting can be used as a springboard to help in the formation of a group. The core group can organise a large scale 'up front' gathering, usually consisting of an audio-visual presentation (e.g. a film) and/or an up-front speaker followed by a question period. Such meetings work as a conscientisation activity, but can help to establish a working group. The strategy to be applied is to circulate a sheet of paper to get the name, address and phone number of participants to be used for future contact and

After there has been group acceptance of the what, why and how of the issue and the task the group will concentrate on, request a firm commitment to do something from each participant. Where to begin depends on the nature of the group. We must remember each participant in a new group brings with them individual agendas, expectations, talents, hopes, problems, and

up a study series.

## Fourth Meeting:

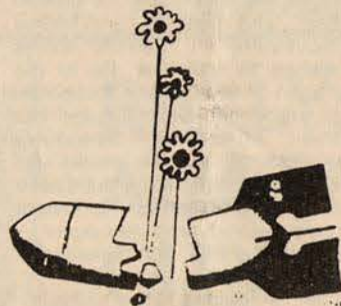
Discuss the action and plan further activities. Have some input or discussion on group process, facilitation, etc. Plan involving more people. Assign working tasks.

## LONG RANGE PLANNING

A group should encourage participation at various levels and in various ways. Some people may not attend meetings, but are prepared to help in some activity, or offer a service or financial support. A typical structure for an established ongoing and healthy group will include at least some of the following:

1. General meetings: Attended by a dozen or so of the most active people to make business and policy decisions.

2. An Office: Staffed by 2 or 3



needs. A group which works well operates in a cyclical process as illustrated.

# ORGANIZING A LOCAL GROUP

group organisation include:

- Equal opportunity to learn skills and share in all aspects of the work.

- Sharing of leadership responsibilities and equalising participation in group discussions and decision making.

- Internal structures and an increasing consciousness to combat sexism, racism, classism, etc.

There are distinct advantages of a well functioning group over individual effort. No matter how intelligent, experienced or creative the individual, a group is more so and can provide both the ideas and people power necessary to carry out projects over the long term. A group provides emotional support especially needed as we face vocal opposition and enables the evaluation of completed tasks and planning for improvement.

## PROVIDING LEADERSHIP

The first issue facing a local group organiser is her/his own leadership style. Knowing yourself is a prerequisite to being able to effectively work with people in a leadership capacity. Desirable characteristics include:-

(a) A basic respect and fondness for people;

(b) A belief people can do a task if they put their minds to it;

(c) A willingness to listen and respond to what group members say;

(d) Flexibility, patience, a sense of humour and ability to take criticism.

Undesirable behaviour includes:-

(a) Making decisions for people rather than allowing them to make their own;

(b) Placing as most important, the successful completion of the task, not the growing skills and confidence of the people;

(c) Setting up frameworks for people to fit into;

(d) Assuming the role of 'expert' rather than co-learner/worker.

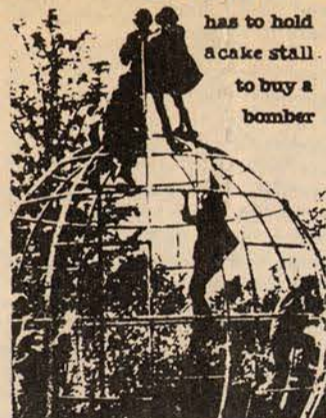
## STARTING A GROUP

There are several strategies for forming a local group. One is to start a group around a broad social concern (Nuclear Power, Militarism, etc.) and develop specific campaigns based on the incentives of the group. A second strategy is to form a group around a specific campaign (Close down Ben Lomond, Stop B-52's etc.). This approach may attract people who are concerned about the issue. Often

to the first meetings.

The concept of working within existing networks of people is an important one. A network in this sense refers to a group of people interconnected by relationships established on some common denominator such as kinship, work, sport, church, club, political, professional, or geographic factor. Individuals usually are part of a number of such networks which may overlap or be totally independent.

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



For each individual the most important network forms the primary social group with whom the person shares her/his time.

A person is more likely to join a group if approached to do so by a member of one of their social networks. The local group itself will form the basis of another network of relationships. The degree to which members OWN the group, or see the work of the group and the relationships within the group as important, determine the overall cohesiveness of the group.

Thus, when recruitment begins, the most effective method to attract people to a meeting is one-to-one contact by members of the core group amongst their own networks. The next best method is a letter and/or leaflet about the event followed up, if possible, by a phone call.

