

CAMPAIGN AGAINST NUCLEAR POWER NEWSLETTER



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LOCALS OPPOSE ENRICHMENT

On October 10th, C.A.N.P. undertook a survey in Caboolture — one of the possible sights of the proposed uranium enrichment plant in Queensland.

Of the 100 residents interviewed by C.A.N.P., those against an enrichment plant based their objections on health issues (radiation, chemical poisoning, waste disposal), and safety (accidents, leaks, lack of control). As well people were concerned about the price of land going down and a general exodus from the area.

None of the people spoken to mentioned that the building of an enrichment plant is in effect the introduction of the nuclear fuel cycle into Australia — it is the first step beyond the mining and milling of the uranium ore. When there is a world glut, why else introduce enrichment? If built, the enrichment plant would make Australia the first country to enrich uranium without access to a domestic market to support it. It is a small step for the U.E.G.A. to recommend that the government set up a domestic use when they already have: 1. the enrichment plant operating; 2. enriched uranium stockpile which they cannot sell overseas; 3. uranium to be mined.

CABOOLTURE ENRICHMENT PLANT SURVEY 10.10.82

	Yes	No	Don't know
Would you like to see a uranium enrichment plant in Caboolture area?	5	88	7
Would you like to see a uranium enrichment plant in Australia?	13	73	14

In their pre-feasibility study for the establishment of an enrichment plant (December 1980) the U.E.G.A. states as much: "An enrichment facility in Australia could eventually become part of an integrated uranium processing industry."

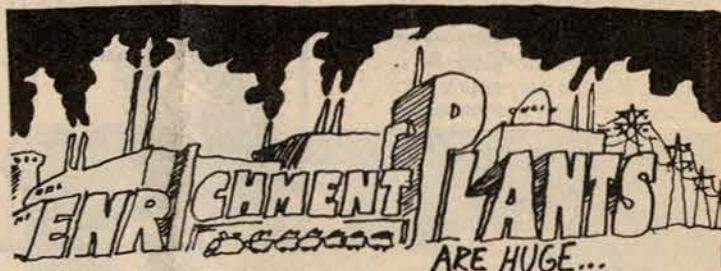
The choice of technology to be used is geared to expansion: the U.E.G.A.'s pre-feasibility study states that centrifuge technology is chosen in part because "centrifuge plants are able to be expanded in a modular fashion to meet market growth."

So whatever monstrosity they may put in initially you have the foreknowledge of its inevitable

expansion — the more money government sinks into it the more manipulable they will be in the hands of the U.E.G.A. Best to stop it before it starts.

One Caboolture resident who wanted the whole catastrophe installed was pleased to be placed under the American military umbrella: for him Caboolture may be a potential nuclear target (enrichment plants overseas have a dual function: to provide enriched uranium for nuclear reactors and for military use) but he felt the Americans would not let us down when the big bang came. He was alone in this opinion.

Helen King.



EDITORIAL

The Federal Liberal government has now set straight the paths to the establishment of a uranium enrichment industry in Australia. There are therefore two major points which must be made clear to the Australian Community.

Firstly, a uranium enrichment industry is a major step towards Australia's entry into all aspects of the nuclear fuel cycle. It would be as significant as the opening of the uranium mines in the Northern Territory in particular, the Ranger mine.

Secondly, uranium enrichment is one of the least understood links in the nuclear chain throughout the world and virtually nothing is known about the industry nor its potential impact to Australia.

The many concerns and objections to the establishment of any aspect of the nuclear fuel cycle have been well outlined in the Ranger Uranium Enquiry 1st report (Fox Report) of 1976.

Contained in the principal findings and recommendations of the Fox Report was the clear statement that the hazards, dangers and problems of and associated with the nuclear fuel cycle warrant limits and restrictions on the industry rather than expansion, regular review of these issues and extensive and continuing public debate.

It is totally irresponsible for any government to set a course for the establishment of an enrichment industry without a complete re-assessment of the problems outlined in the Fox Report. The Campaign Against Nuclear Power maintains the problems and dangers outlined by Justice Fox have in every case become worse rather than better in the past six years.

The Australian community requires the time and information to enter into an extensive and informal debate on the many issues arising from the proposed introduction of a uranium enrichment industry in Australia.

