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INTERNATIONAL URANIUM MINING NEWSLETTER

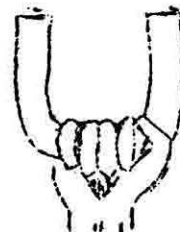
In October 1979 a workshop was held at the Copenhagen conference, Uranium Mining, a threat to people of the third and fourth world. At that workshop WISE was invited to lend its support to a new communication initiative: a regular newsletter which is written by people and groups fighting uranium mining. WISE was invited to act as a switchboard for that newsletter for a trial period of 3 months. This is the first of these newsletters.

Throughout the world there are many groups fighting to stop uranium mining. WISE, through its bulletin and news communiques, has communicated a lot of that struggle around the world. Other publications, like Natural Peoples News in London, has communicated Natural Peoples struggles. There are many other publications, but none is a tool for people to keep in touch with each other in a regular way.

This newsletter is precisely that. WISE will publish your letters, to be read by other people around the world involved in the struggle. An address list is enclosed. We do not want to have the function of writing the stories ourselves, we can only relay what you have written. Therefore, please keep messages concise, and please use this service.

Note: For the first months CIMRA is funding the postage costs. We all would welcome donations from groups with the ability to give. Many groups, Eskimoes, Aborigines, Indians, Namibians, would also appreciate much financial help.

Mark donations Uranium Mining,



Dec 10 79

KEEP IT IN THE GROUND

Uranium Mining - the single most hazardous part of the nuclear fuel process - is on the brink of the greatest expansion it has ever seen. Last year, the Western worlds output reached nearly 40,000 tonnes, and for the first time ever, the USA produced more than needed for its own consumption. Exploration programmes are proliferating around the world: there is hardly a single part of the worlds surface which has not been radiometrically surveyed, and most key deposits have already been apportioned between government-controlled and multinational mining companies. All this despite the record down-turn in reactor orders, the curtailing of several major nuclear expansion programmes: for example in Iran and Brazil, the Philippines, and the temporary halt to some construction in Scandanavia, the USA, West Germany, Austria and elsewhere.

Why then, this newfound optimism among uranium miners - as exemplified by a recent report from the Uranium Institute, the industry's London based "nerve centre"? The answer is simple: the nuclear industry sees the present resistance to its blandishments as only a temporary setback. Consequently the miners are already planning for the 1990's and beyond. Even with active encouragement, according to Dr David Robertson, a consultant geologist from Toronto, told the Uranium Institute last September, "the industry will be hard pressed to meet the future level of demand". Robertson predicted that uranium prices - which have remained on a plateau of around \$42/lb for the last two or three years - will soon soar.

Whether the industry is justified in its newfound optimism - and we of course know they are as mad as hatters - it will give exploration its best fillip ever. Countries which have previously not been touched in any way by the quest for nuclear power (such as Tanzania, Tibet, Lesotho, and Zambia) are already joining other nations which have embarked on an aggressive search for yellowcake, partly for their own programmes, such as Argentina, Brazil, the Philippines.

In compiling this first issue of KEEP IT IN THE GROUND, we have selected not only established uranium areas: USA, Canada, Australia, Namibia, South Africa, Gabon and Niger, but also information about the "new frontiers" where it might be easier to stop the juggernaut, before it gets too far.

R.M.

SPAIN

Has several small mines; the biggest, operated by ENUSA at Ciudad Rodgiro, produced 185 tonnes U308 in 1978 - 8% lower than the previous year. Output of 900 tonnes a year is planned by 1982, to meet nearly half Spain's supposed needs. ENUSA is involved in mining in Niger, with the Key Lake consortium in Saskatchewan (Canada) and in exploration in Colombia and South Africa.

Foreign companies exploring in Spain include Chevron (part of SOCAL, USA) and EXXON (USA).

GROUPS OPPOSED TO URANIUM MINING:

Josep Puig i Boix
c/- Biscaia 340, spt 186
Barcelona 27
SPAIN

Pere Carbonell
Apartido de Correos 96
Sta Coloma de Farnés
Spain

IRELAND

Under a grant aided EEC programme, exploration has now reached drilling stage in Fintown, Co Donegal (by AngloUnited, part of the Canadian Northgate group of companies); in Tullow (where the French Minatome and Irish Base Metals are exploring and in Thomastown (Irish Base Metals).

