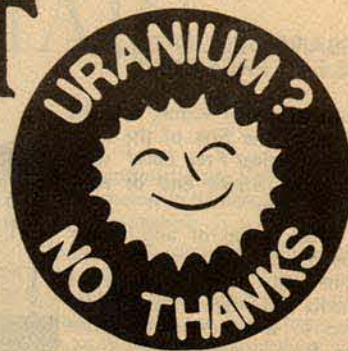


CAMPAIGN AGAINST NUCLEAR POWER NEWSLETTER



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

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AUSTRALIANS FOR DISARMAMENT

On March 27th Brisbane saw one of its biggest demonstrations in many years when 600 people turned out to protest against the mining of Australian uranium, the siting of United States bases on Australian soil, and the continued oppression of the people of the Pacific by the testing of nuclear weapons in their homelands and the presence of foreign military bases.



In Sydney, a crowd of 50,000 people marched; in Melbourne there were 70,000; in Adelaide, 6000; in Perth, 10,000; in Hobart, 1300 and 2000 in Canberra. In other rallies in Queensland, in Mackay, Townsville and several other regional centres, hundreds of people attended to voice their concern. In all, approximately 160,000 Australians marched for nuclear disarmament.

BRISBANE

The Rally in Brisbane began at the Roma Street Forum with speakers from the Palestinian Human Rights Committee, the Committee in Solidarity with Central America and the Caribbean, the Australian Peace Committee, a representative of the Christian churches, a representative of the Aboriginal community speaking on Land Rights and the connection with uranium mining, John Campbell from the Brisbane City Council speaking on Nuclear Free Zones, and the Campaign Against Nuclear Power.

From the diversity of groups, it was obvious that many sections of the community were represented.

The C.A.N.P. spokesperson, Donna Henry, spoke on the issues of uranium mining in Australia, in the context of its role in nuclear proliferation, and urged the rally to push for the strongest possible interpretation of the ALP's uranium policy with a view to returning it to a policy of unequivocal rejection of uranium mining in Australia. She also spoke about the need for Australians to understand the issues and support the movement for a Nuclear Free and

Independent Pacific.

The people then marched to Albert Park where Keith Wright, representing the ALP, spoke of the "need for people like myself in politics, the decision makers, to be seen publicly and to stand up and be counted on these issues".

Nancy Shelley, from the Society of Friends, gave a rousing speech on the human costs of the nuclear arms race and the need for Australians to reject its involvement in that arms race.

The final speaker was Dr. Ian Lowe from Griffith University, a familiar figure to C.A.N.P. members, who spoke of the Australian involvement in terms of its uranium industry and the American bases which operate on Australian soil. He stressed the need for Australians to continue to vigorously oppose this involvement.

After the speeches we held a very relaxed and enjoyable festival with music and theatre. The whole day was an enormous success in Brisbane, indeed all over Australia, yet there was more to come internationally.

EASTER IN EUROPE

In Western Europe over the Easter weekend hundreds of thousands of people marched for nuclear



Rallies for nuclear disarmament and against war

ands of people marched for nuclear disarmament. In London, Greenham Common, Glasgow, Bonn, West Berlin, Bavaria, the Netherlands and Rome. Most demonstrations were non-violent direct actions at military bases and in the Netherlands at a uranium enrichment plant.

PEACE MOVEMENT GROWS AS THREAT TO AUSTRALIA LOOMS LARGER

Australians can be proud of their involvement in the international peace movement, considering that one percent of the population marched on March 27th. However, we should be aware that our involvement is just beginning.

With the announcement last week by Ronald Reagan of the

development of a new and frightening laser technology, which appears to give the U.S. first-strike capability, Australian involvement looms large. The laser weapons would be fired from satellites, and these satellites would receive their directions from U.S. bases at Nurrungan and Pine Gap.

This new dimension of space warfare means that the Peace Movement in Australia must grow in numbers and in diversity. Australians must be made aware of the need to protest and survive.

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EXISTING URANIUM CONTRACTS:

TO BE OR NOT TO BE? — A.L.P. URANIUM POLICY.

The election of the A.L.P. Government has given a new significance to the task of the Campaign Against Nuclear Power.

For the first time we have a Federal Government which is theoretically committed to stopping uranium mining in Australia.

Unfortunately, that is not the end of the matter. Before we decide that C.A.N.P. members can take a rest, we need answers on two questions.

