Looking through this newsletter there is one astounding factor. All over the world, in almost every continent there are pockets of people who are protesting against the activities of one company and its subsidiaries.

What is disconcerting is that one corporation can infringe on the lives of so many disparate communities, and can launch such a multi-faceted attack on the ecology and environment of this planet.

This issue of PARTING COMPANY will bring you up-to-date on just some of the contentious operations that have made RTZ into the most internationally despised of all multinationals. On page 2 we catch-up on the violent events at the Bougainville Copper mine in Papua New Guinea, where government troops are being used to protect RTZ's mine against those on whose land the mine was built. Pages 5 & 6 show that all over Australia various groups affected by CRA's (an associate company of RTZ) diverse activities are standing-up to mining assaults on their land. As you read the article, reprinted from the Australian TIME magazine, on the threat that CRA's uranium mining plans pose for aborigines in Western Australia, PARTIZANS' own delegate will be meeting with these communities at the request of the Western Desert Land Council.

There are new worries for the workers at the illegal Rossing uranium mine in Namibia, (see pages 8 & 9), and in the West of Ireland a new group has formed in response to a goldrush which involves RTZ's RIOFINEX, (12 & 13). In both Japan and in Southampton there have been protests over the last few months which relate to RTZ's lucrative uranium trade (pages 6 & 7), and PARTIZANS initiated an Early Day Motion in the House of Commons, opposing the importation of uranium from Roxby Downs in South Australia.
BOUGAINVILLE

Papua New Guinea's traditional landowners forced the temporary shut-down of RTZ's Bougainville Copper Limited. Activists were last reported to be hiding-out in the bush after the government had sent troops onto the island to quell local resistance to the massive mining operation; resistance which has been present since the inception of the mine under Australian colonial rule in the late 1960s.

The government's "shoot to kill" policy has so far led to twelve deaths, and a dawn-to-dusk curfew. This sudden flare of sabotage on the mine comes at a time when there should of been a review (in late '88) to assess whether BCL are allowed to renew their lease, which has now expired. But the government and the company have turned a blind eye, angering the landowners, who say that since the lease expired, BCL have been operating illegally. Landowners' claims for compensation have been jeered at by the company and by many press reporters for being unrealistically high: but who else, apart from those who have lost their homes, their forests, their livelihoods, and have had their communities dissipated, their rivers poisoned, who else is in a position to put a price on these losses?

The events of the last three months were pre-empted by Richard West in his study on the rise of Rio Tinto Zinc, "River of Tears". He said that Bougainville could "bring great profit over the next twenty years to the shareholders of RTZ at the cost of damage to the physical, social and spiritual wellbeing of Bougainville, which, until the mine came, was a peaceful and prosperous island. Moreover, the mine could cause political strife, even civil war, in this part of the Pacific.

Francis Ona, a leader of the landowners, has said "I will not surrender". He has also said that he sees this as the beginning of a civil war. If this does become the case, it would be a war induced by one foreign company's greed and insensitivity. RTZ's lust for profit has already forced the Papua New Guinean government to turn its guns on its own people.

PNG issues monopoly warning to RTZ, CRA

PORT MORESBY: The British-based multinational group Rio Tinto-Zinc Corp Pic (RTZ) should realise that no mining company would be allowed to hold a monopoly on Papua New Guinea's mineral resources, the Prime Minister of Papua New Guinea, Mr Namaliu, warned yesterday.

The PNG Government was seeking more information on the proposed sale of British Petroleum Co Pic's (BP) mineral assets, which include the Lihir gold deposit, to RTZ.

Mr Namaliu said RTZ already had a substantial interest in PNG through its 49 per cent holding in CRA Ltd, which was the major shareholder in Bougainville Copper Ltd (BCL) and owner of proposed new gold mines at Hidden Valley and Mt Kare. "While the confidence of such a major multinational company as RTZ in PNG is welcome, the Government has a clear interest and duty to examine the ramifications of such major transactions," he said.

Mr Namaliu said the proposed sale did not involve BP's oil and gas interests in PNG and he had been assured the company would honour its obligations in this area.

Lihir, said to be one of the richest gold deposits in the world, is 80 per cent owned by Kenmare Pic, a BP subsidiary. Development to the construction stage at Lihir has been costed at $1.5 billion, but no decision to mine the deposit has been announced.

Mr Namaliu said he was still "totally confident" of the prospects for the project, despite BP's decision to sell off its holding.

CRA has been tipped by analysts in Australia as likely to take over BP's Australian

Mr Namaliu... 'clear interest and duty'

and PNG mineral assets from BP if the deal goes ahead.

This would give CRA a near-monopoly interest in PNG mining projects, excluding only Ok Tedi and the proposed Porgera gold mine, and a strong influence on the Government.

Through its ownership of BCL, the company already provides about 16 per cent of internal government revenue and 44 per cent of exports.

CRA's group executive manager, Mr Don Carruthers, visited PNG for talks with Mr Namaliu late last week in his capacity as chairman of BCL.

It's understood CRA is reconciled to its continued involvement in Bougainville.

However, the situation at Hidden Valley and Mt Kare is potentially more difficult and the local landowners far more volatile.

Hidden Valley villagers have demanded $14 million ($5.7 million) compensation for historical damages and opposed extension of the CRA prospecting licence.

At Mt Kare, the provincial Premier, Mr Ned Lam, has proposed CRA hand over a 50 per cent carried equity in the project, with landowners getting 30 per cent and the provincial Government 20 per cent.

AAP
Every Nightmare has its Price!

From the director of RioTinto comes a new battle set in the greatest jungles of them all - Kalimantan, Brazil, Papua New Guinea. Places where land rights are traded for power and peace of mind for a piece of the action. Against this background two men play out a lucrative partnership - one a ruthless egomaniac corporate robber, the other a newly minted power hungry executive. Two men trading everybody else's future against every rule in the book of life.

STREET BRAWL

Alistair Frame is the Chair of RTZ, Derek Birkin, The Chief.

In this sensational drama. And it's no film. Greed is God!!
Land Rights Connection

Rudall River

For miners, the remote expanse of red dust around Rudall River in northwestern Western Australia is "a three-act nightmare"—uranium, a national park and Aboriginal land. For their opponents, the logistics of fighting on this lonely spot are also "nightmarish." But fighting they are at Rudall River, a place that pitches together under the desert sun three strands in Australia's environment debate. Here, 500 kilometers inland from Port Hedland, 200 blacks have been battling long and hard. And they are not about to stop.