The Fraser government has only undertaken to support an economic probability and engineering assessment of the enrichment industry.

To overcome the information gap and foster informed public debate C.A.N.P. at its last general meeting agreed to issue a proposal for the establishment of a major study into all aspects of the impact to Australia of the proposed uranium enrichment industry. Submissions will be requested through advertisements in national and international publications and the final report will form the basis of a book to be published for mass circulation.

As this newsletter goes to press the proposal is being prepared for national circulation to all concerned groups. Your expression of support will be essential to the success of this major undertaking.

SAFEGUARDS POLICY IN SHAMBLES

The international atomic energy agency (IAEA), key pin of Australia's nuclear safeguard measures faces disarmament following the withdrawal of the USA on September 24.

The Americans walked out of the agencies central conference in Vienna in protest over the suspension of Israel because of its attack on the Iraqi nuclear reactor facility in June 1981.

The US Secretary of State, Mr Shultz on October 17, announced the US has cut off its dues to the agency. In a feature article in the National Times of October 17-23, quotes an American arms-control expert "If Israel goes, you can say good bye to United States participation and that means you can say goodbye to the agency."

The IAEA's mandate is to promote the work of the nuclear industry and at the same time monitor some 840 nuclear facilities of a number of countries to assure nuclear materials and technology are not being used to make atomic weapons.

The only assurance there is that Australian uranium is not being funneled to weapons use is IAEA monitoring procedures and hence the Fraser government's often stated reliance on the IAEA.

SAFEGUARD DEFECTS

The Ranger Uranium Enquiry (FOX) report as far back as 1975 observed however that as far as such safeguards are concerned "defects, taken together, are so serious that existing safeguards

may provide only an illusion of protection".

The American move has destroyed even that illusion.

By withdrawing from the IAEA the Reagan administration reflects US unreliability and preoccupation with parochial domestic political groups in this case the Jewish lobby and a low level commitment to anti-nuclear-proliferation programs.

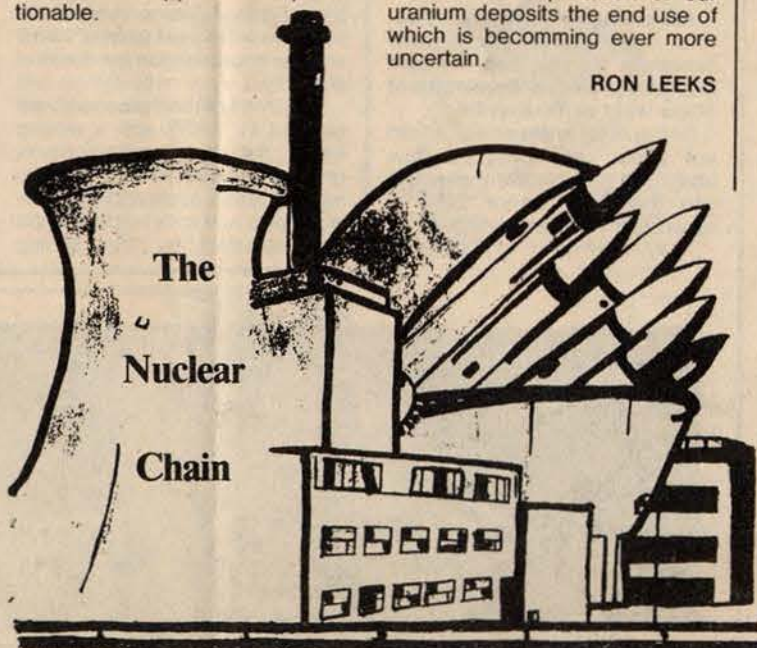
Without U.S. financial support covering some 26 percent of total costs the ability of IAEA to field its corps of inspectors with the requisite detectors and costly technical support is questionable.

Even if the USA were to rethink its withdrawal the future of the IAEA is being undermined by other decisions of the Reagan's administration.

Reagan has cancelled the ban on domestic breeder and reprocessing technology and has agreed to export advanced laser enrichment technology which can be used to make weapon grade material.

Rather than being strengthened, almost daily international safeguards procedures are being weakened, yet the Australian Government continues to push forward the exploitation of our uranium deposits the end use of which is becoming ever more uncertain.

