



## Books received

Günter Jankowski, *Zur Geschichte des Mansfelder-Kupferschieferbergbaus*, GDMB Informationsgesellschaft mbH, 1995, Claustal-Zellerfeld, Germany. ISBN 3-9801786-3-3, 366 pp.

Middle Europe, and especially Germany, is an old and traditional mining region. From here impulses were sent all over the mining world. The present-day mining technology has its roots in Central Europe. The society "Deutscher Metallhütten- und Bergleute" (German metal plants- and mining engineers) supports among other things the historical recollection of mining activities.

The Mansfeld area has experienced more than 1000 years of mining activities from the famous Kupferschiefer deposit in Central Europe, which ended in 1990, when still over 44 000 persons had their income from mining. It is estimated that more than 100 Mt of ore was mined from the 30-40 cm wide copper horizon with an addition of precious metals and iron. Dr Jankowski was a geologist at the Kupferschiefer and later Director of the Museum and has compiled his knowledge from 30 years of experience. The book is written in German and it would be valuable to have an English translation.

Actionaid, ICVA and Eurostep, *The Reality of Aid*, Earthscan Publications Ltd, 120 Pentonville Road, London N 51 9JN, UK. ISBN 1-85383-292-8, 120 pp.

In March 1995 at the World Summit for Social Development, the leaders of the world's richest countries stated that: "We commit ourselves to the goal of eradicating poverty in the world, through decisive national actions and international cooperation, as an ethical, social, political and economic imperative of humankind." Yet the aid from the OECD to the world's poor fell from 61 000 MUSD in 1992 to just 56 000 MUSD in 1993 - a sharp decline which, for many donor countries is likely to continue in future years. The need for aid is growing and current estimates suggest that the number of people living in absolute poverty around the world will rise from 1.3 billion today to 1.5 billion by the end of the century. *The Reality of Aid* examines the truth behind the rhetoric. NGOs from 21 OECD countries have worked together to provide a detailed appraisal of current aid levels, recent changes in aid policy, and the prospects for the future. Country by country they look at how much aid is given, how much is channeled through multilateral organizations resp. bilateral, how much is tied to purchasing donor goods, and which countries are the major beneficiaries.

Since it was first published in 1993, *The Reality of Aid* has established itself as the most important independent assessment of its kind. It is regarded as an indispensable reference work for those involved or concerned with aid and development policies.

Metal Bulletin, *Mining Directory 1995*, Eighth Edition, 1996. Metal Bulletins Books Ltd, Park House, Park Terrace, Worcester Park, Surrey KT4 7HY, England. Fax: +44-181-337 89 43. ISBN 0946004-05-6, ISSN 0262-7965, 750pp. Price: GBP 89 or USD 142.

Second International Water Tribunal, *Mining*, IWT Foundation 1994. International Books, Alexander Numankade 17, 3572 KP Utrecht, The Netherlands. Fax: +31 30 733 614. ISBN 90 6224 903 5. Price GBP 29.95 or USD 42.50.

Mining is one of seven volumes from the Second International Tribunal dealing with pollution and other ecological damages of our water resources. This volume treats mercury pollution in the Tapajos Valley, Brasil (caused by the small-scale gold extraction activities); damages caused by the discharges from the OK Tedi copper and gold Mine in Papua New Guinea; irrational water management by the mining industry in the south of Peru; the consequences of the Antomak gold project in the Philippines; and water pollution of the Elqui river in Chile. Although the International Water Tribunal has no legal status to act against the accused mining corporations, most of the cases are thoroughly treated and interesting to read. However serious the accusations may be it would be of interest to hear the opinion of the other part. Many times it is easy to sum up all the negative aspects of industrial development and exploitation but it ought to be balanced by the benefits, taking into consideration both the short-term and long terms effects on the biological and human spheres.

Rasper, Martin, *Landräuber. Gier und Macht-Bodenschätze contra Menschenrechte*. Ökozid 11. Jahrbuch für Ökologie und Indigene Völker, 1995. Focus Verlag, Giessen. ISBN 3-88349-433-X. 200 pp.

This publication is written in German and contains chapters on Omai gold mine in Guyana, Rio Tinto Zinc, Lonrho, the Ogani people in Nigeria, the water pollution from Ok Tedi, gold in Kirgistan, oil in the djungles of Ecuador and other natural resources exploitation activities and their influence on man and nature.

Division of Economics and Business, Colorado School of Mines, Department of Mineral Economics. Golden, Colorado 80401. Fax: +1-303-273-3416. Working papers:

- Graham Davis: *Option premiums in mineral asset pricing: are they important?* Working Paper 94-10, 28 pp.
- Askin Chundu: *State enterprise and the decline of the Zambian copper Industry.* Working Paper 94-8, 22 pp.
- Janie Chermak: *Hold-up problems in foreign investment: a tobit analysis of political risk in selected copper projects.* Working Paper 91-14, 20 pp.
- Michael Walls: *Corporate risk tolerance and capital allocation: a practical approach to setting and implementing an exploration risk policy.* Working Paper 94-2, 15 pp.
- Michael Walls: *Integrating business strategy and capital allocation: an application of multi-objective decision making.* Working Paper 94-1, 20 pp.