The Aborigines came in from the desert in the early '60s. Their battle then was to preserve their language and culture and to avoid the grog that pursued them like a curse. It had destroyed many and might have destroyed them all.

To win this fight, these people—shy, unsophisticated, often visibly intimidated by whites and in many cases barely able to speak English—went back into the desert in the early '80s. They struggled, with little assistance, to establish a viable community in an environment that, though hard, was at least theirs. "Too many problems with grog," says Dick Williams. "That's why we shifted 'em back." Williams, one of the leaders, has been there seven years.

After living in humpy, they struggled to get federal funds for infrastructure. In particular, they wanted a school. Eventually they built it themselves. It now stands symbolically, on the highest point of the low-lying land around Lake Dorá, the area of the main settlement. They wanted to teach the children from hundreds of kilometers around traditional as well as modern ways; the old languages and customs as well as English and arithmetic. In this community there is no glue-sniffing, no petrol-sniffing. The sense of helplessness that pervades many Aboriginal communities is absent. They wanted to save the children and to do that they wanted isolation. "But now they [whites] have caught up with us again," says Williams.

A CRA helicopter survey in 1983 registered a blip. There was something there—and it turned out to be big. Canning Resources, the CRA subsidiary involved, says the Kintyre uranium project at Rudall River is the third-biggest undeveloped deposit in Australia. But Kintyre probably has only a small part of the total in the Rudall River region. Another find, at Lead Hills, adjacent to Kintyre, is described by Canning's Kevin Barden as "highly encouraging." The whole area is "highly pros
It was almost a year ago that Teddy Billabu and Brian Samson came to England to tell RTZ shareholders about the plight of their community at the hands of RTZ's associate company CRA in Australia. We heard very little from them until the article below appeared in the Australian TIME magazine in January.

The Western Desert Land Council have not slackened their campaign to save their land from CRA's uranium mining - on the contrary, they have organised a speaking tour around many Australian cities.

We have also received news that there are plans to build an all-weather road from Port Hedland, on the west coast, to Alice Springs. 1600 km long, this will pass by, or actually cut through the Rudall River National Park. The road project will involve upgrading present roads, and the creation of a further 600 km of roadway through the Great Sandy Desert, where no roads previously existed. It won't just provide access for tourists - CRA will be glad of reliable road access to Rudall River, and since this would be the first inland east-west road across Australia, it could open the way for more mineral exploitation on Aboriginal land.

The company says that a change of Federal Government uranium policy - the prospecting restrictions to three mines - Kintyre could be on stream in time to take advantage of an early '90s "window of opportunity" in the uranium market. The company claims Kintyre would generate exports worth $175 million a year in the initial stage growing to $200 million. But, even if these predictions prove accurate, the dollars are not the point to the desert Aborigines. With courage, they have lurched from one battle to the next over nearly 30 years; now they are fearful again. Some of them remember Maralinga, which is part of the huge region these people once roamed. They fear for their water, of which there is little enough, and for the meat they hunt.

The water threat caused panic in the middle of this year. The East Pilbara Shire reported that water at Cotten Creek, home to a small curio settlement southwest of Lake Dora, contained dangerous levels of uranium oxide. The report proved to be untrue: it was seen as a ploy by the shire to get the Aborigines off the land. Cotten Creek is a high priority area CRA would like to examine. Previous drilling exposed a very encouraging uranium intersection.

While many want the uranium at Rudall River, in only a few years CRA has spent $375 million exploring. It gets direct encouragement from the state and is indirectly encouraged by moves in the federal ALP for a revision of uranium policy.

"What we are looking at now, it seems we have to move out," says Williams, whose eyes and heart are failing and who lost family members to the gorge before the move back to the desert. "But we are not going to do that. We are going to live here until we die. If they let the mine go ahead we would have to stop them some way. We have got to try everything."

Two Aborigines, Teddy Biljabu and Brian Samson, flew to London earlier this year to attend the annual meeting of Rio Tinto Zinc, 49% owner of CRA. They wanted to tell RTZ shareholders how bitterly the CRA activity in Rudall River was opposed. The tour was funded by the British-based Partizans group - an enemy of CRA and dedicated to its close scrutiny - and the Methodist Church. It was the first time they had seen traditional Aborigines and they said it was good to hear our side," says Biljabu.

Says RTZ chairman Sir Alistair Frame: "They came here (to Britain) to attract the attention of the media when they would have been better off talking to the company in Australia."

The Aborigines are disillusioned and desperate. To them the land at Rudall River is their land, and they should have a say in what happens to it. But the West Australian government refuses to grant freehold title to Aborigines and, so far, in legal terms, they are squatters in an area they have inhabited for more than 10,000 years.

They had a victory last year, nonetheless. CRA had planned to drill three kilometers from the home of the community at Cotten Creek (which was established as an outpost in 1953 precisely to stop drilling). After much agitation by the Aborigines, the WA government created an exclusion zone, which protected 7,500 square kilometers of the region from exploration and mining.

Dilemmas created by uranium are but one source of friction at Rudall River. The Kintyre site is 700 meters inside a national park gazetted in 1977. The park is also on the register of the National Estate. The WA government has mining in national parks unless approval of both houses of parliament is granted. But, in a state where the major parties favor mining, this would not usually be a problem. Pells indicate, however, that most people oppose mining in national parks. Nevertheless, in 1987 the WA government made a deal with CRA that excised the suspicions of Aborigines and environmentalists: the company agreed to pay $53,000 towards the cost of a management plan for the park it wants to mine.

The environment movement is committed to a major campaign at Rudall River despite the enormous problems involved at such an isolated place. But the prospect of greeneries demonstrating on their behalf would make the Aborigines almost as uneasy as CRA does.

For the Australian Conservation Foundation's national director, Phillip Toynie, Rudall River represents a natural conjunction of interests between Aborigines and environmentalists. "There is a very strong interest on the part of the conservation movement in seeing that lands are protected, and Aborigines protect land well." He says greeners support Aboriginal rights for another reason: their cause is just.

For its part, Canning Resources believes there is no reason why it should be a threat. "We feel our activity might be managed in such a way as to support what they are trying to do," says Kevin Barden. Under state government policy the Western Desert people would not be entitled to royalties if mining went ahead. But asked whether the company would be prepared to make some other form of payment anyway, Barden says: "We are not averse to the idea of that. But the first step is to give them an opportunity to decide what they want, so we can decide what can be done."

Dick Williams responds: "We wouldn't take money because uranium is no good for kids, lizards, anything."
URANIUM IMPORTS INTO BRITAIN anti-nukes pull-out all the stops!!