RON LEEKS



COME TO THE
CAMPAIGN AGAINST NUCLEAR POWER

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Saturday 6th November at 2pm

at: Friends House

10 Hampson Street

Kelvin Grove

Stay for the film

www.laka.org
Digitized 2018

PROLIFERATION IN LATIN AMERICA

Anti-nuclear campaigns have rightly focussed on the nuclear arms race in our own country — opposing new systems like Trident and Cruise. Increasing the nuclear arsenal of one country is called "vertical proliferation".

But there are other ways in which nuclear weapons are spreading throughout the world. These generally involve "civil" nuclear technologies and are known as "horizontal proliferation". The Falklands war drew world attention to Argentina and Brazil, who are rapidly developing nuclear weapons capability through their civil nuclear programmes.

Before the Falklands crises, Argentina was the Latin American country with the most worrying nuclear ambitions. It has about 30,000 tonnes of indigenous uranium. It is the only country on the continent with a commercial nuclear reactor in operation — Atucha 1, supplied by West Germany. Two further reactors, supplied by Canada and by West Germany, are due for completion respectively in 1983 and 1987.

These 3 reactors will produce substantial amounts of plutonium, one of the raw materials of nuclear weapons. It has been estimated that Atucha 1 has already produced enough plutonium for well over 30 Nagasaki-type bombs.

However, before this plutonium can be used in bombs, it has to be separated in a reprocessing plant. Argentina is building such a plant at Ezeiza near Buenos Aires airport. It is due for completion this year or next year.



Argentina claims that it plans to use the plutonium extracted as a fuel for its ordinary reactors — an option that has not proved viable anywhere else in the world. There are suspicions that Argentina is being less than honest about its intentions. It was reported last December that "intelligence sources in the US" believe Argentina would produce its first atomic bomb by the end of 1982, and was already testing a potential delivery system.

PLUTONIUM SALES

More recently a controversial BBC Newsnight programme suggested that the Ezeiza reprocessing plant would produce enough plutonium for about 10 bombs a year. Alarmingly, the head of the Argentina atomic project, Admiral Carlos Castro Madero, made it clear that he would be prepared to sell plutonium to other countries, thereby opening the door to further nuclear proliferation.

On several occasions in the past, Argentina has acknowledged its ability to construct an atomic bomb, but simultaneously insisted that it has not taken the political decision to do so. Many arms control experts, especially in America, fear that Argentina's humiliation over the Falklands could increase the likelihood of a decision by the ruling junta to go nuclear.

In such an event it is likely that Brazil, in competition with Argentina for economic dominance in Latin America, would follow suit. In 1975 Brazil signed the world's most comprehensive nuclear deal with West Germany, enabling it to buy a complete nuclear fuel cycle. The deal involves the prospecting, mining and processing of Brazil's uranium ores, known to exceed 23,000 tonnes, an enrichment plant, up to 8 massive 1300 megawatt reactors, and a reprocessing plant.

Because of severe economic and technical difficulties the programme has fallen behind schedule. Despite delays however, there is little doubt that the deal will give Brazil the ability to develop nuclear weapons, either using highly enriched uranium from the enrichment plant, or plutonium extracted from the reprocessing plant.

The deal also allows the re-export by Brazil of the militarily useful enrichment and reprocessing technologies. As well as planning nuclear co-operation with Chile and Colombia, in 1980 Brazil signed a 10-year agreement with Iraq, whereby Brazil assists Iraq with uranium production and trains Iraqi technicians

in Brazil. Iraq, of course, is another nation in a highly volatile part of the world thought to be near acquiring nuclear weapons — a fear that last year prompted the Israeli bombing of Iraq's Osirak reactor.

Fears over the intentions of Brazil and Argentina are heightened by the fact that neither country has even signed the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, the main international attempt to control the spread of nuclear weapons. Both countries assert their right to develop what they call "peaceful nuclear explosions", allegedly for use in the widening of canals or digging of mines. This is in spite of a growing international recognition that cost and radioactive contamination problems inevitably associated with "peaceful" blasts outweigh any supposed benefits.

Argentina and Brazil are amongst the few countries which have refused to accept the conditions of the Tlatelolco Treaty which aims to make Latin America a nuclear-weapons-free zone.

CHILE NEXT?

If Argentina and Brazil were to acquire the bomb, it is likely that Chile, which is in the midst of a fierce (and somewhat familiar) dispute with Argentina over the possession of 3 small islands, could be next in line.