Mass methods of outreach are also important, but mainly act as a reminder and are themselves limited in the number of people they are likely to attract. The key is to be creative and continue to try to attract new members while remembering effective work can be undertaken by a small group of from 3 to 12 people.

notice of subsequent events.

Announce the formation of a working group on the area of concern, specifying the exact date and time of the first meeting, and ask people to note if they are interested in joining such a group.

## THE FIRST MEETING

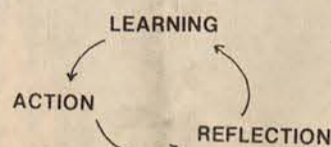
The first meeting can be crucial to the success of the group, so careful planning is required. Set a time and a place and notify participants at least 1 week, but no more than 3 weeks ahead. Follow this up with a phone call the day before to those who indicated they intend to come.

Decide on a proposed agenda for the meeting considering what you want to do, how much time will be needed for each item and who will introduce each item and facilitate the whole meeting. Select a venue which is a bit too



small and arrive well in advance. Have refreshments available. Make sure someone takes notes which can be sent to all those who did attend.

Start the meeting with introductions and possibly excitement sharing (each person relating something good that happened to them that day, or week). Either distribute copies of a proposed agenda, or write it on a wall chart (e.g. computer paper) so everyone can see it. Review the agenda asking for additions, or alterations, making sure everyone agrees to the agenda and a reasonable time limit for the meeting to end. If longer than two hours, schedule a refreshment break about half way through.



Whether you start by emphasising the learning, or action portion of the cycle depends on the nature of the group.

Before the meeting ends, set a time and place for the next meeting and decide on who will facilitate the meeting. End each meeting with a brief evaluation. Brainstorm for one minute each the good and bad points of the meeting recording these on a chart. Discuss, if necessary how changes can be made to rectify negative points.

Every time you have a meeting, decide beforehand what you want to accomplish. Following are examples of possible goals for the first four meetings.

## TROUBLE SHOOTING

Following is a list of common local group problems:

1. Endless meetings with little action
2. Failure to attract or hold new members
3. 'Leadership' related problems
4. Lack of funding
5. Conflict of personalities
6. Division of Interests/Priorities
7. Breakdown of group functioning

Anticipating such problems and structuring the group so as to avoid many of them is the most effective method of eliminating them. Evaluation at the end of each meeting and ongoing education about group processes and social change strategies are essential to minimise the problems groups are likely to face. If problems do arise they must be acknowledged and raised for discussion on the agenda. If your group finds it difficult to come up with creative ideas, obtain the resources below, or contact experienced group facilitators for further advice.

## RESOURCES

This note is particularly indebted to the following:

**War Resisters League Organisers Manual**, Ed Hedemann (Ed.), 1981, War Resisters League N.Y.

**Resource Manual for a Living Revolution**, Cooper Et Al, New Society Press.

✕ Ron Leeks

## DIARY

### AUGUST

**Wednesday 4th**  
LANDS RIGHTS RALLY  
King George Square

**Thursday 5th 5.30pm**  
EXECUTIVE MEETING CANP  
Office

**Friday 6th 4.30pm**  
HIROSHIMA DAY — Rally  
King George Square

**Saturday 7th 11am-4pm**  
PEACE FAIR  
Musgrave Park West End

**Tuesday 17th 7.30pm**  
GENERAL MEETING  
9th Floor Canberra Hotel

**Tuesday 31st 7.30pm**  
CHED MYERS  
'Resisting Nuclear Weapons  
in the Pacific Region' St  
Peters Church Hall 14 Mit-  
chell St. West End.

### SEPTEMBER

**Thursday 2nd 5.30pm**  
EXECUTIVE MEETING  
CANP Office.

**Wednesday 8th 7.30pm**  
LAND RIGHTS BUSH DANCE  
Kelvin Grove C.A.E. Com-  
munity Building.

**Friday 11th**  
PICKET outside B.P. House.  
Ring CANP for details (Aust.  
wide).

**Saturday 12th**  
BOYCOTT & PICKET B.P.  
Service Stations Ring CANP  
for details (Aust wide).

**Tuesday 21st 7.30pm**  
GENERAL MEETING  
9th Floor Canberra Hotel

**24th-25th**  
NUCLEAR FREE PACIFIC  
Activities

**30th-6th Oct**  
Commonwealth Games

### OCTOBER

**13th-27th**  
HONEYMOON OBSERVA-  
TION CAMP (S.A.)

**Wednesday 28th**  
NATIONAL DAY OF ACTION  
CSR Ring CANP for details

### CAN FRANCE STOP THE IRAQI BOMB?

France still plans to replace  
the Iraqi "research" reactor  
destroyed by an Israeli air at-  
tack last year, despite claims  
by French scientists that the  
reactor would be too great a  
proliferation risk.

