

Australian Nuclear Free Alliance 2013 -2014 Annual Report



**moving towards a
nuclear free future**

In loving memory of Mrs E. Wingfield, Australian Nuclear Free Alliance Honorary President (2009-2014)

**Although this report covers activities for the 2013-2014 financial period the ANFA committee wanted to acknowledge the passing of Honorary President Mrs E Wingfield in August 2014.*

The passing of this elder has been felt widely as she contributed passionately to the nuclear free and peace movements in Australia and overseas.

Mrs Wingfield became the Honorary President of ANFA in 2009. This role reflected the experience, effort, insight and leadership she held in the Alliance.

ANFA proudly supported the incredible work of the Kupa Piti Kungka Tjuta, the senior desert women who fought and won the fight against the Federal government's plan to build a nuclear waste dump in the SA desert. ANFA also worked alongside Mrs Wingfield protesting the mining of uranium mining and proposed mine expansion at Roxby Downs.

The committee is grateful for the opportunities to work with Mrs Wingfield as she travelled tirelessly to speak at forums and events: lobby politicians, meet up with and host sections of the Radioactive Exposure Tour, conduct interviews for TV and Radio, protest at the annual general meetings of mining companies and of course contribute at the ANFA meetings.

ANFA acknowledge that her life long activism was carried out alongside her extensive family and cultural responsibilities.

Her resilience, passion and dedication remains an inspiration to the Australian Nuclear Free Alliance, she will forever be honored as a strong wise inspirational and unstoppable woman. She has guided many generations to be strong for country and rise up against the nuclear industry.

Her amazing legacy will live on and continue to guide the Alliance in its work for a nuclear free Australia.

Contents

Pg 1	Foreward / ANFA Committee
Pg 2	Spotlight on National Radioactive Waste
Pg 2	Muckaty Win
Pg 3	National Radioactive Waste Management
Pg 4	Northern Territory
Pg 4	Koongarra win
Pg 4	NT exploration
Pg 5	Ranger
Pg 6	South Australia
Pg 6	Olympic Dam
Pg 6	Beverley & Beverley North
Pg 6	Beverley Four Mile & Honeymoon
Pg 7	SA exploration
Pg 8	Western Australia
Pg 8	WANFA
Pg 8	WA exploration and mine proposals
Pg 9	Walkatjurra Walkabout
Pg 10	New South Wales
Pg 10	NSW exploration
Pg 10	Queensland
Pg 11	Queensland exploration
Pg 11	Food Irradiation
Pg 12	Peace
Pg 13	International Solidarity
Pg 13	ANFA joins ICAN
Pg 14	ANFA response to the Indigenous Advisory Council
Pg 16	ANFA 2013 Statement
Pg 18	Finances
Pg 20	Fundraising

Foreward & ANFA committee 2013-14

Since 1997 the Australian Nuclear Free Alliance has actively worked to identify, link and support civil society organisations and Aboriginal representatives and groups concerned about the impact of the uranium and wider nuclear industry on people and places.

This year saw ANFA members active in campaigns and initiatives across Australia from the Port of Darwin to BHP Billiton's headquarters in Melbourne, resisting all parts of the nuclear chain from uranium exploration to radioactive waste management. These diverse but collective efforts made a significant difference.

ANFA is always under-resourced and often under-recognised but this network of passionate people refuses to blink or buckle in the face of well-resourced multinational companies and the fellow travellers of the toxic nuclear industry.

This year ANFA played a significant role in many successful campaigns including helping the Muckaty community in central Australia successfully end plans for irresponsible radioactive waste dumping on their lands, has highlighted the costs of uranium mining in the Top End, continued to hold the line against mining in Western Australia and Queensland, saw one mine in South Australia shut its doors and much more.

ANFA members have literally walked the talk on country, attended and raised concerns at the annual meetings of uranium mining companies, documented industry damage and community defiance, presented at numerous conferences and seminars and shared the vision of a nuclear free Australia across the country and overseas.

The work is relentless and the stakes are high but together we are stronger and ANFA plays an important and much valued role in bringing concerned people together and supporting our many pathways to the shared destination of a nuclear free Australia that is honest about its past and hopeful about its future.

Please enjoy this snapshot of our work over the 2013-2014 year and we look forward to your support in our shared efforts.

HONORARY PRESIDENTS

Arabana Uncle Kevin Buzzacott
Kokatha - Mrs Eileen Wingfield
Nuclear test veteran Avon Hudson

Larrakia - June Mills
MUA (NT) - Kyle McGinn
Warlpiri - Christopher Poulson
Warlpiri - Valerie Martin

CO-CHAIRS

Arabana - Peter Watts
Aranda/Luritja- Mitch
Ngalia - Kado Muir

QUEENSLAND

Bailai - Mabel Quakawoot
Friends of the Earth - Adam Sharah

AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY

ANU Environment Collective - Laura Hogan

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Arabana - Peter Watts
Kokatha Mula - Sue Coleman-Haseldine
Yankunytjatjara - Rosie Lester

NEW SOUTH WALES

Beyond Nuclear Initiative (BNI) - Natalie Wasley
Brewarrina - Isaac Parsons
Uranium Free NSW (UFNSW) - Monique Wiseman
Uranium Free NSW (UFNSW) - Morgan Stephens

VICTORIA

Australian Conservation Foundation (ACF) - Dave Sweeney
Friends of the Earth (FoE) - Tully McIntyre
International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons - Gem Romuld

NORTHERN TERRITORY

Aranda/Luritja - Mitch
Gundjeihmi Aboriginal Corporation (GAC) - Justin O'Brien (Kirsten Blair proxy)
Kaytetye/Arrernte/Warlpiri/ Warumungu - Barbara Shaw
Larrakia - Donna Jackson

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

Anti-Nuclear Alliance of WA (ANAWA) - Marcus Atkinson
Conservation Council of WA (CCWA)- Mia Pepper
Ngalia - Kado Muir
Wongutha/Yamatji - Jeanette McGrath

Spotlight on Radioactive Waste

Muckaty Win

In June 2014, mid way through a federal court challenge in which Traditional Owners were represented pro bono by Maurice Blackburn Social Justice Practice and Ron Merkel QC, the Commonwealth Government announced it would no longer pursue plans for a national radioactive waste dump at Muckaty in the Northern Territory.

Key aspects of the court proceedings were reported at: www.beyondnuclearinitiative.com/blog

The NT campaign followed the success of the Kupa Piti Kungka Tjuta and supporters to stop a nuclear dump in South Australia. Tennant Creek residents held community rallies every year, undertook national speaking tours, met with politicians, hosted trade union delegations, wrote songs and poems, made films and toured photo exhibitions. Traditional Owners said they would block the road if necessary to stop radioactive waste transports reaching the Muckaty site.

Support from the ANFA network was critical in keeping the local campaign strong as well as building national awareness and support.

