

# wise

World Information Service on Energy / Service Mondial d'Information sur l'Energie /  
Weltweiter Energie Informationsdienst / Servizio Mondiale d'Informazione Energetica /  
Servicio Mundial de Información sobre la Energía

## KEEP IT IN THE GROUND

international stop uranium mining newsletter

AUGUST-SEPTEMBER 1980

7



DEAR READER,

This is a newsletter linking together people all over the world fighting to stop uranium mining. We pass on information about people's struggles and information useful in these struggles.

The initiative of this newsletter came at a meeting of mostly indigenous people at Copenhagen, October 1979. We set up a newsletter to keep contact with each other and others involved in our same, often isolated, struggles. The World Information Service on Energy, WISE, accepted the proposal that WISE produce the newsletter, with our readers being the contributors.

In July there was ample opportunity to discuss the progress and usefulness of this publication. People at the European anti uranium mining meeting in Bessines, France, were enthusiastic, as were people we met on the prairie in the Black Hills of South Dakota.

Some changes were proposed in format

- + more European information needed (that means people should send it in)
- + there should be a main background story...please send stories in giving background and present information about your struggles.

What we really need funding and more readers to share our information with.

SUBSCRIPTION TO THIS NEWSLETTER

A subscription to the KIITG newsletter costs **f15** per year. This means US\$7.50. That is, however, only a minimum, and WISE as well as this newsletter and staff of one needs your donations.

Make out cheques to WISE Amsterdam, clearly marked Uranium. The WISE giro number is **4088285**.



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STOP URANIUM MINING, EUROPEAN STYLE

80 Europeans met in Bessines, a uranium mining town in the Limousin area of France to share information and learn about each others struggles against uranium mining. This took place on July 4-6.

For many people it is surprising to learn that uranium is mined in many parts of Europe, in quite large portions. People from Denmark, Scotland, Finland, Italy, Spain, Sweden, Germany, Holland, Greenland and many parts of France represented local communities fighting to stop giant multinationals like Rio Tinto Zinc, Cogema (Minatome), Exxon, and Urangesellschaft.

The conference was organised by the Danish anti nuclear organisation OOA, the Collectif Limousin pour une Alternative au Nucléaire (CLAN) and Fédération Limousine d'Etude et de Protection de la Nature (FLEPNA).

The greatest time was given to discussion of the consequences of uranium mining. A 'field trip' in the area around Bessines brought people face to face with some of these effects: poisoned water, high degrees of radioactivity resulting from run-off of water from tailings piles. But there are more people employed in the mines now, causing local industry to go out of business because of not being able to pay the high wages the mining companies can offer. People in small villages in the area have formed opposition groups to the mines, and one such group has a permanent outdoor exhibition on the dangers of uranium mining.

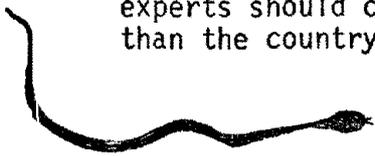
The struggle and difficulties countered in opposition are different in every country. However, it was as difficult for the Spanish as for the French to obtain scientific documentation about hazards existing in the mines and environment: this is because

the government only accepts mining company information as valid. If a mining company then does not, for example, follow up the medical history of its workers, it becomes impossible to prove that workers have contracted certain radiation induced diseases through working in the uranium mines. Many doctors, because they are paid by the company, only give information the company wants them to give to sick workers: instances were cited of doctors being fired for honestly explaining to sick workers the cause of sickness.

Out of these discussions ideas for future campaigns on the local level were stimulated. Special attention was also drawn to the role of the European Economic Community in uranium production and development. The EEC has increased fourfold its uranium prospecting budget in 1980.

New ideas for networking came up, and WISE will participate in some of these on the international level. For example, the French will now have access to the KIITG newsletter through translation services of the WISE Brussels office. Ed note: sorry, we now learn this will not happen. Also, a film library is to be set up. This will be a catalogue (not an actual library) of all films, audio visual, slide show, and photographs useful to people fighting to stop uranium mining at any of its stages. The address of the producing group, the cost and conditions of hire, length of film, etc are to be sent to WISE. These will then be brought out in catalogue form with regular updates. Please send the information in And a volunteer to do this work is asked for. Similarly a literature list was asked for. This should give action oriented information: for example studies on cancer in mineworkers. How do we get that sort of information circulating, when we have organisations such as the CIA stealing post of activist groups? this is a question we would like response to.

Groups, especially in France and Spain, need well qualified experts to do tests of local water and air pollution. These experts should come from a country other than the country where the study is being



held.

A speedy information on transport of uranium should be set up: so that groups can react to transport of uranium through Europe. It is hoped that the anti nuclear movement will cooperate here. Ideas for how to continue and develop this service are also asked for.

The organisers issued participants with tourist information: the contrast between how the official tourist industry pictures the area and how it really is is valuable information. WISE invites people to send in both maps of uranium activities in their country and tourist information from those same areas. We intend to publish this information at some time.

A follow-up meeting will be held in Bavaria, West Germany, next June or July.

Contact: CLAN  
56, rue Hoche  
87000 Limoges, France

OOA  
Skindergade 26  
1159 Copenhagen, Denmark  
tel (1) 156332

(document of this meeting is available from the OOA)

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FROM THE BESSINES ORGANISERS.....

warning warning warning warning

"We want to remind you that you are here in Bessines, right in the centre of the oldest uranium mining area in France. In Bessines a lot of people live on uranium: either they are miners or work at the local chemical factory where uranium is treated. The local mines are run by COGEMA which is the French most powerful uranium mining company. If these people do not directly live on uranium, they are shopkeepers whose customers are uranium workers or their families.

A fortnight ago we still feared incidents between uranium workers and "us": rumours tried to show us as activists...the authorities even tried to prevent us from organising this meeting. The school where the meeting was first planned has been refused to us by the education department officials. We are here welcomed thanks to the kindness and understanding of the Mayor of Bessines and the town councillors who lent us the local "Salle des Fêtes".

The situation is less tense now and we may expect to have a rather relaxed meeting but, please, avoid aggressive contacts with the local population. We must show them - all of them - that we are here to work and not to demonstrate, and to show them that our aim is to react against a partial and even often inexistent information on uranium mining by confronting our respective experiences.

That's why we decided to have a private meeting to which only militants and journalists will be invited.

Remember that you are not on neutral land but- and this is why Bessines was selected - surrounded by people who want to defend their living and by enormous economical interests compared to which we are slightly more than nothing .....July 6 1980."

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- INTERNATIONAL GATHERING -

SURVIVAL LINKING THE MOVEMENTS

The theme that held 6000 people together on the hot dry prairie 8 miles north of South Dakota, from July 18 to 27th was survival. Native Americans representing many nations and organisations, rural people from North America and Europe, anti nuclear activists and anti uranium mining activists from many countries, representatives of Indian support groups, representatives from liberation struggles from Ireland to Nicaragua, threatened peoples from all over the world, worked together for ten days to determine a common strategy for survival. In all, 23 Indian nations and 36 other nations were present through representation.

