safe in hand for the business of decision-making.

Burnett enjoys himself in writing this book, and his editors have generously indulged his style (and his footnotes). Readers should settle back and roll with the flourishes, rather than yearn for the sparse, utilitarian narrative of a whaler’s log.

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This detailed nuclear chronicle is a timely resource to read given the nuclear industry’s current attempts to promote nuclear power as “environmental”, and its proposal to use this source of energy to help extract oil from Alberta’s tar sands. Jim Harding, a retired professor and dedicated volunteer in the anti-nuclear movement argues that Canadians who are committed to stopping global injustice should take a close look at the role of Canadian uranium in creating nuclear weapons, in contaminating the earth and in exposing populations to carcinogens.

This book reflects Harding’s extensive involvement in uranium mining inquiries. He documents how industry and government officials claimed that uranium mining projects would be safe despite a great deal of scientific uncertainty about their health risks studies. Both the Saskatchewan and federal governments failed to enforce environmental regulations and allowed aboriginal communities to become contaminated.

Readers are asked to question the huge public subsidies of the Canadian nuclear industry, totaling approximately $75 billion by 2006 (271-2), the high cost overruns of nuclear power plants, the failure of promised jobs to materialize in aboriginal communities where uranium mining projects were located, and the failure of nuclear power plants to reach full production levels (209). Saskatchewan, through its uranium industry, plays a pivotal role in supplying uranium for nuclear weapons throughout the world. Nuclear critic Helen Caldicott criticizes Canada for its “complicit and instrumental [role] in the expansion of the global nuclear system” (9). Canadian uranium has always fuelled US and British nuclear weapons. Canadian uranium fuels “nuclear reactors and power plants around he world, in particular the Candu reactors which use un-enriched uranium and which produce plutonium suitable for weapons’ production” (Caldicott in Harding, 9).

Harding’s book raises some serious moral questions about Saskatchewan’s New Democratic Party (NDP) or “Nuclear Development Party”. How could this party that brought Medicare to Canadians also support “uranium mining that provided fuel for the build up of nuclear weapons” (246)?

Many aboriginal communities had their traditional hunting grounds ruined and their water poisoned. Due to a failure to provide translation services,