Rob Edwards, co-author of *Fuelling the Nuclear Arms Race*, published by Pluto Press.

THE United States nuclear power industry has suffered more serious setbacks.

Congressional reports attacked the safety standards of operating nuclear facilities.

A copy of a study by the Congressional Research Service, intended as an overview of the future economics of the nuclear industry, has been leaked to the press.

It shows clearly that the standard nuclear power reactor — the main market for Australia's vast reserves of uranium — will remain the standard technology until 2020 or beyond.

The study also serves as another nail in the coffin of the Clinch River breeder reactor, a controversial multi-million dollar US government-funded demonstration project.

BREEDER REACTOR

The basic conclusion of the report is that the "break-even price" level at which breeder reactor technology will become economically attractive will only be reached when uranium commands a price of more than \$120 a lb, well above the current level.

Another attack on the Clinch River reactor has come from members of Congress, who have put forward alternative nuclear technologies that provide for the modification of the cores of standard light water reactors to extend the useful lifetime of their loads of uranium fuel.

CONGRESS RAPS N-POWER PLANTS



Technology now under advanced development could cut the demand for uranium by up to 15 percent while also reducing the amount of spent fuel produced by reactors by 40 percent.

An advanced pressurised reactor which would also cut the demand for uranium by as much as a quarter is under design by one of the leading nuclear plant manufacturers, Westinghouse, in co-operation with the Japanese company Mitsubishi and five Japanese power utilities.

Meanwhile, a separate study by the Congressional General Accounting Office has found total radiation exposure levels to workers at nuclear power plants in the US jumped substantially between 1969 and 1980, raising "serious questions" about safeguards.

RADIATION DANGER

What the figures record is a four-fold dose in the collective radiation sustained around nuclear power plants, while the total number of people exposed to radiation has increased eight-fold.

This indicates that the actual average dose of radiation has halved, but far more people are receiving it.

The General Accounting Office accepts that much of the rise was due to the changes in reactor operation and construction required of the nuclear industry after the Three Mile Island accident, which it said had "raised serious questions over the adequacy of radiation protection programs at nuclear facilities".

The report also blames reactor age for some of the general radiation increase, since the longer a reactor operates the more corrosion products accumulate within its system.

In addition, the premature failure of important components is blamed for some radiation releases — including steam generator failures in standard model pressurised water reactors and the cracking of major components in the coolant systems of boiling water reactors.

The Australian
13th October, 1982

WHAT SAFE-GUARDS?

Attempts by the International Atomic Energy Agency to ascertain whether safeguarded nuclear material had been diverted from nuclear power plants in Pakistan have failed. It is the first time that the IAEA has been unable to verify such a situation and is particularly worrying as Pakistan is not a signatory to the Nuclear Non Proliferation Treaty.

Meanwhile, south Africa has acquired 100 tons of enriched uranium due to the assistance of two American companies acting in contravention of their government's policy opposing such deals. South Africa, another non-signatory to the NPT, was able to obtain the enriched uranium from Switzerland, Belgium and France.

Scram Energy Bulletin

OPERATIONS AT BEN LOMOND

Minatome (Australia) directors have released a new schedule for the Ben Lomond uranium project's development 50km west of Townsville.

Demand for yellowcake would not occur until 1987, a new study for the company asserts, and there has hence been a slowdown in Minatome plans. They now plan to complete

their Federal Environmental Impact Study by April or May 1983 and be in production by the end of 1986.

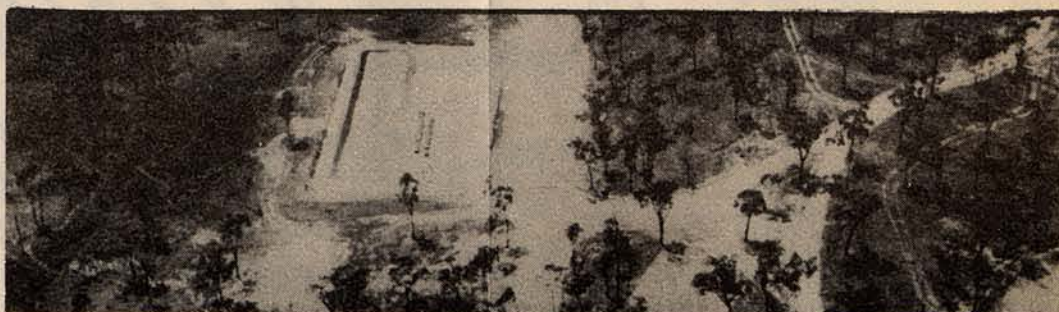
The Ben Lomond prospect was pegged in 1976 and a mining lease for the orebody was granted in 1980. In April 1981 a second lease application for tailings dams and rock waste dumps was rejected by the Mining

Warden's Court.