The opening of the Gathering was accompanied by the arrival of ceremonial runners who travelled over 200 miles from Eagle Butte to herald the event. The runners were survival school children, who ran at night to avoid the daytime heat.

The Gathering had a full scale medical, food and water supply system. The whole event was the result of 18 months preparation.

Appropriate technology and land self-sufficiency workshops and exhibitions were on-going events. Meanwhile a forum, with workshops, on Indian Genocide and the Planned Extinction of the Family Farm ran simultaneously with the Citizens Review Commission on Energy Developing Corporations. Under the Commission, multi-nationals in general, and uranium mining multinationals in particular were discussed: results of many peoples research over past months. Then the struggles against the corporations, at home and abroad were reviewed.

Extensive workshops on health, including women's health, low level radiation, herbal cures and food cooperatives were planned to be held simultaneously with these other events. Most of them did,

except that certain organisers opposed allowing the women's health workshops to be delivered by one of the groups involved to go ahead. As a result that group withdrew all its workshops. Although difficult discussions emerged during the 10 days, they were discussed. The growing movement understands the importance of honouring the diversity of cultures. For the younger people a programme of education for survival continued throughout the 10 days. And in the evenings another side of the culture of the people was displayed: Native American and white american musical artists performed.

The Black Hills Alliance is now in the process of organising the enormous quantity of information delivered over the 10 days into written documentation.

There were of course many outcomes. Many new contacts were made, leading to cooperation in future activities. Difficulties in international communication were also under discussion, and some folk proposed an alternative to the present postal system. Certainly if anyone ever goes to visit particular groups they should take post with them. The problem becomes extra important when we realise that many letters are not replied to because they have never been recieved - that does not mean groups are un-cooperative. Also important is the difficulty of writing to various groups asking for copies of their documentation: if it does not take a long time it will often be stolen. Therefore it seems a valuable idea to have offices in many countries carrying specific reports, so that groups in that country can contact that group instead of a foreign group.

The major outcome was the beginning of working together in a land-based struggle, and on the final day people discussed in their own regions (including an international region) how to build and support the land-based movement, the survival movement.

While this Gathering took place, B52

bombers from the Ellsworth Airforce Base flew over the heads of the people, sometimes as often as every 10 minutes. For more information, for literature and copies of research write to

Black Hills Alliance  
PO Box 2508 Rapid City,  
SD 55709 USA  
(tel 650 3425127.)



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The meeting in Bessines sent a letter of solidarity to the Survival Gathering

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TRANSPORT ACTION PLANNED

The following statement of intention was drawn up by a group of people who met each other at the Survival Gathering, in the course of the International Strategy meeting. Wanting to go into more detail than the one afternoon international strategy meeting allowed, they plan as follows.

As participants of an international anti-nuclear caucus at the Black Hills International Survival Gathering on Sunday, July 27:

we have agreed to call a week of education, demonstrations, and non-violent direct actions against specific multi-national corporations to be held in Spring 1981.

We have already targetted two corporations heavily involved in uranium production worldwide. These are Rio Tinto Zinc and Union Carbide Corporation.

Their activities oppress numerous peoples and deny their land rights and political freedoms.

The undersigned individuals support and will work for the realisation of this campaign. Any group that joins in this support should contact Lin Pugh or Roger Moody care of Keep It In The Ground (KIITG) c/- WISE, Amsterdam.

Research contributions, action proposals and other targets are welcome. This information will be made available to groups for announcement at actions on October 12, 1980, International Day of Solidarity with the Indians of the Americas.

The week of actions will be coordinated by a decentralised network of participating organisations and individuals. This campaign is a follow-up to the decisions made at a meeting "Uranium Mining: A Threat to People of the Third and Fourth World", held in Copenhagen in October 1979.

The long term goal of this campaign is to unite communities around the world to break the economic and environmental domination by multi-national corporations that threaten our very survival.

- |               |                  |
|---------------|------------------|
| Anna Gyorgy   | Kaighn Smith     |
| Jill Bullitt  | Laurie Witkowski |
| Leslie Byster | Myriam Dinim     |
| John Drane    | Frank Scholz     |
| Roger Moody   | Rolf Grimsrud    |
| Lin Pugh      | Joseph Roberts   |

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The present need is to get as much information relating to this project. Please send all information on Union Carbide corporation in Latin America and Europe to Jill Bullitt, Corporate Data Exchange, 198 Broadway, rm706-707 New York, NY 10038 tel 212 962 2980. Please send information on Transport routes to Anna Gyorgy, PO Box 30, Montague, Mass01351 USA

Send all information on Minatome, how and where it operates etc to Zoltan Grossman, 306 N.Brooks + 318, Madison, Wisconsin 53715 tel 608 251 4856.

Information that should be fed back into KIITG by October 1 is: what groups are active around these companies and wish to participate; feedback on the proposal; and information on the links these companies have with the 3rd and 4th world.

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## NEWS FROM AUSTRALIA

### OIL GIANT FIGHTS ABORIGINES WITH POLICE

Amax Petroleum company gets government assistance to stop the aborigines resistance to Amax's exploitation of land and sacred sites...

The Western Australian government launched a paramilitary operation on August 8 to ensure the U.S. oil giant AMAX Petroleum can begin drilling operations at Noonkanbah before the wet season sets in in October.

Noonkanbah is the homeland of the Yunggora aborigine community. It was reaquired in 1977 with the help of the federal government. Their attempts to develop it as a workable cattle station have been hampered by more than 600 claims for mineral exploration of the land: Amax Petroleum (Australia) Inc. being one of the most serious of these claims. For two years now the Noonkanbah people have been fighting to stop AMAX, especially because the claim involves damaging sacred sites. Underneath this ground the Spirit of the Goanna rests, and must not be disturbed: otherwise the people will starve and die.

The state government has collaberated with Amax from the beginning. Now Amax has been given a police escort for its 50 trucks travelling 3200 km from Perth to Noonkanbah with parts for a giant oil rig.

The Australian Council of Trade Unions (ACTU) placed a black ban on the Noonkanbah oil exploration. Members of the Transport Workers Union were among the 30 people arrested at pickets at several points along the desert road between Noonkanbah and Perth. At one picket, near Broome, a truck smashed through a banner reading "official ACTU picket line" at 30 miles per hour, narrowly missing injury of the many people there. At that same picket, a person addressing the crowd



was forced by the police to stop or they would arrest him under the Police Act, in which it is illegal to address a crowd without that crowd having a licence to assemble.

Union representatives already know the identity of the truck drivers, and say that action will be taken against them. The truck drivers, to avoid recognition, were issued with false beards (!) and identical numberplates by the government.

The ACTU called on the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organisations to put pressure on Amax Petroleum, based in Houston Texas, to drop plans to drill for oil at Noonkanbah.