GROUPS OPPOSED:

Atlantis,
Burtonport,
Co Donegal
Ireland

Just Books
7, Winetavern St,
Belfast 1
Ireland

BRAZIL

Country's reserves now said to be around 69,000 tonnes, making Brazil the Western world's sixth most important country in the uranium stakes. The government corporation Nuclearbras has over 60 prospecting ventures around the country. Brazil's 1975 contract with West Germany included West German access to the uranium. Earlier this year, a secret deal between Iraq and Brazil was revealed in the Brazilian press: Iraq would guarantee supplies of oil to Brazil in return for help to extract uranium from Iraq's phosphate deposits, and supplies of plutonium.

GROUPS OPPOSED:

we have no addresses: can anyone help?

SOUTH AFRICA

The West's third most important producer. Virtually all uranium is extracted from slimes resulting from gold mining in the Witwatersrand belt. Anglo-American Corp. is the biggest single producer, with four major treatment plants. The other five mining companies producing uranium are: General Mining (with Unicorp), GFSA (Gold Fields of South Africa), Anglovaal, Barlow Rand group and Johannesburg Consolidated ("Johnnies"). South Africa will be able to produce 13,000 tonnes of U308 per year in the '80's and at least until the end of the century.

To our knowledge there is no specific group opposed to uranium mining in South Africa. CIIRA, 92 Plimsoll Rd London, can provide specific information on companies and mines (search fee requested). tel 226 3479, London.

NAMIBIA

The huge Rossing mine (largest in the world) last year reached its design production of 5,000 tonnes. Rossing is controlled by Rio Tinto Zinc (British mining giant, with South Africa and French participation), Namibian uranium is currently entering France for further transportation to West Germany and Britain. Opposition to this illegal trade - likely to reach a climax next year - has been mounted in several countries, and at the UN.

Main European contact:

CANUC

Campaign Against the Namibian Uranium Contract

188 North Gower St

London NW1 tel 1/ 388 5539

BRITAIN

Hadino Hishongwa

SWAPO

Karduansmakargt 4 3Tr

11152 Stockholm

SWEDEN

GUYANA

French company Cogema granted exploration rights earlier this year (Feb 79) with West German and Canadian companies showing "interest".

INDIA

The Jadagada mine in Bihar has been producing for India's own programme. Recently "rich" finds have been reported in Madhya Pradesh, and the hill states of Assam, Maghalaya, Himachal Pradesh.

SUDAN

A US company, Mirex has been granted exploration permits. They will meet all exploration costs in return for 55% of the uranium discovered.

EGYPT

Large quantities of (as yet unmeasured) uranium in the Sinai desert. In 1977 the EAEC announced it was contacting "several international companies" with regard to joint ventures - but no more recent information. Does anyone have any?

LIBYA

Has occupied northern Chad for three years - and one reason for this open aggression has undoubtedly been potentially rich deposits of uranium located in the Tibexiti region. Large scale searches for uranium have also been mounted elsewhere in the country.

ZIMBABWE RHODESIA

In mid 1977 it was announced that Prospecting Ventures (understood to be part of Anglo American) had exclusive exploration rights for uranium in the country and that a search had started around Lake Kariba. We have no later information, nor do we know what the attitude of the Patriotic Front is to uranium mining. Can anyone enlighten?

CANADA

In the view of the nuclear industry, the most reliable single supplier of uranium; also Europe's traditional supplier; also the site of the worlds highest grade (accessible) ores; second highest producer and second highest in reserves. It is probably true that native peoples land rights are more threatened by U mining in Canada than anywhere else in the world. Northern Saskatchewan (in particular, the Athabasca basin) has been rated the most exciting new uranium area in the 70's- with almost incredible gradings (up to 36% continued uranium) and exploration on such a scale that the area has been aptly nicknamed "the uranium klondike".

What follows is not a complete overview of the situation - only the more interesting and recent important bits of information:

+ Canada's largest uranium mine is Denison's (Elliot Lake, Ontario). This company (together with RTZ's Preston Mines) in 1978 concluded the largest single uranium sales contract ever made - with Ontario Hydro for 76,160 tonnes U between 1980 and 2020.

+ Canadian uranium production in 1978 was 6,803 tonnes - but 8,005 tonnes was shipped (the difference made up from stockpiles).

