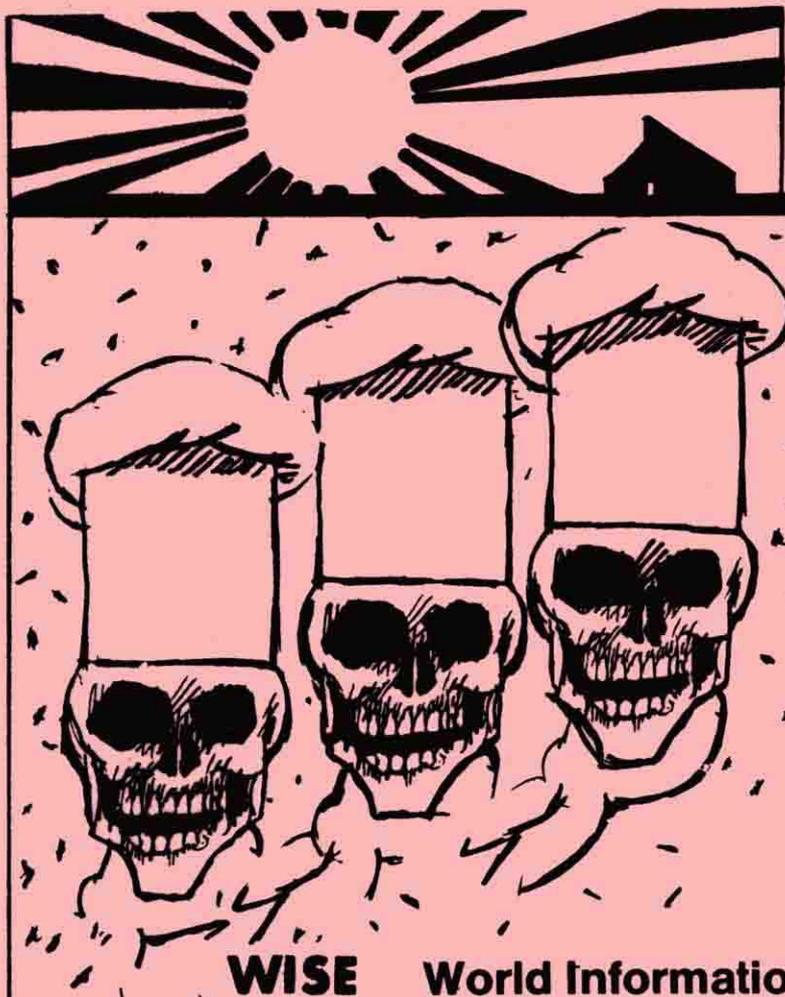


# WISE



keep it in the ground  
international stop  
uranium mining  
newsletter october  
1981

no 16

**WISE** World Information Service on Energy



SUBSCRIPTIONS

A subscription to Keep It In The Ground costs f20 dutch guilders per year. The various WISE relays, listed on the back of this newsletter, handle all their local subscriptions: and if you have no local relay, then subscribe via WISE Amsterdam.

- f20
- £4.00
- \$10.00
- f50 for institutions.

People who are able to donate money: we are always very grateful to receive gifts. This newsletter is sent to many native peoples communities and others who need the information but cannot afford even to pay the mailing costs.



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ABOUT THIS NEWSLETTER

This is a newsletter linking together people all round the world fighting to stop uranium mining and exploration. It was set up in 1979, at the request of a meeting of indigenous peoples fighting uranium mining.

All people involved are invited to share your news. The newsletter is also available in French and in Spanish.

Bulk issues are available to groups - just write and ask. We can give them to you at cost price, and you can distribute them at your actions.

This issue of Keep It In The Ground has been edited by Lin Pugh with participation of the WISE Amsterdam collective, Thankyou to readers and friends, including WISE relays, who have sent in stories. The Gulliver File has been compiled by Roger Moody of CIMRA in London.

Re-publication of this newsletter is encouraged, please quote source.  
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WISE was set up by safe energy activists in 1978 to function as an international switchboard for local and national safe energy groups around the world who want to exchange information and support one another.

WISE now has relays in 11 countries and a worldwide network of grassroots contacts. We are funded by the anti-nuclear movement through sales of the Smiling Sun symbol 'Nuclear Energy? No Thanks'.

For information on WISE publications and on how to become a member or give financial support contact:

**WISE-Amsterdam, Blasiusstraat 90,  
1091 CW Amsterdam, The Netherlands,  
Tel.: 020-924264, Post Account:  
40.88.285**

# POLITICS

SECRET TALKS LEAKED:

## SOUTH AFRICAN U. S. NUCLEAR RELATIONS

WISE recently received copies of U.S. State Department Documents on Southern Africa which were leaked to the U.S. press in May and June this year. SWAPO, the liberation movement of Namibia, has reprinted the documents in full. Because of current South African activities in Angola and official U.S. reactions, we thought it would be useful to reproduce sections of these documents verbatim.

The following is from a paper of introduction from U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Chester A. Crocker to the Foreign Ministry before a meeting with South African Foreign Minister Botha at the US State Department on May 14, 1981:

"The political relationship between the United States and South Africa has now arrived at a crossroads of perhaps historic significance. After twenty years of generally increasing official U.S. government coolness towards South Africa and concomitant South African intransigence, the possibility may exist for a more positive and reciprocal relationship between the two countries based upon shared strategic concerns in southern Africa, our recognition that the government of P.W. Botha represents a unique opportunity for domestic change, and willingness of the Reagan Administration to deal realistically with South Africa. The problem of Namibia, however, which complicates our relations with our European allies and with black Africa, is a primary obstacle to the development of a new relationship with South Africa. We thus need Pretoria's cooperation in working toward an internationally acceptable solution to Namibia which would, however, safeguard U.S. and South African essential interests and concerns."

Among the "Talking Points" listed on the agenda for the meeting were:

"We will not allow others to dictate what our relationship with South Africa will be as evidenced by our recent veto of sanctions. But just as we recognise your permanent stake in the future of Southern Africa, so you must recognise our permanent interest in Africa as a whole."

The following is from a paper intitled "South African-United States Nuclear Relations" from Washington dated May, 14, 1981:

## "INTRODUCTION"

1) South African-United States nuclear relations date back to just after the second World War when the Western Allies and in particular the United States, were in dire need of uranium for their military programmes.

In collaboration with the Combined Development Agency (CDA), South Africa developed its uranium industry to supply uranium under contract to the CDA free of safeguards. This contract expired in the late sixties when our production reached a level of over 3,000 tons per annum. At that time the United States also placed an embargo on foreign imports of uranium to the States.

## THE PRESENT POSITION

7) Koeberg (nuclear power station) is scheduled for initial fuel loading in March 1982, and as no firm undertaking for the supply of enriched uranium could be obtained, the chances are that the scheduled start-up of Koeberg would be seriously delayed at great cost to South Africa.

## THE SOUTH AFRICAN POSITION

- 8) (i) As has been indicated in the past, South Africa is not in principle opposed to the NPT, provided that its basic requirements can be met.
- (ii) As in the past, South Africa will continue to conduct and administer its nuclear affairs in a manner which is in line with the spirit, principles and goals of the NPT.
- (iii) South Africa's nuclear programmes are geared to the peaceful application of nuclear energy and at no time has she tested a nuclear device.

9) It must be realised that South Africa is threatened by the USSR and its associates and by certain African countries with Soviet support and encouragement. South Africa has no hope of any assistance from the UN in case of attack. On the contrary, it is continually being threatened

with action under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations. While this state of affairs continues South Africa cannot in the interest of its own security sign the NPT and thus set the minds of its would-be attackers at rest, allowing them to proceed freely with their plans against us.

#### WHAT SOUTH AFRICA REQUESTS

- 10) (a) That the United States Government give an undertaking that export permits will be issued for delivery of enriched uranium to France;
- (b) if the US feels it cannot supply the enriched uranium through France timeously for the Koeberg reactors in present circumstances the US makes it known to France that it would not insist on the conditions that it imposed unilaterally on South Africa after the signature of the original supply contracts if France were to supply the fuel, and
- (c) DOE agrees either to cancel the present contract for the supply of enriched uranium to EXCOM at no cost, or DOE agrees to postpone execution of the contract at no cost until such time as an agreement can be reached between the United States and South African authorities which would permit the US to resume deliveries of fuel to South Africa.