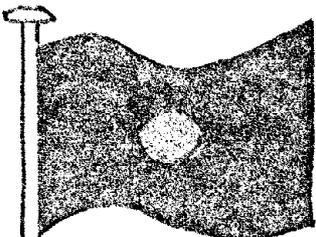
While the convoy moved across the country, many aborigines met with the 180 Noonkanbah people for a weekend of corroborees (traditional dancing) and tribal law conferences. They were preparing themselves for the inevitable confrontation with the police and trucks.

During the week government officials increased verbal racist attacks on aborigines and their supporters. Although no treaties exist between the original inhabitants and the white government regarding land ownership, the Western Australian government claims the aborigines have no claim to the land, no spiritual or cultural links. It also claimed that opposition to the drilling was not really the work of aborigines but the work of political opportunists and union thugs. The Premier, Court, said that in the end the drilling will give "nothing but an additional water source and improved roads".

On August 12, during preparations for confrontation, the Noonkanbah community shot 3 times in the air with a 20 second interval, raised the aboriginal land rights flag, an declared Western Australia as theirs. They declared that they continue to live by the ancient law of democracy without recourse to

kings, princes and police.

contact: Kimberley Land Council  
PO Box 332  
Derby, WA 6728  
Australia tel Derby 911220



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PORT PIRIE URANIUM

Ally Fricker of the Port Pirie Friends of the Earth has sent some information and corrections for the KIITG.

The 23 page submission she made to the South Australian Legislative Council Select Committee hearings on uranium, February 1980 is available now from her, at cost and postage. It deals with the Port Pirie uranium tailings dam and old milling plant.

No medical research has or is being done on the health effects resulting from the uranium tailings near Port Pirie. "We have been pressing for health surveys of mill workers and towns people for several years. So far we have had no success in convincing the authorities that there is a need for this work."

Ally corrected a figure we had in the last KIITG. It should read that 40% of the mineworkers that have died, died of cancer. We apologise for making it seem that 40% of the 600 mineworkers have died of cancer.

Further, Pt Pirie is now the likely site for the Urenco uranium enrichment plant - giving Pt Pirie the double problem of tailings and enrichment.

The tailings dams are situated close to houses, and lie in the tidal flats of the

Spencer Gulf. Each day at High tide the Gulf waters lap around the embankments of the dams. On the night of June 28th there were exceptionally strong winds in the region and the tide at Pt Pirie was 1.5 metres above the normal high tide of 3.0 metres. At one section of the wall the tide came within 30 centimetres of the top .

Continuous tidal action could lead to the dam walls breaching and radioactive waste spilling into the Spencer Gulf. The Gulf is a very important fishing area, and is already heavily polluted by heavy industry in the region.

The Port Pirie Friends of the Earth group request information on Urenco-Centec, their record on worker health, accidents at plants, and technical information on the centrifuge method, to help them in their attempts to stop the plant.

Contact: Ally Fricker, FoE  
Box 7, PO Port Pirie  
SA 5540 AUSTRALIA

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WORKERS AGAINST URANIUM MINING ON TOUR

In October Railway Station Officers Union members in the state of Queensland will hold a ballot which may determine whether or not there is a complete ban on the transportation of yellowcake throughout the state.

The Workers against Uranium Mining start a tour of the state on August 25 to organise workplace and evening meetings as preparation to the ballot.

The Australian Council of Trade Unions (ACTU) has an anti uranium mining policy. In Queensland, the Australian Railways Union and the Electrical Trades Union have proposed a ban on the RTZ Mary Kathleen mine. The Telecommunications technicians (ATEA) is also implementing the ACTU decision, through education programmes.

The AMWSU (metal workers union) at their national conference in July called on their 50 Mary Kathleen members to leave the mine by February 28 next year and resolved not to "cover" anyone who remained after that date.

Contact WAUM  
C/- CANP PO Box 238, North Quay, Brisbane 4000 Qld Australia tel:391 5966  
(source, CANP News, August 1980)

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ABORIGINES PROTEST OVER U ROAD

Traditional owners of part of eastern Arnhem Land in the Northern Territory near the Nabarlek uranium mine will protest against Queensland Mines using a road across their land to ship yellowcake.

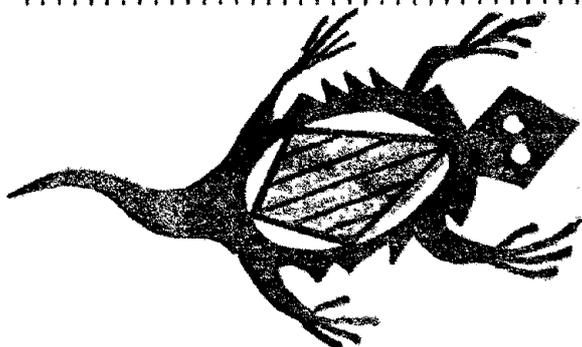
Queensland Mines moved its first shipment out on August 1. The Aborigines were not told of the shipment.

The row over the road had been simmering for months and was at the root of changes to the Land Rights Act brought down this year. Legal action was taken by the owners against Nabarlek using the land between the Arnhem Highway and the mine site to carry equipment in. It was adjourned indefinitely when the Minister for Aboriginal Affairs brought in his amendments.

These prevent challenges to mining agreements by the traditional owners.

Source: The Age 8.8.80  
Contact: Northern Land Council  
PO Box 3046, Darwin NT 5794  
Australia

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NEWS FROM CANADA

LABRADOR URANIUM DEVELOPMENT HALTED

In the last KIITG we announced the moratorium on uranium mining in Labrador.

On May 29 the Newfoundland Premier Brian Peckford stated:  
"Our conclusion is that Brinex should not be permitted to mine and mill uranium ore until it satisfies the government that it can, and will, safely and permanently dispose of the waste materials".

In fact the report describes Brinex's social impact studies as "woefully inadequate" and questions the economic feasibility of the project.

Brinex is 66% owned by RTZ of London.

The Environment Assessment Board assessed Brinex's Environment Impact Statement from December 3 to 8 last year. The Board was not authorised to consider either native land claims or moral and social issues arising from the broader implications of the nuclear fuel cycle.

The withholding of the licence is seen as a victory by native and community development groups in Labrador. The Inuit Association, the Naskapi Montagnais Innu Association (representing 9 Indian communities in Quebec and Labrador the Labrador Resources Advisory Council and the Labrador Institute of Northern Studies were the groups in forefront of opposition.

The points frequently addressed in their opposition were who controls and who benefits from the development. The Indians of Sheshashit (which is on the proposed route from the uranium deposits to the Bay, and the Inuit/Settler people of Makkovik and Postville regarded this proposal as the forerunner to further

development along the central Labrador mineralisation belt. This would devastate the traditional land-based nature of the local culture and economy.