Britain's first shipment of Roxby Downs uranium must now of arrived in this country; it was most likely off-loaded from the CONDOCK 2 in Rotterdam, and transferred to another vessel for the channel-hop. The CEGB must be finding it increasingly hard to ensure that imports of uranium into Britain are not met with public protest or trade union sanctions; workers from many ports around Britain have refused to handle such cargoes, and the CONDOCK 2 did not make any official deliveries to Britain.

Meanwhile, in Southampton during mid-February, over 50 protesters marched through the city to demand an end to the alleged import of raw nuclear fuel through the docks. They say that more than 1,300 tonnes of uranium were shipped by P&O Containers and ASSOCIATED CONTAINER TRANSPORT at the end of 1986. A spokeswoman for P&O confirmed that the company does carry uranium from Southern Africa via Southampton. PARTICIPANTS have drafted an Early Day Motion (see opposite) which was put to the House of Commons by Daffyd Ellis Thomas (MP). Already we have had letters from 40 MPs saying that they have signed the Early Day.

With the final details of the BP Minerals take-over by RTZ still unannounced, we cannot be sure if, and in what capacity RTZ will take-over BP's share in the Roxby Downs operation. *The Roxby Downs mine is 49% owned by BP (Western Mining of Australia holds the other 51%). It was BP which put up the chief finance for the preparatory work for the mine. Even though BP is now selling off its mineral interests, RTZ - Britain's biggest mining company - is likely to take up the 49% share in Roxby Downs.

* In order to circumvent the ruling Australian Labor Party's restrictions on new uranium mines, Roxby Downs was given special permission under a highly controversial Indenture Act, enabling uranium to be mined "incidentally" to other minerals - although this "incident" production is 2,000 tons a year and could reach much more.

* In constructing the Roxby mine, both BP and Western Mining Corporation damaged numerous sacred sites belonging to the Kakatha people. By the time the Kakatha had secured funding for an independent anthropological survey, their most important sites had succumbed to the bulldozer.

The survey identified 50 important sites; but it has been largely ignored by the mine owners.

* The Kakatha people have made desperate international efforts to prevent desecration of their land by the Roxby Downs mine. While they have received widespread support from many groups and organisations, BP has never even offered compensation for the damage they have suffered.

* When the first consignment of Roxby uranium left Australia a few months ago, it was only against the vociferous demands of many trade unionists, environmentalists, and above all of the Kakatha people themselves, that it should remain in the ground.

GET YOUR MP TO SIGN EARLY DAY 577
Grass Roots Opposition to Japanese Nuclear Programme

But in Japan resistance to the country's nuclear programme is hotting-up. Last October, in a small town named Hikigawa, (Wakayama prefecture), a new mayor was voted-in specifically because of his anti-nuclear stance. Shigeo Mikura defeated the incumbent who supported the Kansai Electric Company's nuclear development plans. He said "Hikigawa's residents have endorsed my position that nuclear power is unnecessary, and that we should cherish nature and our lives."

The election results dealt a serious blow to Kansai which wants to build nuclear power plants over a wide area. In the town of Hidaka, a local Fisherman's Association halted Kansai's project to build a nuclear plant when they refused to allow the company to conduct a preconstruction survey. Emiko Taniguchi, leader of the Association of Women Protecting Our Hometown said, "I hope this will encourage residents of towns all over the country that are being considered as prospective sites for nuclear power plants. All of us are ordinary people, and it is natural that we do not want nuclear power plants in our town, out of concern for our children."

Japan is Rossing's single largest customer - the recent Japanese anti-apartheid sanctions could seriously dent the exorbitant profits which RTZ reap from this operation. But Japan is still set to expand its nuclear energy programme. With Roxby Downs now in production (which RTZ will probably soon half-own - pending finalisation of the BP Minerals take-over), and with CRA's Rudall River uranium interest (hopefully not) on the horizon, Japan's transfer to Australian sources could maintain RTZ as the dirty dealers to the Japanese nuclear industry.

Maybe not for long though. The former mayor of Hikigawa said "I admit that the reason for my defeat was the nuclear power issue. The residents' opposition to construction of the nuclear power plant was stronger than we had expected. I have realised that the anti nuclear power movement is the current of the times."

Source: MAUM Newsletter (Melbourne '89)
The issue of Namibian independence was central to the Third National Congress of the Mineworkers Union of Namibia, held at the end of January '89. Asser Kapere, president and worker at RTZ's Rossing uranium mine has pledged the support of more than 11,000 union members to SWAPO in case current moves towards a Namibian independence do not lead to Black party victory.

At the congress issues were raised on:
- Better Housing
- Improved Education for All
- Job Protection
- Feasible Pensions
- Adequate Hospitals and Health Care
- Job Security
- Improved Working Conditions

Secretary, Ben Ulenga, told delegates how workers at some mines still live in hostels with 15 people in the same room, and that workers at one Tsumeb Copper mine are still kept in separate quarters, deprived of any opportunity to see their relatives, but also unable to visit each other from one hostel to another. Tsumeb is managed by Newmont, but it is also one of the companies that we can assume RTZ has now bought into as part of the BP Minerals take-over; another bid into Namibia's natural resources which contravene international laws which exist to protect Namibia from plunder by foreign interests.

What will happen if SWAPO does win the forthcoming election, (or one of the other Namibian political parties), liberating Namibia from South African political domination? Would an independent Namibian government wish operations at Rossing uranium mine to continue in some form, contributing substantial tax revenues, (which presently line the pockets of the apartheid regime)? Will RTZ, as they have said themselves, be better off when Namibia achieves independence? Although RTZ has extensive and expanding interests in South Africa, and its very name is synonymous with apartheid, Namibian independence could open the way to renewed contracts with countries such as the U.S.A. with Rossing.

These are the questions which arise - and could have very different answers depending on whether your emphasis as a campaigner is on Namibian self determination, or a curtailing of the nuclear industry, but what is clear from the articles which appear on this page is that all is not well at Rossing, the rosy picture which Sir Alistair has painted at RTZ a.g.m.s. is rotten at the roots.

From:
The Namibian
February 1989

Ben Ulenga

started to exploit this uranium in collaboration with the Namibian colonial power, that is, racist South Africa, without sanction from the Namibian people nor from the relevant international bodies involved with the responsibility over such industry by international law.

The Namibian workers at Rossing have no say or control whatever over the huge profits reaped from its mining.