However this decision's status as only a recommendation to the Mines Minister has enabled Cabinet to make a decision for eighteen months regarding the lease.

However, work on the site has continued, although at the slower pace mentioned above.

Sunday Mail, 22.8.82



When this 3500 tonne uranium ore stockpile at Ben Lomond leaked, radiation levels in a nearby creek reached 2½ times the legal level. Minatome plans a stockpile of 2½ million tonnes of uranium ore.

URANIUM MINING — ENVIRONMENTAL VIOLENCE

Although world-wide the nuclear industry is in a steady decline in the USA, West Germany and Japan in particular, the Fraser Government and its pro-nuclear backers are hell-bent in pursuing the road of establishing a nuclear industry.

In Australia, the violence against environment goes on unabated. For instance, again last month, another (on-going) leak was discovered at the Ranger-ERA tailings dam. This time, a major design fault, leaving the bottom of the dam not secured with the bedrock, is the cause of massive leaks occurring in the form of "interaction" of highly poisonous radioactive water with confined aquifers and locally situated water tables and ground water. (See Ranger Mine Leaking — M.P.)

In November 1981, the Ranger/ERA mine was closed for five days due to massive leaks in the tailing containment dam — islands appeared in the dam and volumes of poisonous and radioactive water seeped into surrounding water sources like creeks, billabongs, vegetation and the Alligator rivers area.

The mine was re-opened five days later after the Mines Department, in collusion with the supervising scientist changed the rules.

BUCK PASSING

As with the first leak of November 1981, the responsible authorities have in the past

and present, abrogated their responsibilities by engaging in blaming and 'buck-passing' exercises.

When pressed on his responsibility for uranium mining in the Northern Territory and made aware of the current leaks at Ranger, the Director of Australian Parks and Wildlife, Professor Ovington, (guardian of Kakadu Park/Alligator Rivers Regions and other areas of environmental significance) stated that it was not his responsibility but that of the Supervising Scientist.



The blaming and 'buck-passing' also manifested itself by the Supervising Scientist sharply criticising and blaming the Northern Territory authorities, the Mines Department in particular, of dereliction of duty regarding the Narbalek and the first Ranger leak of November 1981.

MARY KATHLEEN

The CRA/MKU mine in Queensland "ceased" operations last month and have embarked on a rehabilitation programme. The rehabilitation proposals, after careful examination, are meaningless in the context of pollution control in an already heavily

polluted region. (see "Mary Kathleen Radiation Danger").

Where mining operations have taken place for a long time, it is impossible to contain highly poisonous/radioactive material in water or slurry form for any length of time.

Deaths caused by cancer to uranium miners have very clearly shown that set standards of "allowable" levels are totally false with tragic repercussions.

RADIATION HARM

'Set levels' of the 1920's by the International Council for Radiological Protection (I.C.R.P.) have long been superseded by the National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (N.I.O.S.H.) and make it abundantly clear that there is no safe level of radiation. The I.C.R.P. 'levels' are the "Bible" and strictly adhered to by the Fraser Government and Uranium Companies. N.I.O.S.H. was disbanded by the Reagan Government in 1981. There is no threshold where radiation is concerned — little radiation does little harm, a lot does more harm.

New uranium mines in the "Line" are Honeymoon and Beverly in South Australia (using the 'in-situ leaching' techniques) and the Roxby Downs mine, also in South Australia. The proposed Pan-Continental mine in the Northern Territory will aggravate an already alarming situation, particularly for the Alligator Rivers Region.

WILLY WABEKE
MAUM VICTORIA

JOB VACANCY C.A.N.P. ORGANISER

The Campaign Against Nuclear Power is seeking a person to work on a full time basis as an ORGANISER. The Organiser will be involved with regular volunteer workers on the following tasks:

Office management including correspondence, membership list maintenance, the handling of requests, phone calls, etc.