The current uranium proposals recede BUT new government fostered development issues confront the people of Labrador, including a high energy consuming aluminium smelter. The people will fight this new development, to gain control of their land.

contact: Labrador Inuit Association  
PO Box 70, NAIN  
Labrador, Canada  
source: Brian O'Niell

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Submission of the  
CONFEDERATION OF CANADIAN UNIONS  
to the British Columbia Royal  
Commission of Inquiry: Health and  
Environmental protection; Uranium  
mining-  
"Uranium Mining - Workers Health Hazards"  
and  
"Jurisdiction"

Is the title of the Union submission of March 11 1980. In its conclusions and recommendations, the Confederation states it "is firmly opposed to the mining of uranium and the development of nuclear energy in British Columbia (BC) and elsewhere in the world". They call for the transferal of jurisdiction over health and safety in BC mines from the Ministry of Mines to the Workers compensation Board. While they support the 7 year BC moratorium, they feel it should be made permanent. Copies of the complete submission are available at  
BC Council of the Confederation of Canadian Unions  
5648 Imperial Street, Burnaby  
BC V5J 1E9 Canada tel 438 6211

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NORTH WEST TERRITORIES UNDER EXPLORATION

An industry spokesperson expects uranium exploration activity in the Northwest Territories to peak this year. He expects that, after the moral and environmental arguments have been resolved (!) uranium mining could begin by 1985 in the NWT.

The following areas are being explored:

1. South Great Slave Lake. Lead and zinc, but the names of the companies are Western Mines, Shell Resources, Gulf Minerals, Cominco. Western mines is also conducting diamond drillings.
  2. Keewatin. 90% of exploration in this district centres on uranium. Urangesellschaft and Pan Ocean are the principle companies.
  3. Central Mackenzie. Gold, zinc, copper. Texasgulf, Cominco, Hudson Bay Oil and Gas are the companies.
  4. Monacho Lake. primarily uranium exploration. Kalvin Energy, Saskatchewan Mining Development Corporation, and the French based company SERU are the principle companies. Exploration expenditure may amount to \$1 million this year.
  5. Mackenzie Mountains. Union Carbide, Hudson Bay Mining Company are mining tungsten in the area. Also lead and zinc, and some silver.
  6. High Arctic. Dejour and Aquitaine are the companies involved in uranium exploration. Cominco. Also zinc-lead exploration.
  7. Mackenzie River. Diamonds, explored for by Diapros.
  8. Hall Beach-Melville Peninsula. Iron, but market and therefore research is depressed.
  9. Yellowknife. Lithium, columbite, and tantalum and rare earth elements are sought for. Noranda is one of the companies.
  10. South East Great Bear Lake. Silver, explored by Norex. Agip of Italy is searching for uranium together with Noanda in a vigorous campaign.
- Source: News of the North June 20  
Contact: (try) Save the North Program  
PO Box 4174 Regina, Sask  
Canada

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NEWS FROM NAMIBIA

**PLUNDER OF NAMIBIAN URANIUM CONDEMNED BY UNITED NATIONS**

- United Nations Hearings on Namibia.

The United Nations Hearings on Namibia were held in New York from July 11-17. Experts from all over the world were invited to give testimony on the principle agenda item: the plunder of Namibian uranium by the multinationals together with South Africa's white minority regime.

To date, 14,000 tonnes of uranium oxide have illegally been extracted from Namibia, and exported to Western Europe, the United States and Japan through clandestine shipping arrangements.

At Rossing, the Hearings were told, cheap labour is ensured through the apartheid system: giving RTZ huge profits NO taxes are paid to the Namibian people, and there are no environmental regulations for the mining operations.

South Africa has secured pre-paid supply contracts from Western countries for Rossing uranium. Though figures are not available, it is known that France, West Germany, the Netherlands and Japan have negotiated contracts, and that England is a receiver.

The United Nations condemned the plunder, and this conference marks the first step toward enforcing international law regarding Namibian resources. The UN will compile information on the production, marketing and distribution of Namibian uranium.

contact: The UN Commission for Namibia  
UNDC Bldg Room 328  
New York, NY 10017 USA  
or: The Africa Resource Centre  
464 19th Street Oakland Ca 94612 USA.

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NAMIBIA TODAY is the official organ of the South West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO)  
C.P.953 Luanda, People's Republic of Angola, tel 3.9234 telex SWAPO 3069 SWAPO AN.

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NEWS FROM THE NETHERLANDS

It is now official that representatives of threatened peoples will be invited to participate in the Russell Tribunal, to be held November 24-30. The struggle against uranium mining is the theme binding the following with the Indian representatives: representatives of the Inuit of Canada, Samit of Lapland, Maori of New Zealand., and Aborigines of Australia. It is important that representatives of these groups make contact with the organisers: either to be participants or to give ideas on how the meetings should be organised.

contact: Covert de Groot  
Indiëbeekelaan 15  
Den Haag 2500 BE, NETHERLAND



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NEWS FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM

**URANIUM MINING WORKING GROUP REPORT FROM THE ANTI NUCLEAR CAMPAIGN**

The following jottings come from the report:  
+ SCRAM has a poster "Uranium kills, Don't let them grind you down" by Jamie Anderson (plum) 40P including postage. Also has the New Mexico uranium slide show, 7 slides at a cost of £2.00, or hire £1.00 per week. Includes script. Also the Tape slide show of uranium mining in Australia, 65 slides to hire for £3.50 per week plus postage. SCRAM, 3 Ainslie Place, Edinburgh, Scotland.

"World in Action" Documentary on Namibian uranium "Follow the Yellowcake Road" is available from Granada, Quay St, Manchester M60 9EA tel 061 832 7211.

+ SCRAM is going to make a slide show themselves on uranium mining and asks for slides. They will also have an English version of Nina Gladitz's (filmmaker of Better Active Today then Radioactive Tomorrow) new film on Australian Aborigines and Uranium, "Rainbow Snake".

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BOOKLET TO COME SOON

THE GULLIVER FILE

You have been hearing about it, now it is even closer to your reading lamp. When Roger Moody read the President of the American Mining Congress reported speech in 1977, he could not help but return the joke. The president said "The environmental lobby is like a thousand Lilliputs holding down the mining Gullivers".

Roger has put together the Gulliver File, and is working on the Lilliput file - how we keep the industry down.

This is a CIMRA/WISE book, a basic resource. It consists of an index (and cross index) of more than three hundred companies involved worldwide in exploration for, or mining of, uranium.

- + special comprehensive files on Exxon, Rio Tinto Zinc, Shell and British Petroleum
- + where possible linked directorships, integrated holdings and majority owned subsidiaries are marked
- + Brief notes are kept on the companies key interests.
- + summaries are also available of key companies and countries involved in uranium production as a by product of phosphates, copper industry - with coal, sea water and beryllium up their sleeves.

This file has in part been given to groups all over the world fighting uranium mining. The only thing stopping it from full production now is funds. If you want the book, please send money. And if you can give a large sum to help printing costs, please do so. We are full of good plans, and it would be a pity to limit them by money.

