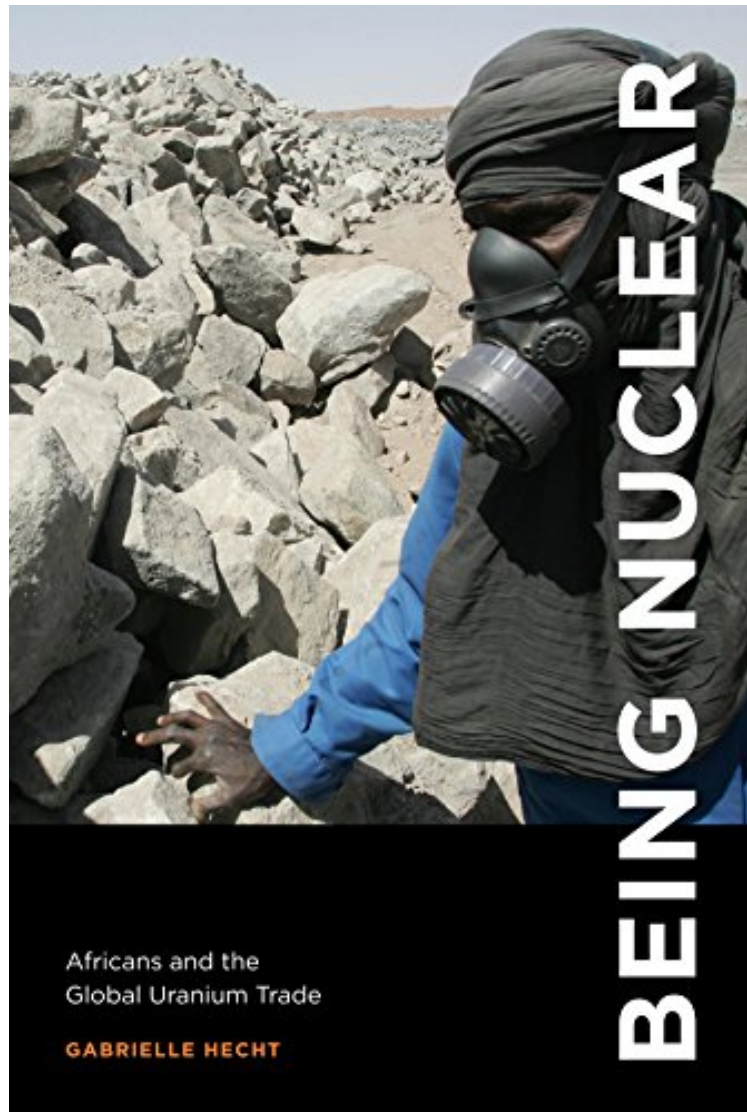


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## Being Nuclear: Africans and the Global Uranium Trade (MIT Press)

*Gabrielle Hecht*

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**Gabrielle Hecht : Being Nuclear: Africans and the Global Uranium Trade (MIT Press)** before purchasing it in order to gage whether or not it would be worth my time, and all praised Being Nuclear: Africans and the Global Uranium Trade (MIT Press):

1 of 1 people found the following review helpful. Ideas with broad relevanceBy ImagiHecht writes on the invisibility of nuclear risks to workers in the industry on the surface, but the book and its theoretical arguments have relevance far beyond the limits of the nuclear topic at hand. The book is dense but read the first chapter to get an excellent situation

of the arguments and summary of each chapter ahead. From that point, the detailed individual chapters can be read independently.<sup>3</sup> of 4 people found the following review helpful. Thoroughly researched and wonderfully presented work on a topic that has been 'invisible' for too long. By A. Silver This work is an absolute essential not only when attempting to discover integral facts about the uranium trade in Africa, but to illuminate the history of uranium and its status as either a nuclear or banal commodity. From investigating the nebulous ways in which this ore was initially priced to revealing the ways in which its 'nuclearity' and health hazards were ambiguously or opaquely handled, especially in the light of Africa's invisibility in neocolonial eyes, I believe the truth of the history of the uranium trade should be standard knowledge for all, and, especially for those who truly wish to examine the past, present and future of the nuclear industry. If so much of the inner workings of this trade have been hidden from the general public, how then should the general public be willing to place its faith in the reassurances of those who propose the ultimate safety and ethical soundness of this as a power source.<sup>4</sup> of 5 people found the following review helpful. nuclearity By Jeffrey Hart This is a very well written book about the sourcing of Uranium from African countries for use in both nuclear weapons and power plants. The author does this by telling the story of the Uranium mines in Gabon, Congo (Zaire), Niger, and South Africa. The second half of the book focuses on describing the bad labor conditions in the mines; the first establishes a line of argumentation about 'nuclearity' which is an historically contingent concept that relates developments in the Cold War and later the post September 11 world to the way people think about the uranium deposits in Africa. The author provides particularly interesting insights about how the 'market' for uranium developed. She highlights the importance of the dual-use nature of uranium and the limited visibility of the trade in uranium for weapons use. The book provides useful background for understanding the defense of the apartheid regime in South Africa by Britain and the United States and attempts by the administration of George W. Bush to justify the war in Iraq in 1993 by citing transfers of 'yellow cake' from Niger as evidence of the resumption of the Iraqi nuclear weapons program.

Uranium from Africa has long been a major source of fuel for nuclear power and atomic weapons, including the bomb dropped on Hiroshima. In 2003, after the infamous "yellow cake from Niger," Africa suddenly became notorious as a source of uranium, a component of nuclear weapons. But did that admit Niger, or any of Africa's other uranium-producing countries, to the select society of nuclear states? Does uranium itself count as a nuclear thing? In this book, Gabrielle Hecht lucidly probes the question of what it means for something--a state, an object, an industry, a workplace--to be "nuclear." Hecht shows that questions about being nuclear--a state that she calls "nuclearity"--lie at the heart of today's global nuclear order and the relationships between "developing nations" (often former colonies) and "nuclear powers" (often former colonizers). Hecht enters African nuclear worlds, focusing on miners and the occupational hazard of radiation exposure. Could a mine be a nuclear workplace if (as in some South African mines) its radiation levels went undetected and unmeasured? With this book, Hecht is the first to put Africa in the nuclear world, and the nuclear world in Africa. By doing so, she remakes our understanding of the nuclear age.