



Produced quarterly by
 the **Anti-Nuclear Alliance of Western Australia**
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NewClear News

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From where we sit, it seems that international pro- and anti-nuclear forces are fairly finely balanced on the see-saw at present. This means that all efforts - on both sides - can really count.

Recent developments in renewable energy and the move towards the dismantling of artificial subsidies of the nuclear industry (including public questioning of the fact that the industry pays no insurance cover for its accidents and leaks) mean that renewable energy is moving into a position of being able to compete economically with nuclear energy. Almost all public polls on nuclear issues show that the most people want the nuclear industry to be phased out as soon as possible. (Where there is not yet a clear majority, opinion is rapidly moving that way - e.g. in Japan since the fatal accident in Tokaimura in 1999.)

But the political system must be harnessed effectively by the public if we are to turn the tide, as the industry is intensifying its survival efforts by shamelessly trying to hijack the greenhouse debate. This has failed to impress the public so far.

Even as the industry is slowly grinding to a halt around the world, the Beverley uranium mine has gone into full production in South Australia, and the nearby Honeymoon site is probably not far behind. In both cases, the processes of environmental assessment and community consultation were cheerfully abused to lead to the outcome previously determined by the government and the mining companies concerned. If we are to avoid a repeat of this sham process here in Western Australia, the only option is pre-emptive legislation banning all uranium exploration and mining. This gives investors the 'certainty' they are demanding while protecting the environment and people of this state from future contamination.

The state election gives us an unprecedented opportunity to achieve this outcome. On pages 4-5 we have outlined the party positions on three nuclear issues. Please consider them when casting your vote on February 10, and help vote the nuclear industry out of Western Australia...once and for all!

? Brenda Conochie and Scott Ludlam



election 2001

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The Anti-Nuclear Alliance of Western Australia

- The Conservation Council of WA
- The Environment Centre of WA
- Medical Association for the Prevention of War (MAPW)
- People for Nuclear Disarmament (PND)
- Parliamentarians for a Nuclear Free Future (PANFF)
- Australian Conservation Foundation (ACF)
- Scientists & Technologists Against Nuclear Dumping (STAND)
- The Community Anti-Nuclear Network (CANNWA)
- Friends of the Earth (FOE) Perth



DEPLETED URANIUM

HYSTERIA OR REAL HEALTH THREAT?

First we had the mysterious 'Gulf Syndrome' and now the 'Balkans Syndrome', with many reports of illnesses and deaths among veterans of the Bosnian and Kosovan wars. An accusatory finger is pointed at Depleted Uranium, but NATO says it's all public hysteria. What's going on?

DU is a cheap, man-made, mildly radioactive by-product after processing of uranium has extracted the most useful isotopes for use in nuclear power reactors or weapons. Dense, strong and heavy, it is used in balancing airplanes, and as hardened tips for munitions to greatly enhance their penetrative power. DU weaponry was first used by US and British forces against Iraq in the 1991 Gulf War, and later in the 1994-95 Bosnian and 1999 Kosovan conflicts.

When a DU-tipped bullet or missile hits, for instance, a tank (which may itself have armour-plating hardened with DU), the heat created in the impact instantly volatilises the DU into a long-lived radioactive gas. In this form, extremely minute particles of DU attached to dust can move wherever the wind blows and be inhaled - or can contaminate water and soil, and enter the food chain. They can also enter the body through an open wound. Once lodged in lungs, kidneys or liver, DU slowly decays, releasing radioactivity.

A recently released US Joint Chiefs of Staff document (of July 1999) on 'hazard awareness' contains warnings that allied troops take special precautions in Kosova because remnant DU posed possible health risks.

A document from the US defence nuclear agency from 1992

described DU particles as a "serious health threat".

A secret report written by the British Atomic Energy Authority in 1991 states that more than 40 tonnes of DU was left in Iraq and Kuwait during the Gulf War and that was enough "to potentially cause 500,000 deaths."

The European Council Parliamentary Committee stated that NATO bombings in Kosova will have long-term effects on health and life-quality of future generations.