1. What does the A.L.P. uranium policy mean?
2. Will it be enforced?

Q: WHAT DOES THE POLICY MEAN?

A: The wording of existing A.L.P. uranium policy is contradictory. One part of the policy states unequivocally that existing contracts to export uranium will be repudiated, yet shortly afterwards the same policy speaks of conditions upon which uranium will be exported.

ed if enforcement is left to A.L.P. Governments. The good parts of A.L.P. uranium policy do not demand our faith. They demand our active support and promotion.

C.A.N.P.'s ROLE

C.A.N.P. now has a more important role to play in stopping uranium mining than at any time since its foundation. At last we have a Federal Government which is not philosophically hostile to our aims.

There are no ideological barriers to implement all that we could ever dream of, yet there are now other barriers. The new government is afraid of what big investors will do if uranium mines are closed down.

Our task is to make the new government more afraid of what ordinary Australians will do if uranium mines are not closed down.

Already this is happening, both inside and outside the A.L.P. Some State A.L.P. branches have already called for a special Federal Conference to strengthen the anti-uranium policy. Outside the A.L.P., an end to uranium mining was a prominent demand of the recent rallies in which more than one per-cent of the Australian population participated.

In short, the A.L.P. Government means that we are as close as we will ever be to stopping uranium. It is an opportunity that we cannot allow to slip through our fingers, and one which requires the greatest effort we can muster.

BRUCE DOYLE

STRATEGY FOR A MEANINGFUL CAMPAIGN AGAINST NUCLEAR POWER

C.A.N.P. has decided to hold a meeting to discuss its future aims and objectives. We hope to discuss issues such as what a Labor Government means for our organisation; and the role of an organisation such as C.A.N.P. in the peace movement and the relationship between C.A.N.P. and the peace movement. If any members have any suggestions for the agenda or other contributions, they are most welcome. We urge all members to attend as we feel that this will be a crucial discussion for the direction that C.A.N.P. will take. In the interest of democratic decision-making within C.A.N.P., we await your contribution. We will notify all members of the time and date in the next letter.

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BRISBANE DECLARED A NUCLEAR FREE ZONE

Thursday, 24th March, saw the unveiling of the first of the long-awaited "Nuclear Free Zone" signs at the Ann Street end of King George Square.

A small group of anti-nuclear proponents, Labor members of the Brisbane City Council, members of the media and interested passers-by listened to speeches by the Lord Mayor, Roy Harvey, British Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament treasurer, Michael Elliot, and a Uniting Church minister.

Ald. Harvey highlighted the dangers of the civilian and military nuclear industries. He said that the declaration of Brisbane as a Nuclear Free Zone was one of the most responsible actions the Council could take in the interests of the protection of the people of Brisbane from the nuclear threat.

The Lord Mayor then unveiled the sign to the claps and cheers of those present.

During the later speeches, two slightly over-zealous Queensland police officers, ever ready to uphold law and order on the streets of Brisbane, began asking the small group of people to crush onto the inside of the footpath.

Just as the speeches were ending, the 're-enforcements' arrived — eight more police officers. It looked for a moment as if the Lord Mayor and several members of the Council were about to be arrested, but quick negotiations between Council officers and the police cleared up "the misunderstanding".

There can be no misunderstanding, however, about the fact that Brisbane City is now a Nuclear Free Zone.

The sign, prominently displayed, informs all of this fact, and other signs are soon to be erected around Brisbane.

Congratulations to the Brisbane City Council for taking this step and making Brisbane officially part of the world-wide opposition to all aspects of the nuclear industry, civil and military.

NUCLEAR FREE ZONE BRISBANE



Letters

NUCLEAR FREE ZONES SIGN

Dear friends,

The first public declaration of a nuclear free zone in Brisbane, held in 1979 at Paradise Park, West End, was organised by a local C.A.N.P. group. The occasion was celebrated by a People's Festival and climaxed with the posting of a N.F.Z. sticker on a neighbourhood house. The use of that popular symbol was to be repeated hundreds of times throughout Brisbane.