Special events organising — speakers, films, rallies, etc.

Media liaison and newsletter preparation.

Attendance at C.A.N.P. meetings and events.

The skills and attitudes we are looking for include:

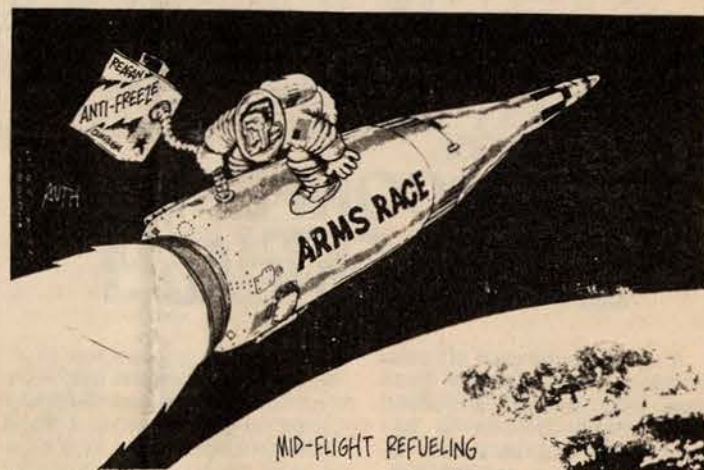
A sincere interest in working to stop the development of nuclear fuel cycle related industries in Australia and for the creation of nuclear-free zones.

An ability to speak and write well, and learn about issues quickly.

An ability to work with people. Some organising experience would be an advantage.

Whilst the job is very rewarding, we are only able to pay \$93.00 per week.

Apply in writing to the Chairperson, C.A.N.P., P.O. Box 238, North Quay, Q. 4000.



MARY KATHLEEN RADIATION DANGER

The Queensland Government knew that future radiation levels from wastes at the Mary Kathleen uranium mine would be up to nine times higher than the maximum levels recommended by the US Government when it approved the mining company's site rehabilitation scheme.

Mary Kathleen Uranium Ltd, has estimated radon gas levels from mine tailings would reach 18 units a metre a second after completion of a rehabilitation program to cover the tailings with a one-metre layer of broken rock.

A 1979 US Regulatory Commission report advised that emissions of radioactive radon gas, known to cause lung cancer,

should not exceed two units.

Details of the American recommendations were included in a Health Department report to the Queensland Government before the decision was made to approve the program.

The report also included a Canadian Government recommendation which prescribed a maximum level ranging from two to 10 units.

A five-unit maximum is recommended by the US Environmental Protection Agency.

Neither the Queensland nor Federal Governments have established what they consider to be a safe maximum.

Courier Mail
Sept. 9, 1982

RANGER MINE DAM IS LEAKING SAYS M.P.

A major fault exists in the tailings dam at the Ranger uranium mine because it was not built down to bedrock and hydrostatic pressure off the water was forcing contaminated water under the dam wall. This has happened during its first year of operation, according to Stewart West the shadow Minister for Environment and conservation.

West made his comments following the tabling of a report on the code of practice on the management of radioactive waste from the mining and milling of radioactive ores by Tom McVeigh the Minister for Home Affairs and the Environment.

McVeigh replied that the supervising scientist had reported that there was no adverse environmental effect at present and corrective action was being taken about the problem which was not unusual.

Outside the House, West said this was further evidence of the lack of adequate control of uranium mining in the northern Territory as codes of practice under "The Environment Protection (Nuclear Codes) Act" relied on voluntary implementation by the States. Mandatory controls are essential, he said.

Australian Financial Review
29th September, 1982



ROXBY

The benefit to the South Australian Government from the proposed Roxby Downs copper, gold and uranium mine has recently been calculated at a royalty of about \$15 million per year, rising later to \$25 million.

This stands against the project's worth, estimated even at today's low metal prices at more than \$140 billion.

SYDNEY MORNING HERALD
27th July, 1982

AN APPEAL

Work a day for a Nuclear Free Future

An appeal launched with the last C.A.N.P. mailing has received an encouraging response with approximately 40 C.A.N.P. supporters donating one day's pay to the work of the campaign.