SWAPO of Namibia Karduansmakargatan 4, 3tr., S-111 52 Stockholm, Sweden, tel (08) 215585
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#### THE URANIUM CARTEL STORY CONTINUES ... CANADIAN GOVERNMENT ATTACKS ITSELF

by Roger Moody

In a surprising development, and just when most of the companies involved in the uranium price fixing cartel had patched up their differences with Westinghouse, the Canadian Government's Anti Monopolies Branch has accused six companies of violating Canadian law. Readers will remember that in March, the RTZ group of companies had reached an out of court settlement with Westinghouse over the uranium cartel which RTZ, together with South African, Australian, French and Canadian governments, set up and operated between 1972 and 1975. Westing-

house brought suit against RTZ and a number of other companies for forming the cartel. By pushing uranium prices up four or five fold, the cartel made it impossible for Westinghouse to fulfill contracts it had made with utilities to supply them with uranium at lower prices. A detailed account can be read in KIITG June 1981)

The six companies accused of violating Canadian law are Denison Mines, the government owned Eldorado Nuclear, Gulf Minerals Canada, Uranerz Canada (German parent), Uranium Canada (a now defunct Crown operation), and Rio Algom (RTZ's subsidiary). They are charged with conspiring to fix domestic prices between September 1970 and April 1978, and "unduly lessen competition". The charges were laid in the Ontario provincial court in Toronto in July.

The other 23 companies involved in this cartel were not charged, since they operate outside of Canada. Nor have the South African, French, Australian and Canadian governments been charged, despite their own participation in the cartel. Indeed, the Canadian government was the first of the four states to pass a law making it an offense to release documents about the cartel (1976) and Prime Minister Trudeau has publicly defended the operations of the gang of 29.

Two former federal energy department officials are named in the court action, but not subject to charges. They are John Runnalls and the appropriately named Gordon McNab, former assistant deputy Minister for Energy and a former Vice President of Uranium Canada. However, there is no mention of the former Liberal energy ministers Donald MacDonald and Alistair Gillespie, or other politicians and government officials who were involved in the conspiracy.

Nonetheless, the fact remains that one arm of the government is going to take another (indeed part of its own) to court. As David Smith, information director of Eldorado Nuclear put it: "I've never heard of it before. Its the government suing the government". Meanwhile, Westinghouse has further out-of-court settlements in the cartel case. These are with UTAH INTERNATIONAL, UNITED NUCLEAR, EXXON, GULF (all US companies) and Queensland mines of Australia.

(Montreal Gazette 8 June 81 - passed on by Randy Sweetnam, FT 10 March, 16 April, and 9 July 1981, MJ 1 May and 15 May 81)



## SASKATCHEWAN, URANIUM AND NUCLEAR WEAPONS

summary of article by Bill Harding

A good deal of the debate surrounding uranium mining in Saskatchewan is about whether or not Saskatchewan uranium is finding its way into nuclear weapons production. To ask the question, however, is to also confuse the issue. Since the U.S. (major importer of Canadian uranium) is self-sufficient in uranium supply and since, furthermore, the current US production rate is almost double the amount needed to fuel its domestic so-called "peaceful" purposes ...Saskatchewan uranium is either being used directly in the weapons program, or displacing American fuel, which is then used in the weapons program. The question also confuses the whole issue by validating the idea that there are two industries - nuclear power and nuclear weapons. Nuclear power has always existed as a justification for weapons production.

In 1979, 43% of the uranium shipped from Saskatchewan was exempted from Canadian processing requirements and the unrefined yellowcake went directly to the US. Debating whether that yellowcake ultimately made its way to a reactor or to a military production line is a monstrous fantasy designed to get concerned citizens debating that very question the way we might debate how many angels can dance on the head of a pin.

**EXPORTS AND WEAPONS:** Most of Canada's export contracts have weapons connections.

**France:** through Saskatchewan's joint ownership of the Cluff Lake mine with Amok, one of whose parent companies, CEA, manufactures and tests nuclear weapons. Cluff Lake produces 1,500 tons U per year.

**Germany:** through URANERZ, a notorious conduit for high technology transfer to South Africa and Brazil

**Japan:** has the largest current approved export contract with Canada - 19,500 tons. Japan sells its nuclear waste for reprocessing to Britain and France.

**South Korea:** is becoming an important purchaser of Canadian uranium.

These countries, along with the US, make up the bulk of Canada's current export contracts. This has particular significance for Saskatchewan as virtually all of Saskatchewan's uranium seems destined for the export market. The 2 Ontario producers, Rio Algom and Denison, have the Ontario market under contract for the foreseeable future and there is little other market in Canada.

Energy Mines and Resources Canada (EMR) has estimated Canada's annual production capability by 1990 at 15,000 tonnes U. This is more than double the actual production of 7,050 tons in 1980. Ontario mines are planning to double their capacity from 4000 to 8000 tonnes per year. This would leave, if the EMR estimate of 15,000 tons per year by 1990 is reasonable, approximately 7,500 tons of production from Saskatchewan (1980 Sask. production was 3,000 tons).

Saskatchewan is projecting a provincial production of 13,000 tons by 1990. If Ontario's projected 8,000 tons is added, Canada would have a production of 21,000 tons of U per year 1990. There is simply no way that amount can be absorbed by the world nuclear power market.

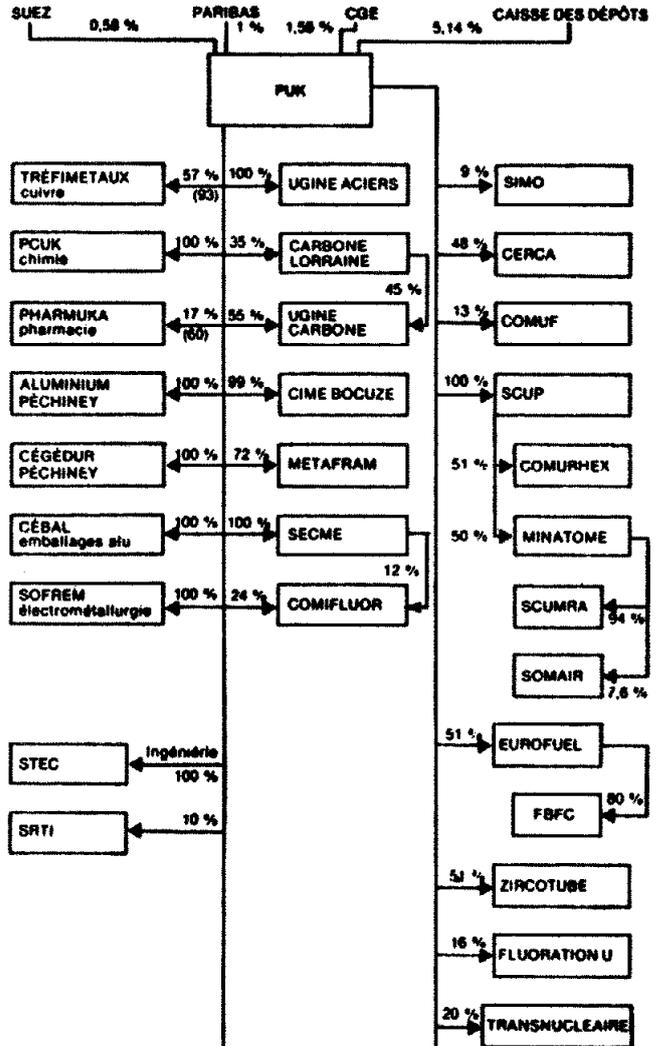
In the past year, more than a dozen US mines have had to close down due to fall in the market price of uranium.