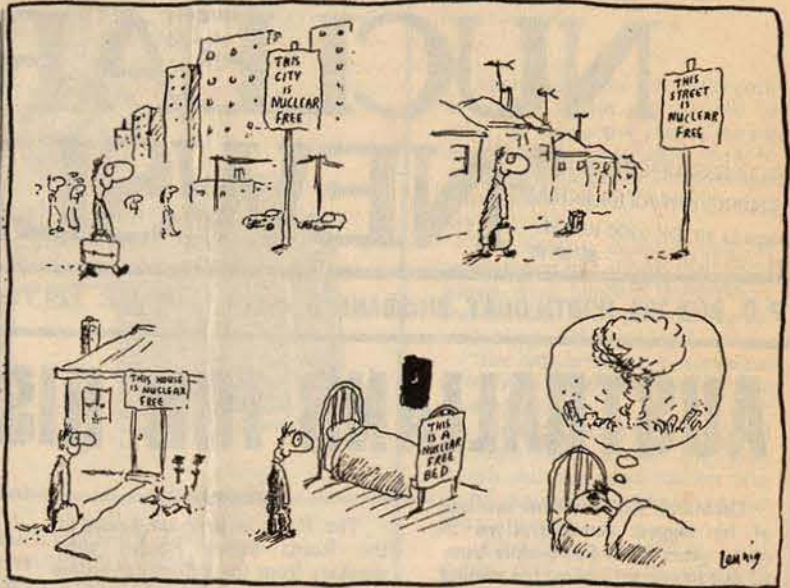
Symbols are powerful means through which people hold and communicate beliefs and values. Symbols can represent a fundamental aspiration of people for liberation from oppressive political and economic structures.

As the underlying hopes and values such symbols represent gain wider acceptance, one of two

courses of action are taken by the power structures. Either some attempt is made to suppress the movement or its symbols are appropriated but the underlying values perverted. At best the symbol is adopted as a tokenism.

Brisbane City Council's Nuclear Free Zone sign, unveiled on March 24th on Ann Street, adjacent to King George Square, is such a symbol.

The unveiling ceremony itself was a study in ideological and social contrasts. The Council workmen who had erected the sign and arranged the official podium became invisible as the invited guests of the official party made their appearance. While the Lord Mayor addressed the gaggle of media cameras, C.A.N.P. activists held up signs publicising the next mass action — in this case the Rally for Peace.



An anarchist contingent appeared, to scorn the hypocrisy of the unveiling by a leader who they claim is in an unholy alliance with the Bjelke-Petersen government to secure legislation which would cover the Queen Street Mall. This will squash by mass arrest their campaign to promote free speech through regular soap boxing in the Mall on Friday and Saturday nights.

Two policemen soon noticed the gathered crowd of some 30 people were blocking the footpath, so they moved in to heavy the fringes. They kept this up but the 8 to 10 reinforcements called to help arrived too late — just as the activities finished and people moved off.

When the media show ended the Labor Party and guests retreated to a 'small reception', leaving a handful of C.A.N.P. supporters around the sign to reflect on its significance.

If the City Council is serious about nuclear free zones it could consider establishing a N.F.Z. Department to help in the work of Education and Research on 'this vital issue'.

They may help the movement for free speech and public debate on the nuclear issue by sanctioning soap boxing in the Mall or King George Square. Both these suggestions, however, are unlikely to be taken up.

It took four years for the symbol of a people's movement to be appropriated by a power elite. Even as tokenism, in public view the symbol has a value.

The challenge of building a nuclear free future still rests with the people. Nothing has changed.

Yours in peace,
RON LEEKS

UK VIEW

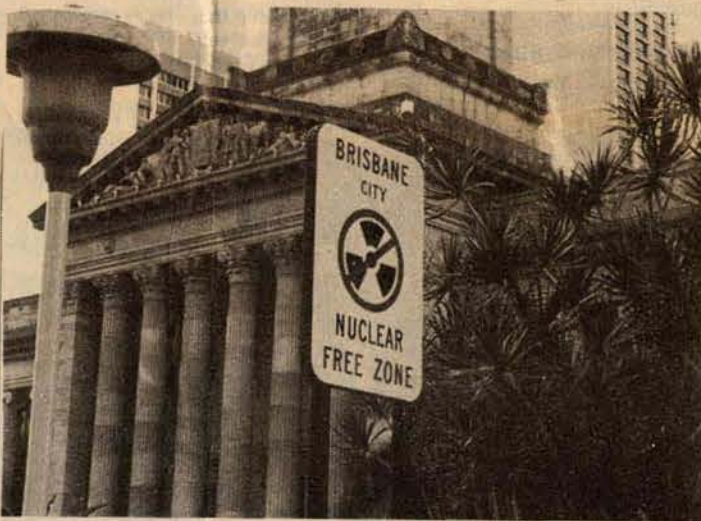
Britain's opposition Labour Party announced its policy for contesting the next election, calling for nuclear free defence, withdrawal from the European community and curbs on unemployment.