Indeed, the Rossing mining workers and the entire Namibian people are deliberately left in the dark as to who buys Namibian uranium and at what prices, how and where in the world it is used, and what its final destination and fate is, he said.

He added, "It is extremely arrogant and prescriptive of Rossing to tout 'profit' of $80 million per year that it pays as the lowest wages to its workers.

Mr Ulenga pointed out that these wages are far below satisfying the monthly needs of the average Rossing mining worker family and that therefore not a living wage.

It is the question ofzon 'less than' Rossing was capable of affording, and that this minimum wage was implemented for the first time in January this year.

Rossing paid $10 million for the building of the whole of Arandis (which houses) the majority of its black workers and more than $5 million for houses in Swakopmund, mostly for its white employees," he said.

Mr Ulenga said that 92 percent of all black workers and 51 percent of all "Coloured" workers at Rossing are the company's lowest income bracket.

He said that contrary to what Rossing alleged in last week's Namibian newspaper about all mine employ-
UNION UNABLE TO CHECK RADIATION RISKS

RTZ has always boasted impeccable safety standards at the Rossing uranium mine in Namibia. But workers at the mine are worried: a source of problems yet to be unearthed might have inflicted on the health of hundreds of miners for years to come.

President of the Mineworkers' Union of Namibia (MUN) has a daughter with what the Rossing company doctors call "inexplicable ailments" - like several other inhabitants of Arandis, where most of Rossing's black employees live. Her skin has lost its colour on big patches of her body, on her stomach, arms and eyelids. Assef Kampere says, "The Rossing doctors say it isn't radiation. But if someone told me it was, I would believe them. Many times we have felt that the black people were put here in Arandis so close to the mine, because they didn't really care about our health. Why aren't there any whites working here in the township anymore? We used to have white teachers working in the school here - now there are none. And government employees too - they are also gone."

The lack of knowledge about the dangers of radiation is becoming a major worry among the 25,000 mine workers of Arandis, many who have had their jobs at the 15 year old mine for many years. At this year's MUN congress, the biggest yet, the importance of gaining expertise on radiation matters was stressed.

Kapere tells "The Namibian", "They say it is safe. They say that the radiation hazards that we encounter are secure within international standards. But we have no idea what is going on."

"What happens, for example, to the health of workers who are put on cleaning duty inside the so-called "roasters"? These large ovens in which the highly radioactive yellow cake is burnt? According to Kapere Rossing's environmental officer first measure the level of radiation in the roasters. They then tell supervisors how long the workers can stay in the roasters, and they leave, trusting the supervisors to order the workers out before they become over-exposed."

"But what happens if the workers haven't finished by that time?" asks Kapere. For the past ten years PARTIZANS have observed RTZ cut corners at every possible juncture, profiteering at the expense of other people's health, livelihood, and the environment. The MUN are determined to become responsible for their own safety in the workplace. Kapere says that this "should come from the workers - not from the management. We have to be able to check for ourselves."

At Rössing not all is praise

Workers at Rossing also say that exploitation and discrimination of black workers is kept alive under an impressive public relations front. RTZ are pleased with the image they portray of Rossing as a 'progressive' employer - relatively high wages compared to other Namibian mine operators, for example. But an article in "The Namibian" reports of preferential terms for white workers: "Even when we are skilled, they still offer whites the jobs", says J.C. who earns R1900 a month after 13 years with the company. "Two years ago a guy from Holland came here to work, unqualified, but today he earns R3100 a month."

"Even now we are skilled", he continues, "they still offer whites the jobs. But the agreement on 435 is changing things here. Recently it was decided that everyone who has worked with the mine for 10 years can go for an internal test. If you pass the test continue for a trade test. That is alright, but even if you get a trade you might go back to work as an unskilled labour and wait for a vacancy to show-up" he says.

"The reason they give us, the Namibians, a possibility to get a trade now is, that they know about the white people will leave after independence. And then they will need us. Actually 435 is coming too fast for then, they will not have enough time to qualify enough of us" says J.C.

The Namibian 4/2/89

Uranium

Rössing Uranium in Namibia is the safest industrial operation in southern Africa, with a current fatality-free history of over 50 million man-hours. In 1986, Rössing was awarded a British Safety Council "Award of Honour" for its health and safety excellence.

Above: Text and Picture from RTZ Annual Report 1988

PLEDGES TO SUPPORT SWAPO
MULTINATIONAL
RTZ has around 7,000 associates and subsidiaries in
more than 40 countries around the world. Now
the world's largest mining company, and with
interests in virtually every metal, manufacturing,
chemicals, engineering, construction, and is
probably the most powerful uranium producer around.

USA AND CANADA
7,000 Cree Indians and Inuit were directly effected
by the mammoth James Bay hydro-electric
project which was built to supply a uranium enrichment
plant in Canada. Rio Algom, RTZ's Canadian
subsidiary is one of the world's biggest uranium
producers. Their mines have left radioactive
tailings which endanger groundwater, fisheries,
plantlife and the air around the mine, and which
a public research group estimates will cause 66,000
premature cancers over the next 111,000 years.
Rio Algom also operates two uranium mines in the
U.S.A. (Utah). In 1987 U.S. Borax overturned a
National Monument preservation order for their Quartz
Hill project in Alaska.

PANAMA
The Cerro Colorado copper project has been
shelved until prices rise. The Guaymi people
have been left with a hacked-up mountain,
soil erosion and an uncertain future.

PERU
The major Peruvian organisation,
ADESEP has unequivocally condemned
the leasing of its natural resources
to foreign exploiters, and has
specifically named RTZ.

BRAZIL
As the Brazilian government worries
about how to control the influx of
foreign multinationals, and its
largest natural resource (the
rainforest) is irrevocably scarred,
RTZ is going for gold on a major
scale in Mato Grosso and Goias. Mato
Grosso has more areas designated for
native control than any other state, but
this does not perturb RTZ. At one time
RTZ filed 47 claims to bauxite deposits
in Brazil, and has 24 subsidiaries in this
country alone. It operates a low-grade gold
mine at Moro d'Ouro.

CHILE
Where there is an unacceptable regime, there's
(Well almost!). RTZ has three operations in Chile's rightwing
dictatorship. Its La Escondida copper involvement has been
internationally criticised and is managed by the Chilean state.

SEABED
RTZ could soon become the leader of one of four
deep-sea consortiums, after a recent international
agreement has half-opened the door to corporate
exploitation of the world's seabed. The Kennecott
consortium (inherited from the BP deal) would
expose marine life to pollution, and maritime
communities to pollution and theft of their resources.