The 15-country European Union has ordered its own inquiry into the possible noxious effects of the uranium-tipped ammunition and any potential link to the recent cancer deaths among Balkan veterans.

A UN report in May 2000 warned UN staff in Kosova not to approach any target which might have been hit by a DU weapon. Serbian and Kosovo Albanian media and authorities fear long-term DU pollution of soil, air and water.

While other potential causes of Gulf/Balkans Syndrome (such as multiple vaccinations, or being exposed to other pollutants of war as in the burning Iraqi oil fields), should not be dismissed, DU remains a prime suspect. It is going to become harder for NATO to maintain the cover-up as evidence mounts.

Australian Industry sources fall over themselves to assure us that Australian uranium is never used for military applications, but they have no way of knowing this, since once the uranium has been sold it goes into a 'buyers pool' and ends up all over the world. There is good reason to believe that Australian uranium is being used in Depleted Uranium munitions.

? Judy Blyth

The proposed Jabiluka Uranium Mine, within the ecosystems of Kakadu National Park and traditional country of the Mirrar people, remains effectively stalled due to continuing Mirrar and community opposition.



JABILUKA

The project is owned by Energy Resources of Australia Ltd (ERA), 68.4% of which was until recently owned by North Ltd. In August 2000, Rio Tinto Ltd successfully bought out North Ltd, primarily for access to iron ore projects in WA, thereby giving it majority control of ERA's board.

Although Rio immediately replaced many on the North and ERA boards, they have been very quiet about their plans for ERA. Rumours abound that they are intent on selling to either French nuclear multinational group Cogema, a major player in the French civilian and military nuclear industries or the Canadian miner Cameco. Cogema already own 7.5% of ERA, and acquiring the Rio stake would give them 75%. Cogema also own the Koongarra uranium deposit in Kakadu, mining of which was vetoed by its traditional owners until 2004. A sale to Cogema would give them outright control of all uranium deposits within Kakadu. With their large uranium exploration program in adjacent Arnhem Land, Cogema would have a corporate fiefdom unheralded in Australia. Rumour has it that Rio wants to sell by March 2001 or it may mothball Jabiluka, seeing it as a viable and profitable long-term project, but not in the present market.

So, we need to tell Rio not to sell their stake in ERA to Cogema, or anyone else either. We need to place pressure on Rio to close down Jabiluka and return it to the control of the Mirrar, as well as placing greater emphasis on closing down Ranger earlier rather than later.

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Multinational nuclear conglomerate General Atomics has entered the Australian uranium industry through its subsidiary, Heathgate Resources Pty Ltd. In December 2000 commercial production began at its **Beverley** acid In Situ Leach (ISL) Uranium Mine in north eastern South Australia. Although small by conventional mine standards, Beverley is among the largest ISL mines in the world - and is the first in the western world to use this destructive mining method whereby acid is pumped into the ground to bond with the uranium. (Alkaline solutions are used in the USA, having less impact on the environment but a lower yield of uranium.)

Despite significant scientific evidence, Heathgate continues to claim, like Southern Cross at Honeymoon, that there are no demonstrable risks or impacts on groundwater quality, but they point blank refuse to release their field ISL trial data to prove their claims. The conditions of the orebody at Beverley point clearly to major long term impacts.

Beverley and other uranium mining and exploration in the Gammon (Northern Flinders) Ranges have been opposed by the elders of the Adnyamathanha since the 1910s when it was first discovered.

If the General's cohorts are to stay profitable in the depressed uranium market, with the price again as low as US\$7.10 per pound of yellowcake, Beverley must continue to have the lowest of environmental standards to ensure profitability. It is critical that they hear from the Australian people that we won't tolerate our precious groundwater being disregarded and polluted by foreign nuclear multinationals desperate to make a buck in a dying industry.

The proposed **Honeymoon** Acid In Situ Leach (ISL) Uranium Mine is at a critical stage. The company, Southern Cross Resources Inc. of Canada (SCR), released its Supplementary Environmental Impact Statement in mid November 2000 but still refuses to release key monitoring details of the field ISL trials from 1998 to 2000 and the earlier disastrous trial in 1982 to prove its claims that this method has no impact on the groundwater. Environment Minister Robert Hill has postponed his approval by a month, until January 31, 2001.