In a sweeping 'campaign Document' which will form the basis of its election manifesto, Labour pledged the immediate rejection of all Cruise missiles and the closure of American bases if the party becomes Britain's next Government.

The programme has been drafted in prolonged bargaining among Labour's leaders and is intended to offer voters an unequivocal summary of what the party would do.

Defence policy proved to be the most contentious issue in the internal negotiations. Labour's unilateral disarmament policy was overwhelmingly supported at the party's annual conference last year by delegates. Nonetheless such party stalwarts as the deputy leader, Mr. Healey, clearly favoured much less drastic steps than a complete renunciation of nuclear arms.

But the only concessions were a promise to maintain cooperation 'with our allies' and fixing the date for nuclear disarmament as during the 'lifetime of the next Parliament'. The document envisages Britain remaining



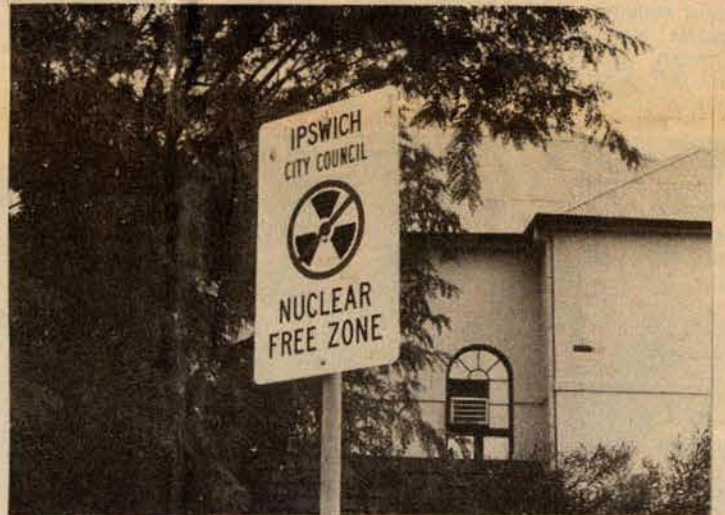
in NATO, but says the alliance should develop a non-nuclear strategy.

While promising to reduce overall defence spending, the document says Britain should have 'sufficient military strength to discourage external aggression'.

Under its emergency programme of actions to be taken in the Government's initial days, the party pledges to refuse deployment of Cruise missiles, order any already in place to be removed, and to cancel purchase of US Trident submarines, the basis of Britain's future nuclear deterrent. These moves alone would mean a complete reversal of policies adopted by the present Conservative Government.

Under its longer term Labour is committed to removal of all nuclear bases and weapons 'thus enabling us to make a direct contribution to an eventually much wider nuclear-free zone in Europe.'

AUST 31/3/83



GREEN POWER

At the opening session of West Germany's new parliament, members of the radical Green Party were seated for the first time. The Green's 27 MP's, most of them dressed in jeans and tennis shoes, provided a dash of colour to the traditionally staid lower house.

To dramatise their concern for the environment, several Green's carried bouquets of flowers or potted plants into the chamber. A young Green woman delegate carried the branches of a fir tree to symbolise the damage done to West Germany's forests by acid rain. A bearded man in the centre of the chamber sat below a huge potted plant he had brought.

Although they suffered some setbacks during the session, the Greens, a loosely knit association of anti-war activists, environmentalists and Leftists, did not disrupt the proceedings as some of their critics had feared.

The Greens' delegation made its parliamentary debut accompanied by several hundred supporters who marched from central Bonn to the parliament.

They carried banners and placards condemning NATO's 1979 decision to deploy new medium range nuclear missiles in Western Europe by the end of 1983 if the U.S.-Soviet arms talks in Geneva fail.

The Green's, who are bitterly opposed to the NATO deployment under any circumstances, have voted to stage demonstrations, both inside and outside parliament to prevent it.