Contact: Roger Moody /CIMRA  
92 Plimsoll Rd N4 London UK  
or WISE, attention LIn Pugh

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NEWS FROM IRELAND

URANIUM MINING THE FOCUS OF CARNSORE ANTI NUCLEAR EVENT

August 13-17 saw the third annual event of the Irish anti nuclear movement at Carnsore Point, planned site of Ireland's first nuclear power plant.

The event was very unlike the two previous festivals. The emphasis is now on uranium mining, a direct threat to many people throughout the Irish counties. The reactor plans, while they are still a threat, have been put aside a while by the government. Full government and European Economic Community energy is going into uranium exploration and development.

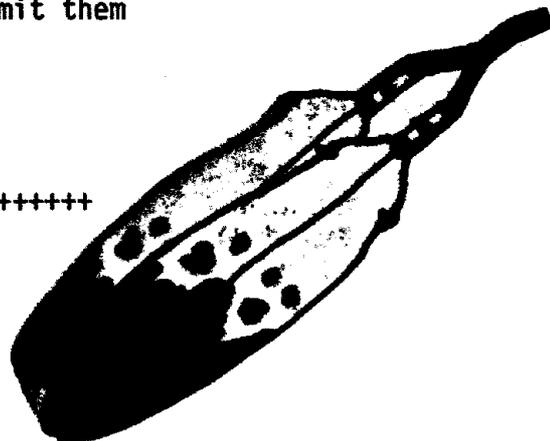
Workshops and displays on uranium mining were held, giving details of uranium activities in Ireland. Workshops were given on trade union opposition to uranium mining. Toxic industries are also a great environmental problem and unemployment another huge problem in Ireland, and these also had workshops.

An international workshop, including speakers from the Philpines, presented discussions on different strategies around the world.

An estimated 7,000 people were involved in the festival. While there was music and theatre this year, the main activity of the participants was involvement in discussions on the nuclear fuel cycle and alternatives.

source: Walter Kilroy  
12a Upper Churchtown Road, Dublin 14  
Ireland, tel (353) (1) 984 763

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NEWS FROM FINLAND

ANTI URANIUM SUMMER CAMP AT KITTILÄ

An Alternatives to Uranium Summer Camp was held from August 2-10 in Kittilä, Northern Finland. In the three communities of Kittilä, Muonio and Kolari, the Finnish nuclear industry - with massive financial assistance from the state - is pushing to begin uranium mining. 30 people participated in the camp. Several participants were locals, the others came from all over Finland. The people were divided into four groups, who worked with each other, did workshops and seminars on uranium mining and its effects, and helped people in the surrounding region with their normal work. A television film crew also participated. The themes included regional development and uranium mining, the dangers of uranium mining, and alternative possibilities of creating work places.

The Camp was organised by EVY, the Finnish anti nuclear organisation umbrella.

Contact: EVY  
 Valpurantie 6,  
 00270 Helsinki 27  
 Finland tel(0) 417724

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NEWS FROM THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

RESOLUTION ON URANIUM MINING AT NUCLEAR FREE PACIFIC CONFERENCE 1980

From May 10 to 18, activists and resource people from 20 Pacific and Pacific Rim countries came together to discuss plans for opposing the increasing military and nuclear development of their lands and waters. Though the languages, cultures and politics of each of the 57 delegates were widely divergent, areas of common struggle and kinship emerged with forceful clarity.

Among the problems the Conference

discussed was uranium mining. The following resolution came out of that discussion:

Whereas plutonium, a derivative of uranium is deadly to all life, and a threat to the human genetic pool, and

Whereas uranium is frequently found on native land, which as MOTHER EARTH has great spiritual significance

Whereas this creates further degradation of indigenous people;

Whereas the exploration and mining of uranium are the first steps in the nuclear power/nuclear weapons process;

Whereas the record of government and multinational corporations with respect to worker and community health and safety has been entirely unacceptable, therefore

BE IT RESOLVED THAT the Nuclear Free Pacific Conference unanimously calls for an immediate halt to all exploration and uranium mining throughout the world.

For the total conference report, and contact with the NFPC and the new information centre they have set up

Pacific Concerns Resource Center  
 1212 University Avenue  
 Honolulu Hawaii 96826 USA  
 tel (808) 947-8403

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SPECIAL SECTION INDIAN PRISONERS

The repercussions of the aggressive US uranium mining and "energy self-sufficiency" - as well as of plain old government and industry racism - is felt in the daily lives of the Native American people. The contempt shown by that government for the Indians is extremely clear in legal confrontations: when the Indians are hauled before

the courts with often false charges, and then sentenced to inhuman lengths of time in prison. We think this is an important issue to cover in the KIITG Newsletter, and we hope people in other countries will storm the American legal system with letters demanding the release of these people.

#### RITA SILK-NAUNI

Rita Silk-Nauni was convicted on June 18, 1980 of manslaughter and shooting with intent to kill for defending her 10 year old son from an attack by two Oklahoma city police officers. The incident occurred in September 1979, and involved two officers with a known history of brutality. One officer was killed and the other wounded. The officer was killed with his own gun. Rita was at the time fleeing from a man who constantly bashed and mishandled her, which had led to a nervous breakdown. She got out of the hospital ten days before the police attacked her son - she was forced to leave the hospital by the man who abused her, and against hospital advice.

On August 15 1980 the judge reaffirmed the sentence delivered in June. Rita faces 150 years prison: 100 years for manslaughter, and 50 years for wounding a police officer. She has now been transferred to a new prison and is denied any visitors, except legal counsel, and all mail support is urgently needed.

Throughout the trial, by white middle class men and a racist judge, Indians were arrested for contempt of court for such things as wearing Rita support T shirts or wearing traditional costume.

A written appeal will be submitted before August 25.

Write to Rita Silk Nauni Defence Committee  
Native American Center  
1214 N Hudson  
Oklahoma City, OK 73103 USA

#### RICHARD MARSHALL

In March 1975 Richard Marshall, an American Indian Movement member was arrested and charged with the murder of Martin Montileaux at the Longhorn Bar near the Pine Ridge Reservation. Montileaux, before his death, clearly stated that another AIM member did not shoot him, and that he was shot by a man with shaggy hair. Marshall wears his hair braided and was not identified in a line-up in May by people who had been in the bar. The FBI and the Deputy Sherriff, over the next year, produced a witness to say that Marshall was the killer. Myrtle Pool Bear was under death threats and coercion by the agents, to say that Marshall had admitted to her that he killed Montileaux. Myrtle Pool Bear now admits this is not true. Yet Dick Marshall is currently in South Dakota State Prison. Motions for a new trial have been denied. To protest the frame-up, false conviction and denial of new trial write to: Attorney General Mark Meirhenry,  
State Office Building,  
Pierre, SD 57501 USA