France's position now is that it  
will replace the Osirak reactor only  
with an installation with the  
same performance characteris-

Dear Friend,

**Pacific Peacemaker arrived  
in Port Townsend near Seattle  
Washington on July 18th to a  
warm welcome from the organ-  
isations planning the anti-  
Trident protests and con-  
siderable media interest.**

We have since heard from the  
crew that Pacific Peacemaker is  
to be the flagship of the protest  
fleet, and that the anti-Trident  
movement in Seattle areas  
wishes to make full use of the  
Pacific Peacemaker's presence  
to introduce Pacific issues into  
their activities. Speaking  
engagements in the media and  
with a wide range of groups have  
been planned for this Northwest  
region — including Vancouver —  
where the anti-Trident feeling is  
rapidly gathering strength.

Nevertheless, the circum-  
stances surrounding the protests  
are not without their difficulties.  
The US Navy has had its zone of  
control extended to the entire  
Hood Canal, entry into which dur-  
ing the protests now can mean a  
goal sentence of up to ten years  
and confiscation of boats.

The blockade of the Trident  
must now take place in Puget  
Sound itself, a very wide body of  
water. And of course under  
these circumstances, the Navy is  
keeping the arrival date quite  
secret. It is thought now that to  
minimise media coverage, the  
USS Ohio will enter its home port  
under cover of darkness — which  
would only increase the difficulty  
of the blockade.



ics and with "strict" guarantees  
that the Iraqis will not use the  
reactor to make material for  
weapons. Before he came to  
power, there were signs that  
President Mitterrand was going  
to be even tougher than Giscard  
D'Estaing about proliferation.

But since Mitterrand came to

power, negotiations with the Ira-  
qis have continued, despite the  
fears of a number of prominent  
French scientists, including a  
director of research at the Centre  
National la Recherche Scientifi-  
que, that the reactor cannot be  
made "proliferation-proof".

**New Scientist 22.4.82**

### CABLES

We feel that given the attention  
being paid to Pacific Peacemaker  
by the American anti-Trident  
peace groups, Australian cables  
of protest against the Trident's  
deployment in the Pacific, and of  
support for those who are oppos-  
ing it in the US would be of great  
assistance to the movement  
there.

Bill Ethell has asked that in view  
of the uncertain timing of events,  
these cables and telexes be sent  
as soon as possible to:

Cables: Douglass, Ground  
Zero  
c/- Greenpeace,  
4649 Sunnyside Ave,  
North Seattle WA 98103  
(Attn Pacific Peacemaker)  
Telex 230328090 GPC  
Attn Douglass, Ground  
Zero/Greenpeace  
For Pacific Peacemaker

During the protests there will  
be a number of people risking  
their lives in small wooden boats  
to blockade the Trident and  
others engaged in civil disobe-  
dience, risking ten years goal or a  
\$10,000 fine by entering the  
Hood Canal. Pacific Peace-  
maker, however, as the flagship,  
will be a boat standing in witness.  
It is also the intention of the crew  
to act as a safety and rescue  
vessel. The role of PPM will not  
be one of confrontation.

Joan Carey,  
Sydney Office,  
Pacific Peacemaker.

### PACIFIC PEACEMAKER

23 July 1982

### BRAZIL

Sao Paulo, June 18, 1982.

Dear CANP,

Our friend Ana Lucia, told us  
about your marvellous work and  
gave us some "CANP News-  
letters". We are a small  
ecological workgroup and one of  
our fights is against nuclear  
energy. We have been doing  
discourses, meetings and public  
parades of protest.

Recently it started working  
here in Brazil the 1st. Atomic  
plant (Angra I from Westing-  
house). There's plans to construct  
8 more atomic plants (from Kraft-  
werk Union) and uranium mining  
in several places of the country.

Our fight is in the beginning and  
we have many difficulties.