Speakers from the Greens hailed their election to parliament, the result of the special 6 March general election, as an historic event. One called it a turning point in West German history.
AGE 31/3/83.

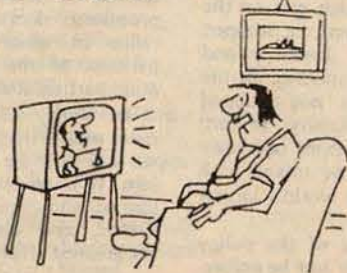
I'M ONLY A LITTLE PERSON



NEWSPAPERS TELL ME WHAT TO THINK.



POLITICIANS TELL ME WHEN I CAN VOTE.



ONLY ONE THOUGHT KEEPS ME GOING.



IMPORTANT AND POWERFUL GENERALS ARE TRYING TO KILL ME!



A MESSAGE FROM C.N.D., BRITAIN

Michael Elliott from the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament visited Brisbane on the 23rd and 24th March prior to the Rally for Peace and Nuclear Disarmament. He spoke to a meeting of the Trades and Labour Council, addressed a public meeting assisted at the unveiling of Brisbane's first Nuclear Free Zone sign, and spoke to students at Q.I.T. and Queensland University campuses.

Mick Elliott is national Treasurer of C.N.D. and has worked extensively on Nuclear Free Zones campaigns in Britain. He gave us his views on the European and American Peace Movements and their implications for Australia.

Michael, can you tell us about the present day operations of CND in Britain?

CND is the single biggest protest movement that Britain has ever seen. At the present time it, in conjunction with many other interests within British society, is making the nuclear issue the political question of today. We are active in many forms. The most publicised form is the non-violent direct action, particularly that at Greenham Common. There are also the more traditional forms of action to change political decisions within our society, within NATO and the U.S. We do that by working very closely with our sister movements both in Western Europe and the U.S.

How strong is the movement of CND in Britain today compared to the late 50's, early 60's when the "Ban the Bomb" marches were making headlines right around the world?

Yes, even in the 60's it was a sizable campaign in British terms. It had some quite important successes such as changing the policy of the Labor Party at that time and giving rise eventually to the signing of the partial test-ban treaty in 1963. In the late 60's and 70's it was in existence but not in quite the same active form as in the late 70's, early 80's. It's taken off again and is probably, as I said, the biggest movement Britain has ever seen.

It was quite noticeable that in the 70's in particular CND didn't even seem to be in existence. Why do you think that is so?

I think that it is partially because in the early 70's there was the developing policy of detente with the Soviet Union, tensions were lessened. Nuclear weapons were there but there weren't any particularly frightening new developments in the technology or in the number of warheads that either side had. We've seen since quite dramatic changes with the breakdown in relationships between the Soviet Union and the U.S. and quite incredible developments in the technology have been involved and the U.S. is currently undertaking a complete modernisation of its forces, changing its strategies to a war-fighting policy for the West in which it would use nuclear weapons first in the event of any armed conflict with the Soviet Union.



Part of the changing U.S. strategy has been to one of deterrence to one of counterforce. Could you explain the difference between these two?

The concept of deterrence has been around since the testing of the atomic bomb in the U.S. towards the end of WWII. It was believed then and until quite recently that the weapons were there to prevent the other side from using its nuclear weapons. In recent times the U.S. has changed that policy to one of counterforce, meaning they target their weaponry against missile silos and military installations within the Soviet Union in the belief that it might be able to take those missiles and installations out of action before the Soviet Union can use them.

That fits in clearly with a policy of a first-strike that they will be the first to use those weapons and prevent the other side from responding. That's counterforce, the sort of development which frightens us in Western Europe and in the U.S. It has come about largely because we now have the technology in terms of weaponry, their accuracy, their guidance systems, to actually make that policy realisable.

In a very clinical way the U.S. would hope to take out the other side's nuclear capability. There's nothing clinical about nuclear war, however, and it will still mean the mass destruction of large centres of population in Western Europe, Eastern Europe, and the U.S.

Included in the U.S. and NATO's counterforce technology has been the Cruise missile and the Pershing II missile and in Britain the development of the Trident systems. What action has CND been carrying out regarding these?