ANTARCTICA
The proposed 'Antarctic treaty' has
opened the door to unrivalled
exploitation of this last, untouched
continent. RTZ would be among the few
companies with the resources and
financial means to venture into these
remote lands.
BRITAIN AND IRELAND

Environmental pollution and workers' health are a recurring nightmare at RTZ's British operations. Hull Action on Child Cancers are involved in an ongoing campaign which suggests that local cancer clusters are caused by polonium emissions from RTZ's Capper Pass tin smelter. Contamination of workers and the environment has been caused by RTZ's Angelsea Aluminium plant and at the Avonmouth lead and zinc smelter. A local community in London's West Ham fear that a child cancer cluster in their area is caused by the Spencer Burke chemical factory.

RTZ caused an economic collapse in Cornwall when they pulled out of the tin mining industry in 1986 after finding a cheaper source at East Kemptville in Nova Scotia. Residents in West Ireland are worried about the gold mining boom that is set to take off right on their doorstep - ruining their fragile ecology and scenic countryside.

RTZ subsidiary Riofinex have no less than 62 leases to mine in Ireland. In the early 80's locals in County Donegal successfully beat off Riofinex, who were intending to mine uranium in the area.

INDONESIA

The last virgin rainforest in the world in Kalimantan is now threatened by CRA's P.T. Kelim Prima open cast coal project. Pending the finalisation of the BP Minerals deal, RTZ/CRA could become 100% owners of this operation - the first entry into this land by a foreign multinational.

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

A literal fight to the death has ensued between the traditional landowners and the PNG army, who have been brought in to defend CRA's Bougainville Copper mine. Landowners want compensation from the massive profits that Bougainville chalks up. Environmental degradation has affected the entire Jaba river system. The government has expressed serious concern over CRA's monopolisation of PNG's resources: RTZ will possibly take-over BP's interest in the highly profitable Lihir Island gold deposit.

AUSTRALIA

The plethora of operations and subsidiaries which RTZ's Australian associate company run can be seen as the single largest assault on rural Aboriginal livelihood, culture and self determination. PARTIZANS was initiated at the request of North Queensland Aborigines in 1978, whose homes were burnt and bulldozed to make way for the Weipa bauxite mine, (the largest open cast bauxite mine in the world). CRA runs the Argyle diamond mine in Western Australia, which has damaged many Aboriginal sacred sites. CRA is presently threatening communities at the Rudall River National Park with a proposed uranium operation on their land. They may also take over BP's share of the controversial Roxby Downs uranium mine in South Australia, also on Aboriginal land. Non-Aboriginal communities are also threatened by the environmental problems caused by CRA's activities.

NEW ZEALAND

Referred to as the country's biggest-ever economic blunder, a huge outcry from New Zealanders occurred in 1974 when it was discovered that COMALCO, a subsidiary of RTZ's Australian company was buying electric power for one of its operations at one tenth of the price that it cost the government to produce it!

In 1982 Maori activists succeeded in getting CRA to withdraw their mining application, but elsewhere in New Zealand CRA have been criticised by Maoris for their theft and destruction.

SOUTHERN AFRICA

As many corporations sever their links with the apartheid regime, RTZ has recently doubled its interests in South Africa, with a total of four mining operations. RTZ also fully owns and manages the strategic Rossing uranium mine in the South Africa-dominated state of Namibia, contributing substantial revenues in taxes to the South African govt.
In our last 'Parting Company' we mentioned that a new group had been set-up in the west of Ireland as a result of worries about the government's promotion of gold mining in their area. The MINING AWARENESS GROUP see the current licence-selling bonanza as "widespread and uncontrolled", and judging from the press they already have an excellent reputation for the work they do in raising environmental issues, informing residents and landowners of their rights, researching, and acting as an information unit. There are already 19 companies with licences to prospect for gold in the Connemara/Mayo region. Licences have been issued covering 50% of this 2500 sq. mile area.

For those readers who know how mining companies and governments can work against the wishes of local communities, the situation in Ireland will be very familiar. The government sees the mining boom as part of its economic national recovery programme, and following a rise in the price of gold and developments in gold mining technology, can now promote these deposits as being economically viable. Ireland's mining acts make no allowance for the views of the public, and minerals are, in almost all cases, owned by the state. Licence holders are entitled to enter land "having made all reasonable attempts to ascertain the permission of the owner" and take away samples of soil and water. A landowner is not entitled to eject or stop a prospecting team in possession of a licence. The public's only recourse is to make objections to developments at the planning permission stage, but this has already been thwarted by the Tara/Bufmin companies which have built an access road along the side of the holyCroagh Patrick mountain (a pilgrim site where the national saint is purported to have spent 40 days and nights in the year 441). This has silted-up water supplies to 30 households and a diesel spillage has caused contamination. The road was built without planning permission, which was subsequently obtained after a public outcry.

Ireland's minister for the environment has been widely criticised for not properly incorporating the EEC directive on Environmental Impact Assessments (E.I.A.s) (which became law in July 1988) into Irish legislation. He has failed to define fully in what circumstances E.I.A.s will be required, and has ignored arguments that E.I.A.s, to have credibility, should be carried out independent of developers, and should allow all interested parties, including the public, to be involved in deciding the scope of such studies.

In Eldorado County in California a recent referendum has forbidden gold mining operations within 10 miles of human habitation. Connemara and Mayo comprise a unique area of landscape-mountain, lakes, seacoasts and blanket bog. This environment is particularly unsuitable for gold mining. High rainfall, the close proximity of houses and the use of local streams and lakes for local water supplies mean that the cyanide leaching process, which would be used to extract the gold, would be particularly hazardous.

Cyanide solution is pumped into a slurry of crushed, concentrated ore. The cyanide dissolves the gold which is then recovered in solution. Depending on the exact location and

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**PROSPECTING LICENCES HELD BY RIOFINEX (Nov'88 Geological Survey of Ireland)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COUNTY</th>
<th>No of Licence Areas</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cavan</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clare</td>
<td>5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Donegal</td>
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<td>Galway</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Laois</td>
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<td>3</td>
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<td>Meath</td>
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<td>Offaly</td>
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<td>Roscommon</td>
<td>1</td>
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<td>Tipperary</td>
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<td>Westmeath</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wexford</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wicklow</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Mine In West Ireland

The Mining Awareness Group produce a very good newsletter and can be contacted through Barbara Callan, Cloon, Cleggan, Co. Galway. They are happy to receive donations for their project.

