

it's about time

Feb 79

abalone alliance newsletter

NRC Update

The Atomic Safety and Licensing Board is expected to issued a decision on the safety of Diablo in April. The NRC staff would then probably issue a license to PG&E to load the fuel rods in May. The loading of the fuel rods will take about a week.

A process called zero power testing then begins. Some minor radioactive decay does occur, but no power is generated. This process of testing to be sure that the control rods go up and down takes one to two months. Then the plant is further tested at 10-25% capacity for 2 to 4 months. So at the earliest, the plant will be on line in September.

It is possible that the withdrawal of NRC support from the Rasmussen Report could delay the licensing. During the Environmental hearings both PG&E and the NRC referred to the Report to prove the low possibility of a high-level release of radiation. Mothers For Peace attorneys may be able to force new hearings on the environmental impact of the plant.

Here's hoping!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

INTERVENTION: A REPORT TO THE ABALONE ALLIANCE FROM MOTHERS FOR PEACE

First, the good news:

1. David Fleischaker is the best attorney we could have. He has brilliance, integrity and dedication. he does not, however, seem to be properly appreciated by Mrs. Bowers, a fact that MFP are unable to explain. He has been very cooperative and concise with the press, which has been a factor in some of the good write-ups the seismic hearings have gotten in the *New York Times* and such.

2. National news coverage has been happening, and we expect a lot more at the summary (end of hearings, about Feb. 16 or 20.) Some networks and national magazines have been collecting information for use at that time.

3. Fleischaker has won a brilliant appeal on the refusal of the Board to subpoena, under the "special circumstances" rule, Drs. Trifunac and Luco. (Anyone thoroughly confused by the complexities of this issue are welcome to call Jane 805-595-2605) for clarification. The Appeal Board ordered the Atomic Safety & Licensing Board (ASLB) to subpoena Trifunac and Luco on January 23.

Now, for the bad news:

1. The death of David Comey in an automobile accident is tragic on all levels. He was 44 and the father of two children. He was the expert on security matters who was knowledgeable and willing to serve on our behalf. It is almost certain that MFP will have to drop our security contention for lack of a witness.

2. Most of Dick Hubbard's testimony was stricken from the record at the request of Staff and PG&E. The Atomic Safety and Licensing Board seems to prefer to go along with the efforts to deprive us of a chance to make our case rather than to obtain all the input it can and then weigh the evidence in its wisdom.

What happens now?

1. Hearings are recessed until Feb. 6, due to other obligations by those involved. This is fortunate, as everybody was getting the blahs from sitting around so much, Carl Neiberger included.

2. Feb. 6 will see the end of the NRC case and the beginning of rebuttal testimony. We have Clarence Hall (formerly USGS and now UC) available to testify for our case, but an attempt to exclude his testimony would be not unanticipated.

3. The hearings will end with summaries from the three parties. That would be a good time to have AA members present to support our case. News media are expected to cover the summaries. Is that a good time for a peaceful demonstration?

4. Thereafter, two conclusions are possible:

a) The ASLB will be so moved by David Fleischaker and the AA that they will join the Alliance and picket Diablo with NO NUCLE signs.

b) The ASLB will issue a license to operate (suspense!) and the AA will peacefully and imaginatively sweep through, 100,000 strong, and convert the plant overnight into a roller rink. Oil your skate wheels.

—sincerely submitted by Jane Swanson for MFP

Whitewash Washes Out

NRC REJECTS RASMUSSEN REPORT

In a move timed for minimum publicity, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission acted January 19 to repudiate its 1975 Reactor Safety Study, commonly called the Rasmussen Report. The Commission ordered its staff to review past and pending nuclear plant licenses to determine if they were tainted by reliance on the study. It will then decide "whether regulatory modifications are appropriate."

The NRC move was widely seen as a major victory for anti-nuclear forces. Rep. Morris Udall (D-Arizona), said "Nuclear proponents have for years used the Rasmussen study to assure the public nuclear power is safe. The Commission has now made clear the Rasmussen report is useless for that purpose."

The NRC's hand was forced by the September, 1978 conclusions of its Ad Hoc Review Group, which had been formed in response to public and Congressional criticism of the report. The group, chaired by Harold

Lewis of UC Santa Barbara, was "typically NRC" in composition: six of the seven members were pro-nuclear. Surprisingly, however, the group's conclusions were highly critical of the Rasmussen study. Stating that "the lack of scrutability is a major failing of the report," they went on to identify dozens of areas in the report where safety issues were treated poorly or incorrectly. On statistical methods, for example, they said, "The statistical analysis (in the report) leaves much to be desired. It suffers from a spectrum of problems, ranging from lack of data...to the invention and use of wrong statistical methods." Regarding one series of calculations, the review group commented, "The degree of arbitrariness in this procedure boggles the mind." The group also found missing or inadequate treatment of accidents caused by human error, sabotage, fires, or earthquakes. Finally, the group noted that the Report summary "does not adequately indicate the full extent of the consequences of reactor accidents" and "has therefore lent itself to misuse in the discussion of reactor risk."

The Rasmussen Report was the last of a series of government reports concerning nuclear reactor safety. The first study, known as WASH-740, was released in 1957, and predicted 3400 deaths, 43,000 injuries, and \$7 billion in property damage as consequences of a

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Carter Converts

DIABLO JUDGE REDUCES SENTENCES

In an extraordinary and unexpected statement at the January 12 pre-trial hearings, Judge Robert Carter apologized to a packed courtroom for his previous handling of the Diablo Canyon trespass cases. "This is the first time I have handled a municipal court case, and I must say I have handled it badly...I think that being a judge, I sometimes forget that having the power to be a judge also requires I use that power in a wise and careful manner. I don't think I have in this case." Carter went on to explain that he mostly dealt with felony cases, and that he thought violent felons belonged in prison, "in really restrictive circumstances. That's not this case. That's clearly not this case." At the end of a rambling but nonetheless dramatic 25-minute speech, Carter reduced the sentences of defendants who refused probation from 90 to 15 days, and the fine from \$400 to \$300.

Carter's turnabout came at the start of the second day of emotional pre-trial hearings which were attended by over 200 of the 487 people arrested at Diablo Canyon on August 6 and 7. The defendants had come to the San Luis Obispo Veterans Building on the 11th with several different legal strategies.

Representatives from the Diablo 20 intended to file an appeal since they felt that they were not given the right to present an adequate defense in their trial. A number of others hoped to attach themselves to this appeal.

Twenty-three people planned to change their plea to *no contest*. They were prepared to refuse probation and accept the 90 day jail term facing them, plus the \$400

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fine. Still others came down unsure of what they wanted to do and what the legal options were. The situation sometimes bordered on the unpleasant as committed people tried to convince the undecided.

Inside the courtroom, things were in a flurry. Questions on legal options were fired to Carter from all sides. Motions were made to reduce sentences and allow public service, but Carter responded, "I am absolutely close-minded on the issue of public service."

It wasn't until late in the afternoon that those planning to change their plea to *no contest* were able to do so. Carter told the audience not to "cheer, sing, applaud or make sounds during sentencing" or the auditorium would be cleared.

There was time for five defendants to come forward and receive sentences. True to Abalone form, a number of eloquent statements were made as the defendants explained why they had chosen to commit civil disobedience.

Leo Cauchon had bicycled up from San Diego to go to jail. He submitted letters of character, one of which stated that Leo was crazy to go to jail but Carter was crazier to send him there.

Paul Burkes challenged the sincerity of Carter's sentencing and behavior. He read from an article in the *San Luis Obispo Telegram Tribune* statements Carter had made in court. "I don't have the right to write new law...This court believes that deliberate criminal conduct used as a means of protest is indefensible since there are other effective methods of communicating ideas or dissatisfaction..."