As a junior mining company, SCR have very little scope for other projects if Honeymoon is stopped or if Mr Hill imposes realistic scientific and environmental conditions on the project, which would make the mine unprofitable. Pressure must be applied urgently to Hill and Environment Australia to force SCR to abandon Honeymoon and the uranium industry. We should remember that it was community action in May 1982 - Australia's first blockade of a nuclear site - which helped empower the SA Bannon Labor government to stop Honeymoon in March 1983.

? Gavin Mudd
Research Fellow Dept. of Civil
Engineering University of Queensland



In the past two years, we've celebrated the dramatic turnaround on nuclear energy in Germany, the decisive rejection of nuclear energy by Turkey and of a partly-built 4th nuclear power plant by Taiwan, the closing of Chernobyl's last reactor and the pathetically low world price of uranium. It would be easy and comforting to believe that nukes are on their way out, and that without any effort on our part, the Australian uranium mining industry will soon just wither away.

But there are forces hard at work to keep the industry alive. The Australian government's efforts include cynical greenhouse propaganda and offers of assistance to countries like Thailand to get started on the nuclear road.

Meanwhile uranium from Roxby Downs, Ranger and Beverley still fuels the reactors of Asia, Europe, and North America. Global nuclear power is still growing by 0.7%, the net result of around twice as many new power plants opening as are being closed. The show is not over by quite a long shot - we've still got work to do....

? Brenda Conochie

Some international turning points

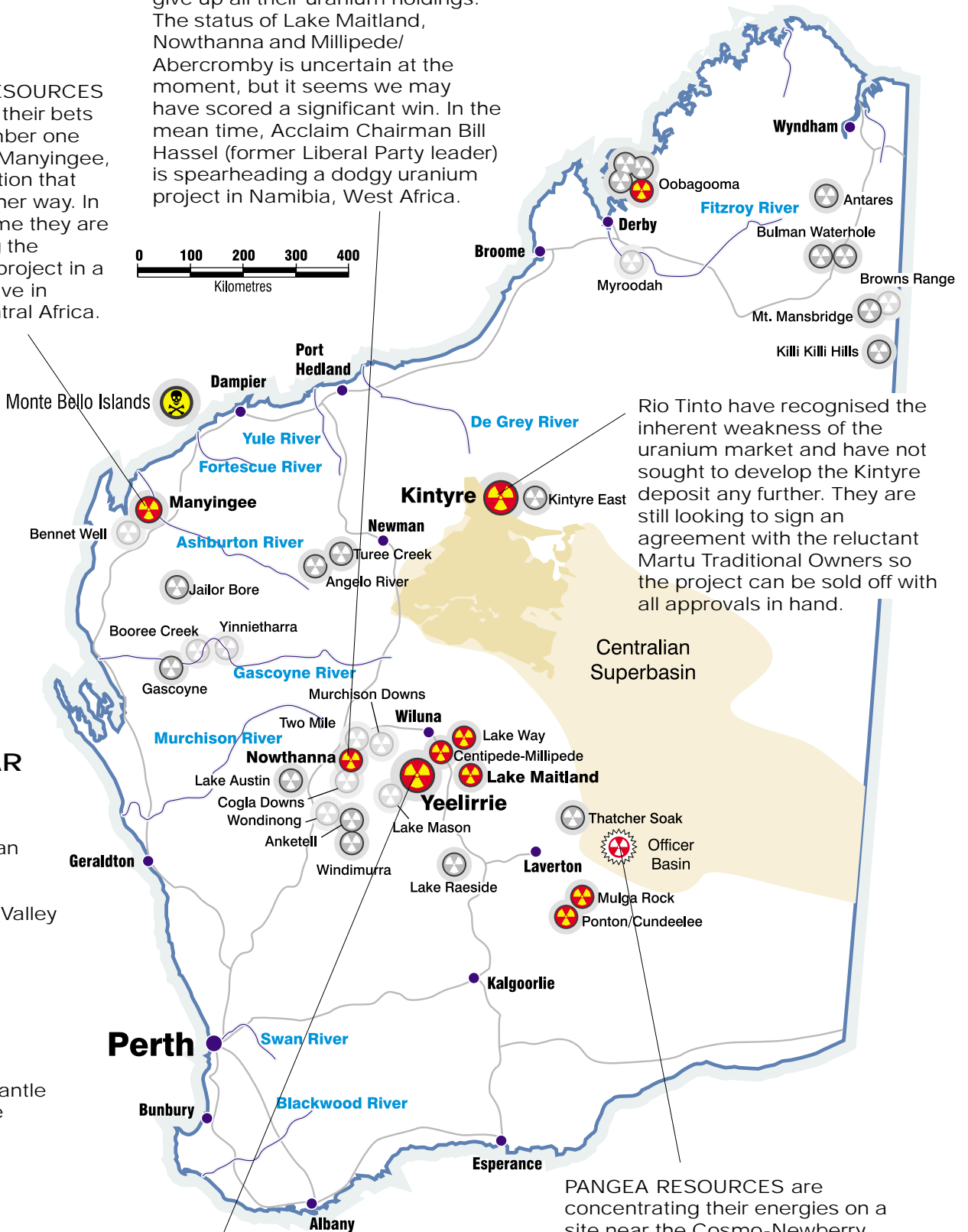
TURKEY The bidding for two units at Akkuyu on the coast of Turkey had been going on for almost two decades, until they were finally cancelled in mid 2000. Nuclear firms spent some \$500 million on bidding for the project.