The provincial government is the obliging partner of the multinationals in Sask. It provides the infrastructure, it provides the political and bureaucratic climate as well as a considerable part of the necessary finances. At Cluff Lake, the Sask Mining Development Corporation (SMDC) paid for its 20% interest with a debenture of \$C65 million unconditionally guaranteed by the province with an interest rate of 0.75 percent less than the average prime rate of the Royal Bank of Canada. Royalties do not have to be paid until the companies have recouped their capital costs. Meanwhile the public pays the fantastic interest costs and continues to do so until after the company begins to pay royalties. Sask already has \$C600 million invested in uranium, not including infrastructure costs and the provision of regulatory and support service costs. The debt service on that amount alone is now running at \$C120 million a year.

contact: CCNR, 2138 McIntyre St, Regina, Sask, Canada tel (306) 525 3057

**URANIUM PROGRAM CONTINUES UNDER FRENCH SOCIALISTS**

For a long time after the May presidential elections people waited for France's new nuclear policy, including the uranium policy. By the end of July we knew. The construction of 6 nuclear installations were cancelled, nuclear bombs (and neutron bomb probably) were tested in the French Pacific colonies, and an announcement was made that trade in Namibian uranium would be curtailed (Niger and Gabon becoming more important suppliers.) The uranium projects of COGEMA will be allowed to continue in France itself. On July 30 the French government announced that no new contracts would be given for uranium mining by COGEMA in the near future. That's all very well, because the new government had already given one new permit and two renewals for COGEMA in July. COGEMA has no plans in the near future to ask for contracts. Mitterand has also listed the industrial companies which will be encompassed in the new governments's nationalisation program by the autumn. It includes Pechiney UGINE Kuhlmann (PUK), the huge chemicals, smelting and mining company which has interests in Algerian uranium exploration. PUK has uranium recovery operations from phosphates in Florida (with another French company GARDINER); and has interests in uranium enrichment through COMHUREX. It also part owns MINATOME, the major French uranium company.



**SOCIÉTÉS D'EXPLOITATION MINIERE DE L'URANIUM**

	Cogema	Imetal	Minatome	Société nationale du pays	Autres
<i>France métropole</i>					
Mines Limousin ***	100	—	—	—	—
Vendée ***	100	—	—	—	—
Forez ***	100	—	—	—	—
Hérault *	100	—	—	—	—
SMUC ***	33,3	33,3	—	—	SMAC (33,3 %)
CFMU ***	27,8	57,2	—	—	Kali Ste-Thérèse
Simura ***	—	51	—	—	(gr. Rivraud (15 %))
Scumra ***	—	—	94	—	Mompas (actionnaire privé)
Dong-Trieu ***	—	—	—	—	Schneider SA 90,9 %
<i>Niger</i>					
Somair ***	27	19,4	7,6	Onarem 33	URG 6,5 - Agip 6,5
Cominak ***	34	—	—	" 31	Jurd 25 - Enusa 10
Djado *	25	—	—	" 25	URG 25 - PNC 25
Imouraren *	35	—	—	" 30	Conoco 35
Afaste Ouest *	33	—	—	" 33	Ourd 33
<i>Gabon</i>					
Comuf ***	18,8	39	13	25	Divers 4 %
<i>Centrafrique</i>					
Ursa *	16,7	16,7	—	33,3	Alu-Suisse 33,3
<i>Canada</i>					
Amok **	30	45	25	—	—
<i>Namibie</i>					
Rossing U ***	—	—	10	—	RTZ 45 - Rio Algom 10
					General Mining 7

\* Pas encore de production. \*\* Production prochaine. \*\*\* Production effective.

from:  
Syndicat CFDT de l'Energie Atomique  
Le Dossier électronucléaire, 1980.  
CEN Saclay, BP no.2, 91190  
Gif-sur-Yvette. tel 9418000

It remains to be seen how rigid a control the French government will now exercise. Of course the state already owns Cogema and has major interests in ELF-AQUITAINE, another oil company with uranium interests.

The French government however still does not have major holdings in IMETAL (see story in this issue's GULLIVER FILE) - probably the most international of French mining companies.

(Source: Le Monde, Aug 1 1981)

## ACTION

### radiation

#### URANIUM VICTIMS LOBBY FOR AID

The plight of Navajos in Red Valley, New Mexico, suffering from exposure to uranium has entered the Washington DC arena in the form of a bill to compensate individuals suffering the effects of uranium.

Congresspeople from Colorado, Utah, Arizona and New Mexico were asked to re-introduce the bill by the Red Valley Navajo Chapter, continuing their effort to overcome the dangerous effects of uranium which has plagued residents for years.

Senate Bill 1827, which was not enacted into law last year, sought a means of compensating the survivors of uranium miners who died or financially assisting miners who are now suffering from high uranium radiation.

According to the Red Valley resolution, 650 Navajos throughout the Navajo Nation have filed claims that they are suffering from uranium radiation.

Preliminary data released on March 30 by public health officials working on the Navajo Reservation and throughout the 4 Corners region (Arizona, New Mexico, Utah and Colorado) indicates a potential correlation between uranium mining activities and significant changes in birth patterns. The data if verified in subsequent studies would help explain this region's abnormally high incidence of birth defects.

The study is being conducted by Joseph K. Waggoner, 8310 Carrleigh Parkway, Springfield, Ma 22152 USA tel (202) 4266374 contact: Linda Taylor, Southwest Research and Information Centre, PO Box 4524, Albuquerque, NM 87106

#### H.E.L.P. AGAINST URANIUM POISONS

In the wake of controversy over ground-water contamination from the Cotter Uranium Mill in Canon City, Colorado, USA, a group

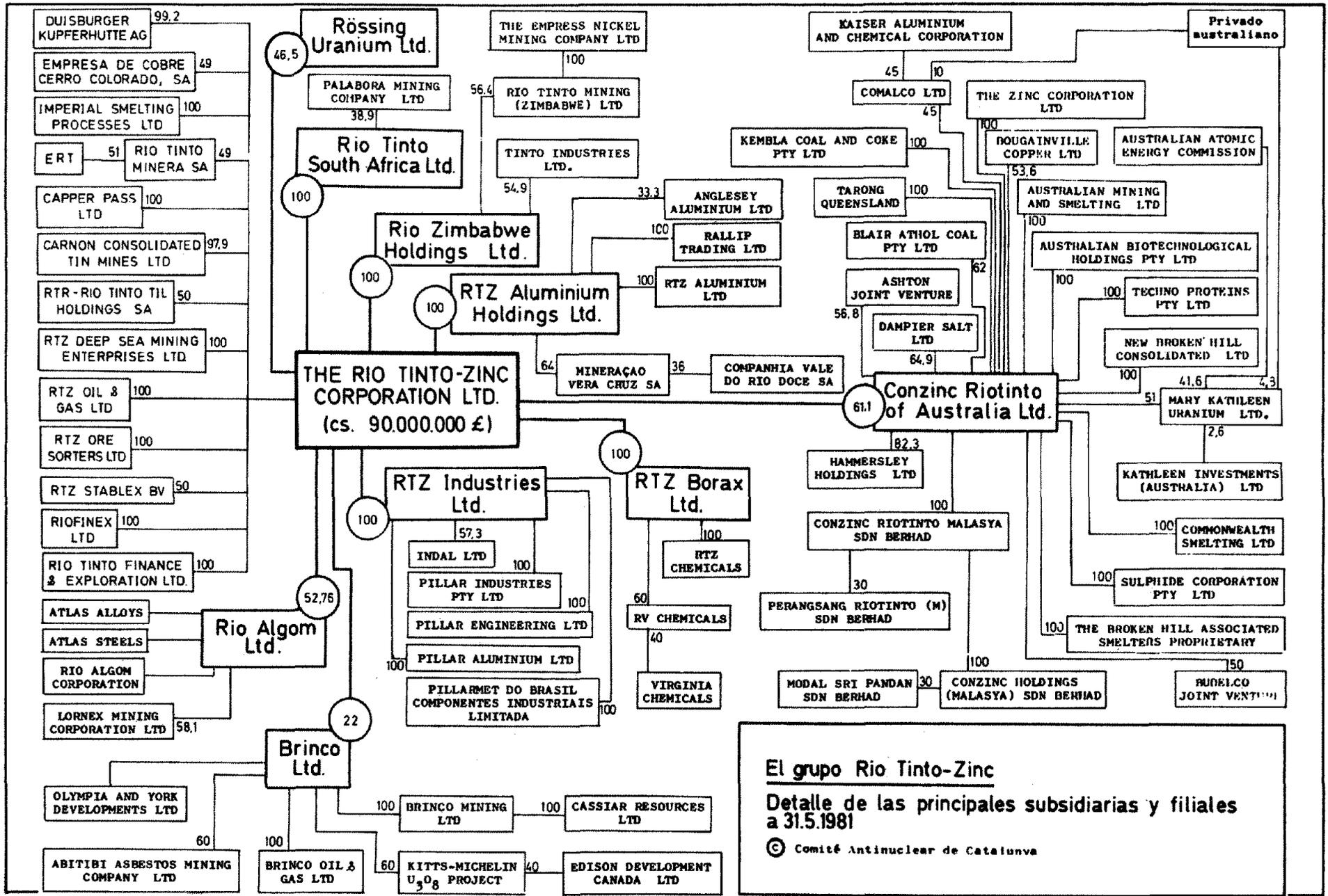
called Neighbours for H.E.L.P. (Healthy Environment in Lincoln Park) was formed. Members demands for more information about possible health hazards resulting from drinking their contaminated well water were intensified by the Colorado Bureau of Investigation charges that Cotter has falsified records for the past 11 years. Despite the Colorado Health Department's obvious role in this tragedy due to lax enforcement of regulations, officials have refused to conduct tests on additional wells in the Lincoln Park area to more accurately determine the path of the tailings seepage and the ultimate danger to public health. The Health Department suggests instead that well owners have their water analysed by private laboratories at their own expense. Consequently, Neighbours for H.E.L.P. is starting a fund to assist Lincoln Park residents in paying for these tests. With more tests and more analyses, it will be proved that the Arkansas River, two miles away, is also threatened.