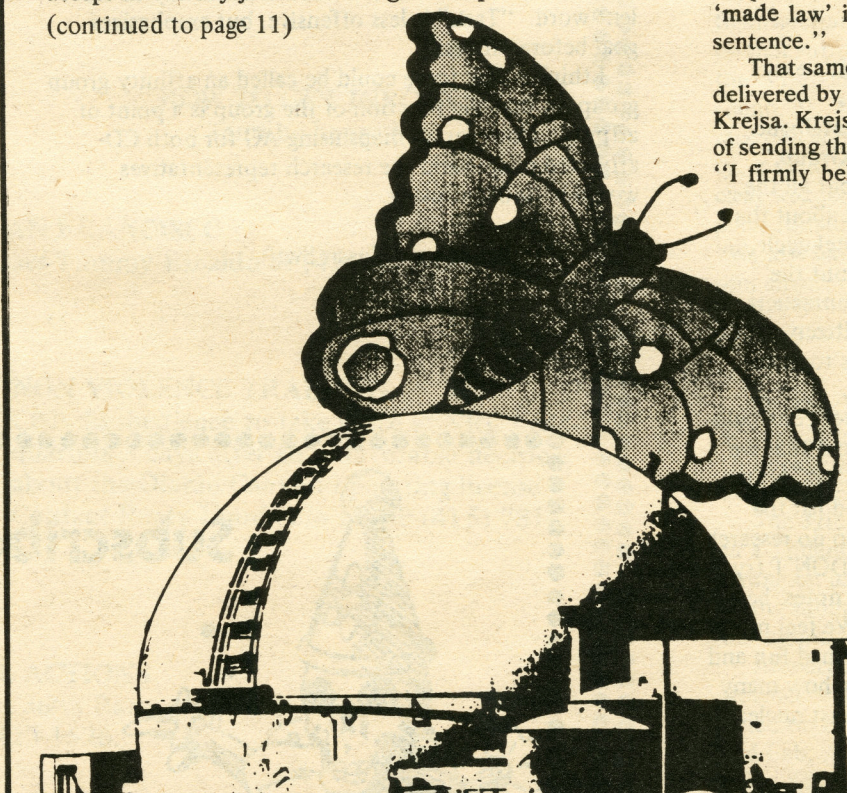
Paul turned to Carter, looked him in the eye and commented, "Where in the law, I ask you Judge Carter, does it say you have the right to sentence so as to deter future acts of conscience...via two years of probation that strip me of my right to act on matters of deepest conscience and highest law. I say you have 'made law' in this action and I refuse to accept your sentence."

That same day Carter received an open letter hand-delivered by its author, County Supervisor Dr. Richard Krejsa. Krejsa outlined the enormous cost to the county of sending the defendants to jail. His letter read in part, "I firmly believe it was not the intent of the Diablo

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Weapons Labs under Attack

When the report came out last week that "unidentified, low-flying and elusive objects" had visited several nuclear missile launch sites in 1975, I called a self-appointed UFO expert to find out what it meant. "The aliens are watching us," he told me. "They won't let us have a nuclear war."

A reassuring thought, that. But just in case the saucers are really here to do advance work for a documentary on the self-destruction of a planet, you may prefer to cast your lot with the earthbound opponents of nuclear war.

This spring in their most ambitious effort yet, the UC Nuclear Weapons Labs Conversion Project will coordinate a rally and "conversion fair" they hope will attract thousands. They'll also hold a small civil disobedience action at the gates of the Lawrence Livermore Laboratories (LLL), one of two weapons research centers managed by the University of California for the U.S. government.

Between them, LLL in the East Bay and the Los Alamos Labs in New Mexico have done *all* the research and development of nuclear weapons in this country. "The labs are the brains of the nuclear weapons complex," said Scott Uhlman of the Labs Project. "The systems they're developing now will be the horrors twenty years down the line."

At a knock-em-dead meeting attended by several hundred protesters, the Labs Project wrung from the UC Regents a promise of full open hearings on the university's involvement with the labs. The hearings will be held in LA on February 15 and 16. To be fully appreciated, this magnanimous concession must be measured against UC President David Saxon's November statement, "What is a, what is a... I'm not quite clear what a public hearing is."

Until just a few weeks ago, the Labs Project had been trying to "bring academic standards of free inquiry to bear" on the weapons projects at the labs. Last year, an official University Report did propose a President's Advisory Council that would meet yearly to serve as a "window on the labs." But critics claim that the Council would be more like a fig leaf than a window. According to Uhlman, "After 2½ years of public protest, we've completely destroyed the illusion that the university has played a humanizing role in the nuclear arms race." (Did anyone ever really believe that?)

The Labs Project has now changed its tactics and is calling for the university to completely sever its ties to the laboratories.

The new position was reached after much discussion and debate. If the university washes its hands of the labs and walks away, nuclear weapons research will not be set back a single nanosecond. In fact, a Department of Energy committee is itself reviewing the University's operation of the labs and may recommend severance because of "changing conditions" including "much discussion" at the University. DOE may be

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THE ARMS RACE IN SANTA CRUZ: LOCKHEED WINS A ROUND

Lockheed Space and Missiles Company has won approval of a permit to build five new buildings at its facility in Santa Cruz County. The buildings will be used to manufacture components for the Trident II nuclear missiles.

The Santa Cruz County Planning Commission approved 4 to 1 Lockheed's request for a land use permit after the third public hearing on the matter, January 22. People for a Nuclear Free Future, the Santa Cruz affiliate of the Abalone Alliance, had campaigned vigorously against the permit.

At the first public hearing on the matter, November 1, 1978, more than 600 people overflowed the Veterans Hall. Another hearing was held January 8, 1979, and that drew 1500 people to the larger Civic Auditorium. (The night before, a PNFF rally featuring Joan Baez and Dave Dellinger attracted more public attention to the issue.) At the January 8 hearing, the ratio of speakers was 10 to 1 against the permit, with many people waiting to speak when time ran out. A third hearing, January 22, also packed the Civic Auditorium, but this time Lockheed showed up-in force. It was this final hearing that came closest to a debate on the merits of nuclear weapons and the Cold War.

A Japanese survivor of Hiroshima, speaking through an interpreter, told the commissioners of the devastation he saw as he walked through the city after the bombing, and of his own health problems stemming from the radioactive fallout.

Later in the evening, an otherwise restrained man speaking in favor of the Lockheed permit, said: "I'd like to make one final statement. The horse-and-buggy came before the automobile. Pearl Harbor came be-

fore Hiroshima!" The sections of the auditorium where Lockheed workers sat burst into applause.

Robert Morton, director of a group called Public Trust, tried to discredit People for a Nuclear Free Future. "Who do they really work for?" he asked. If we were at war, Morton said, PNFF's activity would be treasonous.

Through poetry, song and more conventional forms of argument, opponents of the permit continued to try to reach the commissioners, to connect local work on nuclear weapons to the question of human survival.

Denial of the use permit, said PNFF's Jane Weed, the final speaker at the public hearing, "does not mean driving Lockheed out of the county." Like other speakers, she urged conversion of Lockheed to peacetime, productive work such as solar energy. And she summed up what the hearings were about: the need to decide the issue of the arms race at the local level. "People have a right to speak and act on our survival," she said.

Two of the Commissioners, Eberly and Dixon, then made some reactionary remarks. "I question our Bill of Rights," said Dixon. "It should be called our Bill of Privileges. Because it's a privilege to live in this country."

Celia Von der Muhll articulately described the reasons she couldn't vote for the permit, including the technical arguments about the county plan and the questions of whether Trident is essential for a good defense.

Hers was the only dissenting vote.

Whither, then, the PNFF Live Without Trident campaign? The Planning Commission's decision may be appealed to the Board of Supervisors, but Peter Klotz-Chamberlin of PNFF doesn't think there's much chance the Supes will overturn the Commission. There's talk of work on a ballot initiative, of non-violent direct action and continued public education on nuclear weapons. Klotz-Chamberlin says the hearings, though flawed, were a good first step in public participation.