If you feel you would like to join with these in helping to establish a firm financial base for our work in 1983, please complete the form below and return to our office.

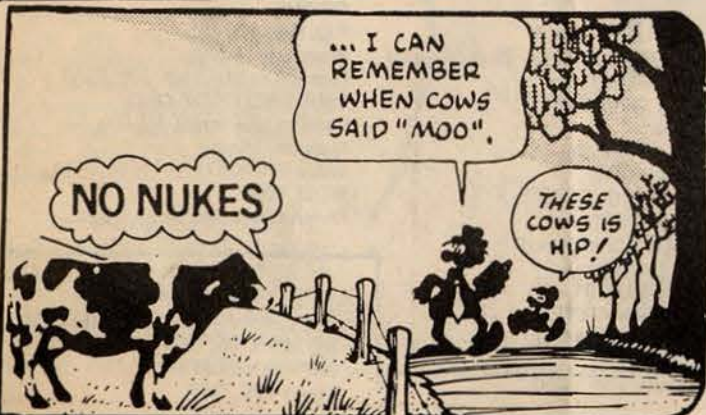
WORK A DAY FOR A NUCLEAR FREE FUTURE

Yes, I wish to work a day to support the movement for a Nuclear Free Future. I pledge my income for that day to C.A.N.P. realising the cost is approximately 0.4% of my annual income.

Please send me forms to allow this contribution to be used for a tax exemption.

Name _____

Address _____



DIARY OF EVENTS

NOVEMBER

Thursday 4th, 5.30pm
Executive meeting
C.A.N.P. Office — All Welcome.

Saturday 6th, 2pm
Annual General Meeting
Friends House
10 Hampson St, Kelvin Grove
Film screening afterwards
All welcome to attend.

Thursday 11th
Moruroa Remembrance Day
for victims of French testing.

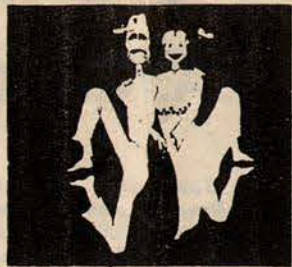
Friday 12 to Sunday 14th
Introductory Non-Violence
Training Weekend
See below for details

Tuesday 16th 7.30
General meeting
C.A.N.P. Office
147 Ann St.

Friday 26th
Public Meeting
Uranium Enrichment Debate
Uni of Qld
Contact Mike West 371 3034

"DANCE FOR THE SANDS"

with



VERANDAH BAND

8pm
Friday 26th November
at
SOUTHS LEAGUES CLUB
(Jane St. West End)
\$5

Moreton Island needs
you, so
come along, have fun
and help keep it
natural.

SOLAR CONFERENCE
GO AHEAD

A world conference on solar energy will be held in Perth next year, despite a Federal Government decision to ban two Soviet scientists from attending another science conference in Perth this week.

The chairman of the Australian-New Zealand section of the International Solar Energy Society, Dr Donald Close said yesterday that the conference was "too far down the planning track to stop".

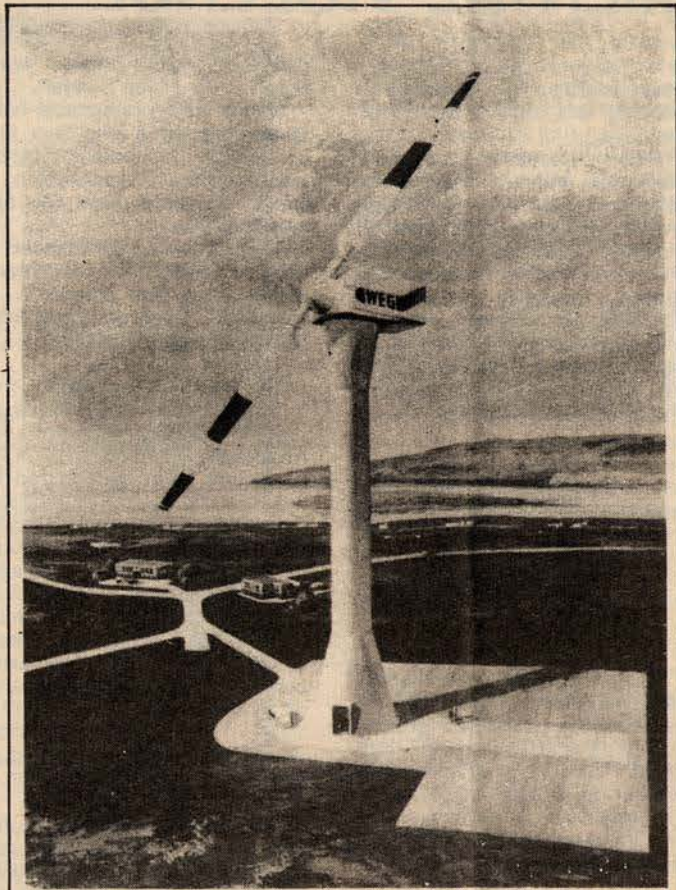
He said the Government's decision was unfortunate but he said the solar energy confer-