TAIWAN The recently elected anti-nuclear Democratic People's Party has announced that it will stop construction of the two Lungmen reactors, which were about 30% completed meaning that the need for massive compensation has been taken into account in this bold decision.

UKRAINE For five years the international community has been trying to prevent the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) from lending money to complete two new nuclear reactors in Ukraine. However, on 7 Dec, 2000, the Board of Directors of the EBRD approved the loan of US\$215 million, albeit with conditions attached.

AZTEC RESOURCES (formerly known as Acclaim Uranium) seem to have had enough and look set to give up all their uranium holdings. The status of Lake Maitland, Nowthanna and Millipede/ Abercromby is uncertain at the moment, but it seems we may have scored a significant win. In the mean time, Acclaim Chairman Bill Hassel (former Liberal Party leader) is spearheading a dodgy uranium project in Namibia, West Africa.

PALADIN RESOURCES are hedging their bets on their number one prospect at Manyingee, with an election that could go either way. In the mean time they are still pursuing the Kayelekera project in a nature reserve in Malawi, Central Africa.



Rio Tinto have recognised the inherent weakness of the uranium market and have not sought to develop the Kintyre deposit any further. They are still looking to sign an agreement with the reluctant Martu Traditional Owners so the project can be sold off with all approvals in hand.

NUCLEAR FREE ZONES

- Bassendean
- Bayswater
- Bunbury
- Chapman Valley
- Chittering
- Claremont
- Cockburn
- Cottesloe
- Dardanup
- Denmark
- Dundas
- East Fremantle
- Esperance
- Fremantle
- Geraldton
- Harvey
- Koorda
- Mandurah
- Mullewa
- Narembeen
- Northampton
- Roebourne
- Serpentine/Jarrahdale
- Subiaco
- Vincent
- Wanneroo
- Wyalkatchem

Western Mining Corporation (WMC) has knowingly left 30,000 tonnes of raw uranium ore - a known carcinogen - blowing in the breeze on the Yeelirrie pastoral station not far from Wiluna. When will it be cleaned up? When WMC is good and ready, according to Minister for Mines Norman Moore.

PANGEA RESOURCES are concentrating their energies on a site near the Cosmo-Newberry Aboriginal Reserve in the Western Officer Basin. In 2002 they will release their proposal for a massive high level nuclear waste dump somewhere in this area, establishing WA as the world's nuclear toilet. Legislation passed in 1999 against such a dump urgently needs to be toughened.

How to vote the nuclear industry OUT of Western Australia

A Western Australian ban on the mining of its considerable deposits of uranium would greatly boost the morale of the global anti-nuclear movement, as have the recent momentous events in Germany, Taiwan and Turkey.