Contact: Kay Stricklan, PO Box 1228, Canon City, CO 81212 USA

### mining

#### IBERIAN URANIUM TALKS

People concerned with uranium mining on the Iberian Peninsula (Portugal and Spain) met in Caldas da Rainha in Portugal on September 5-6. The first meeting of Iberian groups was held in Salamanca, Spain, in January of this year. Representatives from ecological and anti nuclear groups participated, together with Trade Union representatives. The organisation is being assisted by the local government council of Caldas da Rainha. We will have a more detailed report on this when participants send us the news. contact: Gazeta das Caldas (Suplemento "Pela Vida"), Rua Raul Proença 3 en 5, 2500 Caldas da Rainha, Portugal.



**El grupo Rio Tinto-Zinc**

**Detalle de las principales subsidiarias y filiales a 31.5.1981**

© Comité Antinuclear de Catalunya

## RIO TINTO STINKS IN SPAIN TOO

One of the resolutions of the International Survival Gathering last year was to organise a week of action against the four giants in uranium mining: Rio Tinto Zinc, Union Carbide, Minatome and Urangesellschaft. In May this year the week of action against RTZ was successful, and the repercussions and involvement continue. The editorial group of the Spanish movement magazine BIEN decided to participate by publishing an in-depth study of RTZ in its summer issue. We include in this KIITG a table taken from the BIEN study.

These weeks of action and internationally directed actions against the four mining giants can still continue. To fight and win against the giants we also need to cooperate internationally: like a thousand Lilliputs attacking the mining Gullivers. contact: "BIEN" c/- Comité Anti nuclear de Catalunya, Bruc 26, 2<sup>o</sup>, Barcelona-10 Spain tel 301 5248  
and: CIMRA, PARTIZANS, 218 Liverpool Rd, London N1 England tel (01) 609 1852



### NO NUCLEX PLANS

A preparation meeting for the groups participating in the actions against the Nucleax Fair of the Atomic Industry in Basel in October (see KIITG 15) was held on August 11. Wolfgang Schäfer reported from that conference to anti uranium groups.

"1. The meeting was attended by approximately 70 people from Switzerland but some also from the Elsass (France) and Baden (Germ). The fact that a front has been formed by a combination of virtually all oppositional movements (ecological, peace-groups, womens liberation organisations, youth movements, Third World support groups) may play quite an important part in the success of the anti-Nucleax fight.

2. The topics of discussion were based on the results of previous meetings: as nuclear programs of countries participating in the Nucleax will be advanced by the contracts expected, the Nucleax must be cancelled. We wish to use the following means to reach this end:

a) There will be an intensive information campaign, the peak of which will be a

tribunal in the week preceding the fair.  
b) There will be a large demonstration and a rock concert on the third of October.  
c) Direct actions will be taken against preparations for the fair.

3. Within the past few weeks the following concrete steps were taken:

a) the tribunal group wrote to several well-known people (Robert Jungk, Dorothee Sölle, E.P. Thompson, and others) but as yet no replies have been received. The "Forschungs- und Dokumentationszentrum Chile-Latienamerika" (FDCL)/Berlin and some European anti uranium prospecting groups are interested in participating in the tribunal.

The composition of the tribunal is still open - it depends on whether it is formed by individuals or groups. It is most likely that it will take place on several nights in the week before October 3. The topics of the tribunal also depend on the participants.

The method of financing the tribunal is still unclear but the organisers hope to be able to the travel expenses of those who have to come a long way.

b) An appeal was made by a member of parliament of Basle to force the administration to cancel the Nucleax.  
c) The International Conference of Co-Ordination of anti nuclear Movements (ICC) have made available a list of companies participating in the fair.

4. Plans for the near future.

a) information booths will be set up in the city of Basle  
b) Press communications  
c) An Anti Nucleax advertisement will be placed in the main Basle newspapers  
d) An improved information network will be set up in the "Dreyeckland"  
e) There will be regular fortnightly meetings.

### 5. WHAT YOU CAN DO

- publish information about NUCLEX  
- Take part in the Tribunal  
- Campaign for the Big Demonstration on October 3."

Please let Wolfgang know your groups plans, and messages of support.

c/- Flesner  
Belfortstr. 43  
7800 Freiburg  
West Germany  
tel (0761) 30261

(Note from KIITG: Since Wolfgang sent this message there have been some changes - like the Rock Concert will not go ahead).

by Pat Arrowsmith

UNION TO MAKE URANIUM SHIP "A MONUMENT"

A British ship which has been loaded with containers of uranium since June this year will not be allowed to leave port, according to the Australian Seamen's Union.

The union's Queensland secretary, Mr Jim Steele, said that a ban on the ship leaving Brisbane's Hamilton terminal where it loaded uranium would not be lifted. "As far as we're concerned, the ship will be made into a monument. It will be used as an example to show that uranium loading just will not be tolerated in Brisbane", he said.

The ship, A.C.T. IV, owned by the British consortium ACTA, took on seven containers of uranium yellowcake. The union ban has stopped tugs from working the vessel and the pilot has said he would not take the ship to sea without the help of the tugs. The shipment was due to leave Brisbane in mid June, bound for Canada. Canada enriches the yellowcake and exports it to Britain, France and the Soviet Union. The Department of Foreign Affairs in Australia, however, said the shipment was bound for Japan and West Germany.

Source: The Australian, 18.6.81  
contact: CANP, PO Box 238 North Quay,  
Q 4000 Australia

Rock strata sparks rays  
beneath green matting fields,  
tan moorland,  
sunned barley swirling sheen.

Goats, cattle graze in peace.  
Breeze sweeps upland, beach.  
Stone farms cluster free,  
have stood for years +  
through decades, aeons, centuries.

Underneath,  
beside below tool and weapon equipped tombs  
of perished peasants, chieftains,  
dead of bygone wars  
the poisonous mineral lurks;  
glitters, crackles, lies in wait...

In battles long ago  
one warrior for a thousand fell.  
Next time one in every million  
may possibly survive.

Bullocks lash your tails, roar.  
Goats scream, kick your hooves and charge.  
Farmers hurl your pitchforks, bellow;  
rage and curse and howl and summon  
Magnus, Harald, Erlend, Hakon,  
rouse the wrath of Viking kings  
to stop these modern vandal warlords  
tearing up the islands' soil;  
quarrying the gull-nooked cliffs;  
mining out the fissile rock -  
turning Orkney into bombs.

15 August 81

**ENRICHMENT**URANIUM INDUSTRY PLANT OPPOSED

There is such a thing as a Depleted Uranium Plant: where depleted uranium, a dense metal, is made. It is made from uranium from which U235 has been removed. Depleted uranium is reprocessed into a reusable form, ready to be used at another factory for manufacture into such items as shipping casks for nuclear fuel, armor-piercing ammunition and counterweights for stabilising airplanes.