Robert Aldridge, who was a design engineer and worked on Trident until he quit Lockheed in 1973, says there are three factors that make it harder to fight nuclear weapons than nuclear power: the secrecy that surrounds the arms race, fear of Russia, and the entrenched place arms manufacture has in the economy. Aldridge now does research on the arms race and works with PNFF and Pacific Life Community, part of a network of groups working against nuclear weapons. He isn't optimistic about the prospects for stopping the nuclear arms race, but says, "We just have to do what we can and work with any slim chance we get."

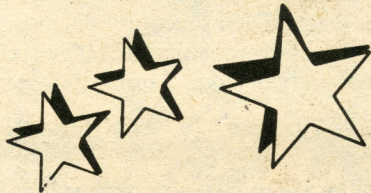
--Charles Varon

On March 1, the Pacific Life Community will sponsor a rally to "March the Trident Monster Home" onto Lockheed property in Sunnyvale, where real Trident missiles are being designed and fabricated.

The Trident Monster is a symbolic representation of a Trident submarine made of rope and black flags strung on bamboo poles. Its 560 foot length is that of the submarine and the 408 balck penants represent the submarine's cargo of hydrogen bombs.

All participants in civil disobedience must have non-violence training. Training workshops have been scheduled on Feb. 17 in San Jose, Feb. 22 in the East Bay and Feb. 28 in San Jose. Call for exact time and location: Santa Clara 408-248-1815, San Jose 408-998-0393, Redwood City 415-366-4415, Berkeley 415-526-0307, SF 415-647-0691. The support rally will gather at 11 a.m. at the corner of Moffett Park Dr. & Mathilda in Sunnyvale.

Coming Attractions



HOW TO GET INVOLVED
(and be happy)

APRIL 7 RALLY

IN SAN FRANCISCO
Contact Tommy Rinaldo at (415) 664-6003

MARCH 17 NRC CD

NON-VIOLENCE TRAINING
Civil disobedience to take place at NRC headquarters 3 days after an unfavorable decision about the Diablo Canyon operating license. Contact Rusty Frank, c/o PANP (415) 781-5342.

PG&E OFFICES

DEMOS

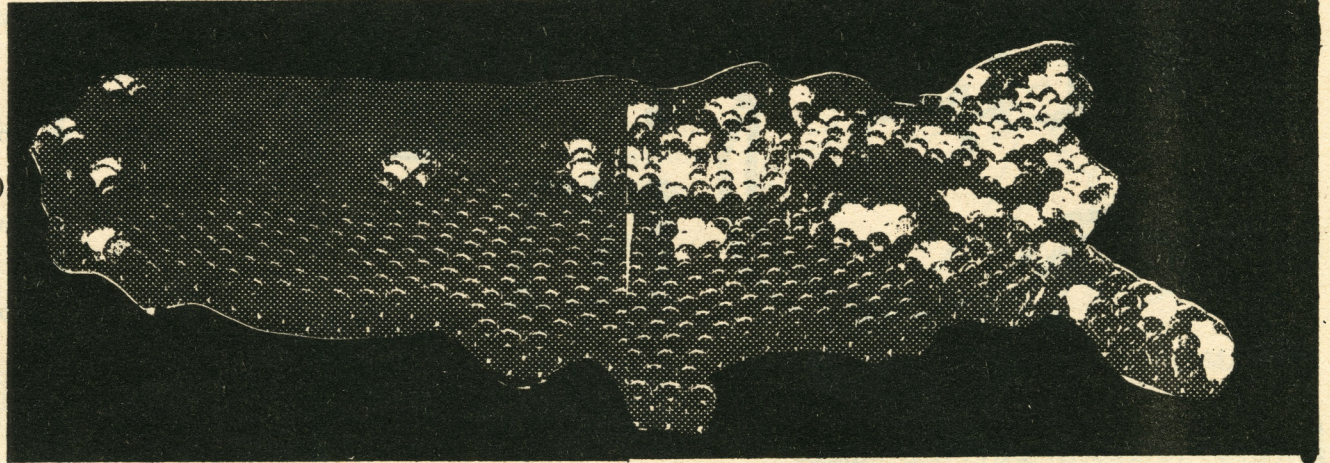
LOCAL ACTIONS
Contact John Razz, c/o PNFF Santa Cruz, (408) 423-1626.

[See How To Get Involved pages 6 & 7 for more details.]

CORPORATE LIES DEPARTMENT (continued)

Ah, another great ad from a nukemaker. This one, which appeared in the January 15 *Fortune*, is literally a half-truth: the average "capacity factor" (reliability) of nuclear plants is only 59% according to a Council on Economic Priorities study. You can't blame Westinghouse for fudging a little, though; it just wouldn't do to say, "Yet, half the time, one source of energy was there when America needed it."

A patriotism note: the word "America" appears no less than six times in the ad. Apparently Westinghouse thinks a little frantic flag-waving will distract the public from the facts.



Through every energy shortage nuclear plants have kept the electricity flowing. Since 1973, America has faced one energy problem after another. An oil embargo. A natural gas shortage. Rising oil costs. And a coal strike. Yet, time after time, one energy source has been there when America needed it. 70 conventional nuclear power plants supply America with millions of kilowatt hours of electricity every day. Last year, they supplied 250 billion kilowatt hours of electricity... enough to

reduce our dependency on oil imports by as much as 12%. America needs a balanced energy policy. One that's built on nuclear power and coal as well as other sources of energy. If you agree, write your Congressman. It's one way we can all help make America's energy picture even brighter.

Westinghouse
A POWERFUL PART OF YOUR LIFE



URANIUM MINING

John Gofman, originator of the (nearly famous) statement that nuclear development is "premeditated, random murder" on the part of the government and energy corporations, is careful to remind us that the murderous assault starts with uranium mining and milling.

In the United States, the richest uranium deposits lie in sandstone formations that extend west from Albuquerque, New Mexico through the lands of Pueblo and Navajo Indians. Indeed, 13% of all uranium reserves are on or under Indian land and many more are adjacent to it. (In 1976, 25% of all U.S. production came from Indian land.) Leases for the uranium-rich land are obtained by huge energy corporations (Kerr-McGee, Exxon, United Nuclear, Atlantic Richfield, etc.) through rubberstamp tribal councils without grassroots participation or support.

The Indian miners are paid low wages to haul out the uranium and many of them are suffering from lung cancer. One study of Navajo miners at Kerr-McGee's mine at Cove reported that 18 out of 100 had already died of cancers induced by the radioactive gas radon; 21 more have developed malignancies. Radioactive radium and heavy metals pollute surface and ground water supplies for domestic and livestock use. A huge (100-million ton) uranium tailings pile in Laguna Pueblo blows radioactive dust everywhere.

"Where the uranium slag has been
dumped

Children wade in the water
But break out in sores"

—reads a Navajo haiku

Grassroots Indian opposition to uranium mining is growing and alliances with anti-nuclear groups are forming. On April 28-30 near Mt. Taylor (80 miles west of Albuquerque,) the Indian anti-nuclear coalition will sponsor workshops, spiritual ceremonies and non-violent direct action aimed at the Gulf Oil Facility on the sacred mountain. The Cactus Alliance is organizing a

National Uranium Issues Conference; the Native American Environment Education Project in Albuquerque is organizing the direct action and providing overall coordination; the Natural Guard in Washington D.C. is fund-raising and preparing a national/international mailing. Locally, Supporters of Silkwood, the American Indian Community Survival School (a project of AIM) and Nautilus are working to educate people about uranium mining and to organize support for the action.

Indians are our "natural allies" politically and spiritually. The development of nuclear technology—power plants and weapons—rests on uranium mining, the front end of the fuel cycle. The insistence of the anti-nuclear movement on a publicly-controlled, decentralized energy policy complements the Indians' struggle for land rights. And both groups posit an economic and social order based on environmental harmony and long-term sustainability. A joint attack on nuclear development and energy monopolies would, needless to say, increase our chances of winning.