While the Muckaty plan has been shelved, the federal government immediately starting pressuring NT Aboriginal Land Councils to nominate an alternate site within three months.

ANFA will continue to support an approach that does not solely target remote Aboriginal Land, including campaigning for an independent commission that examines all options of radioactive waste production and management.

Over the next year we will be collating materials from the campaign to highlight the alliances formed and share lessons for other communities in the firing line for nuclear projects.

On the Land

Written by Isobel Phillips Napangardi

On the land there is a cattle station named Muckaty and a landscape of hills, rocks, creeks, plants and animals, which is all connected with Aboriginal totems.



Muckaty press conference June 19, 2014 (c) Monica Napper

On the land our people have spiritual belief which is connected through land. Our people have history by telling stories about the country and protecting sacred sites.

On the land our people have passion with dancing in ceremony and showing body painting in which dreaming you belong. We build a bridge and engage with different tribes through language and kinship.

On the land our Elders are the principals, in that they carry the knowledge and experience of that law and culture through country.

On the land our people have a huge impact in what we believe about the country, which our ancestors passed on through generations.

On the land our people have a right to say no to the nuclear waste dump on our beautiful country, because we are strong hunters and strong warriors. Whatever it takes, we will stop it.

National radioactive waste debate

ANFA has joined a large number of environmental, union and peace groups in calling for an independent inquiry to consider all options for managing radioactive waste in Australia.

Attempts by successive federal governments to impose a radioactive waste dump in South Australia (1998–2004) and the Northern Territory (2005–2014) failed. Those attempts were characterised by a crash-or-crash-through approach. State/territory legislation banning the imposition of nuclear waste dumps was ignored, and Aboriginal land rights and heritage protections were overridden.

World opinion is shifting in the direction of consultative, consensual approaches to radioactive waste management and Australia needs to learn from those experiences.

The failed attempts to establish a dump site in Australia assumed the need for a central dump, but other options need to be considered, such as keeping the waste at the nuclear research reactor site at Lucas Heights in NSW. Most of the waste is currently stored at Lucas Heights, and it may be the case that ongoing storage at Lucas Heights is a preferable medium-term option for the following reasons:

- Australia's nuclear expertise is heavily concentrated at Lucas Heights;
- storage at Lucas Heights would eliminate risks associated with transportation over thousands of kilometres;
- security at Lucas Heights is more rigorous than has been proposed for remote dump sites;
- this approach would require producers of radioactive waste to take increased responsibility for their own waste – a practise consistent with accepted waste minimisation principles;
- it avoids potential double-handling – e.g. long-lived intermediate-level waste being moved to a remote store only to be moved again to a deep geological disposal site.



Tennant Creek rally. May 25, 2013

Northern Territory

Koongarra

The successful efforts of Jeffrey Lee to permanently protect his land at Koongarra from uranium mining were recognised by the Environment Centre NT (ECNT) in June 2013. As part of its inaugural conference ECNT named Jeffrey as recipient of the Ochre Green Territory Environment Award for Outstanding Achievement. The award was presented at a very special ceremony on Djok country at the Koongarra Saddle on June 28th, the anniversary of Jeffrey's representation to the meeting of the World Heritage Committee in 2011 at which his country was included in the Kakadu World Heritage Area.

Jeffrey's generosity and determination mean that a beautiful piece of country is protected forever from the dangers of uranium mining. It is incumbent on the federal government to respond to Jeffrey's one modest request and provide for the means for him to build a home on his land so that he can live on and continue to care for his country. Video: http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Ac_6hapxMlo

Jeffrey Lee and Mirarr Traditional Owner Stuart Gangale



Ochre Green Award ceremony at Koongarra Saddle

Uranium Exploration

The NT has two advanced uranium exploration projects (Nolans Bore and Wiso Basin) and one advanced project on long term hold - Angela Pamela. Two projects have been halted by Traditional Owner opposition – Koongarra, now protected under World Heritage status and Jabiluka, in long-term care and maintenance. NT also has multiple uranium legacy sites including Rum Jungle, Narbalek and South Alligator River region. Exploration for uranium is also proposed or occurring near Pine Creek, Tennant Creek and West Arnhem Land.

Nolans Bore: The proposed Nolans Bore project sits within a 14 square kilometre lease 135kms northwest of Alice Springs (near Ti Tree) and comprises mining as well as chemical processing and concentrating operations. Arafura Resources hopes to extract the estimated 2.97 million tons of phosphorus oxide and 4,900 tones of uranium oxide via an open cut pit to 200 metres. The company has struggled to achieve capital investment and has taken significant cost cutting measures while stalling regulatory approvals. Arafura has 2019 as its projected start date but the proposal has several remaining hurdles to clear before its commencement including: acceptance of the project's definitive prefeasibility study, granting of regulatory approvals and securing of a site for the processing facility.

Wiso Basin: In September 2014 Toro Energy joined with AREVA Resources in a joint venture deal covering the Wiso exploration package in a 2,292 km stretch of land south west of Tennant Creek. Capital backing from AREVA means Toro can progress drilling at three exploration tenements; Wiso, Mount Denison and Reynolds Range near the Tanami Desert. It plans to continue drilling over the Wiso Basin underground water supply in early 2015. ANFA members will continue to monitor and engage with and share information about these proposals.

Ranger & Ranger 3 Deeps

Never far from controversy, Rio Tinto's Ranger uranium mine – which operates on Mirarr land within Kakadu National Park - attracted plenty of adverse publicity over the 2013-14 period. Most significant was a leach tank collapse which spilled over one million litres of radioactive acid, putting workers and local communities living downstream of the mine at risk. Ranger shut down for six months after the accident while a joint NT and Federal Government investigation into tank failure. During this time the additional problems were identified at the aging mine. Operations restarted in June 2014 but key investigation reports remain secret and governments have so far failed to act on independent expert recommendations for a comprehensive overhaul of the failed regulatory system.

Rio Tinto subsidiary Energy Resources of Australia (ERA) runs Ranger and is pressing ahead with plans for an underground mine to access a 34,000 tonne deposit known as Ranger 3 Deeps (R3D). Environmental and other approvals are currently being sought but no investment decision is expected before mid 2015.



Collapsed leach tank at Ranger uranium mine
December 2013

Of particular concern is the acknowledgement within ERA's 2013 annual report that without R3D the company may not be able to fund full rehabilitation of the Ranger site, estimated to cost over \$600 million. The Ranger operation is under both financial and time pressures with all mining and milling mandated to end by January 2021 when the company is required to spend five years rehabilitating the site to a state that could see it incorporated into the Kakadu World Heritage Area.