The ore type this could either take place in a sealed vat (the vat leaching method), or in the open air (open heap leaching), where cyanide is sprayed onto piles of slurry and the gold, in solution, collected in drains. In this latter method the heavy rainfall of the region could cause surface run-off and flooding, with the threat of cyanide spillage. Cyanide is toxic at 2 parts per million. If cyanide came into contact with the acid groundwater of the region a lethal gas (hydrocyanic acid) would be given off.

It is well known that mining operations, in crushing and concentrating the required minerals, also liberate other heavy metals to levels that can be dangerous and even lethal. Gold mine tailings in South Africa have been found to contain arsenic, lead and other metals which can become airborne and contaminate water and pastures. A recent study shows that significant concentrations of arsenic exist in the area adjacent to the Doolin gold strike.

Most of West Connacht is covered with peat or thin peaty soils that quickly erode after disturbance. Large scale disturbance would cause massive erosion, and reclamation and revegetation would be very difficult and costly. With concentrations of gold ranging from 6.7oz to less than 0.5oz per ton, any operation will involve the movement of colossal amounts of rock. Presently all the mining industries in the region - tourism, agriculture and fishing - are dependent on a sound, unpolluted environment. Increased heavy transport, noise pollution (especially from blasting and crushing plants), and dust (blown by strong Atlantic winds) will be detrimental to the fragile ecology of the area.

The Mining Awareness Group are not against mining per se. Their main lobbying points are for the E.E.C. Environmental Impact Assessment directive to be implemented by legislation, and for mining lease applications to be subject to an obligatory and independent E.I.A. To the group’s knowledge RTZ’s subsidiary RioTinex has not yet begun any serious prospecting at their three Galway sites, but they are in the advanced stages of prospecting for gold near Omagh in Co. Tyrone and in Co. Mayo, where the public have spawned a full-blooded anti-mining group. There is certainly considerable concern from local people - at a public meeting last July over 300 people turned up. This was organised by the Mining Awareness Group. With their hard work and the level of public interest that is already apparent we could see a repeat of the uranium mining farce which hit Co. Donegal in the early '80s, and was successfully quashed by local communities. RioTinex was one of the first companies to pull-out of Donegal. It became an issue at an RTZ A.G.M. when RTZ conceded to PARTIZANS' demand that they should discuss the issue with Donegal County Council, who objected to the mining proposals.

Companies with Prospecting Licences in West Ireland:

RioTinex - Subsidiary of RTZ

Celtic Gold

ENNEX - Also exploring for gold in the Scottish Highlands.

Glengar Exploration

Andarman

Tara - Owned by the Finnish Outokumpu Oy who are involved in a joint venture with RTZ in the controversial Escondida copper mine in Chile.

Munster (ENNEX)

Burmex

Westland Exploration (ENNEX)

Chevron (Socal - Standard Oil California)

Newmont Exploration PLC - a Partizans wag once said that comparing Newmont and RTZ is like comparing Pepsi and Coke; they both rot your guts. Newmont is substantially owned by SouthAfricans.

Irish Marine Oil PLC

North West Minerals (Anglo United)

Navan Resources PLC (Tara)

Peltrin Mining - The managing Director of this company is Conor Haughhey, the Prime Minister's son.

Silica Sand Ltd.

Xor Ltd.
Two reviews of Roger Moody's "The Indigenous Voice", a two volume epic.

Published by Zed Press, and available to members of PARTICIPANTS at a special discount price of £20 for both volumes.

These volumes are a compilation of personal testimonies, writings, declarations and witness from indigenous people throughout the world. The contributions are as rich and varied as the testimony of Chief Sealth, advocating a wholistic, environmentally sacrosanct way of life, and the heart-rending account of the massacre of Australian aborigines in reprisal for the theft of a horse, stolen for food by people driven by hunger.

The words come from some of the longest-surviving, unchanged, most socialised, civilised peoples of the world. The struggles of indigenous people are burningly relevant because many are in danger of extinction - they are people subsisting in the face of ethnocide.

Present-day concerns which are forcing original inhabitants to live as marginalised minorities in their own countries are focused around land-hungry exploiters, destruction by mining companies and multinationals, erosion from dams, pollution, deforestation, and theft of traditional hunting and fishing grounds.

From the enslaved, the imprisoned, the subjugated, the starved, we see the hopes, new visions and possibly new realities of indigenous folk worldwide; an awakening, an awareness of the positive values in certain traditions.

From whom shall dominating nations learn the answers to the problems of pollution and green issues, but from the likes of Chief Sealth? In this massive work, with over 750 pages, we hear the multifarious voices of the indigenous people of the earth synrge into one voice - raising fundamental questions about the validity of our present way of life.

We must listen and work to ensure that the sequel to these volumes will be "The Indigenous voice is heard".

"I have your review before me, the composer Max Roger once wrote to an excoriating critic, as he sat on the loo. "In a moment it will be behind me!"

At least Roger Moody, the editor of these two extraordinary volumes, need fear no such calumny from this critic. However, he is to be congratulated mainly on his promise and on what he delivers. Certainly this is the only attempt at a comprehensive litany of indigenous peoples' voices that has ever been made. Perhaps we need to ask why. Surely others have considered such an offering, but shrunken in humility and confusion from the prospect? Like any editor, Moody cannot rise above the material on offer - and like water finding its own level, his selection tends to be weighted to the rhetorical, rather than the inspirational, the repetitive, not the insightful.

The weakness of the venture is revealed at precisely those points where the message must be strongest: discussions around indigenous views of health, development, alternative schooling, prisons, nations, etc. It is not just that we are no wiser when we leave off reading; we are distinctly miffed. Just how is Aboriginal medicine different from nature cure or even allopathy? Just what is it that native guerillas want in East Timor, or Bangladesh, that is radically different from a whole host of other revolutionary programmes? In a phrase: where is the indigenous voice when it counts?

No doubt, Mr. Moody would argue that he never suggested one; for "voice" we should read "vox humana" (voices humanae). According to an admirably short discussion in the editor's preface, "indigenouness" is more or less defined by "the people" themselves. The term can mean more or less all things to all peoples. Ergo, an indigenous community can still be food-gathering, running a TV station, or even running for high office in the host society. Some leaders will demand "land rights" in the form of an exclave, and be quite happy thanking, with a bantustan. Others will demand nothing less than the whole cake political. The indigenous voice thus becomes a mere cacophony.

The hopeless task of describing some uniquely indigenous political face (or should we say "philosophy" or even "evangelism") out of this mess of potage, is compounded by the editor's failure to include indigenous nations as such in the discussion: the Kurds, the Tibetans, the Catalans.