COME FIND OUT MORE: Uranium Mining in the Southwest
Slide show/presentation
discussion
Saturday, February 24
East Bay Socialist School
6025 Shattuck Avenue
Berkeley/1:00 p.m.

For more information contact: Lyuba Zarsky
1523 Josephine Street
Berkeley, CA 94703
(415) 843-0973
or
Judy Hurley
112 Hebard Street
Santa Cruz, CA 95060
(408) 425-5939

WIDOWS OF NAVAJO URANIUM MINERS WHO DIED OF CANCER



LABS

(continued from p. 3)

betting (and if so it's with good odds) that the anti-labs movement will disintegrate when the sanctity of the University is no longer at issue. Labs Project member Diane Thomas-Glass explained, "We're not interested in purifying the university. We're interested in converting the labs."

In addition to the dangers the lab poses as weapons purveyors for a nuclear Armageddon, there is also a very immediate danger from plutonium the lab uses for weapons research. Lawrence Livermore has 600 to 800 pounds of plutonium, the largest concentration in Northern California. Since the Hetch-Hetchy, San Francisco's water system, runs within three miles of the area, any plutonium or other radioactive material escaping into the environment would almost certainly

contaminate the whole Bay Area. As California nuclear facilities seem wont to do, LLL sits in an earthquake zone, surrounded by 13 active faults.

Critics of the labs are studying the possibilities of converting them to socially useful production. "It's become fairly respectable for people to talk about economic conversion of the whole defense industry in this country," said UC physics professor and Labs Project member Charles Schwartz. "American production in general is not competing too well, and one of the reasons is that countries like Germany and Japan don't spend much money on defense. So they have more money for civilian production and they don't have this huge portion of their scientific and engineering personnel devoted to defense works—it's something like 50% in this country. That's a clear economic choice. It's guns or butter in another domain—in the allocation of scientific innovation."

PG&E LIBEL

Filmmaker Gets \$475,000

An eight-year attempt by PG&E to suppress an anti-nuclear documentary and blacklist its producer ended January 8. Don Widener, award-winning producer of the 1971 TV film *Powers That Be* will receive the nearly half-million dollar award under terms of a settlement which is "the biggest individual recovery in a libel case", according to David Personen, Widener's attorney. The history of the suit dramatizes the nuclear industry's willingness to use lies and intimidation tactics to suppress viewpoints unfavorable to nuclear power.

Powers That Be was broadcast for the first and last time by KNBC-TV in Los Angeles on May 17, 1971. The film was narrated by Jack Lemmon and contained an interview sequence where PG&E engineer James Carroll appeared to evade questions about faulty fuel rods at the utility's Humboldt Nuclear Power Station. After the broadcast, PG&E officials wrote a letter alleging Widener had secretly taped Carroll's off-camera comments and dubbed them into the interview soundtrack. The letter was sent to NBC and to numerous pro-nuclear officials, lobbyists, and congressmen, with the result that Widener was no longer able to find work despite the Emmys and other awards he had received for previous projects. After several years, he filed suit against PG&E and the case came to trial in October, 1975.

In the course of the trial it developed that none of the PG&E officials who attacked the film so vehemently in the letter had seen it, or even asked to see it. Further, corporate memos were produced showing PG&E had never sought to determine if the dubbing charges were true, but had simply cooked them up to intimidate NBC into suppressing the film. After short deliberation, the jury unanimously awarded Widener nearly \$8 million—the largest libel award to an individual in the history of English common law.

PG&E officials, however, saw no reason to pay up. They managed to convince a judge to reverse the jury verdict and order a new trial. The case went eventually to the Supreme Court, where PG&E lost.

Although the "public's right to know" has been vindicated in theory by the settlement, PG&E was able to suppress a powerful film for eight years at the cost of a half-day's profit. For a utility with \$1.4 billion in Diablo Canyon, this may be a cheap price indeed.

—Bob Van Scoy

(An excellent and detailed article on the case appears in the December, 1978 issue of *Mother Jones*.)

At a February 2 press conference at City Lights Bookstore, the Labs Project formally announced their May 5 and 6 action at Livermore. Grace Paley, author of two books of short stories, was there to talk about the simultaneous White House and Red Square protests last September 4. On that day at the same hour in Washington and Moscow, American members of the War Resisters League unfurled identical banners that read "No Nuclear Weapons, No Nuclear Power, USSR-USA." The eleven Washington protesters were convicted of "unlawful entry" (the same charge as the Watergate burglars) and could be sent to jail for as long as six months at their February 12 sentencing. In contrast, the Americans who participated in the Red Square action were merely lectured and released.

—Marcy Darnovsky
from *The Berkeley Barb*

ACTION NOTE: To help plan the rally, conversion fair and teach-ins at LLL this May 5 & 6, call Berkeley Students for Peace, 642-4136 or the War Resisters League, 626-6976.

proposal

PROPOSED ABALONE STRUCTURE FOR MAKING FINANCIAL DECISIONS

The Abalone Alliance has frequently had considerable problems in making financial decisions, mainly due to the lack of a working structure which could make them efficiently yet still represent all Abalones. This has often led either to no decision being made or a few people making it for the whole Alliance out of desperation. With the arrival of money from the large benefits and the planning of major actions in the months ahead, we must improve our financial decision-making so it will not hinder our effectiveness or become a source of internal conflict.

This proposal resulted from discussion at the Sonoma conference and a few later meetings. The proposed structure is based on a Statewide Finance Committee (SFC) which would divide all Abalone income into several general funds, each for a *general type* of activity or action. (Some contributors may also wish to give directly to one of these funds.) These general funds are then distributed for specific activities or actions in response to requests from the Coordinating Committee or to funding proposals from groups/people within the Alliance. This process is explained in more detail below.

The structure would operate as follows:

I. SFC COMPOSITION

The Statewide Finance Committee would consist of financial spokes selected by each member group of the Alliance. These spokes would be people who were willing to attend *every* SFC meeting for a 4-6 month period. Rotation of spokes by the groups would be on a staggered basis to maintain SFC continuity (i.e. all groups would not choose new spokes the same month.)

II. SFC BUDGET

Every six months, the SFC would formulate a budget establishing the *general* distribution of AA income. This budget would be an agreement to establish what percentages of AA income would go into each Abalone Fund. (Examples of Funds might be: Legal actions, CD actions, Publications, etc.) Money for *specific* projects and actions would *not* be a part of this budget, but would be handled under section III below. The number and function of each Abalone Fund and the percentage of income going to each would be worked out by the SFC until a compromise acceptable to all spokes was reached.

III. DISBURSEMENT FROM ABALONE FUNDS

There are two possible procedures for releasing money from Funds:

1) The Coordinating Committee can reach consensus on a funding request to the SFC. This CC request must be published in the newsletter (see section IV) before SFC can consider it. The CC request can only be denied if either a) there is not enough money in the fund to cover the request or b) the SFC reaches consensus to block the request. In this case the request will be sent back to the CC with an explanation of the block. (This seems very unlikely.)

A sample CC request would be for \$800 from the Legal Actions Fund for rally expenses. The \$800 would be paid to the group or task force organizing the rally, who would then be responsible for spending and accounting for it.

2) The SFC releases money from each Abalone Fund in response to funding proposals. These proposals can come from any group in the Alliance. Like the CC requests, proposals must be published in the newsletter before the SFC can consider them. The SFC must reach consensus in order to approve a funding proposal. They may reduce the amount of funding if this is necessary to reach consensus.

If funding is approved, spending and accounting for the money is the responsibility of the recipients.

IV. SFC AGENDA

The SFC may consider CC requests or funding proposals only if they are published in the newsletter a week or more before the SFC meeting. The requests or proposal should include a description of the project or action, a breakdown of proposed expenses and enough other information so people around the state can assess it and instruct their finance spokes accordingly. This procedure allows Abalones to give their finance spokes boundaries for dealing with each request or proposal. Therefore, spokes need not take the matter back to their constituents again, unless they are unable to reach consensus by negotiating within the boundaries their groups have given them. In order for this process to work well, people must empower their spokes to make decisions within relatively wide boundaries.