Territory Nuclear Free Alliance

The inaugural Territory Nuclear Free Alliance (TNFA) meeting was held in Tennant Creek in May. The meeting brought together over fifty Traditional Owners, community representatives and campaigners to discuss all aspects of the nuclear industry from uranium exploration to radioactive waste management. Common concerns raised included water contamination and reduced access to land. Sessions included 'Protecting Kakadu', looking at all uranium projects within the World Heritage Area and 'Understanding the risks and potential of rare earths'. Delegates also heard a detailed presentation on uranium and health from Public Health Association representatives.

The final afternoon was spent developing strategy to support the Muckaty community as the campaign was entering a critical phase with federal court proceedings due to begin in June. The TNFA meeting was followed by the annual and very vibrant community march in Tennant Creek against the Muckaty nuclear dump proposal.



Inaugural TNFA meeting in Tennant Creek. May 23-24, 2014

South Australia

Exploration and Mining SA

There are 27 uranium companies actively exploring for uranium in SA. There are 17 deposits identified that have the potential for development. There are currently trial in-situ leach (ISL) mines at Samphire and Oban. There are four advanced projects: Crocker Well – Sinostell PeinNini Minerals, Four Mile – Quasar and Alliance Resources, Junction Dam – Marmota Energy and Plat Search Samphire – Uranium SA. There are also three operating mines - Olympic Dam, Beverley Four Mile and Honeymoon.

Olympic Dam: Underground uranium mining continues at Olympic Dam. In 2012 BHP Billiton abandoned a planned massive open-pit expansion of the mine however the company plans to test a mining method that has not been used at Olympic Dam: acid heap leaching to dissolve uranium from the ore. Acid heap leaching testing has not yet been approved by the board of the company and would cost around \$100 million.

Beverley Four Mile: The Beverley Four Mile in-situ leach uranium mine began operating in June 2014 and the Adelaide Advertiser reported: “South Australia’s newest mine will lose money and won’t create any jobs.” Part of the problem is that the uranium price is well below the cost of production. General Atomics put the nearby Beverley mine into care-and-maintenance and shifted its workforce to Beverley Four Mile, hence no jobs have been created. Alliance Resources Ltd. which holds a 25% stake in Beverley Four Mile, is seeking to sell out of the project.

Honeymoon: The Honeymoon uranium mine in the north-east of South Australia has been equally underwhelming over the past year. Just months after first production in 2011 project partner Mitsui announced its decision to withdraw as it “could not foresee sufficient economic return from the project”. In 2013 the mine owner – a subsidiary of Russia’s Rosatom – put the mine into care-and-maintenance because it is running at a loss.

Maralinga: British nuclear weapons tests legacy

Plans are underway for tourism at the Maralinga nuclear bomb test site in western South Australia despite the fact that the area is radioactive and clean up efforts to date have been completely inadequate.

The ‘clean-up’ of Maralinga in the 1990s was plagued by scandals. An officer with the Commonwealth nuclear regulator said it was beset by a “host of indiscretions, short-cuts and cover-ups”. Nuclear engineer and whistleblower Alan Parkinson said of the ‘clean-up’: “What was done at Maralinga was a cheap and nasty solution that wouldn’t be adopted on white-fellas land.” Scientist and whistleblower Dale Timmons said the government’s technical report on the ‘clean-up’ was littered with “gross misinformation” and was “skewed and subjective”.

Contaminated dust is widespread, with around 100 square kilometres contaminated above the government’s own safety criteria. Many tonnes of debris contaminated with kilograms of plutonium remain buried in shallow, unlined pits in totally unsuitable geology – in violation of the federal government’s own standards for the disposal of long-lived radioactive waste. Confidential federal government files released under Freedom of Information in 2011 reveal that barely a decade after the latest ‘clean-up’ of Maralinga, 19 of the 85 contaminated debris pits have been subject to erosion or subsidence.

Future projects for the area should focus on a comprehensive clean up rather than bringing tourists to the site of this toxic legacy.



Port Adelaide community fights uranium exports

Nuclear Operations Watch (NOW) Port Adelaide is an alliance of Port Adelaide community members and people living along proposed transport routes including several members of ANFA. NOW Port Adelaide formed in 2012 in response to proposed increases of uranium export through Port Adelaide from proposed uranium mines in QLD and WA. Currently around 4,000 tonnes of yellow cake makes the long road journey from Olympic Dam to Port Adelaide for shipment to fuel nuclear power stations. The transport route passes many houses, kindergartens, sports fields and medical centres. It also crosses the Port River, home to Indo-Pacific Bottlenose Dolphin and the world renowned Adelaide Dolphin Sanctuary. Any accident involving uranium transport would place these people, animals and environment at risk of exposure.

In October 2013 following the Australian Nuclear Free Alliance meeting in Adelaide, nuclear free activists and advocates from around the country joined members of the Port Adelaide community to protest the export of uranium through the SA Port (see photo).

Speakers outlined opposition to the Federal Government's approval for a uranium mine at Wiluna in the western desert of WA, owned by South Australian based company Toro. Wiluna resident Mr Glen Cooke travelled to Adelaide to raise the alarm about the proposed project.

ANFA co-chair Kado Muir also attended the protest saying, "It is important that local communities affected by the nuclear industry know that they are not alone. The transportation of nuclear material is an international phenomenon and has the potential to adversely impact people in local communities from Wiluna through Port Adelaide to Fukushima. We at the Australian Nuclear Free Alliance stand in solidarity with people and communities through these transportation corridors and will not rest until the nuclear industry is shut down".

In 2014 NOW Port Adelaide continues to grow a community campaign to highlight and challenge current and proposed uranium export and engage local, state and national government on the issue.

For more information: nowpa.org [facebook.com/nowportadelaide](https://www.facebook.com/nowportadelaide)



ANFA conference delegates at Port Adelaide, October 2013

Western Australia

WANFA

The West Australia Nuclear Free Alliance (WANFA) was formed in 2009 following the ANFA meeting in Quorn, South Australia with the help of Della Rae Morrison, Geoffrey Stokes, Richard Evans and Ken Hayward. It plays a vital role pulling communities together across Western Australia.

In April and again in June 2014 WANFA and the Conservation Council of WA did a tour to Pilbara communities near the proposed Kintyre uranium mine to talk through the Environmental Management Plans for the proposal released in December 2013. WANFA and CCWA have since helped communities lodge a video appeal against the proposed Kintyre uranium mine.

WANFA has been an important voice in the resistance to mining uranium in WA and has responded to media, written opinion pieces and made submissions on uranium proposals. WANFA continues to focus on the important work of community outreach and support. www.wanfa.org.au



Some WANFA delegates at the 2013 ANFA meeting

Uranium exploration WA

Since the ban on uranium mining in WA was lifted in 2009 there have been over 250 drilling programs for uranium by over 40 uranium companies across the state. There are currently four applications to mine uranium in WA: three in the Goldfields and one in the Pilbara. While the companies involved have conceded the uranium price is too low to develop new mines they are all charging ahead trying to gain approvals. WANFA is proud to have worked with and continues to work with Traditional Owners from each of these areas and other sites affected by uranium exploration mining.