+ During 1978 (last year for which full figures are available) Canada supplied 2,500 tonnes uranium to France, Japan and the USA .

+ Canada is the only country which publishes details of country by country contracts and amounts. Largest outstanding contracts are with the USA, Britain, Germany and Spain.

+ Canada's other uranium producers are RIO ALGOM (RTZ subsidiary) (Ontario), Madawaska (Ontario); Eldorado Nuclear - the Federal Governments own company - in northern Saskatchewan; Cenex (n.Sask); Gulf Minerals and Uranex at Rabbit Lake, Saskatchewan, and Kerr Addison (Noranda) at Agnew Lake, Ontario. (It looks like Agnew Lake will be closed soon) Eldorado's profits dipped considerably during 1979 and the Canadian government has announced its intention to sell the company to private interests. Denison, Rio Algom and the government of Saskatchewan itself have emerged as potential buyers.

+ HOWEVER, concern has recently been expressed in Canada, about a possible drop in uranium prices. This prompted premier Allan Blakeney of Saskatchewan to travel to Europe and Australia urging - à la OPEC - a restriction on output to maintain "fair prices". The ploy is not likely to work in view of the hyper-exploration activity on Blakeney's own province, and Canadian industry's fear that Australia will grab the King Shares of the 80's market.

+ Canada has been the subject of two major inquiries into uranium mining. The Bayda Report in 1977 gave the go-ahead for Amok's Cluff Lake mine in Saskatchewan, thus opening the floodgates to the recent "rush". A detailed critique of Bayda appears in the Institute of Northern studies, University of Sask.'s journal The Muskox (no 24).

Details of the current Bates Inquiry, into mining in British Columbia have appeared in WISE. We recommend The Energy File for updates on Bates - indeed material on uranium exploration in Canada as a whole:

The Energy File (\$8.00 year) from 105-2511 E. Eastings St, Vancouver BC Canada.

+ Major threats to native land rights come from the Saskatchewan developments exploration in British Columbia, the North West Territories and Yukon and Brinco in Labrador. Brinco (RTZ subsidiary) has received the go ahead to open up

two mines on the Kitts Michelin prospect on Labrador's East Coast - despite firm opposition from most Inuit and settlers.

...While at Baker Lake (NWT) a Federal Court judge has just given Inuit aboriginal title to about 130,000 km. in the Baker Lakes area. NO indication was given as to whether the Inuit can stop uranium mining, but they weren't granted surface rights, with the result that a restriction on uranium exploration (imposed in 1977) is now to be lifted.

ACTION GROUPS:

Saskatoon Environmental Society
PO Box 1372 Saskatoon, Sask

Regina Group for Non Nuclear Society
2138 McIntyre St
Regina, Sask

Carswell Lake Dene Support Committee
134 Avenue F South
Saskatoon

Save the North Program
PO Box 4174
Regina
Saskatchewan

Alliance Against U Mining in BC
No 405, 207 West Hastings St
Vancouver B C
Canada

Ontario: Birch Bark Alliance
OPING Peterborough
c/- Trent University
Peterborough
Ontario, CANADA

Labrador: Labrador Inuit Association
PO Box 70
Nain Labrador

The USA

Has not only the largest, but the most complex domestic uranium industry in the world. We again do not try to map out or evaluate the numerous mines and deposits - at least not in this issue of Keep It In The Ground. Instead we give a brief overview of the US industry, and a list of active groups opposed to uranium mining in America. Please let us know who we have missed out.

The US's 1979 uranium production was the highest ever. Due to the fact that many US utilities are holding unusually large stockpiles of uranium, several thousand tonnes are available for export. (in 1978, 3,400 tonnes) In addition, a recent forecast by Eureka ("Natural Uranium demand, supply and price 1979") warned that lower prices could be expected "at least until 1985" if export sales decrease, production expansion targets are met, or if utilities offload even more of their stockpiles. Eureka predicts that US internal demand will grow to only 24,000- 28,000 short tons by 1985, and may not be higher than 29,000 tons even by 2,000 AD (current production is 20,500 s tons/year.)

The problem is not uranium reserves - as the recent hectic activity in the South Western USA indicates. The problem is rather

1. lack of finance for long term new developments in a situation of potential oversupply
2. fall in grades of many ore-bodies, demanding costlier efforts to produce same amounts of uranium as before
3. enrichment policy of US government - which (under a relatively recent form of contract) allows the customer to choose its own "tails assay" - in other words, the amount of uranium that is "wasted" in enrichment, hence the amount that is needed.