V. OTHER SFC FUNCTIONS

The SFC is also responsible for communicating and coordinating financial matters within the Alliance. This coordination could possibly include regional or statewide fundraising efforts if appropriate in the future.

PROPOSAL IMPLEMENTATION

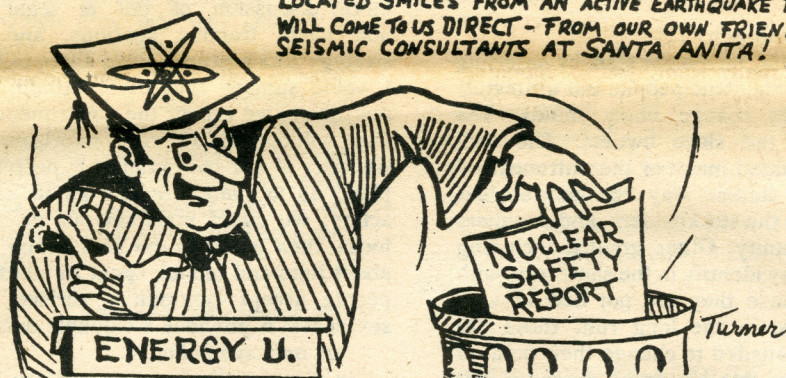
Because of the urgency of getting a financial structure underway, we ask that all AA member groups meet to consider this proposal and select a finance spoke over the next few weeks. We would like all finance spokes to meet in San Luis Obispo on February 24 (noon, at the Clearinghouse) to attempt to reach consensus on the structure and (hopefully) begin working out an AA budget. We also ask that groups talk about their priorities for an AA budget before this meeting. Please recognize that there will be large differences of opinion within the Alliance on budget priorities. We can make this structure (or any other) work *only* if we are all willing to be flexible in order to work together.

For questions and/or feedback on the proposal, contact Bob Van Scoy, (415) 849-3624.

B-4 San Luis Obispo County (Calif.) Telegram-Tribune, Tuesday, January 22, 1979

STUDENTS, THE NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION HAS REPUDIATED THE RASMUSSEN REPORT WHICH QUOTED UNSUPPORTED ODDS THAT NUCLEAR POWER PLANTS ARE SAFE.

HENCEFORTH, SAFETY ODDS FOR ANY NUCLEAR PLANT LOCATED 3 MILES FROM AN ACTIVE EARTHQUAKE FAULT WILL COME TO US DIRECT - FROM OUR OWN FRIENDLY SEISMIC CONSULTANTS AT SANTA ANITA!



For latest Diablo odds, phone your favorite bookie

EDITORIAL FROM THE SAN LUIS OBISPO TELEGRAM-TRIBUNE: A USELESS REPORT ON NUCLEAR SAFETY

... For years proponents of nuclear power have used the Rasmussen Report to bolster their contention that nuclear plants are safe. The NRC now has established that the report is useless for that purpose.

At best, the Diablo plant should be denied a license to operate. If not, the NRC should delay granting such a license until all questions raised by Professor Lewis' study are answered fully and are based on firm, not shaky, material.

NRC

(continued from p. 1)

major reactor accident. In 1964, the Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) started a revision of WASH-740, in hopes it would predict less horrendous accident consequences than the original report. Exactly the opposite happened, however, and the revised report was suppressed until its forced release in 1973 under the Freedom of Information Act.

As the nuclear power controversy continued to heat up in the early '70s, the AEC became more and more desperate for an official "scientific" document supporting the safety of nuclear power. This time, the AEC was taking no chances. In March, 1972, AEC Chairman James Schlesinger asked Manson Benedict, who headed the MIT nuclear engineering department, to direct the study. Benedict also just happened to be a Director of the Atomic Industrial Forum, Inc., the principal nuclear industry lobbying group in the U.S.. He declined the job, but nominated his MIT colleague Norman Rasmussen, who was introduced as a specialist in reactor safety (although his actual specialty was in an unrelated field.) Rasmussen, by his own description, was also not a specialist in the particular statistical methods to be used in the study.

Rasmussen, like Benedict, was hardly the "neutral professor" on nuclear safety issues. He had worked as a consultant to three nuclear plant engineering firms, had consulted for Reddy Communications (a public relations firm for nuclear utilities), and was an original Director of Americans for Energy Independence, a pro-nuclear lobbying group set up and funded by Westinghouse. These credentials seemed just what Schlesinger wanted, and Rasmussen was appointed to head the study.

Under the guidance of Benedict and Rasmussen, the Reactor Safety Study (RSS) was begun. The study's tone was set by an early internal memo stating, "The report to be useful must have reasonable acceptance by

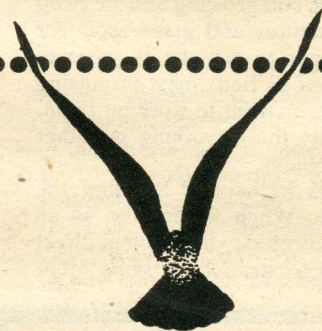
people in the industry." Similar themes run throughout the AEC's internal discussion of the report, and the dismay of conscientious AEC staffers at this approach was simply ignored. Predictably, the investigators were less than aggressive in focussing on industry problems. One memo listed the "disadvantages" of including a comprehensive review of Quality Assurance (Q-A) at nuclear plants as "the facts may not support our predetermined conclusions" and "the more stages of Q-A covered, the more deficiencies and non-conformities will be shown to have been found. This may undermine public confidence in the reliability of plant safety systems, particularly as the nature of repairs and corrections becomes known." In many cases, problems were "solved" simply by omitting them from consideration in the report.

Even before the internal draft of the report was ready, "results" of the study were selectively released to reporters. Since no technical justifications were given for these often exaggerated "results," critics were unable to challenge them in detail. In August, 1974, the full draft report was finally released, and critics could begin their analysis—but a media campaign to sell the report's conclusions to the public was already in full swing. By the time the muddled and obscure report could be read and rebutted, the issue was much less newsworthy. Score a PR victory for the AEC.

Since the report's release, studies by the Union of Concerned Scientists, the American Physical Society, the Lewis review committee, and other groups have pointed out numerous glaring errors and omissions in the RSS. Even the NRC could no longer defend what was so obviously an attempted whitewash of the nuclear safety issue.

A footnote: On January 26, the Union of Concerned Scientists urged the NRC to close 16 operating reactors because their licenses had been partially based on the Rasmussen report. As noted elsewhere in this issue, it may be possible to reopen some parts of the Diablo Canyon licensing hearings on these same grounds.

—Bob Van Scoy



1473

PAY TO THE ORDER OF *Pacific Gas & Electric* *Now and forever* *0.00*

No Dollars and No Cents

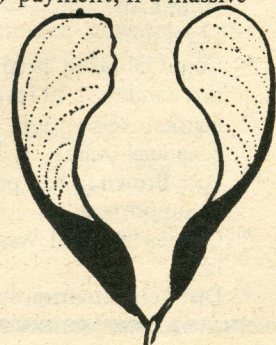
NO DOLLARS FOR NUCLEAR POWER

Rate payer

We Don't Buy Nuclear Power!

NO DOLLARS FOR NUCLEAR POWER...

The Pelican Alliance, West Marin County's anti-nuclear group, designed these checks. Ten thousand have been distributed to PG&E ratepayers, intended as utility bill inserts. The mock checks in the future may be sent to PG&E instead of any payment, if a massive ratepayers' strike is called.



plug in

APRIL 7 RALLY IN SAN FRANCISCO

The goal of this rally is to make a strong show of broad-based public support for the safe energy movement and for stopping Diablo Canyon. The task force wants to actively involve as many people as possible in follow-up strategy to shut down the plant. The rally will start at noon at the Civic Center in San Francisco and will feature an alternative energy expo and speakers from labor, feminist, Third World, environmentalist and church organizations.