Wiluna = Lake Way, Centipede, Millipede and Lake Maitland: Toro Energy, a small inexperienced company from Adelaide continues to pursue its proposed industrial uranium precinct which includes four mines across two lake systems, haulage roads through the lakes, one central processing facility and two tailings waste facilities.

The company has some conditional approvals granted for mining at Lake Way and Centipede but several more approvals are needed before mining can begin at just those deposits. Toro has submitted new plans to assess the additional two mines. There have been major flaws in the assessment process and consultation with Traditional Owners from the region.



Women from Parnngurr Community June 2014

Kintyre: Kintyre is situated in an area excised from the Karlamilyi National Park and is also in the Martu Native Title determined area. In 2014 WANFA made two visits to the surrounding communities and assisted some community members in contesting the proposed mine. There has been a series of Fairfax media reports covering allegations of corruption and missing money from the representatives body - Western Desert Lands Aboriginal Corporation (WDLAC) which is now being investigated by the Office of



Registered Indigenous Corporations (ORIC). The area is also highly sensitive with a number of protected and endangered species occurring as well as a National Estate registration.

Yeelirrie: Cameco bought the Yeelirrie deposit from BHP Billiton in 2012. More movement is expected in 2014-2015. The company has been visible in the community and at Native Title meetings, as have WANFA members. Mining at Yeelirrie has been consistently opposed by Traditional Owners for over 40 years. In the local language Yeelirrie means place of death. Yeelirrie custodians make up many of the core organisers within WANFA.

Mulga Rocks: This is the only uranium proposal owned by Energy and Minerals Australia. Mulga Rocks includes four uranium deposits in an area with a number of listed endangered species including the Southern Marsupial Mole and the Great Desert Skink - also found at Kintyre. It is next to the Queen Victoria Springs A Class reserve. The company continues to deny there is any group of Aboriginal people that have interests in that land. The project is a long way behind in progressing approvals. In early 2014 with the appointment of former FMG manager, the company received a \$12 million investment (or donations) from Twiggy Forrest. They are still yet to further develop the Mulga Rocks site.

Walkatjurra Walkabout

This year's Walkatjurra Walkabout began with a two day camp at Yeelirrie where ANFA Co-chair Kado Muir, a Traditional Owner from the area shared stories of the resistance for over three decades to keep the uranium in the ground. Around seventy people participated in the 300km walk including families and children, along with walkers from Australia, Aotearoa (New Zealand), Germany and England.

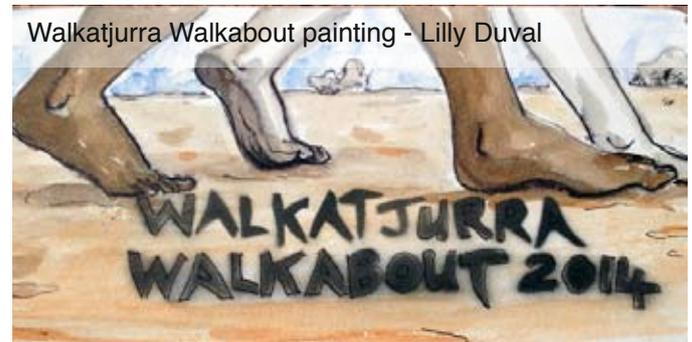
Local Elders Richard and Sandra Evans joined the walk sharing the importance of caring for country, the dangers of uranium mining to sacred sites, people, animals and bush tucker. The Walkatjurra Rangers from Leonora guided everyone through their traditional lands, sharing cultural practices, bush food gathering, and Kado held language classes teaching Ngalia. Uncle Glen from Warburton and Auntie Roxanne from Wiluna worked with everyone on a painting depicting the journey, including the truck breakdown!!

A three day camp on sacred land at Kutunatu Ngurra near Leonora ended this years walk with the local community sharing traditional dance and song.

The Walk has brought hundreds of people out on country, continuing to grow the West Australian anti-nuclear community and resistance to uranium mining. The 2015 Walk will be held in August - September. There are plans for a run in 2016 from Kintyre to Yeelirrie, Alice Springs and onto Darwin, continuing from San Francisco, California to Saskatoon, Canada.



Roxanne Anderson and Glen Cooke 2014 walk



Walkatjurra Walkabout painting - Lilly Duval



Walkatjurra Walkabout finale at Leonora Park





Uranium Free New South Wales (UFNSW) meets fortnightly in Sydney and has one representative on the ANFA national committee. The groups main aim is to fight the introduction of uranium mining in NSW, building on the experience of other jurisdictions where operations exist or are further advanced.

In 2012 the NSW state government called for entities to make expressions of interest as a precursor to inviting applications for exploration licences for uranium. 15 companies and the NSW Aboriginal Land Council submitted 39 Expressions of Interest for areas across the state. In response to this development a broad alliance including trade unions and health groups launched the NSW Uranium Free Charter, with ANFA co-chair Peter Watts as keynote speaker.

Most UFNSW actions have centred on remembering Fukushima around 11th March and marking Hiroshima Day on 8th August, with events including rallies, candlelight vigils, music events, kite flying and film nights,

UFNSW also hosted activists from India for lobbying and public events to highlight opposition to uranium exports.

UFNSW has held fundraisers for ANFA including a film event on Hiroshima Day 2013 and a music and dance event in October 2013, co-organised with supportive musicians. 'Yellowcake' and provided ANFA information to the audience.

www.uraniumfreensw.org.au

Queensland



The campaign to keep Queensland nuclear free has been running hard in 2013-14 and has applied substantial pressure on the Newman government to reinstate the ban on uranium mining.

The campaign has been focused on Townsville where the highest grade uranium in Queensland is located only half an hour's drive from 200,000 Townsville residents, upstream of Townsville's dry season back up water supply and on the doorstep of the Great Barrier Reef.

In partnership with revived local anti nuclear action group CAMBL (Citizens Against Mining at Ben Lomond), ANFA members have been provoking debate in statewide and Townsville print and electronic media through holding public meetings, demonstrations, rallies, information stalls, letterboxing and a constant media campaign to inform Queenslanders.

To date there are strong commitments from Labor and the Greens to re-instate the statewide ban on uranium mining, the Townsville City Council has unanimously endorsed an anti uranium mining stance across Labor-LNP party lines and Katter MP Shane Knuth has come out and staunchly opposed a uranium mine at Ben Lomond in his own seat.