But of course, internal US demand is not the only consideration for US industry. How much can the US sell abroad - especially in view of the "threats" from

Australia and Saskatchewan.

Garters -called "anti proliferation" policy has basically consisted of a re-assurance to the world that the US could supply the means for generating nuclear power, without recourse to the Fast Breeder. However, the draft report of the INFCE (INternational Fuel Cycle Evaluation) released in September this year, cast grave doubts on US ability to plug any "uranium gap" which might exist - by 2000 AD.

If the US government accepts this, then it is clear that expansion of the uranium industry in the US might be far less than envisaged only a couple of years ago. "National sacrifice" areas like the Black Hills of South Dakota, might be saved from the ravages of uranium miners. For, if the uranium isn't going to be used and needed by domestic consumers, and it isn't going to be exported, who needs it?

On the other hand, we musn't forget that the troubles of the US industry at the moment are directly related to the temporary moratorium on reactor licences - and this could alter if opposition to nuclear power isn't stepped up. Second, the US govt. incentives to its industry - in order to produce uranium for overseas consumption - are not beyond the bounds of possibility.

However, we can risk the modest speculation that, despite its recent expansion, US uranium production might already have reached a plateau. What do our US friends and colleagues think?

GROUPS OPPOSING:

Black Hills Alliance
PO Box 2508
Rapid City S.D. 57709
USA

Women of All Red Nations (WAFN)
PO Box 2508 Rapid City
South Dakota 57709

American Indian Treaty Council
1503 Central NW
Alberquerque , NM 87103

Uranium Information Network
2239 E. Colfax Ave
Denver, Colorado 80206

American Indian Environmental Council
PO Box 7082
Alberquerque NM 87194

AUSTRALIA

Has an estimated 18% of the Western Worlds reasonably coverable uranium, according to the Atomic Energy Commissions annual report, 1979:292,000 tonnes. There has also apparently been no exploration work done in Australia this year, but we would like this confirmed. One state, New South Wales, has banned uranium exploration.

Finatome (France) is mining secretly outside Townsville in Queensland, the German Urangesellschaft is exploring. Narbalek is controlled by Japanese interests. The Federal government, which had 50% share in the Ranger uranium deposit, is trying to sell out. EZ industries, Pancontinental Mining, Queensland Mines have uranium interests. Western Mining has 75% in the A\$320m Yeerilirrie in Western Australia, and control in Olympic Dam, the not yet developed deposit in Roxby Downs, South Australia. (A change from Labour to Liberal Party this year has opened the way for this deposit to be exploited.

Negotiations are underway with the EEC as buyer. Contracts already exist with Finland, the Philippines, Britain. Sweden is also negotiating. Detailed information on the Australian situation is available in backcopies of WISE.

GROUPS OPPOSED:

Uranium Moratorium
310 Angus St
Adelaide 5000
Australia
(also will contact State groups)

CMAAL
Campaign Against Mining Aboriginal Land
23 Smith St
Collingwood 3160
Victoria

Lyn Martinez
Townsville Environment Centre and MAUI
PO Box 364 Townsville 4810 QLD

Kimberley Land Council
PO Box 2
Kununurra WA 6713 WA

Land Rights News
PO Box 3046
Darwin NT 5794

Mick Miller
North Queensland Land Council
PO Box 1429 Cairns 4870 QLD

FRANCE

"Frank Barnaby, Director of the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute claims that "a major reason for continuing French presence in Africa may be to secure uranium." Stern magazine (West Germany) is in no doubt. In a somewhat holier than thou survey of France's nuclear empire, in its November issue it linked French armed support for regimes in Gabon, South Africa, the Central African Empire (where two of Giscard D'Estaing's relatives are involved in uranium exploration), Tchad and Niger, with France's thirst for securing uranium.

Through its activities in Niger and Gabon - and its domestic production - France controls up to 10% of the world's uranium output, and has access to another 10% of the world's reasonably assured reserves.

Chief mining culprits are MINATOME (controlled by Pechiney Ugine Kuhlmann and Total CFP) and COGEMA.