The WA Coalition government, although it legislated in 1999 against the importing of foreign nuclear waste, supports the creation of more nuclear waste by endorsing uranium mining. It is quietly poised to allow up to half a dozen mines in WA's Kimberley, Pilbara, Midwest and Goldfields - backed up by Federal Liberal policy.

This position has effectively isolated them from the mainstream, with most other political parties now establishing anti-uranium mining platforms.

Let's make sure that on 10 February, WA elects a new government which has the will to make WA permanently nuclear free.

Please call the CANNWA office 9271 4488 to offer your help (with weekday or weekend stalls) to anti-nuke this election.

Where the parties stand on nuclear issues

The table below is based on responses to the survey of political candidates, comments in the media and statements recorded in Parliament. We have included sitting independents but regret we do not have the space to show all the independent views.

- ✓ Anti-nuclear
- ✗ Pro-nuclear
- ? Ambiguous or contradictory
- Insufficient information

Political Party	Oppose Uranium Mining ¹	Oppose Pangea Waste Dump	Oppose National Waste Dump ²	Notes
Greens (WA)	✓	✓	✓	
Democrats	✓	✓	✓	CENTRALISED PARTY RESPONSE
Labor	✓	✓	✓	
One Nation	✓	✓	✓	DISSENTING VIEWS WITHIN PARTY
Liberals for Forests	✗	✓	?	AMBIGUOUS POSITION
Nationals	✗	✓	?	AS LIBERALS - DISSENTING VIEWS WITHIN PARTY
Liberals	✗	✓	?	DISSENTING VIEWS WITHIN PARTY
Curtin Labor Alliance	✗	✗	✗	
Sitting Independents				
Tom Helm	✓	✓	✓	
Larry Graham	✓	✓	✓	
Liz Constable	✓	✓	-	
Mark Nevill	✗	✓	-	
Phil Pandal	✗	✓	-	

1. Candidates who support uranium mining do so on the condition that Australian uranium is reserved for 'peaceful' use only. Note that there is no way of determining whether Australian uranium is used in nuclear weapons, and there is every possibility that Australian uranium is used in Depleted Uranium munitions.
 2. Primarily for spent fuel and other wastes from the Lucas Heights nuclear research reactor



The Australian government position on global climate change seems to be 'driven by the interests of a small number of mining and energy companies and fails to reflect the long-term national interest or the views of the Australian community'.

Climate Action Network Australia

November's COP6 in The Hague, Holland, should have developed the rules and mechanisms for GHG to be reduced, but it ended in a shambles, the only agreement made being to meet in Bonn in May 2001 to try again.

The Australian government, through the Dept of Foreign Affairs and Trade, (DFAT) claims that Australia played a 'constructive and central' role in the conference, and that agreement at COP6 was not reached because the European Union (EU) would not agree with the 'Umbrella group' that Australia belongs to, with US, Japan and Canada.

But the Climate Action Network Australia (CANA), an alliance of 25+ environmental, health, community development, and research groups from throughout Australia, sees the Australian government position as a significant factor in the failure of the talks and its persistent efforts to weaken the Kyoto Protocol treaty and push for rules that allow pollution increases, as driven by the narrow self-interests of their big polluting companies. "History will remember these nations (the 'Umbrella Group') as climate vandals."

The European Union, which said that the environmental integrity of the treaty was its number one priority, had not been able to agree to the proposals put by the large polluting nations. The developing nations represented under the "G77" banner also expressed concerns.

As well as trying to 'push the envelope' on GHG, the Australian government argued that nuclear

JARGON WATCH

COP6 The sixth Conference of the Parties (CoP) to the Kyoto Protocol on Climate Change. (COP7 will be held in Oct-Nov this year in Morocco)

GHG greenhouse gases

CDM clean development mechanism

DFAT (Australian) Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade

NGO non-government organisation. These aren't all 'good guys.' They include business, as well as community organisations

power should not be excluded from the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM).