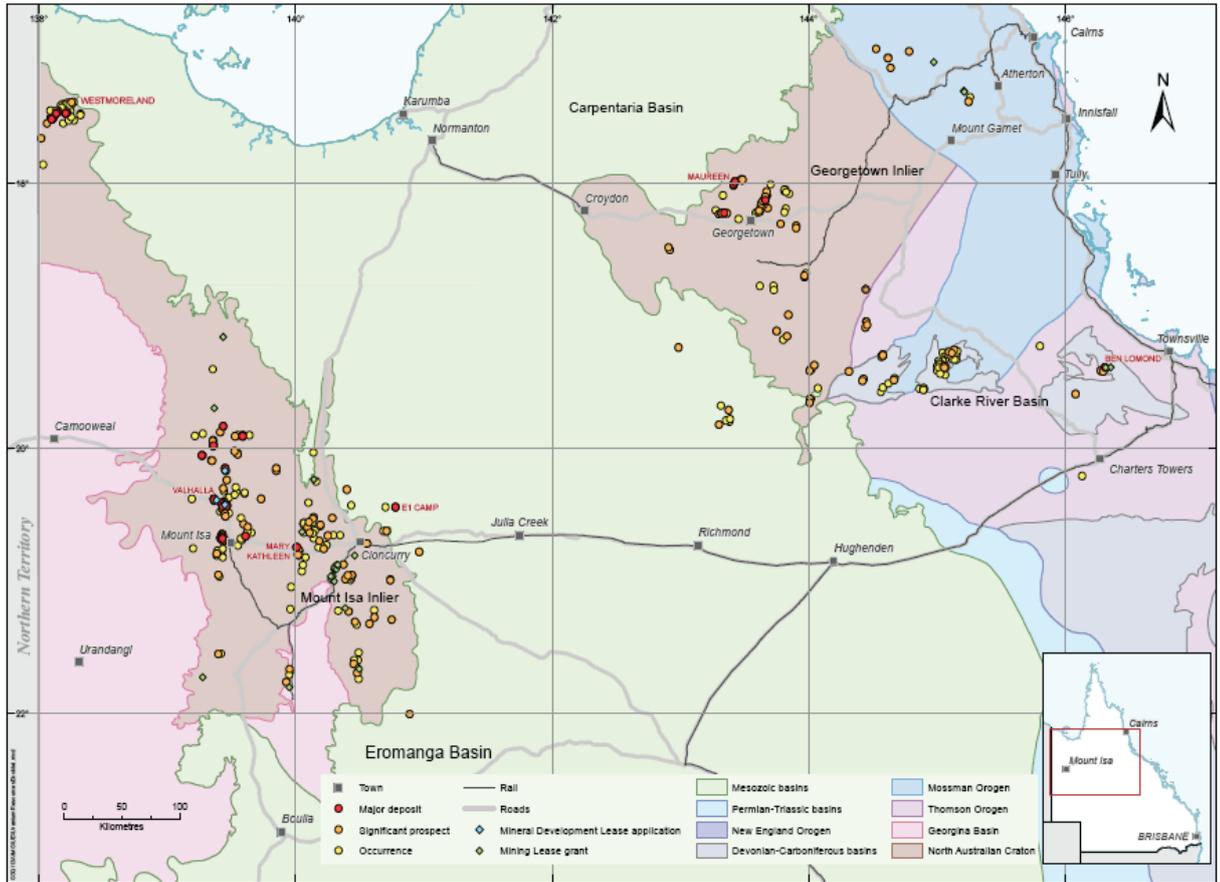
Despite this growing cross party support, the Newman Government LNP MPs have made it clear they support the pro-uranium mining policy.



Other unresolved issues include the prospect of radioactive trucks passing Townsville homes to port and the risk of uranium exports damaging the reef and 68,000 tourism jobs should an accident or sinking occur.

Despite a 'preference' for uranium exports via existing ports, the Newman Government has not only not banned exports across the Great Barrier Reef but outlined a specific process for approvals for Queensland ports.

With a state election due by March 2015, questions and pressure will be applied on candidates regarding whether they support a reinstatement of the ban on uranium mining and whether they support a uranium mine less than half an hour from Townsville residents.



Food Irradiation

Australia has three commercial nuclear irradiation plants - Brisbane (Narangba), Sydney (Weatherill Park) and Melbourne (Dandenong). Commercial irradiation uses gamma radiation from cobalt-60 rods imported from Canada.

As the government and industry push for more irradiation, the drive to get rid of labelling is increasing. The government is processing an application to irradiate 12 fruits and vegetables and as has also publicly announced its intention to "review" mandatory labelling of irradiated food.

So far, these foods have been approved: tomatoes, capsicums, herbs, spices, herbal teas, mangoes, mangosteens, pawpaws, carambolas, breadfruits, custard apples, lychees, longans rambutans and persimmons. Application A1092 to irradiate 12 "specific fruits": apple, apricot, cherry, nectarine, peach, plum, honeydew, rockmelon, strawberry, table grape and zucchini/scallopini (squash) will increase the amount of commonly eaten food allowed to be irradiated.

A submission has been made to the ACCC to ask for a ruling that removing labelling would be misleading, prevent consumer choice and be detrimental to "competition". Over the next 12 months Food Standards Australia New Zealand will be processing Labelling Review "recommendation 34 – that the requirement for mandatory labelling of irradiated food be reviewed." Food Irradiation Watch has no doubt that the purpose of this review is to remove labelling.





ANZAC day March at Australian War Memorial

Peace

As bilateral agreements have progressed to facilitate permanent stationing of US troops in Australia, in particular Darwin, the anti-nuclear movement continues to support and play a leading role in the campaign against ongoing US militarisation of our region. Australia houses significant US military infrastructure at Pine Gap (NT), allows for bombing flyovers of NT ranges from Guam (Ghuahan), facilitates troop changeovers (WA), allows use of national military infrastructure and engages in large scale nuclear-capable military training with the US.

In 2013, FoE Brisbane supported the Australian tour of US Veteran for Peace, Vince Emanuele, as well as Chamorro (Ghuahan/Guam) Indigenous activist Vicki Leone.

FoE Brisbane prepared a report on the environmental and social impacts of US bases and military activity in Australia and beyond highlighting the significant and ongoing threats to Australian eco-systems through both major and minor military training – as well as raising concerns about the human rights and political implications of ongoing war practice in the region.

The report US Bases in Australia: the social and environmental risks is available:
http://www.brisbane.foe.org.au/uploads/1/4/1/7/14174316/us_bases_in_australia_word_doc_edit_copy.pdf

The first national meeting of the Independent and Peaceful Australia Network (IPAN) took place over Easter. The conference saw peace and anti-nuclear activists from around Australia gather to focus on the cost of the US alliance in terms of foreign wars, military bases, and military spending. Participants discussed, strategised, networked and built the community of peace workers. Also in focus were the economic, social, cultural and environmental costs of militarism. A series of peace actions followed including “Lest we forget the Frontier Killings” Anzac Day March at the Australian War Memorial.

Large scale joint exercises have been ongoing in the NT. A new wave of promotional material for US-Australian joint military exercises is expected in late 2014. A public environment report process for Talisman Saber 2015 should commence later in 2014.