#### KENNETH LOUD HAWK AND RUSSELL REDNER

Kenneth Loud Hawk and Russell Redner, a Western Shoshone are being prosecuted for firearms and explosive charges stemming from an incident where members of the Oregon State Police stopped and fired upon a car caravan of six Native Americans. The police thought Dennis Banks and Leonard Peltier were in the caravan. There was no evidence of shooting by the Native Americans, yet four were arrested. Koud Hawk and Redner were originally held on \$50,000 and \$100,000 bail. Kamook Banks gave birth to a daughter while in 24 hour maximum security jail. Anna Mae Aquash, the fourth of the arrested, was returned to South Dakota. The FBI was involved in her murder, some time before February 1976. No investigation of the murder has taken place.  
On MAY 12, 1976 Portland Chief Judge dismissed the charges resulting from the caravan incident. 4 years later the U.S.

government is bringing the case to retrial. To support the defendants and get the charges dropped write:  
Loud Hawk-Redner Defense,  
AIM For Freedom Defense Committee  
PO Box 3504 Kent Washington 98031 USA.

and: The Honorable Sid Lezak  
PO Box 71  
Portland Oregon 97207 USA

LEONARD PELTIER

Leonard Peltier is serving two consecutive life sentences in Marion Prison for defending women, children and elders when two FBI agents and government agents and state police attacked a spiritual Indian encampment on the Pine Ridge reservation on June 26 1975. On the same day as the attack, the tribal council chair Dick Wilson illegally signed away one eighth of the reservation to the US government. This land is rich in uranium deposits.

Two agents were killed, and one Indian. The Indian's death has never been investigated. Four American Indian Movement activists were charged with "aiding and abetting" in the deaths of the agents. Two co-defendants were acquitted on the grounds of self defense. These grounds were ruled out for Peltier. In prison, federal authorities have conspired to murder him. Together with Bobby Garcia and Dennis Thundershield he escaped prison. Dennis was killed in the escape. A week later Bobby and Leonard were captured. Peltier was sentenced to seven additional years for the escape. No testimony on the conspiracy to kill Peltier was allowed in the trial.

Demand a congressional hearing into the FBI misconduct and abuse and a new trial for Leonard Peltier. Write:  
Congressperson Ronald V. Dellums  
Congressional Black Caucus  
2464 Rayburn Bldg, Washington DC 20515

contact: Leonard Peltier Defense Committee  
PO Box 5790 Seattle  
WA 98105 USA

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NEWS FROM NORTH AMERICA

COAL SITE OCCUPIED IN BURNHAM, New Mexico

On Thursday morning, July 31, 30 Navajo residents occupied the mine site of the Consolidated Coal Company in Burnham, New Mexico. Ten arrests were made by the Tribal Government Police. Those arrested were charged with trespassing, trial is set for November.

The mine, which is located on Navajo land, produces approximately 6.4 million tons of coal per year. Consolidated Coal and El Paso Natural Gas propose to build a large scale Synfuels industry for the Burnham area.

The Burnham site was first occupied last April when Consolidated Coal illegally began to clear land for mining operations. In the process, Consolidated desecrated five graves, among a series of other offences. In reaction to the company's behaviour, Burnham residents took over the mine site. A site has been maintained since then, about 300 metres from the Consolidated project headquarters. The proposed Synfuels facility in Burnham and coal gasification projects in other parts of the state will greatly increase coal production on Navajo land. More water than is available will be needed for the increased mining and for construction and operation of a synfuels industry as large as the industry intends. Land will be ruined, the water table will be altered, and the health of the people will be jeopardised from the pollution. As Lucy Keesewood, a Burnham resident, stated in 1975:

"Where will we be in twenty to twenty-five years from now when the coal has all been mined and the companies operating these gasification plants have all cleaned up and moved away. They will all be working elsewhere and we will be sitting on top of a bunch of ashes and nothing to live on."

Unlike the majority of the Navajo Tribal Council who oppose the gasification

project on their land, Peter MacDonald, the tribal chair, is in favour of an energy project that will bring large amounts of federal and corporate funds to Navajo people.

The mining requires the relocation of 1000 Navajo people.

Letters supporting the Navajo people and condemning the mining should be sent to Peter MacDonald  
Tribal Chairman's office  
Window Rock  
New Mexico 86515 USA

contact: American Indian Treaty Council  
1503 Central NW  
Albuquerque, NM 87103 USA

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COLORADO MINE WALK

Beginning on June 14 and continuing for a month, citizens from Colorado walked 350 miles (650 km) from site to site where coal, uranium, oil shale and molybden are being mined. Colorado has been a mining state since the 19th century, when it first became the site of many gold and silver mines. The Mine Walk focussed attention on past and present mining operations and also on proposed mining sites for uranium, coal and other minerals. Meetings to discuss alternative energy, uranium development and mining legislation were planned at various towns along the way. Colorado supplies over 10% of the US uranium reserves, half of its western bituminous coal reserves, 80% of the high grade oil shale and more than 60% of the world's molybden. Colorado's uranium and coal production is expected to increase 10-20 times by 1985.

Contact: Boulder/Denver COSC Mining Workshop  
2239 E. Colfax  
Denver, CO 80206 USA  
tel Barb Lewis 377 3967

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MINEWATCH is a newsletter by and for Colorado mining activists. The June 1980 issue gives a solid history of mining in Colorado, specifically on the radioactive waste tailings to be found all over the state.

Contact: (see previous article)

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THE COUNCIL OF ENERGY RESOURCE TRIBES  
- AN OUTSIDER'S VIEW IN

Winona Laduke, July 1980.

A lengthy report that looks deep into the background of energy development on Native American land and exposes the aims of the Council of Energy Resource Tribes (CERT). CERT was formed in 1975 as the Indian development organisation, specifically dealing in Indian resources. Although CERT claims to represent people of 25 Indian tribes, Ms LaDuke states that it follows the desires of 25 tribal leaders without democratic support of reservation people.

The United States is the world's leading uranium exporter. The advancement of nuclear/uranium industries in other countries is causing the US to fall behind in the exporting market. In order to keep up in the market, new mines will be opened as old ones exhaust their uranium reserves. Indian Reservations and bordering areas play an important role in the future of the uranium industry. In 1974, 100% of federally controlled uranium production came from Indian Reservations. Coal figures denote a similar prevalence of production from Native American lands.

In the past Indian land has been used for extensive oil production. One of the primary interests in Indian land now for energy developers lies in the enormous quantities of coal reserves. The energy industries propose to build large scale synthetic fuels industry on native lands. A synthetic fuels bill authorises federal loan guarantees for synfuels facilities. The U.S. government has not previously offered such large scale funding to Indians for their energy products nor for

their land. For this and other reasons CERT was formed.

Its most noticeable spokespeople are Peter MacDonald, Navajo tribal chairman, LaDonna Harris, president of Americans for Indian Development and Floyd Correa, Laguna Pueblo (reservation) governor. The team quickly raised \$2.9 million for their treasury from federal sources. An additional \$24 million followed.