Well, a crowd of worried citizens packed the courtroom at Barnwell County Courthouse on June 15 to protest plans to bring a depleted uranium plant to their already heavily nuclearised county. Carolina Metals wants Barnwell County to financially assist the plant's construction. About 250 people made up the standing-room only audience at the courtroom, and most were opposed to the new plant. Carolina Metals is owned by Nuclear Metals Inc. of Massachusetts. The process makes a large amount of nuclear wastes, which will be buried at Chem-Nuclear Inc, also in Barnwell. But before the waste gets

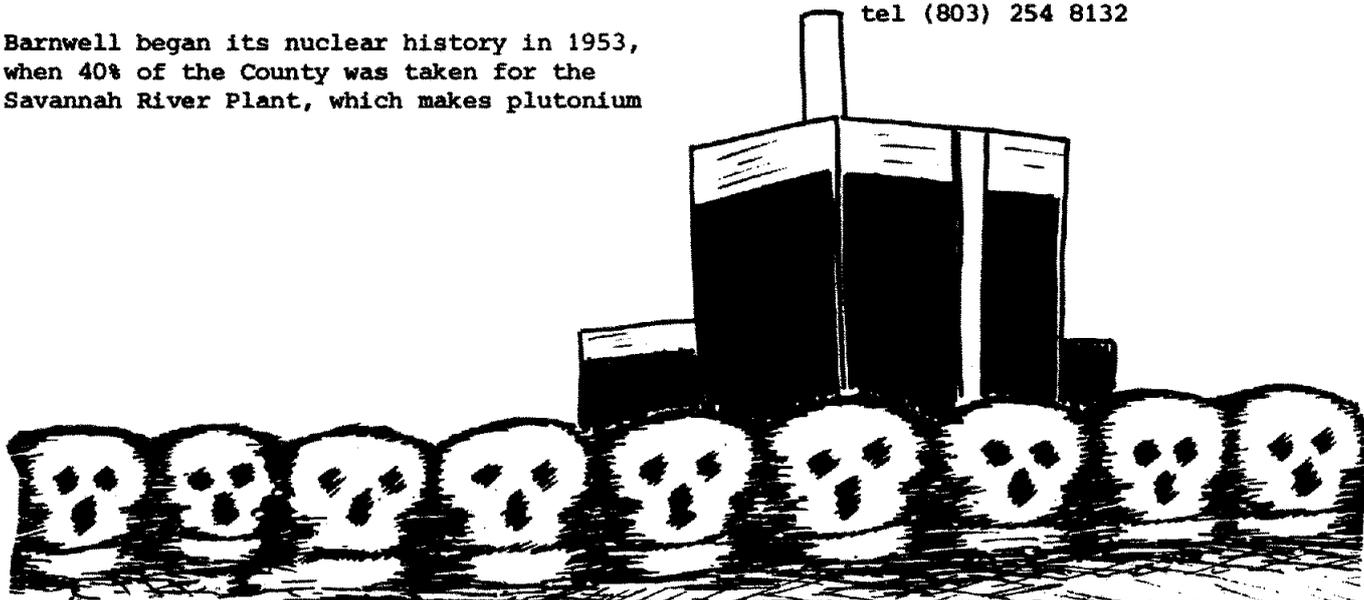
packaged, Turkey Creek will become contaminated, residents say. They expressed (rightfully) the fear that the operation would increase the rate of cancer in the county. "If you don't stand up for what you believe in now, everything else is going to be run down your throat", farmer Lloyd Owens said. Another farmer, George Grimes, who is leading the protest movement, provided county council with documented evidence from the US Regulatory Commission that Nuclear Metals has been cited three times and fined \$7000 for violating regulations in the transport of radioactive materials. Nuclear Metals has also been the cause of pollution in the Concord, Mass., local water supply. Nuclear Metals is the factory where the counterweights and casks etc are made. The citizens asked that the financial assistance not be given and that action is deferred until an independent investigation of Carolina Metals is conducted.

Barnwell began its nuclear history in 1953, when 40% of the County was taken for the Savannah River Plant, which makes plutonium

for hydrogen bombs. In 1975, Allied General completed their nuclear fuel reprocessing plant - which cost \$362 million and has never been put into operation. Then there is the Low-level waste dump at Chem Nuclear Systems, opened in 1971, one of only three such sites in the nation. It receives 60% of all nuclear waste buried in the US each year - 1.2 million cubic feet per year.

Palmetto Alliance in South Carolina assisted the farmers in the struggle. It is the first time the people in Barnwell have openly opposed and officially rejected a nuclear facility of any type. As a result of the opposition, plans have been put off temporarily - but the feeling is that United Metals Inc will be able to put something up in Barnwell.

contact: Palmetto Alliance  
2135½ Devine Street, Columbia,  
South Carolina 29205 USA  
tel (803) 254 8132



## RESOURCES

"Backs to the Blast...An Australian Nuclear Story", 16 mm, 50 min. colour film produced and directed by Harry Bardwell.

Harry Bardwell spent two years scanning vast amounts of archival material related to Radium Hill, Thebarton, Port Pirie and Maralinga: names linked together through the history of nuclear activity in South Australia. Bardwell looks closely at the uranium industry at Radium Hill, one of the first uranium mines opened in the world which was reopened after world war II when Britain entered the nuclear arms race "officially". Radium Hill ore

was refined at a uranium oxide plant less than one kilometre from the centre of Port Pirie. For 20 years local children played in the radioactive tailings at the Port Pirie uranium plant. Bardwell follows the progress of the nuclear industry to the nuclear tests at Maralinga. More than 20 tests were carried out by the British and many involved Australian soldiers as guinea pigs, enabling the British to monitor the effects of the blasts and the radioactivity.

From this overtly dangerous use of nuclear technology, Bardwell switches his attentions

to the careless "mishaps" that have affected the nuclear industry all around the world. Thebarton, an inner suburb in South Australia's capital Adelaide, has also had its "incidents", where radioactive materials handled carelessly contaminated workers and the environment.

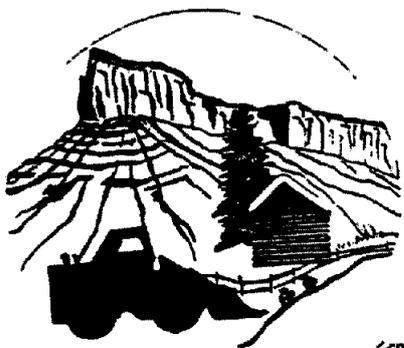
With this background the film outlines the uranium projects planned for the 1980's and 1990's. Comments from S.A. Mines and Energy Minister Goldsworthy, Mayor Jones of Port Pirie and anti-nuclear activist Ally Fricker give an indication of the attitudes and determination of both pro- and anti-nuclear forces. Big struggles lie ahead as the uranium industry attempts to make profits out of Roxby Downs, Honey-moon, Beverley uranium deposits and possibly a uranium conversion and enrichment plant.

The film was released almost immediately after South Australian government officials announced a \$500,000 feasibility study into a uranium conversion plant for Port Pirie.

The film has been thoroughly researched, and has been able to defend itself against the criticisms of the staunchest pro-nuclear lobbyists in Australia - including Goldsworthy and Mayor Jones.

Story supplied by Alistair Machin.

Price: \$AUS 1,000 for 16mm, or \$400 for Umatic videotape either P.A.L. or N.T.S.C., from Composite Films, PO Box 283, Goodwood, South Australia 5034, Australia.



from Mine Talk

#### MINE TALK

A great new resource for uranium activists is on the market in the USA: Mine Talk. Published by Southwest Research and Information Center, it is a bimonthly newsmagazine, keeping track of mining development, especially in the western USA, and its impacts on the people, their environment and their health. The goal of Mine Talk is to provide useful information on mining

technology, analyses of social, economic, and environmental threats, and insights into mining politics nationally and internationally. More important, they write, "we hope Mine Talk will be a further incentive for people to communicate with each other and work with each other to preserve the land and its vital resources".

The second issue came out in July-August this year, and areas covered are: Health and Safety, on radiation and birth defects; Anaconda; CERT; AMAX; uranium in Fort McDermitt Reservation, and then State by State reports.

Subs: \$18 for individuals, \$36 for govt. agencies and libraries, \$150 for private industry.

Mine Talk

PO Box 4524

Albuquerque, NM 87106 USA

(If KIITG has space next month, we will reprint some of the stories - they are very valuable).