We printed a pamphlet and re-  
produced the excellent message  
from the "Transport Workers  
Union of Australia" bulletin and  
your Newsletter.

If you want to send us any  
news please mail it to my par-  
ticular address.

Cacilda Lanuza.  
Rua Sao Benedito 825-ap. 72  
Sto. Amaro.  
Sao Paulo - SP - BRAZIL 04735.

### CANADA SUPPLIES URANIUM TO INDONESIA

Indonesia will import Canadian  
uranium and nuclear technology  
under a joint agreement signed in  
Ottawa by the Indonesian Minis-  
ter for Mines and Energy.

(Aust. 16.7.82)

Two Java sites, one near the  
extinct volcano Mt Murita and  
another near the Lasem Hill have  
been chosen as possible sites for  
Indonesia's first nuclear power  
plant.

(Courier Mail 7.7.82)

### CNFA NATIONAL MEETING

The Coalition for a Nuclear  
Free Australia, in conjunction  
with the Australian Peace  
Liasion Committee held a joint  
National Meeting in Canberra  
from July 23 to July 26. Approx-  
imately sixty delegates from af-  
filiated groups all over the  
country attended the confer-  
ence, including Bruce Doyle  
and Jenny Pierson from CANP  
here in Brisbane.

The conference opened on Fri-  
day with an informal Womens  
Meeting, followed by a Nuclear  
Free Pacific Consultation.  
Reports were given and discus-  
sion ensued on such issues as the  
Nuclear Free Pacific Conference  
in Vanuata from February 27 to  
March 10 1983, the Pacific  
Trade Union Forum Meeting in  
New Caladonia on September 27  
and 28, Operation Homecoming,  
Pacific Peacemaker, and the  
Aboriginal Land Rights issue  
surrounding the Commonwealth  
Games.

On Saturday morning a joint  
CNFA/APLC session was held  
and a number of speakers gave  
reports on recent major events.

### MEETING WITH CHED MYERS

Ched Myers from Berkeley,  
California is the US West Coast  
Representative to the Pacific  
Concerns Resource Centre and  
a leader of "Bartimaeus" one  
of the Pacific Life Com-  
munities.

Ched has been active in ac-  
tions and civil disobedience  
against American Nuclear weap-  
ons facilities in California and has  
written and spoken extensively  
on the Nuclear Free Pacific  
Movement.

Ched will visit Brisbane on  
route to Vanuatu for a Pacific  
Concerns Conference.

Ched will address a public  
meeting on the topic "Resisting  
Nuclear Weapons in the Pacific  
Region" at St. Peters Church Hall  
14 Mitchell St., West End on  
Tuesday 31st August at  
7.30pm.

### RESISTING NUCLEAR WEAPONS IN THE PACIFIC REGION

ST PETERS  
CHURCH HALL

14 MITCHELL ST  
WEST END

TUESDAY AUGUST 31  
7.30 PM

Keith Suter spoke on his visit to  
the United Nations Second Special  
session on Disarmament,  
followed by Senator Bruce Childs  
on the recent amendments to  
the ALP's foreign and uranium  
policies. Bill Leslie from the  
Teachers Federation, gave a  
report on the ACTU Disarmament  
Conference, and Christina  
Shepherd from CANE in Adelaide  
spoke on the Honeymoon  
U-Mine occupation.

On Saturday afternoon groups  
from each state outlined their re-  
cent activities and future plans.

Two workshops were held on  
Sunday morning by the CNFA  
section on "Direct National Ac-  
tions" and "Election Strategies".

Sunday afternoon was spent in  
CNFA/APLC session, the APLC  
having changed their name to  
ACDP "Australian Coalition for  
Disarmament & Peace".

Both groups put forward pro-  
posals for future strategy and  
anti-nuclear action.

The CNFA Secretariat has now  
moved from WA to Sydney which  
will enable easier communication  
links.

The conference closed with all  
delegates feeling recharged in  
their determination to continue  
the anti-nuclear struggle in their  
local region and Australia wide.

Jenny Pierson.

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:

I | \$3.50 student/pensioner/unemployed  
I | \$7 individual  
I | \$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 Altern-  
atives 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

Collection *Lanka Foundation*

**Q.C.C. ENVIRONMENT CENTRE**

147 [www.lanka.org](http://www.lanka.org)

**BRISBANE CITY**

Phone 233.7143