ence, which is expected to involve 1000 scientists from more than 50 nations, had taken four years to plan. He said it could now be stopped only by a decision of the board of directors of the International Solar Energy Society.

The two Soviet scientists were refused visas as part of the Government's protest against the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and interference in Poland.

The Age
21.8.82

WIND IS POWER



The biggest windmill ever built in Britain will be on Bugar Hill, Orkney, and this artist's impression shows what it will look like when it is finished in 1985. The builders are the Wind Energy Group — a consortium of British Aerospace, Taylor Woodrow, and GEC. The machine, with a blade diameter of more than 60 yards, will cost £6 million and have an output of 3 megawatts. Later, two other windmills will be added to the site. A smaller windmill is being assembled already.

Two of the world's largest windmills have been dedicated on the dusty high plains of southern Wyoming, ushering in a new era of energy production.

The giant wind turbine generators, their propeller-like blades reaching nearly 122 metres into the sky, began producing power for the Federal Government on Saturday at Medicine Bow, Wyoming.

The federal wind farm is expected to provide a significant source of electricity in the Mountain West by the year 2000.

The two turbines, one costing \$6 million and the other \$4 million, will have the combined output of six megawatts — sufficient to meet the needs of 3000 homes or a community of 9000 people.

Courier Mail
7.9.82

NON-VIOLENCE
TRAINING WEEKEND

Organised by the Brisbane Training Collective at Neranwood, via Mudgeeraba on the weekend of the 12th to the 14th of November, 1982.

The weekend will cover non-violence theory, group dynamics, action training and strategy planning. The weekend will commence at 9pm on Friday night. The workshop will finish after lunch on Sunday. Participants are expected to be there for the whole weekend.

If you require financial or transport assistance, please contact one of the organisers.

CONTACT:
Jan McNicol (07) 44 2970 (H)
275 7291 (W); John Murray
391 6911 (H); 487522 (W);
Ron Leeks 44 7995 (H)

COST:
\$25 per person, covering food and accommodation.

WHAT TO BRING:
bedding, swimsuit, towel etc. musical instruments.

If you would like to attend, please send an application with a deposit of \$10 to the Collective at PO Box 292, WEST END, QLD 4101.

The greatest strength of the book is that those proposals are sufficiently detailed to provide a manual for any activist with a world vision, and sufficiently realistic to send the cynics reeling. There can be doubt that a peaceful and just world order is possible in the twenty-first century, and this book is one step along the road to building such a world.

Bruce Doyle

To minimize the number of cars, Brisbane people will be gathering at 374 Annerley Road, Annerley at 6pm on Friday the 12th.

C.A.N.P. VOLUNTEERS

COOK FOR CANP

If you love, like or are good at cooking anything, we need you.

Four people have formed a fund-raising committee to help ease CANP's money worries. The aim is to make CANP anti-nuke stalls synonymous with good food as well as literature. We managed to raise 200 dollars on Hiroshima Day by selling home-made soup and salad rolls at the CANP stall, but Judy and Georgiana who did all the work were exhausted by the effort.

So we are looking for people we can contact a few times a year who will prepare a "true tried" recipe of theirs (e.g. carrot cake, scones, fruit cake, sweets, quiche, lamingtons — whatever your simple successful dish may be). We will refund (supply) the cost of ingredients and collect the food prepared. If anyone feels that they (or their mothers?) would be able to help in this area ring CANP office 229 7143.

If you have any money-raising ideas, the fund-raising group would like to help you carry them out.

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
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