#### THE WISCONSIN - GERMAN - SOUTH AFRICAN CONNECTION

Allis-Chalmers Corporation of Milwaukee, USA, is being researched for possible connections to South Africa's uranium enrichment project. Allis-Chalmers built South African No 1 reactor, Safara-1. It has close nuclear connections to the West German corporation Siemens - biggest supplier of the Valindaba enrichment facility. A-C, once specialist in enrichment, co-owns at least three companies with Siemens and its Kraftwerk Union subsidiary. A-C and its associate company Maschinefabriek Augsburg-Nürnberg (MAN) produce and market compressors together. According to the book The Nuclear Axis, MAN compressors were sent to South Africa in 1976. Any leads from our West German and South African (?) friends on any Wisconsin nuclear collaboration would be appreciated. In addition to nuclear technology, Allis-Chalmers also deals in Synfuels. A recent South African visit by state legislators may start trade in this field. Milwaukee manufacturers also lead the US in the building of mining equipment - much of which has been exported to help the Apartheid State mine its strategic minerals. A report on all these dealings is available for \$US1.00 plus postage.

Contact: Zoltan Grossman, Wisconsin Action Group for Environmental Responsibility, 306 N. Brooks + 318 Madison, WI 53715 USA tel (608) 251 4856 and: Workers for Safe Energy, PO Box 12142 Milwaukee, WI 53212 USA

## THE GULLIVER FILE

This section of the newsletter is meant to help activists keep a watchful eye on developments within the uranium industry world.

We have changed the name of the section to the GULLIVER FILE, for the very good reason that this information belongs to the continuing updating of the book called the Gulliver File. That book is the work of Roger Moody of CIMRA in London, a book which gives you not only a complete picture of the uranium industry and its activities: you also get comment which puts the developments into perspective. That publication will soon be published, and meanwhile, to ensure that the work is kept up to date, KIITG publishes monthly Gulliver information.

We think this information is valuable if you are campaigning at the local, national and international level, when fighting companies or participating in hearings.

We call it the Gulliver File because we liken our ultimate victory to that of all the Lilliputs who defeated the huge Gulliver in the English novel, Gullivers Travels.



### Namibia/ROSSING/ RTZ

Rossing Uranium Ltd (Approx 46% controlled by RTZ and its subsidiaries) is to start exploration in Namibia for copper, zinc, and uranium as well as other minerals. This development is clearly provocative in view of the unprecedented criticism currently being meted out against RTZ for its continued violation of UN Decree no.1 and the International Court of Justice rulings and UN General Assembly resolutions on Namibia.

(MJ and FT London, May 81)

### Zambia

Zambia's Minister of Mines has reported the discovery of small uranium deposits and plans to begin mining in 1985 "if current price of uranium is maintained". Prospecting is being carried out by SAARBERG INTERPLAN of West Germany, Italy's AGIP and France's COGEMA and is to be extended into the country's western province.

(MJ 15 June 1981)

### Gabon

Nearly 17 million dollars has been loaned by the European Investment Bank to Gabon to help in mining its uranium. The loan will finance development and modernisation of the COMUF (part owned by MOKTA- see IMETAL story in this issue) mine and processing plant, whose capacity is expected

to increase from 1000 tons a year to 1500 per year, The loan is for 15 years at 8% interest.

(MJ 24 July 81)

### South Africa: JOHNNIES

Johannesburg Consolidated (commonly known as JOHNNIES) reports a decline in uranium production from its slimes treatment plant at Millsite, but increased throughput and recovery grade at its Coke uranium plant, for the June quarter. Construction of a surface uranium recovery plant at its Western Areas mine is continuing.

(MJ 17 July 81)

### ANGLO AMERICA "Curbs" Namibia Exploration

The Anglo American Corporation, South Africa's largest mining company, is expanding its exploration for copper lead and zinc at Sperrgebiet, Namibia, but claims it has curtailed uranium prospecting "because of the market outlook".

(MJ 10 July 81)

South Africa:GENCOR to stop uranium mining  
South Africa's second largest mining company, GENCOR (formerly General Mining And United Corporation) is to stop uranium production at its West Rand (WRC) mining district in the Transvaal, and concentrate on gold. The reason - adverse market conditions (as if we didn't know that already). Last year WRC produced 386 tons of uranium oxide.

(MJ 10 July 81)



### Colombia

Colombia's Nuclear Affairs Institute has estimated the country's probable reserves of uranium at 40,000 tons uranium oxide. These are located in the central and eastern areas of the country.

Exploration in the country's Amazonian region- particularly Vaupes and Guainia - started in 1978, but the 1979 uranium "Red Book" produced by the IAEA and OECD failed to report any measurable deposits. The current exploration programme will be finished in four years time. Meanwhile several pro-Indian groups have expressed deep concern about the penetration of the Colombian Amazon by mining companies. (Natural Peoples News no 4 1979, MJ 8 May 81)

### Amazonia

John Forman, the director of Brazil's NUCLEBRAS, has announced that the company will spend about 18 million dollars this year to prospect for uranium in the Amazon jungle. Known deposits are said to total 263,000 tons of ore. (MM April 1981)

### Bolivia

The Bolivian government has announced that Coboén, the national nuclear energy commission is to step up exploration for uranium, while plans are being drawn up to mine uranium at Cotajesen in the department of Potosí. (MM April 81)

### Paraguay

An exploration team comprising two Asian electrical companies, the Taiwan Power Co and the Korean Electric Co, together with the Anschutz Corp of Denver, Colorado, have discovered uranium at an undisclosed site in Paraguay. The exploration programme has so far cost about \$7 million. (American Metal Market, June 81)

### Paraguay

The following information has been sent to WISE by Dr Jose Danilo Pecci, of the National Atomic Energy Commission of Paraguay.

1. Paraguay is at the moment in the exploration stage of uranium. After this there will be an indication of how great the reserves are.
2. Paraguay has given the following foreign companies permission to explore for uranium:
  - a. Anschutz Corporation, exploring in the Oriental Region.
  - b. Teton Drilling Company for the Occidental Region - the Chaco.

(Source: Energy and Development, Draft 3 of WISE book on Nuclear power and the Third World, by Thijs de la Court)

### USA/Brazil Uranium Deals

The USA is now hoping to become a regular supplier of uranium (presumably enriched) to Brazil. Now that Carter has left the White House, the Reagan Administration is doing its best to reconcile with what is potentially the most important raw materials supplier in its hemisphere. Relations between Brazil and the US were strained after the West Germany/ Brazil nuclear treaty of 1975 - which included provision for enriched uranium (from URENCO) and an enrichment plant, built by West Germany.

The initial supplies for Brazil's Angra dos Reo's reactor no. 1, due to come on stream later this year, came from the USA in 1980. Now Thomas Enders, US Assistant Secretary of State for Latin America, has said the "interest of preventing proliferation can be served if the US becomes a regular supplier of nuclear material".



This announcement comes just after revelations in the Brazilian and British press that Brazil had been supplying Iraq with uranium oxide and probably low-enriched uranium (August). At that very same time the US intelligence service were claiming Iraq could be on the way to producing a nuclear bomb. (FT 21 Aug 81, Guardian London 22 April 81, 12 June 81, 15 June 81 and 25 June 81)

### ...And Argentina

In February, soon after it had signed a nuclear cooperation agreement with Argentina, the Brazilian government announced that Argentina either had a nuclear weapon or "was well on the way" to getting one. In March the Argentinian regime announced that it was now receiving enriched uranium from Russia, in exchange for grain.  
(FT 17.Feb 81, Guardian London 19.2.81)

### Disturbing Shift of Resource Control Detectable in "Third World"

In recent months, at least three third world countries - Peru, Bolivia and Equatorial Guinea - have introduced new mining codes which permit increased penetration by private and foreign companies of their economies. This is a phenomenon which is likely to grow among what the World Bank, in its fourth development report, calls the semi-industrialised middle-income countries. It is also a phenomenon which provides a major theme in Michael Tanzer's recent book The Race for Resources (Monthly Review Press, New York, 1980). Tanzer shows that third world countries, after a period of regaining relative control of their resources during the sixties, are now more in danger of foreign penetration than ever before.