International Solidarity



Rosemary Lester speaking at Port Adelaide protest, October 2013

ANFA partners with ICAN for a ban on nuclear weapons

In early 2014 the Australian Nuclear Free Alliance became a partner organisation of the International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons (ICAN). ICAN is a global campaign that started in Australia in 2007 and is fighting for a treaty to ban and eliminate nuclear weapons.

Nuclear weapons testing has left a lasting legacy on Aboriginal land and people, as many members of ANFA have experienced the effects of nuclear weapons firsthand. Uranium mined in Australia is exported to nuclear weapons states, and is now under agreement to be exported to India, a non-signatory of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty.

Sue Coleman-Haseldine, Kokatha-Mula woman from South Australia and ANFA Member will travel to Vienna, Austria, in December 2014

to tell her community's story of survival to 150 governments at the Third Conference on the Humanitarian Impact of Nuclear Weapons, for which ICAN is the civil society partner. Sue's testimony will contribute significantly to the Conference, giving strength and foundation to the absolute necessity to abolish nuclear weapons now.



CATASTROPHIC
HUMANITARIAN
HARM



ANFA response to the Indigenous Advisory Council

September 16 2013

Following the 2013 Federal Election, Tony Abbott announced the establishment of a new body representing Aboriginal people, the Indigenous Advisory Council. ANFA responded to the establishment of the Indigenous Advisory Council raising concerns about the individual interest of the people selected by the Prime Minister to sit on the Council. Some appointed Council members hold positions with the Australian Uranium Association Indigenous Dialogue Group and/or with large mining companies. They actively promote mining as a solution to Aboriginal poverty and marginalisation - a view at odds with ANFA and its members and with many communities across Australia. This opinion piece was published in the Koori Mail in response to the council plan.

As the dust starts to settle and Australia reflects on the outcomes of the recent Federal election many Aboriginal people have growing concerns over Tony Abbott's new Indigenous Advisory Council and the agenda behind its plans for 'real action for Indigenous Australians'.

The Council appears to be on the road from idea to institution, with scant consultation or consent from Aboriginal and Islander people. In the style that has marked so much of successive governments approaches to our issues the proposed Council is top down and unrepresentative with Tony Abbott and Nigel Scullion being joined at the table by Warren Mundine, Noel Pearson and Marcia Langton.

There may be more Aboriginal 'leaders' involved, but who knows - and that is the whole point. Unlike ATSIC or the newly re-elected National Congress - with all their limitations and flaws - the Indigenous Advisory Council is hand-picked by the politicians, not promoted by our people.

This is not to say that these three individuals do not have things to offer and positive contributions to make. But they do not have a mandate to represent all our views and they hold views about Aboriginal 'development' that are far removed from the lived experience and deeply held aspirations of many Aboriginal people. Particularly in relation to the role of the State and of the resource sector in the Coalition's new 'open for business' Australia.

In 2012 Marcia Langton outlined her views through the Boyer lecture series titled 'The Quiet Revolution: Indigenous People and the Resources Boom'. Her view that mining is helping to pull Aboriginal people out of poverty was widely promoted through the ABC and Fairfax media. What was less advanced was her connection to the resource sector through the Rio Tinto group and her involvement with the Australian Uranium Associations 'Indigenous Dialogue Group'.

Warren Mundine is not only the co-convenor of the Uranium Association's Indigenous Dialogue Group but is also a Director of the Australian Uranium Association. His views on the nuclear industry are in conflict with those of many in Aboriginal Australia living with the legacy of nuclear testing or actively resisting uranium mining and radioactive waste dumping on their country.

We all want to make things better for our people but there is a real danger in talking about the interests of mining and the need for change in Aboriginal Australia as though they are the same thing. They are not. It doesn't have to be one or the other. We four and many people - do not believe that mining is in the best interest for our families or the long term health of our country or will stop the suicides, alcohol abuse, violence, or raise the level of education and access to health services.

If mining meant these things then the Aboriginal communities of the Pilbara would have a very different set of social indicators than the current ones.

Mining is not a panacea for addressing the social, cultural and economic disadvantage of Aboriginal people.



The resource sector does have a role and a responsibility to address issues and improve outcomes in areas where it operates, but governments must be held to account to meet their responsibility to provide the roads, schools, housing, health services and other infrastructure that people in cities and towns take for granted.

Basic citizenship entitlements - hard won by our predecessors following the historic 1967 referendum - should never be tied to or traded around proximity and access to a mineral deposit.

Mining is neither a new development nor a new answer to old problems. Mining has been around for hundreds of years. Look at Aboriginal life in Australia's mining regions around Roeborne, Port Hedland and Port Augusta. Spend a couple of days out at Laverton, go talk to the folks at the missions in Kalgoorlie and tell us mining is pulling Aboriginal people out of poverty or reducing the rates of kidney disease and cancers. Look at the youth suicide rates, our people's lack of representation in Parliaments and over representation in prisons. It's not as simple as saying mining will pull us out of poverty, stop the welfare dependence and 'save us'. It hasn't done it in the last 200 years of occupation and excavation.