Keeping up with US energy policy and the weekly proposals from energy corporations for the reservations is a large job. The CERT staff of 60 is now headed by Ed Gabriel (Executive Director) formerly head of the Federal Energy Administration's Office of Impact Assessment. Other staff members include Ahmed Kooros, former deputy Minister of Oil Affairs in Iran. The remainder of the staff are predominantly bright young Americans, with 12 Indian staff members. The responsibility of the CERT staff is to advise tribal chair persons on energy issues and options for the reservations.

Of the \$24 million that was given to CERT, an estimated \$300,000 is destined for feasibility studies and educational expenses in alternate sources of energy. Like the Department of Energy, DOE, CERT representatives have a substantial interest in synthetic fuels facilities, coal gasification, coal liquidification, oil shale and the like. Several "feasibility" studies are underway on CERT reservations for these projects, and CERT chairman McDonald announced the possibility of the "first operating synfuels facility" - the CERT contribution to the National Energy Policy.

The CERT annual meeting in December 1979 was an expensive affair to attend. The 400 participants were addressed by the Chair of ARCO Oil company and the Director of the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA). DOE was given the CERT Award of Appreciation for channeling money into the CERT treasury.

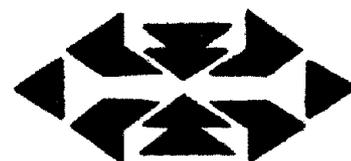
Traditional Indian people were not allowed to speak from the platform but a delegation of Native people from the Dine (Navajo)

Reservation issued a press release in response to the CERT meeting:  
"We maintain that CERT is claiming to represent individuals of diverse inter-tribal groups that in fact they do not represent... We have come here in an observer capacity and can testify as individuals who live in, and whose livelihood is being effected in the lands in contention. Through our observation here at the CERT meeting, we have witnessed that no testimony has been allowed to reflect the voice of the indigenous people who will be affected by the decisions made here... We urge that the indigenous members of CERT realise their traditional and spiritual ways of survival and their responsibility to the earth and to their people to help assure their survival..."

At the same time, noticeable opposition to development in the northern U.S. is sprouting on several reservations. The Nez Perce Tribal Council rejected a proposal for a small-scale hydro-electric project - a renewable source of energy. After several feasibility studies completed by CERT it was revealed that the tribe's fishing area would be jeopardised. In turn the Yakima Tribal Council is taking an aggressive stand on nuclear waste disposal. The Hanford Nuclear Reservation, where some two-thirds of U.S. nuclear wastes are stored currently, is located 20 miles from the Yakma reservation, well within their 1885 guaranteed treaty lands.

To obtain the full and very valuable CERT report, contact  
Winona LaDuke  
Women of All Red Nations  
PO Box 2508 Rapid City, SD 57709 USA

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NEWS FROM FRANCE

FIRST NATIONAL FRENCH ANTI URANIUM MEETING

On July 6, at the end of the European Anti Uranium mining meeting in Bessines, all the French groups met together for the first time. How to work together, share resources and share frustrations was the main purpose of the ad hoc meeting.

Any more results of that meeting we would very much like to know about for the next Newsletter KIITG.

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NEW CAMPAIGN FOR AMIS DE LA TERRE

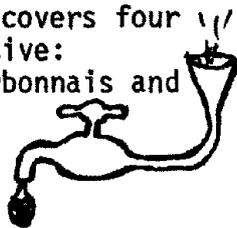
The Friends of the Earth in France have started a new campaign within their anti nuclear struggle - against uranium mining. The main activity is to spread information about uranium mining to the groups and people concerned and to organise actions.

The following information covers four regions where they are active: Limousin, Ardèche, Le Bourbonnais and Les Alpes.

LIMOUSIN

The BRGM (Bureau of Geological and Mineral research) and the COGEMA (Company générale des matières atomiques) have started drilling at the side of "Petits Vaux", in the community of Auriat. CLAN has decided to make public the information they have.

...the facts...



LIMOGES

The BRGM has obtained half a hectare of land, (about an acre). At a cost of 2 million french francs (about 1/2 million dollars U.S.) They have constructed two concrete platforms, one for the derrick, the other for a hangar, and have constructed a 15,000volt power line. During this work they did not regulate the water on the land, while in the process of flattening it, resulting in

flooding of pasture land in the area.

...the official information....

Everything has been kept secret about this project: not even the mayor of the community was told. Officially they claimed they were looking for granite. The Prefecture de Creuse never gave the mayor any clear information. The BRGM, when asked by the press, declared they were only doing research there, and did not precisely say what sort of research. Later they talked about "scientific work on the European level" (!)

Invited by the mayor and the Community Council of Auriat and two mayors from neighbouring communities, members of the anti nuclear group CLAN went to look at the sites. There the BRGM told CLAN and the mayors that the project was a European research project to find geologically "suitable" sites for the storage of highly radioactive wastes from La Hague nuclear reprocessing plant. The drilling hole will be 1000 metres deep. COGEMA is drilling the site under supervision of BRGM. The work goes on day and night, and will soon be finished.

It is a frequent practice in France to use old uranium mines and uranium mining districts for waste dumping of highly radioactive used nuclear fuel. The people in the area do not just, in fact, have to fight uranium mining: they have to fight all sorts of parts of the fuel cycle.

With these facts CLAN is planning to make their own opinions public as well as demanding the right for the people in the region to know what is happening.

1. CLAN demands publication of the Prefecture's authorisation which was given as permission to start these activities. Legally it must be made public; in fact it is now secret and the prefecture intends it to remain secret.
2. CLAN wants to know what studies were done before starting the drilling.
3. They demand, together with the communities, to know the results of the drilling, as the law says they may.

4. They demand serious guarantees that they will be informed when the waste dumping begins.
  5. They ask why the whole operation is done so secretly, considering that it is very important.
  6. They ask if the money could not be used better for the region, by building roads etc, as the region has in any case very bad roads.
- The group continues to fight against these waste dumping plans.

#### ARDECHE

The FoE in Ardèche are specially concerned about the uranium mining in that area. The planned surface area of the mine is about 200,000 hectares (500,000 acres) and involves 30 communities. Two research permits have already been given (Creyssilles and Montselgues), another will be given at Gravières. FoE's main activity is to inform the public and community authorities. They also asked, without result, the following questions to COGEMA and the Prefecture:

1. the nature and amount of the economic and social costs of the mines
2. the dangers of the chemical and radioactive contamination of the environment.
3. the risks of cancer and genetic mutations
4. the loss of agricultural fields, pastures and forests.

Several points were specially emphasised:  
+ Secrecy from the mining companies and authorities

- + That it is impossible to get the documents of the official scientific body SCPRI, which has to supervise and measure the radioactivity and its consequences on the health and lives of people living in the area.

+ That scientific papers (mostly foreign) show that there are grave dangers for people living near uranium mines. Testimony of people living in the area comes to the same conclusion. The chemical pollution of the water is as grave a problem as the radioactivity released.