That said, the work can be received as a valuable repository of much arcane wisdom which would not, otherwise, have stood a snowball's chance in hell of seeing the light of day.
This is a disappointing work. In a tranche of nearly 400 pages, only around twenty are devoted to discussing new international forms of organising against multi-national corporations. One or two contributions - notably Manfred Bienefeld's "Defence of Nationalism as a Trade Union perspective" - seem completely out of place. The rest are mostly dry, bland and only occasionally inspired. It's all very well to criticise Charles Levenson (as do several authors) for failing to propose how new forms of worker solidarity can meet the new threats of capital-endowed labour pools, free trade zones, export-processing zones. But at least Levenson suggested humanistic bases for international action. Most of his detractors seem bound up far too much with varieties of economic determinism. Rhoda Howard's essay on third world trade unions as agents of human rights, and Roger Southall's introduction to the pitfalls of the New International Division of Labour, are worthy exceptions. But on their own, they cannot really redeem this somewhat leaden book.

Trade Unions and the New Industrialization of the Third World (ed) Roger Southall
2ed Books, 1988 £7.95 (pb) £29.95 (hb)

Another valuable volume from the increasingly innovative Race & Class which appropriately concentrates on the legacy bequeathed by the industrial "north" to an increasingly polluted "south". Two excellent lead articles by James O'Connor and N. Shanmugam make it clear (if we ever doubted) that the environment is now head of the list of protective priorities in the third world. O'Connor condemns uranium mining - an important move, considering this has previously been left off the list. However, he wisely counsels the burning-up of toxic wastes as a source of energy production. Such incineration carries its own hazards, as a third article on toxic wastes, by the Malaysian-based Third World Network points out.


I wish it were possible to say something positive about this book. Apart from a couple of striking graphics, it's unfortunately a mess, in which accident, incident, polemic and pornography get thrown into a dubious brew, which is so much heady as hairbrained. Little credit to Hooligan Press certainly not to Wise who were persuaded to contribute a concluding essay.


It and again a book stuns the reviewer into silence, from which she can only emerge declaring "Read it! I can't do it justice! Such a work is the first anthology of Aboriginal poetry to be published in the West. Beautifully presented, carefully edited and introduced by Kevin Gilbert, it will leave most readers convinced that black Australian poets are among the most vibrant, inspired and relevant. Around today. This is poetry from the wasteland, the tortured heart, the inflamed mind and the ongoing struggle. Absolutely be bought and read!

"...we will always be THE WORKER WHO, THE HUMAN WHO,THE ABO WHO SURVIVED"

Inside Black Australia: An anthology of Aboriginal poetry, (ed) Kevin Gilbert, Pen y In, London 1988
The Torrey Canyon, Mont Louis, Amoco Cadiz are names that have passed into modern folklore as tokens of a vague, but awesome calamity. Was it oil...or nuclear waste? And, anyway, didn't they happen at sea - that vast, apparently bottomless resource which swallows up not only our pollution, but also our ignorance, rendering it ultimately harmless?

Dr. Gourlay's lexicon of disaster is a superb, timely persuasion that our complacency is as out of place on the seashore as it is in our rivers or up in the ozone layer. If 'Poisoners of the Sea' were no more than a catalogue, however, we could nod sagely and pass by on the other side. But the main virtue of this highly readable, highly personal work (Dr. Gourlay is no ivory-tower academic who has burst out of those confines long ago) is that it explains, in language we can all understand, just what it is that our earthly world owes to its oceanic environment.

Here we learn just how land-based pollution affects the sea - and gets washed back again. The author lists many ways in which governments and international bodies must and can, clean up their manifold acts.

For many readers, the most valuable chapter will probably be that on nuclear devastation at sea. But there are also good insights into numerous toxic discharges, touristic promotions, the dumping of mine tailings and heavy metals (including RTZ's operations at Hguanville and Avonmouth) and - in a surprisingly energetic chapter - the global effect of shit on the waters.

This is a key text, both as a work of reference, and to read from cover to cover. It deserves to be in print for a long time to come.


SHORT NOTICES:


Overall, a good, spirited, introduction to the world uranium industry. The chapter on RTZ is, however, somewhat dated, and very little on non-African uranium mining is included.

Ken Smith, Free is Cheaper, John Bull Press, Gloucester, 1988

Always interesting, rarely less than stimulating, Ken Smith's treatise suffers from a staccato approach, in which he takes on all our sacred subjects (education, housing, health, monetarism, etc., etc.) giving little time to each. As a basis for an anarchist analysis, however, it's well worth wrestling with.


Perhaps the most important work ever written on the most traumatic development of the current century. Absolutely essential reading. What more can we add?
NUKEM: A uranium processing company in Hanau, West Germany which was at the centre of a hot scandal last year in which bribery, deception, illegal transfers of highly radioactive material, were revealed throughout the nuclear industry. (See "Parting Company" summer and autumn 1988).

NUKEM, 10% owned by RTZ.

But did the makers of the 'science fiction' film "ROBOCOP" know of Nukem's appalling track record when they gave that very name to a family board game shown in a fictional T.V. commercial set in "ROBOCOP"s not-too-distant future?

"NUKEM - Get them, before they get you - another quality game from Butler Brothers".

How distant is "ROBOCOP"s world of privatised policing (we've got that), private armies (RTZ's Rossing uranium mine in Namibia) and cloned human beings (RTZ's a.g.m.-attending shareholders?)

Believe it or not, RTZ is already in the field of biotechnology with its wholly owned (via CRA) subsidiary, Biotechnology Australia. They conduct research and development into molecular biology and protein chemistry. Animal trials have commenced on a recombinant DNA vaccine based on the novel hormone 'inhibin', which has the potential to boost lambing rates and the fecundity of other animals. This is known as genetic engineering to the ordinary clone on the street.

In its 1984 annual report RTZ also announced that ISC chemicals are developing "flouro-aromatics as agro chemicals and pharmaceutical intermediates (?) and other inert compounds used in the electronics industry with potential for use as an artificial blood." There may well be two Sir Allstairs at RTZ's next a.g.m.
CANCER CLUSTER IN LONDON'S WEST HAM

Parents Against Cancer Environment are a group of concerned mothers and community workers who are concerned at the staggeringly high incidence of cancers in their neighbourhood. PARTIZANS have met with the group, as one of the factories which is considered to be responsible for the cancers is RTZ's Berk Spencer acid plant. RTZ was recently given a clean bill of health by Newham Council, but the group says that many questions in the London Scientific Services report are not answered satisfactorily. PACE are presently carrying out their own survey to see how high the incidence of cancers is in the surrounding area. They are happy to give more information, and are also pleased to have any information which may help them PACE, Gainsborough School, Gainsborough Road, London El6.