### Yugoslavia/Macedonia rich find

According to a recent Tanjug report, a rich uranium deposit has been found near Probitip in Macedonia; preparations are now underway to open the first mine in the republic.  
(MJ 15 May 81)

### Norway: Significant U finds

Uranium oxide averaging 0.6 kg/ton - with one section averaging 3 kg/ton (the highest ever recorded in Norway) has been reported from a diamond drilling programme at Orefjell, northern Norway.

The programme has been underway since 1977, though this is the first time figures have been released. Despite opposition to nuclear power from most political parties in the country, the programme will be continued.

(MJ 14 Aug 81)



### France: IMETAL, MOKTA, AMOK

The mammoth French mining and industrial empire, IMETAL, which has 61 subsidiaries and affiliates throughout the world, reaped Fr200 million (Approx £20 mill) profit in 1980 - notwithstanding changes after a merger with its uranium subsidiary, MOKTA, which operates both in France and Africa. Prices gained were lower in these areas, but "compensation" is expected from Amok's operations in Northern Saskatchewan.  
(MJ 26 June 81)

### India goes all out

Uranium deposits have recently been discovered in parts of Madhya Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Karnataka, according to the Union Minister of State for Science and Technology. Some 67,000 tons are now being mined, he claimed, while another three new mines would soon be opened in Bihar alone. Mr Singh claimed India would achieve its target of generating some 10,000 MW of nuclear power.  
(MM June 1981).

### India Pakistan: The uranium connection

India and Pakistan are both making preparations to explode a nuclear bomb, according to senator Alan Cranston, the second most senior Democrat in the US. Briefed by CIA officials, Cranston said the Pakistanis had been tunnelling into a hillside in Baluchistan, and India had started excavations at Pokhran, near the country's 1974 test site. In June, the US state department warned Turkey that it's USAID would be in jeopardy if it didn't halt the supply of US built convertors to Pakistan's enrichment plant at Kohuta. And in July, CES Kalthoff, a Freiburg, West German company, was accused by the Bonn government of delivering equipment needed for Pakistan's construction of a uranium hexafluoride plant. CES denied it had circumvented any restriction list on nuclear technology. The ring-of-roses played between the US and India over India's supplies of US enriched uranium appear to be coming to an end this summer. Both countries now appear to have agreed to terminate the 1963 agreement under which the US guaranteed enriched uranium for India's Tarapur plant for a thirty year period. Last year, in order to solicit India's friendship in the confrontation over

Afghanistan, President Carter allowed a shipment of U235. Ironically, Reagan, who is much less concerned about nuclear proliferation than even his predecessor, stopped another delivery earlier this year; no doubt because he didn't want to be seen supporting a "Moscow-backed" government. If the 1963 agreement is rescinded, the US can wash its hands of involvement in new Indian bomb tests, or a nuclear war on the subcontinent. India, for its part, will be able to reprocess US supplied fuel, and go elsewhere for its enriched uranium. (FT 20.4.81, 28.4.81, 29.4.81, 2.7.81, and 16.7.81)

#### AMOCO Torch starts to Flicker

Amoco Minerals, a wholly owned subsidiary of AMOCO - the US's sixth largest oil company - has temporarily abandoned its Hansen uranium project in Colorado because of the depressed uranium market. Amoco in 1979 took over Cyprus Mines, which is itself a major uranium developer in Colorado, although the company has now said it wants to sell Cyprus. (MJ 15 May 81, MJ 12 June 81)



#### USA: SUSQUEHANNA Corporation

A Nebraska citizen is suing the Susquehanna Corp for \$15 million damages and \$20 million for punitive damages, plus costs, for damage he claims has resulted from radioactive tailings at the company's property in Edgemont, South Dakota. The company says it has not been involved in uranium mining or milling at Edgemont since 1972 and denies liability. (Wall Street Journal May 1981, in MJ 29 May 81)

#### USA: PHELPS DODGE

One of the very few US companies not to run at a loss last year on its uranium operations has reported a \$9.2 million pre-tax profit for 1980.

Phelps Dodge's WESTERN NUCLEAR (100% owned subsidiary) operates mines and mills in Wyoming and is involved in the Beverley Consortium in South Australia as well as uranium exploration in Negros Island and in the Philippines. It is America's second largest copper company, and "completely dependent on a small group of US bankers". (MJ 5 June 1981, MM June 77, MJ 10 March 78)

#### USA: FREEPORT

The largest company involved in extracting uranium from phosphates has announced that it has almost completed building its second plant in Louisiana, which should open soon. There will be a setback, however, if a German customer (unnamed) cancels a contract to purchase 30% of the output. In 1980, according to the company's latest annual report, Freeport Mc MoRan (as the company is now called after its merger with Mc MoRan Oil US), made record gross earnings of \$48.9 million. (MJ 5 June 1981)

...Freeport Mc MoRan has also announced the election of Mr T.L. Vandergrift as (wait for it) "Vice President of human resource".

Freeport's (also known as FMI) earnings from oil, gas and uranium doubled in the first half of 1981, according to the company's latest figures. Earnings from the uranium improved by a 16% increase in sales from the Uncle Sam phosphoric acid/uranium recovery plant. (MJ 14 Aug 81)

#### USA: HOMESTAKE MINING/UNITED NUCLEAR

Two of the most notorious US mining companies have dissolved their uranium partnership. While United Nuclear claims the properties involved represented only a small fraction of the company's uranium reserves, Homestake will be paying US \$20 million for properties and a further \$3 million for uranium stocks.

The partnership operated four mines and a mill near Grants, New Mexico. They were responsible for the greatest radioactive spill in uranium mining history two years ago at Churchrock.  
(MJ 17 April 81)

#### USA: UNITED NUCLEAR Makes "Substantial Progress"

Unlike many US uranium producers, United Nuclear (UNC) reports "continuing improvement in operations" during 1980, and profits of \$17.4 million - due largely to the sale of properties. Total uranium production from Church Rock, Ambrosia Lake and UNC Homestake Partners, plus 91,000 kg of purchased ore, amounted to 1,04 million kg of uranium oxide. No new contracts were negotiated. In fact its production from the two Church Rock mines (the second of which came on-stream during the year) fell below delivery commitments for 1982, by one half, but the balance will be purchased. TETON EXPLORATION continued exploring in the USA, South Australia and western Paraguay. It claims its solution mining demonstration in Wyoming was completely successful. However, in the long run UNC is diversifying away from uranium into various metallurgical and precious metal mining projects.  
(MJ 31 July 81)

#### USA: PHILLIPS URANIUM - Can't Keep Its Nose to the Grindstone

Phillips Uranium Corporation's Nose Rock mine in New Mexico is to be put "on standby" (ie. suspended) until market conditions improve. Full production was due to be reached at the end of 1986. Phillips claims 25 million lb of U308 in reserves in the area.  
(MJ 17 July 81)

#### USA: Yet Another Uranium Mine Goes West

The Conquista uranium mining and ore processing project near Falls City, Texas, a joint venture between Conoco and Pioneer Nuclear Inc has been suspended because of the depressed state of the uranium market. The project will be maintained in expectation of a rise in the market in the future, but is gradually working towards an early shutdown next year.  
(MJ 10 July 1981)

#### USA: Getty Oil 1980 Progress

GETTY OIL, principally an oil and gas company, has been steadily expanding its resource base into other areas, one of which is uranium. Best known for its partnership with Pancontinental (65%) at Jabiluka - where it awaits government

approval to proceed with mining on Aboriginal Land - it processed some 1700 tons of uranium ore per day last year at Shirley Basin, Wyoming.

#### USA: ANACONDA and No More Grants

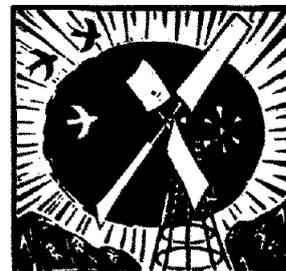
Anaconda, one of the world's largest copper companies which merged in 1977 with the ATLANTIC RICHFIELD OIL CO, is to run down its interest in uranium, according to ARCO's 1980 report. Its mining at Grants, New Mexico, in the world famous mineral belt, will be discontinued this year, as reserves are only sufficient for another two years, the company says. In 1980, however, uranium output rose 8% to 1,837 tons for the company.  
(ARCO Annual Report 1980).