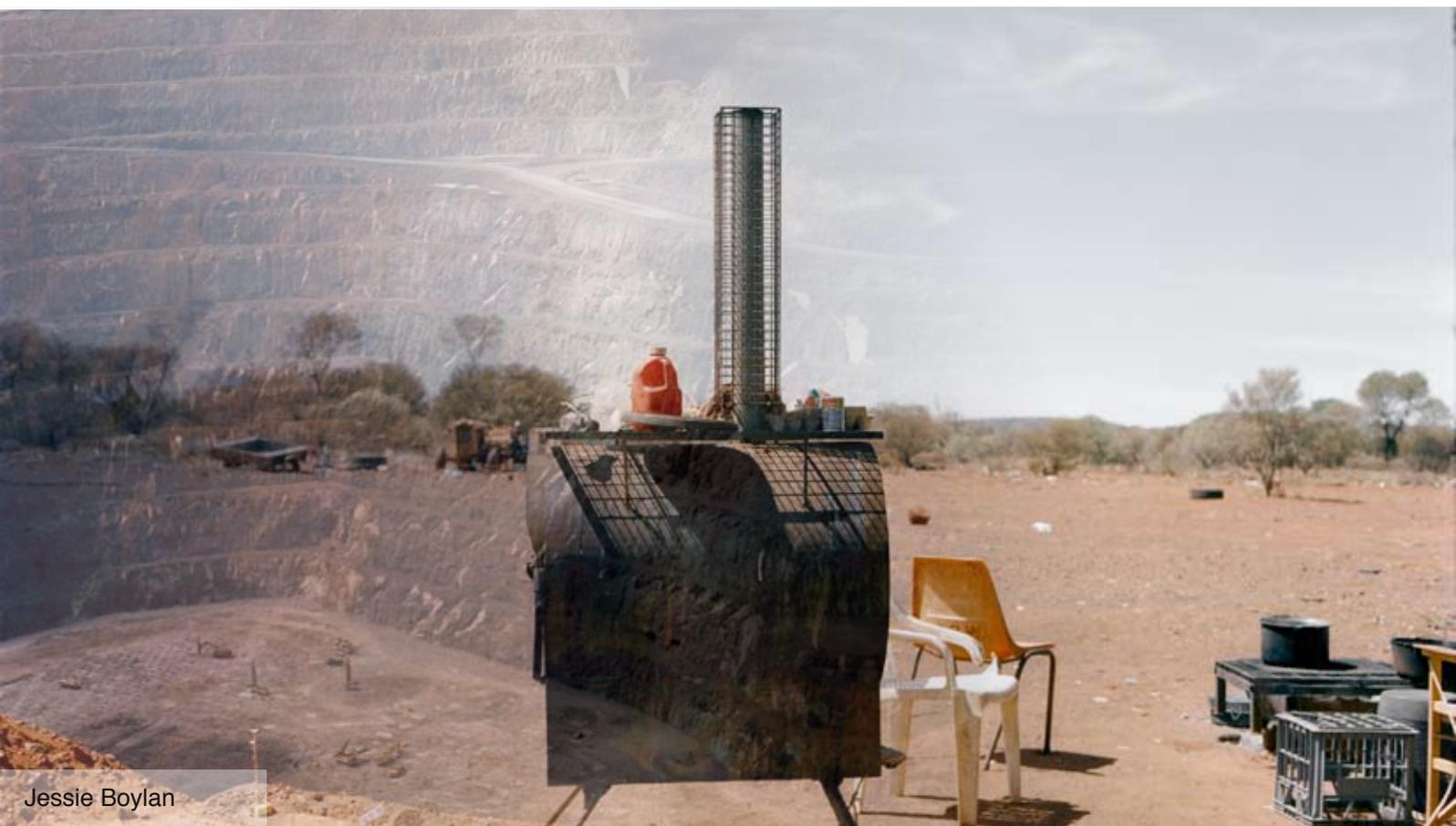
Even in 2013 community development is at the front end of mining, particularly during approvals and heritage clearance. But as soon as the commodity price drops or costs increase it is the community development budget that is cut. After the first round of flash cars and payments once the digging begins life too often becomes reduced to footy carnivals, training programs, a couple of cleaning jobs - and high profile pictures in the company's annual report.

The establishment of the Indigenous Advisory Council, two thirds of who are directly aligned with the controversial uranium industry does not bode well for advancing a mature conversation around and action on the problems of Aboriginal inequality and disadvantage. At the very least there should be a diversity of communities with a diversity of views represented.

You can't have your yellowcake and eat it too - the members of the Indigenous Advisory Council should declare their interests and stand down from their involvement with either the Council or the Australian Uranium Association.

Peter Watts, ANFA co-chair
Kado Muir, ANFA co-chair

Mitch, ANFA co-chair
Jeanette McGrath, WANFA



Anfa 2013 statement



Women's health session, ANFA meeting 2013.

The 2013 meeting of the Australian Nuclear Free Alliance (ANFA) was held on the weekend of October 25-27 on the land of the Peramangk people in the Adelaide Hills. The Alliance brings together Aboriginal people, environment and health groups and trade union representatives concerned about uranium and nuclear projects.

The ANFA gathering was attended by representatives of the following Aboriginal nations, organisations and affiliated groups:

Alyawarr, Anmatjere, Arabana, Aranda, Bailai, Gurindji, Iwaidja, Katyede, Koara, Kokatha/Anterkirinya, Kokatha/Mirning, Kokatha/Narrangar, Larrakia, Martu, Meriam, Mir, Eastern Torres Strait Islands, Ngalia, Nyoongar, Kunarakun, Ngarninjarra/ Pitjantjatjarra/ Yankunytjatjara, Tanganekald/Meintang, Tjupan, Walpiri, Wajarri Yamatji, Warlmanpa, Warumungu, Wulgurukaba.

Arid Lands Environment Centre, Australian Conservation Foundation, Beyond Nuclear Initiative, Conservation Council of Western Australia, Environment Centre of the Northern Territory, Friends of the Earth, Gundjehmi Aboriginal Corporation, Hands Around the World, International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons, Maritime Union of Australia (NSW and NT), Medical Association for Prevention of War, South Coast Trades and Labour Council (NSW), Public Health Association Australia (NT), National Tertiary Education Union (NSW), Uranium Free NSW, Western Australia Nuclear Free Alliance.

Issues and concerns discussed at the meeting included:

Land Rights, Sovereignty and Native Title

Self-determination and access to country are at the heart of the struggle for Aboriginal rights. Many delegates know first hand that pressure from companies and government to say yes to mining is strong and divisive. In the face of seemingly unstoppable projects people often feel their only option is to participate in negotiations and try to get the best deal they can. Legal structures are set up to assist mining companies and divide communities but if people stay strong and united, unwanted mines can be stopped.

Uranium exploration and mining

Pressure for uranium mining and exploration across almost all states and territories continues to increase. The nuclear industry puts a lot of effort into talking up its prospects but sustained low uranium prices have caused multiple mining proposals to be shelved or abandoned.

Uranium mining and exploration put finite groundwater supplies at risk, particularly in desert regions where maintaining clean water is critical for life and culture.

In the past twelve months the newly elected Queensland government reversed a long-standing state ban and declared Queensland open for uranium mining. Many people came from Queensland to attend the



meeting, link in with ANFA and resist this new push. New South Wales also had good representation as the government there recently reversed a 26 year ban on uranium exploration.

Women's Session

The women's group heard and talked about the health impacts of radiation. ANFA members know that there is no safe dose of radiation and that being informed about risk is powerful. The importance of clean safe drinking water was spoken about strongly and the group resolved to work with desert communities where bore water is contaminated with uranium to ensure a safe water supply.

Men's Session

The men heard about the direct and inter-generational threats of uranium mining and exposure to radioactive materials. The group shared experiences and concerns over the lack of available and credible information about the health and environmental impacts of radiation exposures and highlighted the need for improved monitoring. There was discussion around options for increased formal cooperation with trade unions about advancing ways to improve the monitoring deficit and it was agreed that environment and public health NGO's would further communicate with unions about this. The men also discussed alternatives to nuclear medicine and that nuclear medicine does not require uranium mining or waste dumps.

Transport

Thousands of tonnes of nuclear materials travel across Australia every year to be shipped out of Darwin and Adelaide. Trucks carrying radioactive cargo travel through many towns and food production areas. ANFA supports the right of all communities to refuse the transport of nuclear materials through the places they live and work. The meeting welcomed a strong commitment from MUA representatives that no nuclear materials would be shipped out of ports along the NSW coast.