ALZHEIMERS DISEASE IS LINKED TO ALUMINIUM, REPORTS THE LANCET.

The Lancet - one of Britain’s most highly respected Medical Journals, has linked the geographical relation of Alzheimer's Disease to aluminium in drinking water. This may be the confirmation that workers at RTZ's Angelsea Aluminium smelter have been waiting for, since the discovery of an above-average incidence of this disease amongst workers at the plant. The report, however has not studied any relation of aluminium to the disease apart from the drinking water factor. "Aluminium may be important in causation of the disease. Aluminium is ubiquitous in the environment and in Britain some 5-10mg is ingested each day....Aluminium from drinking water forms only a small part of the total daily intake".


THE BP/RTZ DEAL

Sir Alistair Frame has described this deal, in which RTZ has bought up almost all of BP's mineral assets as "The most important move by (RTZ) since its formation in 1962". The deal is the biggest ever private deal to take place in Britain, and further consolidates RTZ's links with South Africa, as well as taking RTZ into Ilmenite sand exploration in Madagascar, Coal mining (open cast) at a rich deposit in the virgin rainforest of Kalimantan, Titanium production, and probably the acquisition of BP's share in the Roxby Downs uranium mine.

We are still awaiting the finalisation of this mega-deal which will tell us exactly which operations RTZ will inherit. It is already clear that RTZ will have on even more detrimental effect on the environment and the people of this world than it does at present. But we can also expect a considerable input to our campaign from other campaigning groups.

The deal is apparently being held-up over the Lihir Island gold project, which has been described as one of the plum mineral deposits in the deal. Nugini Mining of Australia, who discovered this deposit are attempting to increase their 20% interest in the project. BP hold the other 80%, which would be sold to RTZ.

RTZ have now bought-up the electrical firm DURAPLUG, which will be their second recent acquisition in the field of electrical accessories, after MK Electrics was bought in 1988.

Page 18.
Close Shave For CRA

Comalco Ltd's Bell Bay aluminium smelter in Tasmania has been subjected to stoppages because of a company directive that the men in the pot rooms should shave their beards and wear a new type of protective face mask. The 'no beards' rule is to maximize the benefit of the new masks which are better at filtering fumes in the pot room. However, the workers are claiming a $50/week disability allowance to make up for both factors! Salaried staff are manning the pot lines and the effect on production so far has been minor. The dispute will go to the Industrial Relations Commission.

London director of R.T.Z.

It is a moot question as to whether this R.T.Z. philosophy of developing national managements up to a high degree of self-government is compatible with the continuing coordinating role of London, and the central strength derived therefrom. It is obvious from the quality of the men R.T.Z. selects to run its overseas businesses that they are not just nice people who do London's bidding.

They are all men of strong personality and distinction in their own countries, and whether this could ultimately result in schisms between the centre and the periphery will no doubt depend on the skill with which London handles this matter.

There is an immense amount of travel for the top directors, many of whom travel 100,000 miles a year apiece. This will have to continue as the only way for R.T.Z. to maintain its close relation between the head office and the various national managements. The directors are obviously carried along by the excitement of development, and the enthusiasm within R.T.Z., and they all look very fit on their jobs, but the system must be tiring. There is, too, the very real danger that one or more of them could be killed in an aircraft crash—a danger they recognize by flying not together.

The Times 16/12/68.

For a long time PARTIZANS workers have wondered why it is that collective members coming to our monthly meetings can never manage to all arrive at the same time. Perhaps like RTZ's directors, PARTIZANS's high flyers see the dangers of congregating together as all too real!
How Can You Help?

1. The A.G.M.

One of the highlights of PARTIZANS' campaigning each year is the presence which we coordinate at the RTZ a.g.m. This year's a.g.m. will be on June 1st in London. You can come along to the a.g.m. to ask the board of directors of RTZ the questions which are nagging you about this company's operations. You may not get a satisfactory answer, but at past a.g.m.'s opponents of RTZ have found this a useful opportunity to publicise RTZ's activities infront of the assembled shareholders and members of the press, as well as being an entry into RTZ's tight lipped, non-commital secretiveness.

You could come along to this high point in the stock broker's calendar by buying just one share in RTZ: you won't make a killing on the stock exchange, but you will experience a unique and entertaining (and educational) afternoon. Who knows? this year you may experience the demise of the most powerful mining company in the world, as shareholders rip-up their share certificates in an act of disgust. You can buy a share for just £5 from PARTIZANS...an that's less than it would be worth on the stock exchange!

(Tick box) Please send me an RTZ share. I enclose a cheque for £5 made payable to PARTIZANS. Send to:
The Great Share Offer, PARTIZANS, 218 Liverpool Rd, London N1 1LE.

2. Roxby Downs E.D.M.

Help to publicise the plight of the Kokatha people of South Australia by getting your MP to sign the Early Day Motion. You may be part of a group, in which case you could ask your group to make its own publicity through its newsletter or network. The more MPs that sign, the stonger the argument for terminating the contract with the C.E.G.B.

Turn to page 6 for the article on Roxby Downs.

Early Day Motion No 577

IF YOU ARE NOT ALREADY A PARTIZANS SUPPORTER, WE'D LIKE TO HEAR FROM YOU. EVEN IF YOU ARE...

Name ____________________________ Address ____________________________

Tel ____________________________ Please find enclosed £__________ This is for:

a) my sub.to Parting Company (£4 per year; £3 unwaged) b) donation to general funds £____

c) for the following publications: Dirty Business (60p inc postage) __________

Briefing to Dissident Shareholders (30p) __________ RTZ Uncovered (60p inc postage) __________

The Hidden View (1987) (40p) __________ Alternative Report '86 (40p) __________

Please also send me further details of RTZ's operations (and opposition to them) in the following areas: Canada (uranium), Australia (bauxite), Australia (uranium), Australia (diamonds), New Zealand, Chile, Brazil, Hill Anglesey, Avonmouth.

PLEASE RETURN THIS FORM TO: Partizans, 218 Liverpool Rd., London N1 1LE (tel: 01-609 1852)

PARTIZANS COMPANY is the newsletter of Partizans. It is published 6 times a year. Some back issues are available. Also some copies of this one. Please contact Partizans.