Outreach is crucial to make the rally a success and draw as many thousands (or tens of thousands?) of people as possible. *Speakers* are needed to make presentations to organizations about Diablo and nuclear power. We will need people to *distribute posters* in the Bay Area Feb. 12-14 and again in March. *Monitors* and other volunteers should contact the task force by early March. Start thinking about large colorful *banners and signs* you can bring to the rally.

Contact: Tommy Rinaldo (415) 664-6003 or Jeff Brown (415) 826-4594 or write them c/o PANP.

ACTION AT NRC HEADQUARTERS

Plans are underway for a rally and civil disobedience action at the Nuclear Regulatory Commission's Walnut Creek Headquarters, which will occur within three days of an NRC decision to license Diablo. This decision could take place as early as April 1.

The day will begin with a potluck lunch in Walnut Creek, allowing demonstrators to gather. Beginning at 3:00 p.m., the demonstration will include guerrilla theater, songs and pickets. At dusk, the civil disobedience action will occur and demonstrators outside will start a silent candlelight vigil. The exact form of the CD action has yet to be worked out.

Media coverage of this action will provide an opportunity for the AA to expose the NRC decision, express our objections and demand its reversal. Watch for updates as the action takes shape.

Each local group is encouraged to select 5 or more people to be part of a group of 50 who will *take part in civil disobedience*. We also need *support people* who can offer moral and physical support to those doing CD. Both support and CD people must attend nonviolence training sessions. To alleviate concerns about our "image," people are encouraged to "dress straight."

If you can work on this action, especially by helping out with media work, please let us know.

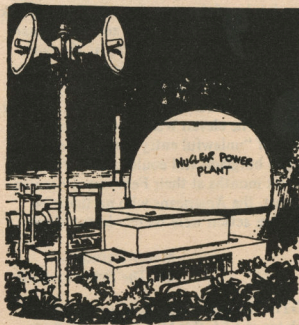
Contact: Ricky Jacobs or Rusty Frank c/o PANP, 944 Market St., Rm. 808, SF 94120, (415) 781-5342. *Nonviolence Training Sessions:* March 17, 9:30 a.m. at AFSC, 2160 Lake St. (near 23rd Ave.) SF and March 18, 2728 Russell St., Berkeley.

RATE HIKE TASK FORCE

PG&E is asking for a 9.5% rate hike from the Public Utilities Commission. We strongly suspect this is the beginning of a series of increases passed on to consumers to pay for Diablo Canyon.

This task force will examine the rate hike and ways to put pressure on the PUC not to grant it. It may eventually lead into a rate-withholding campaign.

Contact: John Razz c/o PNFF.



"In the event of an emergency, repeat after me: Our Father..."

LABOR OUTREACH TASK FORCE

This is an ongoing group which is currently planning a conference on labor and the anti-nuclear/safe energy movement which will take place on March 17 at a union hall in San Francisco. (See article on Labor Conference.) This will be followed by a larger conference in May or June.

More members are needed for the Labor Outreach Task Force. There is still no representation from Southern California groups and more Bay Area people are welcome too. The next meeting is Monday, Feb. 12, 7:00 p.m. at 3680 Bryant St., Palo Alto.

For people who can't take part in the task force but would like to be involved, start learning about the national and local labor movement, gather information about unions in your area and consider starting a *study group* on the issues.

Contact: Stewart Burns, 3680 Bryant St., Palo Alto, 94301, (415) 494-0363.

GOVERNOR BROWN

This group was set up by the Action Task Force. They are trying to get representatives from key environmental groups and religious leaders to form delegations to visit Brown and ask him to intervene to stop Diablo if a license is issued. You can get involved by *circulating a petition* (available from PNFF), by sending a *delegation from your community* to see Brown and by *writing letters* to both Brown and the editor of your local paper stressing Brown's responsibility to the safety of the people of California to stop Diablo. Three good arguments to use are:

- 1) The repudiation of the Rasmussen Report (Diablo was given the go-ahead on the basis that the R. Report was valid.)
- 2) Earthquake hazards. . . as long as there is substantial disagreement among geologists about the potential magnitude of an earthquake on the Hosgri fault, the plant should not be licensed.
- 3) Radioactive waste. . . will be stored on site, causing further hazard to the community.

Contact: Mark Evanoff, c/o PANP, Larry Levine, c/o PSE, 419 N. Ferger, Fresno, 93701, (209) 268-2902 or David Hartsough, c/o AFSC, 2160 Lake St., SF 94121, (415) 752-7766.

DEMONSTRATIONS AT PG&E OFFICES

The Abalone Alliance is sponsoring simultaneous legal demonstrations at PG&E offices throughout California which will be developed and carried out by local groups. These actions will focus on economic arguments against nuclear power, specifically Diablo Canyon. The demonstrations will be preceded by a media campaign and the events will be a form of education/outreach to a wide spectrum of people in an attempt to get new constituencies involved in the anti-nuclear movement. Kitty Miller, Sky Dasik and Liz Paul of PNFF are functioning as statewide coordinators of these actions. They are now interested in ideas, comments and suggestions, which can be sent to them at PNFF. These actions depend on you. Here are some specific tasks:

Contact: John Razz, PNFF, 515 Broadway, Santa Cruz, (408) 423-1626.

- * Send any leaflets you or your group have on economic issues.
- * Compile info on cost of nukes & nuclear research and maintenance compared to other energy sources.
- * Research projected rate increase for Diablo.

Contact: Kitty Miller, 735 Cathedral Drive, Aptos CA 95003, (408) 688-1813.

- * Compile four informational packets including results of research for use within Abalone, for orientation of new groups to organize follow-up activities, for unions (also contact Labor Outreach) and for a media packet.
- * Ideas for funding.
- * Coordinators in each local group to publicize and organize demonstrations.

calendar

- Feb. 6 ASLB hearings resume
- Feb. 6 PUC hearings on PG&E request for 9.5% electric rate increase and 8.4% gas rate increase. Public witness testimony in Fresno at 7 p.m., Room 1036, State Building 2550.
- Feb. 8 PUC hearings (see above) in Monterey, 7 p.m. in the Council Chambers, Few Memorial Hall of Records, Madison & Pacific St.
- Feb. 9 SF Board of Supervisors considers a resolution opposing the opening of Diablo, 2 p.m. Room 228, City Hall.
- Feb. 10 Evening of Solidarity with Leonard Peltier and all political prisoners at New College, 19 19th & Valencia, SF.
- Feb. 10 Socialist Abalones meeting, 1 p.m., East Bay Socialist School, 6025 Shattuck Ave., Berkeley.
- Feb. 11 Anniversary of the Longest Walk. Gathering at Alcatraz (meet at Pier 43 at 7 a.m., back by 10 a.m.) March to Golden Gate Park, Marx Meadows & rally 1-5 p.m. Benefit dance at Everett Jr. High 7-12 p.m. For info call 261-2899.
- Feb. 12 Labor Outreach Task Force mtg., 7 p.m., 3680 Bryant St., Palo Alto.
- Feb. 15 PUC hearings (see above) in SF, 7 p.m. in the Commission Courtroom, State Bldg., 350 McAllister St.
- Feb. 21 Deadline for statewide office staff applications.
- Feb. 22 Workshop on Silkwood, uranium mining & toxic sprays. SF Ecology Center, 7 p.m.

SAN LUIS OBISPO NEEDS HELP

PGE returned to San Luis Obispo from the Sonoma conference and immediately began to plan the next AA conference to be held on March 2-4 at Rancho El Chorro. The theme will be "Stop Diablo." We continue to act as support for folks going to jail and we urge groups to bring someone/s down to fill these support roles. We are also continuing our regular outreach program of leafletting, speaking and showing films around the community.

We will be having a *funeral procession* at the NRC hearings when they reconvene. We have sat silently long enough while they've stacked the hearings against us and if and when they grant the license they will be issuing a death sentence for SLO County.

