

WORLD TRADE

Administration lies on China trade pact

Until July 3, the Carter Administration had been piously insisting that its interest in opening trade with China was only to ensure equivalent treatment of that nation with the Soviet Union. Under no circumstances, Administration spokesmen maintained, would long-delayed prospects of expanded trade with the Soviets be scuttled in favor of a special U.S.-Chinese trade relationship.

Then on July 3, State Department spokesman Tom Reston publicly confirmed this magazine's warnings that the Administration was lying on this question. Spokes-

man Reston, son of the pro-Maoist Scotty Reston of the *New York Times*, announced that the Administration would be sending to Congress its proposed most-favored-nation trade pact with China before any such pact with the Soviet Union was forwarded.

Reston's announcement did not come unexpectedly. President Carter, who was supposed to have laid the basis for a U.S.-Soviet trade pact while in Vienna for SALT II summit talks with Brezhnev, in fact did nothing on this, again signaling that the U.S. regards SALT II not as a basis for detente, but as an expedient for hoodwinking the Soviets while NATO prepares for war.

U.S. to be flooded with slave-labor goods

A further crucial aspect of the Carter Administration's love affair with China leaked out the day following Reston's press conference. The Administration, it turns out, has accepted up to maximum tariff cuts of 60 percent for women's apparel goods imports under the new GATT ("Tokyo Round") pact provisions. The pact has just been submitted to Congress for approval after two months of cover-up and misleading P.R. by Special Trade Representative Strauss's office.

The 60 percent women's apparel cuts will allow a flood of legal cheap-labor-produced garment exports from China to the U.S. to supplement that country's earnings from extralegal opium exports to the U.S. via British Hong Kong.

The flood of Chinese apparel exports to the U.S. will principally impact New York City's archaic gar-

COMMODITIES

Uranium development accelerates in U.S.

One of the biggest growth areas in U.S. mining today is uranium development. Among the many dozens of U.S. corporations plowing investment into uranium mines and recovery plants are the country's leading oil and chemical firms.

Many Americans who have been caught up in the debate provoked by Three Mile Island as to whether the U.S. should pursue nuclear development will realize how much of that debate run in media outlets is a complete hoax when they learn that major U.S. corporations, equipped with massive political intelligence resources, are presently committed to

substantially increasing U.S. uranium domestic supplies—despite the alleged "backlash" against nuclear power.

A few of the facts we provide here demonstrate that the environmentalist movement has drawn public attention away from the emergence in the U.S. of a widespread uranium cartel apparatus, dominated by oil companies and large chemical producers like Union Carbide.

London projection

During 1976, a leading British investment house published a comprehensive survey of British mining corporations, world mining development and commodity price perspectives. Released as an insider's report for the managers of the London Metal Exchange, it is not surprising

to find that the 1976 report's predictions for 1978-79 prices for copper, lead, and zinc are extremely accurate.

Since these predictions were so closely borne out by recent developments, the report's predictions on world uranium consumption can be taken as an accurate summary of the perspective shared by British-tied U.S. corporations presently engaged in uranium development. The report states:

"Despite the inevitable slippage in nuclear construction programmes, the projected annual growth rate in nuclear power [in the Western economies—RS] over the next decade is on the order of 16 percent per annum.

"Consequently, uranium demand should rise from around 20,000 metric tons in 1975 to around 100,000 metric tons in 1985. Current uranium production capacity is approximately 30,000 tons per year but potential new capacity is sufficient to meet anticipated demand.... Mining

ment industry, in effect shutting that industry down for good.

An alternative and equally unattractive scenario would be the political mobilization of the heavily British intelligence-penetrated International Ladies Garment Workers Union and related unions and "cockroach capitalist" garment shops—to scuttle the Tokyo Round altogether in favor of all-out trade war.

The principal blame for the present situation rests with the Administration's deliberate sabotage of the world export boom that could be secured through a collaborative commitment with the Soviets, West Europe and Japan, and OPEC to industrialize the underdeveloped sector. Tom Reston's announcement that a U.S.-China trade pact will be sent to Congress in advance of a U.S.-Soviet one is instead a further attack on that permanent export-boom concept. Not only does China offer a fraction of the markets that

would be made available by a most-favored-nation trade pact with the Soviets, but the China pact will positively damage U.S. interests under present circumstances: first of all, because the export earnings China gains from flooding the U.S. with its cheap imports will be used principally to purchase Western arms for World War III; second, because the increased Chinese legal exports to the U.S. will be used as a cover for increased opium and heroin exports to this country; third, because the huge influx of coolie-labor-produced goods will be used to reorganize U.S. plant and labor force into a primitive, underdeveloped-sector Maoist model.

Ironically, the *New York Times* justifies spokesman Reston's "China-First" pact by leaning on the demagogic Senator Scoop Jackson, who insists that there be no trade pact with the Soviets till they allow free emigration. This the *Times* con-

trasts unfavorably to the Chinese. The *Times* writes approvingly July 4: "According to Congressional sources, Senator Jackson was told by one high Chinese official, 'If you want one million Chinese in Seattle, we'll give them to you.'"

The *Times* omits to mention that the Chinese have already "given" these unwanted Chinese emigrants to the world in the form of the "boat people"—Peking-controlled and manipulated Chinese ethnics who have fled from Vietnam as part of a destabilization of the entire Pacific basin.

—Richard Schulman

companies with established production facilities will obviously do well over the next five years."

U.S. production on the rise

Thus, it is not surprising to learn that during 1978, the state of Wyoming recovered 12 million lbs. of uranium, compared to 9,850 in 1977. Southern Texas, meanwhile, is the hottest growth area, with oil companies in virtual control of the expanding capacity.

During 1978, Continental Oil Co. enlarged its Conquista Mill from 1,750 tons of ore per day to 2,900. During 1979, this expanded capacity will increase Texas output of "yellowcake" (uranium oxide) by 25 percent. In October, 1978, the Texas Railroad Commission approved a Conti application to mine uranium from 29 open pit locations in the state.

Chevron Corporation's 3,000 ton per day acid-leach mill in Karnes County is also expected to go into operation this year. Mobil Oil, U.S.

Steel and Union Carbide are expanding well fields and other uranium-recovery facilities in southern Texas.

Numerous exploration projects are underway, meanwhile, in several southeastern states to test the uranium content of phosphate rock. Florida phosphate rock, for example, when processed for phosphoric acid, contains approximately half a pound of uranium oxide for every ton of rock.

Uranium exploration will also begin this summer in the Northeast. Union Carbide, the West German firm Urangesellschaft, and Kerr-McGee, among others, have announced plans to prospect for uranium in Maine.

It is clear that these firms are not concerned about *whether* nuclear power is developed; their primary concern is that they exercise top-down control over uranium supplies, for purposes of leverage against nuclear power programs around the world, as well as military purposes.

Other companies also heavily in-

involved in Wyoming uranium development include Exxon, Getty Oil, and Skelly Oil. Getty and Skelly are working together on a joint project, previously run by Kerr-McGee Nuclear which has a daily capacity of 1,500 tons of ore per day. The operation, called UJV, has been closed by Kerr-McGee in 1975; upon its reopening this year, it is expected to generate \$39.2 million in additional Wyoming mineral output values. Exxon's Highland mine in Wyoming is now in its final stages of completion. By the end of 1979, it is expected to produce 800 to 1,000 tons of ore per day.

—Renée Sigerson