For this year, demands are "No to Cruise", "No to Trident" and "Yes to the Freeze" and we link these three issues into one campaign. Those are the demands, those are the slogans that are up front in our campaign at the present. We believe in regards to Trident that we could get an early success because the military establishment itself, and the Tory Party, are very much divided over the purchase of that particular nuclear weapons system, because of the drain it will place on the naval resources. After the Falklands episode more of the military establishment believes that the emphasis should be on safeguarding the future of the surface fleet, rather than spending ten million pounds on developing the Trident system.

With Cruise it's more of an international fight together with our anti-nuclear allies in Western Europe and the U.S. Freeze movement to prevent their deployment and, in the American context, to stop their production altogether. The Cruise missile is a particularly frightening weapon which can be adapted for launch from aircraft, land, or submarines. It's not easy to detect whether it's likely to be carrying a conventional or a nuclear warhead. In Western Europe it's most likely to be carrying a nuclear warhead. It's difficult, because of its mobility, to detect its location at any time after launching. In the Australian context, B52 bombers are now carrying Cruise missiles, so it's likely that they are arriving in Australia as well.

One of the proposed Cruise missile bases in Britain is Greenham Common, where women have been blockading the base for almost two years. Was CND involved in setting that up?

Yes, Many of the women who established the camp were CND members and active in CND. It's still the case that many of the leading women involved at the camp sit on our national committees. There are close links, close discussions. It's not a nationally CND-led initiative in that sense. It was a spontaneous action of women who marched from Cardiff to Greenham Common and believed that they had to carry the protest on. So they founded the peace camp.

You mentioned the nuclear freeze in the U.S. Is that a rough equivalent of CND?

We see it as the equivalent movement. It doesn't make the same sense in the U.S. as it does in the United Kingdom to demand that the government unilaterally abandon nuclear weapons. The U.S., as a superpower, is quite a different ballgame. The freeze is as radical a demand as you'd find in the U.S. in the sense that to stop research, production and deployment is really the first step towards nuclear disarmament.

CND has advocated unilateral nuclear disarmament in Europe. How do you counter the accusations that this is playing into Soviet hands?

I think you rightly stress the nuclear disarmament. We are not a campaign for the abolition of all the West's weapons as opposed to the East's. We believe that it is necessary for nations to defend their territory, and we accept the need in the British context for a conventional defence force. What we don't accept is that nuclear weapons provide defence. Our own government talks about Britain receiving the equivalent of 13,000 Hiroshima bombs at the start of a nuclear war. The British Medical Association predicts that we'd lose 39 million in the early stages of such a war. So there's no defence against nuclear weapons. It is, in fact, national suicide to have these weapons. We believe they should go, along with the U.S. bases which provide targets. We do believe, however, that a more effective form of defence can be developed by political parties.

We'd like to see it done in the term of a government. In Britain, five years.

You are visiting Australia and CND organisations in this country. Are there many such organisations in Australia?

This tour has shown us that there's a developing campaign for nuclear disarmament in this country. The PND and Nuclear Disarmament Co-ordinating Committee are the most similar to our own. They're broad-based, like us, and are showing the signs which we saw two or three years ago of a movement about to take off. We certainly wish them well and look forward to working with the Australian movement.

I know that the Green Party in West Germany has argued that they would like to see West Germany pull out of the NATO alliance. Is that a CND policy?

CND's policy in terms of its objectives is for the unilateral abandonment by Britain of nuclear weapons and alliances, and looking forward to eventual dissolution of both the Warsaw Pact and NATO.

At the present, though, it's not one of the main demands of the Campaign. We think there would be inevitable discussions which would be made by our government and NATO if we were successful in achieving some of our demands for unilateral abandonment of weapons by Britain. So at that stage I think we'd be going out more openly talking about withdrawal from NATO. At the moment the important point of the struggles on particular weapons systems is preventing their deployment. That's done by a series of steps. We don't believe it's possible to achieve our demands overnight.

I understand that you're about to unveil a nuclear free zone with the Brisbane Lord Mayor. Has there been much of this in England?

Yes. Some 140 district city and town councils have declared themselves nuclear free zones and are looking at ways to develop the NFZ policies, both to assist in our campaign and, in the larger cities, to develop ideas, education based on peace and disarmament studies within our schools, and looking at ways to monitor the transportation of nuclear materials and nuclear waste. Generally, they are fuelling the protest movement, using their resources to tell the British government we want no more to do with nuclear involvement of Britain, and we want to make Britain a safer place for all our communities.