Radioactive Waste Management

ANFA acknowledges the long struggle of the Kupa Piti Kungka Tjuta against a proposed radioactive waste dump on their land. The current campaign to stop the waste dump at Muckaty in the NT is the same struggle and we all stand together. Muckaty Traditional Owners have travelled tirelessly to gather support from around the country. A federal court challenge is underway and there is a commitment from key health groups, environmental organisations and trade unions to support the community struggle. ANFA supports the call for an independent and public commission into radioactive waste management in Australia.

International Connections

ANFA has links to the anti-nuclear struggle in many countries. In recent months representatives of ANFA have travelled to Japan, France and Tanzania to share and hear stories of resistance to uranium mining, nuclear power and radioactive waste dumps. The meeting received messages of support for ANFA from the French and African nuclear-free movements and heard a campaign update from the Japanese anti-nuclear campaign. Our struggles are deeply connected: uranium from Australia is causing contamination in Japan and creating radioactive waste in Europe and Australian mining companies are attempting to mine uranium in Africa. ANFA opposes Japanese plans to extract Australian-obligated plutonium from spent nuclear at the Rokkasho reprocessing plant. ANFA stands with and supports all communities resisting the nuclear industry here in Australia and across the world.



ANFA national meeting 2013

“We need to come together and talk about it so we can be a united voice against uranium”

Mr Glen Cooke, Ngaanyatjarra

FUNDRAISING FOR A NUCLEAR FREE FUTURE



Finances

ANFA has operated as a grassroots network since 1997, relying on donations and philanthropic contributions. The annual national gathering costs up to \$30,000, with travel fully subsidized for delegates whose country is affected by nuclear activities. Other costs include venue hire, accommodation and catering. There is limited expenditure between annual meetings.

As there is no major donor or funding source currently secured, a working group continues to explore options including:

- 1. Grant applications and expressions of interest submitted to Trusts and Foundations that support community, environmental and educational projects.*
- 2. ANFA partnership proposals that included financial contributions*
- 3. Musicians approached to support ANFA as Artists and Ambassadors, including playing at fundraising events, donating revenue from sales or general promotion.*
- 4. Online fundraising portal*
ANFA has an online portal to allow people to make one off or recurring donations.
<http://www.givenow.com.au/cause3494>.
- 5. Fundraising and state contributions*
Film screenings, music events and art auctions have been held around the country. The Western Australian Nuclear Free Alliance (WANFA) covered costs for all WA delegates attending the 2013 meeting.

Many organisations assist administration for ANFA and contribute in-kind resources. Arid Lands Environment Centre in Alice Springs currently acts as ANFA secretariat.

The fundraising working group will continue investigating a range of options for building a viable financial base for the Alliance to continue in its current or at increased capacity.



Created: 27/10/2014 2:48 PM

Arid Lands Environment Centre

18 Warburton Street
PO Box 2796
Alice Springs NT 0871

Job Profit & Loss Statement

July 2013 To June 2014

ABN: 50 100 640 918
Email: info@alec.org.au

Account Name Selected Period Year To Date

21 Nuk Conf Nuclear Conference

Income

EOY-unexpended grants	-\$14,065.48	-\$14,065.48
Project grants income	\$23,648.36	\$23,648.36
Donations	\$8,867.38	\$8,867.38
Total Income	\$18,450.26	\$18,450.26

Expense

Consulting Fees	\$6,173.08	\$6,173.08
Hire	\$545.46	\$545.46
Project Contribution	\$10,000.00	\$10,000.00
Superannuation	\$129.28	\$129.28
Wages & Salaries	\$1,602.44	\$1,602.44
Total Expense	\$18,450.26	\$18,450.26

Net Profit/(Loss)	\$0.00	\$0.00
-------------------	--------	--------

Supporting the Alliance

Over 15 years the Australian Nuclear Free Alliance (ANFA) has grown into a national network supporting Aboriginal communities on the front-line of opposing nuclear industry projects.

ANFA responds quickly to changes and developments in the political and nuclear industry landscape by issuing media releases and opinion pieces. Co-chairs are often approached to make comment, particularly by Indigenous radio, television and print outlets.

ANFA regularly makes submissions to federal government inquiries on the uranium industry to present community opinions, make informed recommendations and highlight the limitation of government structures to represent and act on grassroots community perspectives.

Many ANFA Committee members and supporters live in remote and regional areas and only meet face to face at the annual

national meeting- a critical gathering for planning campaign strategies to protect land, workers and communities from the long-term effects of the toxic nuclear chain.

ANFA does not have funding secured beyond the 2014 gathering and the Committee is calling for support to help raise the network's profile, build awareness of its aims and generate the funds needed for the annual meeting and related events to continue.

All donations to the Alliance qualify for tax deductibility and will assist communities to share experiences, raise their voices and be heard.

To make a donation please:

w: www.givenow.com.au/cause3494

a: c/o PO Box 2796, Alice Springs,

e: anfacommittee@gmail.com

p: 0429 900 774 - Natalie



Valerie Martin

"ANFA holds meetings and gives information to support Aboriginal people to stop uranium mining on our country. The meetings are very good for getting people together to talk about issues like uranium mining and exploration."

Valerie Martin
(Yuendumu, NT)

"I support ANFA because it is supporting my family. We don't want uranium or waste travelling through country because of the dangers it presents. We want no uranium mining whatsoever, no nuclear freeways and safer living for all of us. Leave the poison in the ground, that's where it is meant to be. The national meeting brings us together to support each other, keep strong and see what ANFA can do to help us all."

Sue Coleman-Haseldine
(Ceduna, SA)

"Gundjehmi Aboriginal Corporation (GAC) - the organisation established and run by the Mirarr people of the Kakadu region - is a founding member of ANFA. ANFA is a vitally important forum through which people can learn about and share responses to the nuclear industry. The Mirarr have lived with imposed uranium mining on their land for three decades. ANFA provides a unique opportunity to share this experience with communities from around Australia facing similar proposals and pressures."

Gundjehmi Aboriginal Corporation
(Kakadu, NT)

"I've been involved with ANFA for the last four years fighting the nuclear waste dump proposed for Muckaty near Tennant Creek. I think it's a very important resource for Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal people in the Territory because we've got uranium exploration going on and ANFA is available for our people to get information through awareness, meetings and sessions when it comes to mining and issues like the nuclear waste dump."

Barb Shaw
(Alice Springs, NT)

"ANFA is a voice to make Australian people aware of the uranium industry and its effects on our people. I became aware of ANFA when the WA government overturned the ban on uranium mining and it has played an instrumental role in connecting me with other Aboriginal communities around Australia who are facing the same situation."

Richard Evans
(Leonora, WA)

"The Australian Nuclear Free Alliance has given me important information to share with my family living on outstations and communities about the problems uranium mining can cause. It is a strong support for Aboriginal people."

Christobel Swan
(Boomerang Bore outstation)

AUSTRALIAN NUCLEAR FREE ALLIANCE



ANFA
Australian Nuclear Free Alliance

www.anfa.org.au