Foltz, C and Nagpal, T., *Choosing our future: Visions of a sustainable world*, World Resources Institute, 1709 New York Ave., NW, Washington, DC 20006. Tel: +1-800-822-0504, ISBN 1-56973-028-8, 181 pp. Price: USD 14.95.

Life for millions of people could be very different from what it is today as a result of population growth, increased energy use, climate change, and other potentially devastating environmental trends. This publication tries to answer what "sustainability" really means, or what a desirable future might look like through a collection of essays and informal interviews from individuals from over 30 countries. The intention of the publication is to bring a human perspective with fresh ideas and new ways of thinking about sustainability.

Colchester, M., *Forest politics in Suriname. A who's who of logging*, International Books 1995, Alexander Numankade 17, 3572 KP Utrecht, the Netherlands. Fax: +31-30-733 614. ISBN 90-6224-975-2, 96 pp. Price: USD 17.50.

The future of Suriname's forest hangs in the balance. Suriname has embarked on a path of rapid natural resource exploitation, presenting foreign companies with lucrative logging and mining opportunities. The report is written at the request of Surinamese NGOs and constitutes a first attempt to make sense of the forces at work in Suriname's forests. This is the third in a series of reports by the author on the political ecology of tropical forest exploitation.

SAREC, *Research for Development, SAREC 20 years*, Swedish Agency for Research Cooperation with Developing Countries. S-105 25 Stockholm, Sweden.

Third World countries have during the last decade increased their efforts to understand population dynamics. As a result new approaches and interpretations of population issues are emerging. The complexity discovered this way is a challenge to the population debate. Local research perspectives give an understanding closer to the experiences of local policy makers and planners.

Institute of Mining Research, University of Zimbabwe, *Twenty-sixth annual report for the year 1994*. Report No 156, February, 1995. P O Box MP 167, Mount Pleasant, Harare, Zimbabwe, 113 pp.

Worldwatch Papers, Worldwatch Institute, 1776 Massachusetts Ave., NW, Washington, DC 20036-1904, USA. Fax: + 1 202-296-7365.

- Denniston, D., *High priorities: conserving mountain ecosystems and cultures.* ISBN 1-878071-24-6, 80 pp. Worldwatch paper 123.
- Sachs, A., *Eco-justice: Linking human rights and the environment.* ISBN 1-878071-29-7, 68 pp. Worldwatch paper 127.
- Roodman, D. and Lenssen, N., *A building revolution: How ecology and health concerns are transforming construction.* ISBN 1-878071-00-0, 67 pp. Worldwatch paper 124.

*State of the world 1996*, A Worldwatch Institute Report on progress toward a sustainable society, WW Norton and Company, Inc., 500 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10110, USA. ISBN 0-393-313935-5, 249 pp.

State of the World is the flagship publication of the Worldwatch Institute, which was founded in 1974 to inform policymakers and the general public about the damage being done by the world economy to its environmental support system. State of the World has been translated into 27 languages. More than 500 colleges and university courses in the United States alone use State of the World as a textbook.

European Commission, *EU-ACP cooperation in 1994*. Steffen Smidt, CCE/CEC, rue de la Loi, 200, B-1049 Bruxelles, Belgium.

ABARE, *Fifty years of applied economic research 1945-1995. Extracts of selected research results compiled by Max Lawrence*. Project 1257, Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics, GPO Box 1563, Canberra 2601, Australia. Fax +61-6-272 2001. ISBN 0-642-22879-8, 348 pp.

This volume has been compiled on the occasion of ABARE's fiftieth anniversary, and its main purpose is to provide a summary record of ABARE's policy related research undertaken over the years. This publication is of interest to anyone involved in the policy process as it relates to the agriculture and resources sectors of Australia.

ABARE and Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade 1995, *Global Climate Change: Economic Dimensions of a Co-operative International Policy Response beyond 2000*, Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics, GPO Box 1563, Canberra 2601, Australia. Fax +61-6-272 2001. ISBN 0-642-23587-2, 197 pp.

In September 1994, the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade and ABARE agreed to undertake a joint study to examine the economic implications of measures to limit energy related carbon dioxide emissions. This volume reflects widespread concerns about global climate change. Many governments have recognised the need to limit greenhouse gas emissions. In this report, policies to stabilise carbon emissions within individual developed countries at 1990 levels by 2000 and beyond are shown to be more costly than alternative policies, and ineffective in that they do not reduce global emissions growth significantly. Furthermore the cost of these stabilisation policies are not shared equally among developed countries. The general objectives of the study are to contribute to

domestic and international discussion on policy responses to climate change and to encourage further empirically based analysis of climate change issues. The value of this report is that it canvasses economic and trade implications of options for greenhouse policy responses. As such, it is a potentially important input into a policy formulation process, which by its nature is multidisciplinary.