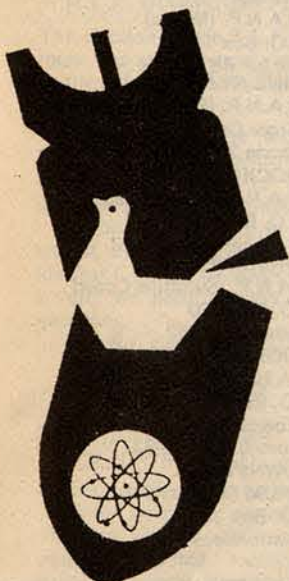
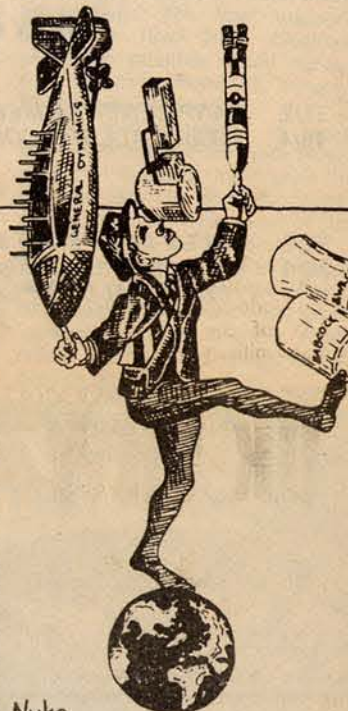
How optimistic are you that CND will develop in Britain, Europe, and internationally?

I think it's developed in quite a fantastic way that we perhaps wouldn't have dreamed possible three years ago. It's strong now as an international movement and I don't think we've realised our full potential in British society. 1983 is particularly critical. It will be interesting to see how we come out of this year, how strong the campaign will be. I believe that it's a campaign which is here to stay until very positive results are achieved.

I would urge all those interested to do their part to assist the international development of peace and disarmament, becoming part of the biggest protest movement in the world, a movement which must quickly achieve its goals so the planet will be a safer place to live.

There is great cause for concern over the American bases in Australia. We believe those bases are essential for the nuclear war fighting capability of the West and therefore will be early targets in any nuclear exchange between the U.S. and the Soviet Union.

Please, go out and do your bit, and join your local group.



C.A.N.P. HAS JUST MOVED OFFICE
WE ARE STILL AT 147 ANN ST. ON 1ST FLOOR
The office is much larger and we are in desperate need of furniture and/or donations towards it

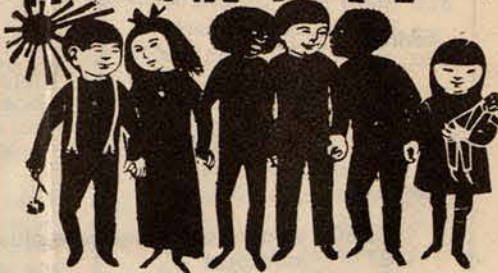
IF YOU CAN VOLUNTEER HELP IN ANY WAY
WE WOULD BE APPRECIATIVE.

YOU COULD

1) HELP US TO SORT OUT THE LIBRARY. ANYONE WITH KNOWLEDGE OF LIBRARY SKILLS OR JUST A PAIR OF HANDS WOULD BE WELCOME.
2) HELP IN THE OFFICE TO SORT OUT OUR FILES, TO DECORATE THE OFFICE; OR TO HELP WITH THE NEWS-LETTER.

ANY OFFERS GRATEFULLY RECEIVED.

HUMAN RACE or



NUCLEAR RACE....

PACIFIC PROTEST

Papua New Guinea yesterday called for a chorus of protests from all Pacific countries on nuclear testing in the Mururoa Atoll by the French Government.

PNG Foreign Affairs and Trade Minister Rabbie Namaliu made the call following reports that another explosion was planned for the Easter weekend.

'Most Pacific Islanders rely on the sea for their livelihood and the threat of food contamination is very real,' Mr. Namaliu said. 'Already there are claims of increased leukaemia, brain cancer, and other illnesses from the nuclear tests in French Polynesia.'

He said the French Government had shown apathy to continued opposition by Pacific countries to nuclear testing.

'Nor does France care about the resolutions of the United Nations or the South Pacific Forum,' he said.