The CDM is a way for a country to offset its own GHG emissions against GHG-reducing developments that it promotes in another country. "Clean" refers only to GHG production - ignoring other extremely 'dirty' problems such as long-lived highly radioactive nuclear wastes.

If the Australian government's position re nuclear power as a CDM were to be adopted into the rules of emission trading, this would greatly benefit the nuclear industry.

World Information Service on Energy claims it would make nuclear energy about 40% cheaper and that at least two nations, China and Brazil, have said they will not expand their nuclear energy industry until they know they will win carbon credits for it.

WISE Communiqué # 540, Dec 2000

Despite Australia's shameful stance, however, a draft starting position was achieved, that countries will "refrain from using nuclear facilities to generate certified emission reduction credits" under the CDM. However at future meetings (Bonn in May and then at COP7 in Oct-Nov in Morocco) this could go either way, after high pressure and well-funded lobbying from the nuclear industry and pro-

nuclear governments such as Australia.

This concern with economics, rather than environment, is no surprise given the predominantly economic or business career backgrounds of the Australian negotiating team, including the Ambassador for the Environment Mr Ralph Hillman. We need to watch our negotiating team of 20 as closely as we can in the time ahead.

NUKING THE GREENHOUSE

Some nuclear industry spin doctors claim that nuclear energy produces no greenhouse gases. True, the running of a nuclear power station does produce only a tiny fraction of the GHG produced by fossil fuel power stations, but GHG produced in u-mining, transport from remote areas, construction and decommissioning of nuclear reactors all adds up. And that's before you even think about accidents - the energy wasted in the abandonment of whole towns (such as those around Chernobyl) and the re-housing of millions of people etc.

But we should refuse to play this GHG maths game as our position is loud and clear - that we won't swap one deadly form of ecocide for another. We must conserve energy and switch to renewables without delay.

? Rob Gullely

For a sample letter, see www.anawa.org.au/greenhouse/ Write expressing your concerns to:

Mr Ralph Hillman,
Ambassador for the Environment,

Dept of Foreign Affairs
Barton, ACT, 2600

ralph.hillman@dfat.gov.au

and Senator Robert Hill,

Minister for the Environment

Parliament House Canberra ACT, 2600

Climate Action Network of Australia

www.climateaustralia.org

Foreign Affairs & Trade

www.dfat.gov.au/environment/climate/

ANAWA Climate Page

<http://www.anawa.org.au/greenhouse>

CANNWA GETS STREETWISE!



CANNWA is moving into a shared shop, with house, and backyard, at 61 Eighth Ave Maylands. We'll be sharing with the Australian Conservation Foundation, which is establishing its first campaign centre in WA.

CANNWA's active members are looking forward to our anti-nuclear work being seen in a wider context of environmental issues. ACF's current campaigns in WA are Ningaloo, the Kimberleys, Sustainable Cities, environmental law reform and Healthy Rivers.

We'll be selling products such as bulk environmentally sound cleaning products and stationery, and seedlings and other produce from the backyard. Our own T-shirts will of course be on sale there. People can come in to get campaign information and get help with letter writing at our petition and letter writing bar. We'll keep up our stalls in the outside world of course - the weekly one outside the Art Gallery and other venues from time to time.

The rent will be paid by supporters who make one-off or monthly tax-deductible donations via the ACF specifically for this purpose. You can do this by phoning 1800 332 510. Be sure to say it's for the Maylands Environment Centre WA. Or if you don't want to donate via phone and credit card, call us at CANNWA to have an ACF donation form sent out.

Our plans rely entirely on volunteers. There are many ways you can help, even if you can't put in a half day on the all-voluntary shop roster. If you'd like to be involved in the shop collective please call Brenda or Rob on 9271 4488 or 9271 1977.

The centre will be opened by ACF President Peter Garrett in mid-March. Please let us know whether you'd like to come and we'll let you know the launch date and opening hours. We'll be keeping all our contact numbers:

Tel 9271 1977 Fax 9371 2271
email nfreewa@inet.net.au

URGENT help is also needed to help us anti-nuke these elections, via flea markets, shopping centre stalls etc. especially in marginal electorates. Hey uni students, can we borrow you before uni goes back?