PGE has formed new collectives, including one which is researching the possibility of a *sea blockade*. We also have a group working on a *mass legal rally* to be held in SLO this spring. This is an Abalone Alliance event which we'll need a lot of help for. We'll get back to you with tasks people can do.

We're also helping with a delegation from SLO to go to talk with Governor Brown. This delegation will represent only SLO. We would like to see local groups and AA approach him also.

A new PGE *strategy collective* has also been formed and will soon be calling for an facilitating a statewide collective whose focus will be, guess what. . . STOP DIABLO.

AA LABOR CONFERENCE

The Abalone Alliance Labor Task Force will sponsor a conference on Labor Outreach, Saturday, March 17 in San Francisco. The Labor Task Force was formed in response to the concerns of Abalone members that our ties with labor are inadequate. Our movement lacks a broad enough base to win on anti-nuclear issues.

We especially invite anti-nuclear activists from organizations besides the Abalone Alliance to attend the conference. It should provide a solid foundation for future organizing efforts with labor.

Workshops will cover three major themes:

1. An overview of labor/environmental efforts at cooperation in the past and present; what's worked, what hasn't.
2. The organizing principles that govern coalition-building, what considerations do unions address in determining how to allot their resources and who to support.
3. How the anti-nuclear movement is perceived by organized labor, how can our concerns become more relevant to those of labor.

The initial response from people invited to lead workshops has been excellent. They include community organizers, environmentalists familiar with labor outreach, and labor leaders and activists.

The conference will be an all-day event beginning at 9:30 a.m. More details will be forthcoming; contact your local Abalone Alliance group. If you have ideas or energy to put into planning the conference, contact Stewart Burns (415) 494-0363 or Tommy Rinaldo, (415) 664-6003.

ABALONES CONFER

8

CONFERENCE INTRODUCTION

All of you by now have heard stories of what went on at the Abalone Conference January 19-21. Over 200 new and used Abalones gathered in the Redwoods of Sonoma County to share ideas, get to know one another, and despite some problems creatively work on problem-solving.

In several excellent programs, new people were integrated into the movement through special film showings and video-tapes of the Diablo occupation. Dyads and small discussion groups were formed by the older Abalones to discuss personal goals within the Abalone, Abalone goals and methods of achieving them.

These small groups gave us the opportunity to express our ideas in a setting where we would not be interrupted. We were able to realize what we agreed upon and problems that need to be worked out. Afternoon workshops were formed to focus on the issues raised. Information generated there will be shared later in this newsletter. There are a number of issues which local groups need to discuss.

Saturday evening was reserved for play but characteristically half the conference goers were in meetings. Others took the time to dance, mellow out in saunas, and enjoy skits put on by the Plutonium Players.

A number of decisions and commitments were made Sunday afternoon. These will be presented in the time-line and on the taskforce contact list. Let's hope that we will commit ourselves to actually working on the strategies we've come up with.

We're all aware of the verbal trashing that occurred on Sunday and feel hurt because of it. Let's try to keep in mind who we're fighting and what we're doing to each other. We profess non-violence but sometimes have difficulty upholding that creed among ourselves. A lot of good things happened at the conference and in Abalone history. We can maintain that high level of energy!

—Mark Evanoff

WORKSHOP ON CONSENSUS DECISION-MAKING

The Abalone Alliance has been operating on a decentralized consensus structure in which all members share in the decision-making process. However, decisions tend to be made in a slow, unclear manner or hastily in a mass meeting. We don't always keep track of decisions we have made. Energy is high in the task forces and collectives that we create but the mandate of their tasks is not always clear, nor are their powers of decision-making. Pros and cons of consensus were discussed at the conference in a workshop and in the plenary.

Consensus is a long process but it does allow everyone to be heard and affirms the humanness of the movement. It seems to work best when people really know each other. Questions raised included: Is consensus damaging our organizational effectiveness? Should individuals or just local groups be allowed to block consensus? Could a paid staff member be responsible for distributing accurate minutes of state collective meetings, proposals and agendas of future meetings?

During the group meeting several ideas were presented aimed at helping to improve our structure.

- * Publish all proposals and meeting agendas two weeks in advance. This would allow time for groups to meet with their spokes before the meeting. Decisions could be made at these meetings. Minor changes in proposals, aimed at pleasing all groups, could be made without the issue going back to the local groups. The consensus model would still be utilized during the collective meetings.
- * Divide the state into three federations and then have a statewide Congress to establish guidelines.
- * Individual groups could modify consensus within their own local structure.
- * Conference agendas should be published well in advance.
- * Time limits should be set on discussion of an issue.

One study group at the Sonoma conference has submitted the following proposal: The AA should retain consensus as a means of reaching decisions. However we recommend in AA conferences where unanimity is not reached that an 80% agreement be sufficient for a decision.

Let's begin sharing ideas. To become an effective organization, we must be ready to take decisive action. The opposition is well organized and well financed. If we are to confront them, we must be sure of what we are doing and not be afraid to make a decision. When we meet again, let's be sure on how we will decide issues.

SPRING ACTION SCENARIO

This was by far the most difficult part of the conference. We tried to make decisions by consensus under time pressure, when there were strong underlying disagreements about whether CD was appropriate or not.

Two proposals were presented which were fairly similar. Each detailed public outreach and educational activities and proposed a CD action as a last resort if the plant was licensed. We broke into small groups to discuss the proposals, then tested for consensus in the plenary. In general, there was overall agreement about legal strategies and many actions were planned. There was a lot of tension and disagreement about an Abalone CD action.

Consensus was reached on the following points:

- * Mass outreach in SLO and throughout the state. AA will support the former through an unspecified financial contribution and people power from the local groups. (More details will be digested out at the Feb. 3 meeting in SLO.)
- * A mass legal demonstration in SLO sponsored by the AA with no CD.
- * A task force will be set up to examine the rate base hike that PG&E is requesting and to see what pressure can be applied to the PUC. This may lead into examining the feasibility of a rate withholding campaign.
- * Legal demonstrations at PG&E offices around the state on the same day, focussing on economic issues.
- * A blockade committee will be set up to present a proposal on a sea blockade in SLO.
- * The Bay Area will form a committee to explore a CD action at PG&E.
- * AA endorses a letter-writing campaign.
- * AA endorses fasts as part of actions.

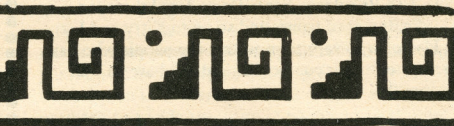
The following points had already been decided by the AA action task force before it disbanded. These were reaffirmed at the conference:

- * CD action at Walnut Creek (NRC headquarters) within 3 days of an unfavorable licensing decision.
- * April 7 rally in SF at noon at the Civic Center (changed from March 31.)
- * Task Force to research what Gov. Brown can legally do about Diablo and to put pressure on him.

Consensus was not reached on whether or not to have a mass CD action sponsored by AA if the NRC licenses the plant. Most people did not object to civil disobedience occurring. The disagreement seemed to focus on the scale of CD and whether or not the AA should endorse it. At this point, the NRC could grant Diablo a license by March at the very earliest, with the plant going on-line by mid-May.

Clearly there is a tremendous amount of work to be done. In order to help pitch in and do it, turn to the centerfold to find out what each task force is doing and who to contact.

--Liz Walker



WORKSHOP ON "CONTROLLING INTERESTS"

Members of this workshop would like to start investigating the "real" owners of PG&E and their interests and bring that information out into the open.

I strongly recommend the book *Overcharge* by Senator Lee Metcalf and Vic Rinemer, published by David McKay Co., Inc. 1967. *Overcharge* uses facts, direct quotes and figures to expose what the private electric utilities have done to the American public through schools, newspapers and the government.

I also recommend the article "The PG&E/Raker Act Scandal" in the *San Francisco Bay Guardian*, Dec. 27, 1978. This is a brief history of PG&E's illegal dealings with the city of San Francisco since 1896.

For more information contact Urs Schuler, 12060 Hwy 116, Guerneville, CA 95446, (707) 887-1149.