On the French home front, output fell slightly in 1978, but it is expected to rise this year. New large plant (producing up to 1,000 tonne/year uranium) expected to start operating at end of 1979 by Cogema at Herault. Production intended to rise to 4,000 tonnes by 1990 from current c. 2,000 tonnes.

GROUPS OPPOSED:

Association Bonnac Defence
Bonnac la Cote
87270 Couzeix

Reséau Uranium
Amis de la Terre
14 bis rue de l'Arbelete
75005 Paris

Le Gouffre
Lodeve Ecologie
29 rue de la République
34700 Lodeve

Movement Ecologique Catalan
17 bis rue Paulin Testory
66000 Perpignan

ITALY

Has a relatively small deposit of proven reserves at Novazza, but production has been slowed due to debate on environmental issues. Its current supplies come from Canada, Niger, and Gabon. Its attempt to buy into Ranger in Australia failed in 1973 (NB information in WISE 6 page 20 was incorrect on this). However AGIP is actively exploring in Australia and Guinea, among other places.

Contacts: Gruppo di Ricerca sulla miniera
via 4 Novembre 119
24028 Ponte Nossola (BG)

Collettivo Obiettori in servizio
civile
c/- Municipio
12020 Castelmagno (CN)

are these addresses still correct?

BRITAIN

Main new development is the formation of a national agency to acquire uranium, in which British Nuclear Fuels (BNFL), the Central Electricity Generating Board (CEGB) and the South of Scotland electricity Board (SSEB) will become responsible for overseas purchases and joint ventures with mining companies. This new Civil Uranium Procurement Directorate envisages purchasing 5,000 tonnes a year of U by 1990 (at present the three agencies purchase between 2,000 and 3,000 tonnes annually). The position of Rio Tinto Zinc (RTZ) in this new agency is not yet clear: at present RTZ is the sole supplier of uranium to Britain's civil nuclear power programme - supplying about equally from the Rossing mine in Namibia and Rio Algom in Ontario.

EEC exploration programmes are underway in Scotland and Cornwall, MINATOM is among the foreign companies already involved in investigation programmes. In Orkney, some of the fiercest opposition in Europe to uranium mining has been mounted by the local population.

OPPOSING GROUPS:

The Dunters
c/- Frances and Neil McKie
Curleywee, Glaitness Rd
Kirkwall, Orkney

The Orkney Heritage Society
c/- 20 Main St,
Kirkwall, Orkney

Opposition to the uranium industry in Britain:

CIMRA
92 Plimsoll Rd
London N4 tel 1/ 226 3479

PORTUGAL

This year (1979) Portugal was expecting to produce just over 100 tonnes U308 while five new deposits were to be opened up. According to the OECD, Portugal has at least 7,000 tonnes of uranium reserves - very small in world perspective, but quite important for Western Europe.

WEST GERMANY

Only limited production at present (less than 200 tonnes to date) from the Black Forest and Oberpfälzer Wald (Bavaria). In early 1978 a larger deposit was indicated at Baden-Württemberg, though quite low grade. The 1,500 tonnes at Müllerback (Black Forest) is a proven reserve. Deutsch BP (British Petroleum's German subsidiary) has the search rights for Bavaria, while Saarberg Interplan GmbH is developing reserves at Müllerback.

West German imports of uranium (for domestic consumption):

from South Africa	46.7%
Canada	24.4%
France, Gabon, Niger	16.7%
USA	6.7%
elsewhere	5.5%

(figures from International Inst. for Strategic Studies, London, quoted in Facts and Reports (Amsterdam) 30/6/78)

However, the managing director of URANERZ claimed in July this year, that his company was providing no less than 50% of West Germany's domestic needs from its Rabbit Lake mine in Saskatchewan.

GROUPS OPPOSING URANIUM MINING IN GERMANY

BBU
Hellbergstr. 6
7500 Karlsruhe 21

Gesellschaft für Bedrohte Völker
Parkalle 18
2000 Hamburg

NB We would like feedback on the West German situation, and more information. It has been proposed to have a detailed summary of W. Germany's overseas activities in pursuit of the deadly metal appear in a future Keep It In The Ground.

SOME OTHER PARTS OF THE GLOBE

There are many other areas of the world now subject to uranium searches and exploration programmes. Here we list some of them - in the hope of stimulating action. Perhaps your group is concerned with the same companies elsewhere in the world? Perhaps you have friends in these parts and can contact them - give them a copy of this newsletter.