? Brenda Conochie

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JABILUKA

In November 2000 in Cairns, the Australian government successfully bullied the World Heritage Committee of UNESCO into backing down on their logical and ethical stand opposing Jabiluka on environmental grounds. However, despite strong pressure the Committee did not rule out international participation in safeguarding the cultural heritage of Kakadu. This could mean greater international scrutiny of the Jabiluka project in the months ahead.

? Gavin Mudd

WRITE to Peter Costello, Treasurer, asking him to use the power of the Foreign Investment Review Board to block the sale of ERA to Cogema. For sample letter: www.anawa.org.au/nt/jabiluka.html

NUCLEAR FREE ZONE UPDATE

There isn't space in this edition to recap the whole sorry WA nuclear-free zones saga. For readers who've followed the story so far, this is where things now stand:

Following the lead of the Shire of Chapman Valley in late 1999, a handful of other councils drafted nuclear free amendments to their Town Planning Schemes. Most have sent them off for approval to the Ministry for Planning, where they have got just a bit stuck! The councils we know about are Claremont, Cottesloe, Fremantle, Chittering, Esperance and Geraldton, but there could be more. (Two dozen other councils have made strong symbolic nuclear-free declarations, but haven't taken the Town Planning Scheme amendment route.)

A small council like Chapman Valley cannot afford the \$40,000 or so quoted by the legal firm Minter Ellison who consider that there are grounds to make such a challenge. Chapman valley has sought support from WAMA (the WA Municipal Association). We are told that at its next meeting (7 Feb) WAMA will consider whether it will lend its support to Chapman Valley, possibly together with one or more of these

other councils, in legally challenging the Minister's position - which is that a Council has no right to make a Blanket Prohibition such as a ban on nuclear activities.

The process has dragged on for so long because at several points in the saga, the Minister has taken months to respond to requests for information to WAMA. If we were conspiracy theorists, we might just entertain the idea that Mr Keirath was dragging the whole thing out

a) to have the effect of suspending most council and community discussion about nuclear-free zones as so many councillors and council employees would naturally want to 'wait and see what happens with Chapman Valley.'

b) to avoid antagonising local government throughout the state by being seen to deny Councils their right to make important local planning decisions

c) to avoid a Supreme Court showdown (and possible media circus) on the issue before the election.

But who's a conspiracy theorist?

? Brenda Conochie

NUCLEAR SHIPS

GIVE US THE SHIT



The French government, which has been happy to support its nuclear industry with terrorist actions and tested nuclear weapons as recently as 1995, is planning to bring a nuclear submarine out to Australia, possibly in March. We need to plan to ensure an effective nonviolent unwelcome. As soon as the election is over, could interested people please meet to discuss options.

DATE: Tuesday, 13th February

TIME: 7.30 p.m.

VENUE: Quaker Meeting House,
35 Clifton Crescent, Mount Lawley.

OPENING MARCH 2001



CANNWA is opening a shared shop and campaign centre with ACF!

The **Maylands Environment Centre** is opening in mid-March. We haven't pinned down the exact date of the launch yet, but it will be attended by ACF President Peter Garrett.

If you want to know the date of the launch give us a call on 9271 4488 or email nfreewa@inet.net.au

...see article page 7

SWIM FOR PEACE!

PND's annual fundraiser, SWIM FOR PEACE, is on again at Somerset Pool in East Vic Park. It's on March 10 from 3.30 to 5.30 pm. You can help PND and get cool and fit at the same time by becoming a SPONSORED SWIMMER.

Contact Judy on 9381 6293 for a sponsor form.

If undeliverable return to:
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SURFACE
MAIL



This newsletter is produced quarterly by the **Anti-Nuclear Alliance of WA (ANAWA) Inc.**

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To receive NewClear News for a year and support the vital work of our research officer and volunteers, please make a donation to ANAWA. This is tax deductible.

Make cheque/money order to:

**"Conservation Council of WA
(for Anti-Nuclear Campaign)"**



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City West Lotteries House
2 Delhi Street West Perth 6005
Enquiries: Robin (08) 9201 0322

<http://www.anawa.org.au>