The opposition to uranium mining in the area is growing: the population, the elected community authorities, many groups, and the regional press are playing an

active role in informing the public and raising alarm.

#### THE MOUNTAINS OF THE BOURBONNAIS

After several research projects in the region to find uranium, there is a new menace looming. COGEMA and the French electricity authority CEA want to use the old uranium mine at Saint-Priest-Laprugne as a dumping place for high level radioactive waste. They are not able to prove (of course) that they have a safe waste dumping method, and many scientists affirm that it is very dangerous. It is a wet region with many waterways and thermal springs, from where at least 110 villages and towns get their drinking water. Radioactive pollution of the water would then have disastrous consequences for tourism, people and agriculture. Even if all the mayors, local and regional government officials and the people were against the project, it has been learned from experience that the Federal Government ignores all opposition. All people in the region are being called to mobilise and protest against this atomic dustbin. The mountain of Bourbonnais will not become a radioactive desert.

contact: Comité de défense et de sauvegarde de la Montagne Bourbonnaise,

1e Puothier, 03300 La Chapelle

and

Association pour une information critique  
03250 Le Mayet de Montagne

#### SAVOIE

Minatome (50% owned by Pechiney Ugine Kuhlman and 50% by Total) have three exclusive permits to find uranium, in Lauzière, Cochet and Planay. And that in spite of the opposition of the communities, groups and the Conseil General. The surface of the permitted site is 15,800 hectares. The elected authorities, local groups and individuals are determined to get this project annulled, through the Comité de défense et d'information sur les mines en Savoie.

source: La Baleine july august 80  
14 bis rue de l'Arbalète  
75005 Paris, France

**BEN VIURE CHAS NOS**

is the title of a booklet/pamphlet published and available in French language, about the struggles and actions of the people of Grandmont against uranium mining in their village. available from: Association du Mouvement de Grandmont  
André Christophe  
Grandmont  
87.St Sylvestre  
(tel 56 70 87)

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UPDATES

OCTOBER 9-13 is the date of the Saskatchewan Northern Survival Gathering. It will be held at Sandy Lake, on the Key Lake Road. Speakers will discuss Native political prisoners, human rights violations, corporate government connections, uranium exploitation, land rights, health for survival, education for survival. in CANADA

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NOONKANBAH UPDATE

Many actions have resulted from the Noonkanbah invasion. International and national actions have been taken. 22 people were arrested at a protest blockade in front of the access road to Noonkanbah. 5 senior church people were arrested: the general secretary for the Commission for World Missions, an aboriginal minister from Brisbane, an Australian Council of Churches leader, the synod officer for social justice with the Uniting Church in Perth. The Chairman of the Kimberley Land Council, Darryl Kickett was arrested, together with Jimmy Bieundurry and Dicky Skinner from Noonkanbah. Those arrested were mostly charged with obstruction, although one was charged with failing to obey directions of a traffic patrolman.

The arrests came after a line of vehicles from Noonkanbah station were set across the narrow road in rows and the people sat between them in a group. The police removed the cars with a front end

loader and a grader. Then the police moved in on the seated people. The Aborigines started a chant to keep the people together. Key people were soon carried away. In less than an hour from the beginning of that particular scene police had a guard on the crossing and waited for the convoy, still 8-10 hours away.

The police also drove the cattle on the station into a frenzy, causing them to break through a fence. This caused serious economic loss for the Noonkanbah station. The radio at the station was jammed by police.

On August 12, 300 aborigines from North-West New South Wales marched in Sydney, demanding land rights in that state. In Canberra, also on the 12th, members of the Aboriginal Community in that city demonstrated in front of the Federal parliament in support of the Noonkanbah people.

In Melbourne, that same day, 200 people demonstrated protesting the Western Australia governments actions at Noonkanbah. The Melbourne groups are sending a medical team to Noonkanbah "in case of a protracted struggle".

In Federal Parliament, the opposition called on the government to halt immediately all action likely to contribute to an early start to drilling on Noonkanbah and to start meaningful negotiations with the community. The government has the power to intervene in the dispute, but is not doing so because it is also extremely racist.

The Australian Council of Churches has written to the United Nations requesting an "investigation into the infringement of the human rights of the indigenous people of Noonkanbah".

The Western Australia Trades and Labour Council has banned all Amax's operations, and has asked the ACTU to make this ban Australia-wide. They also placed a ban on all companies, individuals and organisations involved in the scab convoy which took the oil rig to Noonkanbah. A demonstration in support of the struggle took place on August 21 in Perth.

contact: see story in this issue.

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( IN CANADA a group of Indians is involved in a law suit against AMAX concerning pollution of water, and in America the Papago Indians are involved in a suit against AMAX for the unauthorised use of water supplies).

INDUSTRY SNIPPETS

URANIUM EXTRACTION DISCOVERY REPORTED

Japan: a group of researchers claimed in June to have developed a "highly efficient " absorbent for collecting uranium from sea water. 1.8 milligrams of uranium was soaked up in 10 days. This is still extremely expensive, and in the newsclipping there was no mention of the effect of the chemicals used on sea plants etc.

Source: Revealing Japan July 1980  
Central Bldg 9th Floor  
1-1-5 Kyobashi Chuo-ku, Tokyo  
Japan

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THE CANADIAN FEDERAL GOVERNMENT plans to limit non-resident participation in the Canadian uranium industry, according to the federal Energy, Mines and Resources minister. This would certainly affect multinationals in the North West Territories and in Sakatchewan.

Do any of the Canada groups have comments here?

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SWITZERLAND will sign no new deals with Canada until the results of the review conference on the Non Proliferation Treaty are known. The Swiss are peeved that Canada stopped supplying them with uranium 3 years ago. Ottawa stopped the supplies after Canadian uranium was used in the Indian bomb test. Switzerland has deals with Argentine, and the Canadian government wants guarantees that its uranium is only used for peaceful purposes. It is charming to see the concern.... maybe they will one day learn there is nothing peaceful about any part of the nuclear process...

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Queensland Mines' Narbalek mine is now fully mined, and the 12,000 tonnes of yellowcake are stockpiled. The quality of rock is much less than they had forecast.

A uranium drilling programme is planned near Sylvania Dome in Western Australia, with Pancontinental, the Japanese power company and Trend Exploration.

Urangesellschaft and the Japanese Idemitsu are beginning a joint uranium exploration venture in Australia.

Getty Oil is impatient with the delays at Jabiluka mine in the Australian NT.

An Australian technical mission visited France in June to look into the possibility of exporting uranium to France. Does anyone have an update on this story?

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This is the end of a very long KITTG.

The DEADLINE for the next issue is September 20. Would all groups please do their best to keep us all informed by writing to us with your news.

WISE offices in the USA, the UK and the Netherlands have telex's - a sort of telephone typewriter in one. If your group does something, or if something happens to you and you need quick worldwide attention, ring up your nearest WISE office and they will pass your message on. Please use us - our purpose is to serve the movement.

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