He also criticised France over its statutory plan for the internal autonomy of New Caledonia. PNG hoped to see France set a definite timetable for the eventual and full independence of New Caledonia.

The Federal Government has warned France it strongly opposes the resumption of the French Nuclear-testing in the Pacific.

The Foreign Affairs Minister, Mr. Hayden, has told Australia's ambassador in Paris, Mr. Peter Curtis 'to leave the French Government in no doubt about Australia's opposition'.

Mr. Hayden's strong diplomatic action comes in the wake of persistent reports in the French media that the Mitterand Government is about to resume nuclear testing at Mururoa atoll in French Polynesia.

Some reports suggest the first explosion in this series has already taken place.

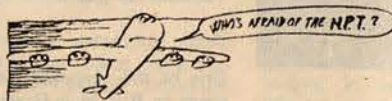
Mr. Hayden's message is much stronger than the previous Government's. It also comes prior to the tests taking place. While the previous Government denounced the tests after it had obtained seismic evidence from New Zealand.

Mr. Hayden's statement is an indication of the Labor Government's determination to persuade France to halt the tests.



LECTURE SERIES BY THE MEDICAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE PREVENTION OF WAR

1ST LECTURE - 27TH APRIL
ABEL SMITH LECTURE THEATRE
PROFESSOR JACOBS
ON MEDICAL CONSEQUENCES OF NUCLEAR WAR



WORLD ALIVE

PREMIERE of Channel 7 Series
'The Living Will Envy the Dead'
This programme looks at the awful devastation that would be caused by a NUCLEAR EXCHANGE between the Superpowers.
Featured is America's most decorated serviceman, Colonel David Hackworth.
Channel 7 - Thursday MAY 12
8.30pm
In the interest of WORLD PEACE please ask your friends to watch it too.



FALLOUT

Aboriginals were left in the path of nuclear fallout and allowed to camp in radioactive craters during secret British atom bomb tests in the Australian desert 30 years ago, a newspaper report claimed yesterday.

The Sunday Observer said an investigation had shown that Aboriginals were blinded, burned, and perhaps died in appreciable numbers between 1953 and 1962.

The article said the Australian authorities kept no record of the Aboriginals' fate.

The journalists had obtained accounts from victims and from British and Australian soldiers who found Aboriginals camped on the Woomera range.

Classified documents had shown that radioactive cobalt-60 pellets were scattered about the test site. The British Defence Ministry admitted that fallout from an operation in 1953 passed over Aboriginal encampments, but the ministry said an Australian plane supplied measurements showing the radiation level as very low.

C.M. 4/4/83

STOP PRESS

MINATOME HAVE SUBMITTED A DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT TO THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT. AS YET, THE NEW LABOR GOVERNMENT HAS NOT MADE A STATEMENT ABOUT THE STATUS OF BEN LOMONG. C.A.N.P. WOULD LIKE AS MANY MEMBERS AND THEIR FRIENDS TO WRITE LETTERS TO:

- 1) BARRY COHEN
Minister for Home Affairs and Environment
- 2) SEN. PETER WALSH
Minister for Resources & Energy
- 3) BILL HAYDEN
Minister for Foreign Affairs, considering the connection between a French mining company and French testing in the Pacific
- 4) BOB HAWKE

SEND YOUR LETTERS OF OPPOSITION TO BEN LOMONG AS SOON AS POSSIBLE SO THAT THE GOVERNMENT KNOWS HOW WE FEEL ABOUT BEN LOMONG AND THE MINATOME PROPOSAL.

DIARY OF EVENTS

TUE CANP GENERAL MEETING, 1st FLOOR, 147 ANN ST., 19/4 7.30pm. ALL WELCOME.

TUE RALLY FOR PEACE MEETING 26/4 TRADES HALL, 7.30pm, ASSESSMENT OF THIS YEAR'S RALLY& PLANNING FOR NEXT YEAR.

WED MEDICAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE PREVENTION OF 27/4 WAR LECTURE. 7.30pm, ABEL SMITH LECTURE THEATRE, UNI.

FRI CANP EXECUTIVE MEETING. 1st FLOOR, 147 ANN 6/5 ST., 5.30pm. ALL WELCOME.

C.A.N.P. LUCKY NUMBERS
10/4/83 - 60 (Sunshine No. 650)

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

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Phone 229.7143