#### Canada/France

The Canadian government has lifted a ban on exports of uranium to France, and AMOK, a French dominated consortium, which is the first to produce uranium from the new hyper-rich uranium deposits of Northern Saskatchewan, is soon expected to export.  
(MJ 10 March 81)

#### Canada: RIO ALGOM is "Largest north American Uranium Producer", RTZ is No1

Rio Algom, in its latest annual report, claims that it currently "produces more uranium than any other company in North America." Rio Algom is 53% owned by the Rio Tinto Zinc corp. Given RTZ's increased uranium production at Rossing (Namibia), slight increases at Mary Kathleen Uranium (Australia), as well as Phalaborwe (South Africa) the latest figures make RTZ by far and away the world's largest producer of uranium. Indeed, with Rio Algom's 1980 production of 3,575 tons of U308 (from the Quirke and Panel mines at Elliot Lake and the Lisbon mine at Utah, USA), RTZ's contribution to the western world's output of uranium is almost one third. According to the Rio Algom report, however, because of high operating costs their profits last year were "held to \$26.40 million". (Poor things) Under the terms of their settlement with Westinghouse, Rio Algom is to deliver 1814 tons of uranium to Westinghouse.  
(Rio Algom Annual Report 1980)



Australia: RANGER Reserves Raised

Energy Resources of Australia (ERA) has raised its estimate of probable uranium reserves at the Ranger mine (see p. 18 KIITG 15) from 14 million tons of ore to nearly 24 million, with a slight reduction in ore grade. Peko-Wallsend and EZ Industries (both Australian) each own about 30% of ERA while nearly 25% is owned by foreign, mainly German and Japanese, power utilities. (MJ 5 June 81)

Now the Ranger uranium mine has produced its first yellowcake - 12 years after the vast mineral deposit was discovered. Would you believe, the official christening is planned for mid-November before more than 1000 guests. 321 workers at the mine are ready to work round the clock to mine a million tons of material per year. A million tons (imagine all the tailings) will produce about 3000 tons of oxide (yellowcake) a year for the next 15-25 years. It all has to be dug up before the mining period expires under the Atomic Energy Act.

(R.Folkers and The Weekend Australian, 15 and 16 Aug 1981)

Australia: Ben Lomond Leaks

Radioactive material has been washed out of a small ore stockpile, created by the French Minatome mining company at its Ben Lomond uranium deposit in Northern Queensland.

The result: the killing of grass by arsenic, iron, lead, sulphate, radon, uranium and radium in the solution, and contamination of Keelbottom Creek, at a level well above the radiation "safe level" for drinking water.

Just one month before this the Warden of Charters Towers (near Ben Lomond) rejected Minatome's application for an additional lease at Ben Lomond, on grounds that there was no long term company plans for toxic waste disposal. Minatome kept the leak quiet throughout the hearings.

(CANP newsletters May and June 81)

Minatome Australia reports that recoverable uranium reserves at Ben Lomond are now worth about \$A450 million; this includes about \$50 million worth of molybdenum - a strategic mineral used in transport systems, solar panels, pipelines, and synfuel systems. The company says it expects to find two or three times the present amount in nearby deposits, and is drilling further along the Ben Lomond Ridge. Plans are to recover 4,000 tons of uranium and 2000 tons of molybdenum over 10 years. This would make Ben Lomond quite significant in terms of Australian and world estimated production.

(MJ 7 Aug 81)

Enrichment: The Vodka Coke Connection

According to the US Commerce Dept. sizeable quantities of Russian enriched uranium are now entering the USA for the first time. \$43.8 million worth of U235 arrived in 1980. In one case, it made into fuel in America then shipped back to West Germany where the deal was originated. In another case, Soviet-enriched uranium originally intended for Austria was imported via West Germany for use in a power station in upstate New York. (Read that again).

Russia was enriching uranium for customers, particularly West Germany, since 1974. Indeed, last year the West German Anti Apartheid Movement claimed that Namibian uranium destined for the Federal Republic had passed through the hands of the Soviet Technasexport company which is responsible for enrichment.

The convolutions of this trade in fissionable material have more to do with prices and promptness, than politics. The Soviets seem to be reliable and unfussy. But now, according to Australian reports, the US government has offered to reduce the price of its U235 from \$115 to around \$75 per single kilo SWU kilogram.

Whatever other effect it may have, this kind of bartering clearly makes nonsense of claims by uranium producers, like Canada and Australia, that they can monitor the end-use of their raw material.

To give just one eminently feasible example of such "uranium triangles": Namibian uranium mined against Decree no 1 on Namibia's natural resources could be enriched by the USSR (which supports the Decree), sold to an American power utility, is then processed, purchased by the US government, which sells the plutonium to Britain to be used in Nato nuclear weapons, aimed at the Soviet Union. In his recent book, VODKA COLA, Charles Levinson claims that trade, especially in weapons technology, between the West and Eastern Europe is more important than cold war confrontation. His analysis certainly seems to be borne out in the case of enriched uranium.

(Financial Review (Aus) Jan 14 1981 and Feb 2, and FT August 18)



### RTZ Offer

In response to outrage at the corporation's uranium activities, expressed by shareholders at the May AGM (see KIITG 14) RTZ's chief executive Sir Alistair Frame has written to a shareholder inviting her to discuss "the whole question further, and see some thing of the precautions we take."

At the AGM Sir Alistair Frame stated "there is absolutely negligible danger from uranium tailings. You would probably get more radon exposure from walking around parts of Scotland or Aberdeen, than you do near the tailings dam at Rossing".

(If that's true, we'd better hurry up and clean up Aberdeen).

PARTIZANS, London

### Geologist Sought

ANACONDA, the copper/uranium company (part of ARCO) is readvertising in the Mining press for a mineral investment manager and regional geologist to explore Brazil. The geologist must have experience in pre-Cambrian shield provinces.

Apply: MJ Beadles, ANACONDA, 555 17th St Denver Colo 80217

NORTHGATE EXPLORATION, through its subsidiary Irish Base Metals, is looking for four geologists to tramp through Eire in search of various deposits which will undoubtedly include uranium.

Apply: Sean Egan, Irish Base Metals.

162 Clontarf Rd Dublin 3 Eire  
(ED: KIITG will, from time to time, inform readers of "opportunities" like these in the mining world, so our geologist readers can find out, if they wish, what the companies are planning in certain areas.

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abbreviations: (all are British publications)

MJ	Mining Journal
MM	Mining Magazine
FT	Financial Times



### NORTHERN TERRITORY: WHERE THE PICKINGS ARE

The British Mining Journal, one of the most authoritative magazines in the mining world has listed virtually all the important uranium exploration areas in Australia's Northern Territory. In a lead article in its July 3rd issue, MJ points out the great importance attached by the industry to opening up the Jabiluka deposits. If opened, Jabiluka 2 would be far and away the world's largest uranium mine, producing some 9000 tons a year of U308 at full pelt.

Other deposits which may mature in the medium to long term given the necessary consents and markets are:

1. The Angela deposit near Alice Springs, approximately 7000 tons of U308 owned by Uranerz (Aus)
2. Barote prospect, north of Ranger, under exploration by GEOPEKO and EZ indust.
3. Caramel prospect, bordering Queensland south of Gulf of Carpentaria, with KRATOS URANIUM, MINATOME AUSTRALIA and WYOMING MINERAL are original joint partners. Minatome and Wyoming have since withdrawn.
4. Koongarra south west of Darwin, with indicated reserves of 13,300 tons U308. There is a greater tonnage of inferred reserves. Owned by Denison mines of Canada.
5. Ngalia Basin. 250 km northwest of Alice Springs, with CENTRAL PACIFIC MINERALS, URANGESELLSCHAFT, AGIP NUCLEARE (AUST), and the AUST ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION. (The Mining Journal notes that because of "differences" between the partners there have been delays). The AAEC has now sold its 10.7% stake in the project to a consortium consisting of OFFSHORE OIL, SOUTHERN CROSS EXPLORATION NL, and COCKS ELDERADO. Proved reserves here are 457 ton and 686 ton at Bigrly and Walbiri.
6. Ormac Joint Venture, north of Jabiluka, administered by Pancontinental with OCEAN RESOURCES, CONSOLIDATED GOLD-FIELDS OF AUSTRALIA and CANADIAN SUPERIOR MINING (AUST). There is "encouraging mineralisation but nothing has been done" since 1977 due to opposition by Aborigines.

(MJ July 3 81)