Pellet, Th., et al, *Le Travail en Question*, Déclaration de Berne, case postale 212, 1000 Lausanne 9. Fax: +41-21-624 54 19, 106 pp.

This publication in French reveals a new crisis which will be difficult to remediate: the crisis of travelling. This concerns all countries and all social classes as 830 million humans are underemployed or jobless.

Rudolf Wolff and Co. Ltd, *Wolff's Guide to the London Metal Exchange*, 5th edition 1995. Published by Metal Bulletin Books Ltd, Park House, Park Terrace, Worcester Park, Surrey KT4 7HY, England. Fax: +44-181-337 89 43. ISBN 0-947671-92-7, 270 pp.

This London Metal Exchange guide is recognised throughout the world as the standard textbook for newcomers to the business and as an essential reference source for all involved in the non-ferrous metals industry. The fifth edition has been completely rewritten as a training and reference manual to trading in metals, from the market user's point of view.

Smith, A and Mudder, T., *The chemistry and treatment of cyanidation wastes*, Mining Journal books Ltd, P O Box 10, Edenbridge, Kent TN8 5NE, England. Fax: +44-1732 865 747. ISBN 0-900117-51-6, 345 pp.

The cyanidation process for the extraction of gold from ore has been employed since 1898 when it was first used in New Zealand and Africa. It is a very efficient process capable of extracting gold in amounts as small as 0.25 percent of an ounce from a ton of rock with over 90 percent efficiency. The recovery of gold once in solution is equally efficient. The chemistry of cyanide solutions is quite complex and it is this complexity which is responsible for its ability to dissolve gold and silver. However, cyanide forms complexes with other metals, such as mercury, zinc, copper, iron, nickel and lead, which partially account for the consumption of cyanide in gold extraction, creates wastewaters that are difficult to treat, and the complications noted in the analysis of cyanide in solution.

The increased awareness of the environmental implication associated with cyanidation has led to a tremendous increase in the knowledge of chemistry, analysis, toxicity and treatment of its process solutions. These aspects of the cyanidation process are intimately related, with the treatment of cyanidation solutions forming the visible bridge between the mining operation and the receiving system or environments. There is sufficient experience and information to provide permanent, reliable and environmentally acceptable solutions to long standing concerns. The impacts on the characteristics of wastewater sources and the costs of wastewater treatment have often been underestimated. Today the mining industry is well aware of the consequences of inadequate environmental management. There now exist many treatment alternatives which have to be adjusted to each particular mining operation.

This volume is of great value for those involved in the permitting, design and operation facets of the mining industry to ask the appropriate question and to make justifiable and practical decisions.

Davis, G, *South African managed trade policy - the wasting of a mineral endowment*, Praeger Publishers 1994, 88 Port Road West, Westport, CT 06881. ISBN 0-275-94814-5, 153 pp.

This book provides an analysis of the microeconomic theory behind the industrialization plan. There has earlier been no estimate of production, employment, income, balance of payments or economic growth effects. By using the mineral revenues to finance industrialization their contribution to the wealth of South Africa have been stifled and even usurped. Where mineral revenues should have been invested in the most profitable way, they were instead invested inefficiently in uncompetitive steel plants and motor vehicle industries. The South African economy has in the long run performed poorly compared with that of other nations, being at present no more economically developed than Venezuela, and no more politically and socially developed than the poorest countries of the world. With a large part of the mineral endowment depleted, South Africa's position is one of foreign liability rather than asset, services deficit rather than surplus.

The study show that, based on factor endowments and trade patterns, South Africa has a comparative advantage in the the inherited structure of production and export of unbeneficiated minerals and agricultural products. This natural resource endowment is substantial and is most likely to be stable for some time. After many years of managed trade, South Africa's resultant economic structure is certainly that of an industrial nation in form. But its industry cannot compete in world markets without continued protection.

Kuper, Anke, *Auskommen ohne Einkommen: Leben in der Bergbausiedlung Uis in Namibia*, IKO Verlag für Interkulturelle Kommunikation, Postfach 900 421, D-60444 Frankfurt, Germany. ISBN 3-88939-087-0, 310 pp.

Anke Kuper is a talented anthropologist that have lived closely with the inhabitants of the mining village of Uis in central Namibia, where on of the world's largest hard-rock tin mine was producing until its closure in 1990. The author has thouroughly investigated the socioeconomic situation of the black community and how they, and especially the women, have been able to survive after the mining epoch ended.

Institute of Geology and Mineral Exploration, *The Greek mining activity 1990-92*, Department of Mineral Resources evaluation, Massoghion St. 70, Athens 115 27, Greece -70. Tel: +930-77 98 412. Price: USD 45.

In the first part the mining sector based on data from the National Accounts is presented. In the second part analytical data are included, covering mining production, exports and imports. Five basic indicators are examined in the third part which gives a view of the various sub-sectors (fuels, industrial minerals and metals). Finally a view of the export position of the mineral commodities within the European Community is outlined. ■