YUGOSLAVIA Earlier this year, Fluor Corporation (USA) started the final stages of construction of a uranium mine at Ljubljana, while Yugoslav uranium miners are to be trained in northern Sweden by the Swedish LKAB.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA Ores being mined in northern Bohemia and uranium concentrator plant opened in July this year. Contact?

TANZANIA Uranerzbergbau, the huge West German mining company gains exclusive rights to prospect for uranium in Tanzania - with the right of 49% of any joint mining venture. (August 1979)

FINLAND Serious consideration being given to opening country's first uranium mine, in Northwest Lapland; uranium produced could furnish 25% of fuel needed by the country's power stations over five years. At present Finland's two nuclear plants are being fuelled by Canadian uranium, though in October 1979 the Finnish parliament approved the import of Australian uranium.

CHILE 's uranium is associated with copper, and several thousand tonnes of U have been indicated. Chief overseas involvement is through Minera Sagasca, which is 59% owned by Continental Copper and Steel Industries inc of the USA.

PHILIPPINES Since the Phillipines (despite recent setback in the supply of the Westinghouse reactor at Bataan) intends to have eleven nuclear power plants operational by 2,000 AD, prospecting for domestic uranium is well advanced. Key area is the Camarines Norte and Caramoun Peninsula. Getty Oil and Bequet Consolidated are the major prospecting companies. Latest news is that Australian geologists are planning a joint exploration and training programme with Filipinos.

Contact: Campaign for a Nuclear Free Phillipines, c/- PO Box 9306
Washington DC 20005, USA

GREENLAND, which has recently gained internal self government from Denmark, has a large uranium deposit near Narssausaq. SLUUT, the ruling party, decided last September to prohibit any exploitation of the deposits (43,000 tonnes), because of strong doubts about the environmental impact of mining. At the international conference on uranium mining and indigenous peoples in Copenhagen in October, a new Greenland antiuranium mining movement was formed

Contact: Fens Karlsew,
Josefsvej 526
DK-3921 Narssausaq, GREENLAND

ARGENTINA Has enough uranium, it is estimated, to power more than 40 reactors (natural uranium) for thirty years. The largest deposits are Sierra Pintada, and in October the ANEC (National Energy Commission) announced they would award a mine contract to one of two international companies. Opposition to nuclear developments contact:

LAWG (Latin American Working Group)
Box 2207 Station F,
Toronto, CANADA

CHINA has deposits northeast. Recent announcement that new discovery in Liaoning province could "support a medium-sized mine (Xinhua News Agency)

URANIUM FROM PHOSPHATES

In concentrating on primary production we might overlook the growing importance of uranium as a by-product from phosphates, copper, and (in the case of South Africa) gold mining.

At the Uranium Institute's last annual symposium (held in London this September), M. Bergeret from France's Pechiney Ugine Kuhlmann (PUK) estimated that some 10-15% of the future uranium demand could be met from phosphate extraction, possibly as early as 1980.

Major uranium from phosphate production is currently taking place in the USA only (chief culprit: Freeport minerals). But there are several countries with nuclear designs, who have major phosphate resources. First and foremost comes MOROCCO, currently waging a vicious imperialist war on the Saharaouis of WESTERN SAHARA (site of the huge Bou Craa phosphate reserves). JORDAN has also huge, as yet untapped resources. ISRAEL will operate an extraction plant in 1981 - providing half the fuel necessary to power one of its reactors. And Tunisia's PUK subsidiary is also investigating that country's phosphate deposits for uranium extraction

LEFT OUT...

...of this first bulletin has been information on several countries with serious intentions to mine domestic uranium. If this bulletin proves of value we intend to cover these other countries in the next issues.

...any discussion of the international cartel, masterminded by RTZ, the Australian, Canadian and South African governments seven years ago, and which has resulted in Westinghouse being sued for breach of contract by seventeen different utilities, mostly American (Westinghouse has now settled 12 of these out of court).

... any discussion of the importance of enrichment to uranium supply

...any examination of the major companies and governments involved in uranium supply

...any examination of uranium contracts between specific countries, and transport

The above material is being gathered for the Joint WISE/CIMRA book on uranium mining. BUT, if readers of this bulletin want interim information, please let us know. WE NEED YOUR SUGGESTIONS ON HOW TO PROCEED;