WORKSHOP ON LONG RANGE STRATEGY FOR THE ABALONE ALLIANCE

There was general consensus on Abalone's long-term goals and strategy: these are to achieve a broad-based movement which will stop the nuclear industry, and which will in the process take control over decision-making processes (both community and national) which control our lives, and finally (ta-daaa!) to achieve a new society.

Key questions raised were: What kinds of mass education can we do along these lines? How can we enlarge both Abalone itself and its base of support? What kinds of direct action will enhance and clarify this education? And looking toward the future, what kinds of personal and cultural changes do we see accompanying this movement?

Some specifics of mass organizing skills were discussed. Mostly people emphasized the importance of our personal style when we go door-to-door and talk to people: relating to people's different orientations, listening skills, letting people know that there are alternatives. Along these lines, we can use our process as an organizing tool, as an alternative to the impersonal manipulations of "issue politics," specifically we can play up our democracy as opposed to the elites who handle the nuclear decisions. This style, as much as skills, was what people seemed to want to talk about.

On education, here are some of the comments:

- * It'll be important to distinguish between outreach to people we want to be in the Alliance itself and those we want to educate electorally, etc.
- * We ought to have programs in local schools; they shouldn't be specifically anti-nuke, but rather pro-solar and alternative energy. The anti-nuke can be slipped in.
- * Advertise that alternative energy equals jobs. Do outreach to labor in a more comprehensive way.
- * Get solar people to speak in conjunction with Alliance; perhaps they would be interested in critiquing Sunray and other such perversions of solar.
- * Long-term internal education on nukes in foreign countries, conversion projects here, the economics of nuclear and solar, so that local people will have a better idea of long-range issues and obstacles.
- * Town meetings by local groups.
- * Equal time on TV against PG&E.

The workshop ended with the hope that local groups will continue internal education; also that information flow is crucial, especially in terms of organizing skills, what works and what doesn't. It would also be useful if groups communicate between themselves on this long-term strategy question, as a continual and on-going concern of all of us and not as a quarrel between blocks in the Alliance.

--Steven Mentor (Palo Alto)
--Wendy Block (Davis)

DYAD PROCESS

At the conference we spent Saturday morning-sharing our thoughts around three basic questions: What are your personal reasons for being in the Abalone Alliance, what do you see as the goals of the Alliance and how should these goals be attained?

Reasons for being in the Alliance ran the gamut from personal empowerment to creation of a new society, not to mention the assertion that "the Abalone is the only game in town."

Many people saw the broadening of the Alliance's scope as an important goal. This might include the support of alternate lifestyles as well as working to change the economic system. Education was stressed, and people wanted connections with other anti-nuke groups, local communities and third world groups, especially Native Americans. An international focus to stop nuclear exports was suggested, as was an effort to convert the UC weapons labs. There was disagreement on whether the Alliance should work on weapons questions.

Internal goals stressed the importance of respecting our differences and maintaining a loving, cooperative attitude. Some saw the Alliance becoming a personal support network, increasing commitment and avoiding burnout. Some saw post-arrest solidarity as an Alliance goal. The consensus process was affirmed by some, while others felt it was not adequate for dealing with large group decisions. Feminist processes and perspectives were supported.

Strategy centered around bringing more people into the movement and gaining more public support through coalition-building, outreach and helping new groups to form. People suggested an Alliance strength assessment, a time/money pledge system and a network to speed decision making.

LETTERS

FROM THE NATION'S CAPITOL

Dear Abalone Alliance,

I thought your January '79 issue of *It's About Times* was well done. I'm glad to see there's so much activity in California--and to see a broad range of topics covered in your mag.

Best,
Richard Grossman
Environmentalists for Full
Employment

RADIO AMATEURS AGAINST NUKES

Dear Friends:

I congratulate you on the excellence of your newsletter and enclose \$5.00 for a subscription.

I also enclose a couple of copies of a newsletter which I turn out here in Berkeley circulated to ecologically-minded radio amateurs. . . Listed in it are the schedules of our "New Directions Roundtables" as we well as similar short-wave groups. . .

I wish I could send you a substantial contribution, but I'm what is laughingly known as a "senior citizen" living, if you call it that, on "Social Security."

With my love and best wishes,
Burton W. Bogardus
(W6HSE)
911 Cragmont Ave.
Berkeley 94708

LOOKING AHEAD

Dear Times:

It seems that one thing the AA can be doing right now is asking itself what are the lessons we've learned in the last six months. . .

Speaking personally, I found more support among middle class friends and relatives than I expected. At the same time, almost everyone we met in jail (on our side of the bars) is against nukes and a couple of them said they would join us when they got out. Maybe one of the best things to come out of a CD action like August 6 & 7 is the personal contacts we make in explaining it.

Tactically it was very draining to see the group split up once we were arrested. . . For our next action maybe we should decide beforehand to stick together or some other plan.

One lesson it seems we've learned is that when we stand up as a solid group and not bend (specifically the plead-out) the system can and sometimes will back down. In those cases we who stand our ground have the sweet taste of victory but we should remember that this is a fight of the whole planet's and not just a small vanguard. The true victory will come only after we've transformed the systems which brought us to this in the first place.

No Nukes,
Eric Noble

ANTI-NUKE YOUR OWN

Start a nuclear power discussion group! It's easy! (cheap too.)

In late September I listed a class in a catalogue called "Nuclear Power Study-Discussion Group." About 10 people signed up. . . I handed out all the leaflets that I had and gave a short report about the history of nuclear power and about the fuel cycle. . .

[At later meetings] we had reports about the "energy crisis," economics, solar power, bureaucracies, history of energy use, what the average citizen can do, legalities, international implications. This took six weeks.

Now we are putting together a pamphlet consolidating all of our reports. There is plenty more that we can do. We are going to have some role plays, set up an information table, continue reports and list the class again. Each of us now knows how to do research and something about how to present it: DON'T try to cover too much, DO write down some notes, be orderly and come to some conclusions. We feel more confident and knowledgeable and also we had fun and got to know each other. And it's amazing how many different kinds of arguments we have against nuclear power now.

Sheila Stone
San Francisco

SOLAR INSPECTORS

Rather than deploring the penny-pinching contribution of government to solar research and development, the cause of solar energy could be advanced by making it easier for ordinary citizens to install solar facilities. As it stands now, many people would like to install a solar greenhouse or auxiliary heater, both in new houses and retrofits, but are uncertain how to proceed, who to consult, or who to hire. Instead of complaints, however well-founded, about recalcitrant governments and hostile industries, what is needed is self-help in the form of short courses for building solar structures and for training solar inspectors who homeowners can call on. These short courses could pay for themselves, and the trained inspectors would be self-financing. Nobody may get rich, but it would give solar energy a shot in the arm and create jobs to boot. When citizens are installing solar energy facilities, the utilities and nuclear industry can lobby until they are blue in the face. All the billions of dollars donated to them without our consent would do them no good once we have plugged into the sun. I trust that qualified people will make this proposal a reality.

--Egon Winter



THOUGHTS ON CONSENSUS

To the editors:

At the conference I noticed a way of reaching decisions more quickly. Individuals can first divide the question into component parts, e.g. do we endorse a CD mass action in SLO June 3, and start with the most fundamental issue, "Do we endorse CD" and then test each component (totally isolated from other issues) for consensus. Or starting with the least controversial aspect of the question, rather than what I've called most fundamental, the facilitator asks if there are any who object. If not, we avoid the confused discussion that results from the many permutations of the question. It also serves to show us how much we do agree on, as well as giving us a foundation to build on if we should run out of time.

Language often structures opinions. Our use of language exerts a subliminal effect on our values and emotions. I think it is necessary to check ourselves on our terminology. My main observation is that the term "task force" is contrary to our idealization of its function. First of all, "force" is a military or violent word. "Task" is less offensive, but emphasizes goal before process.

I think a task force could be called an affinity group, in that the function of the group is a point of affinity. However, perhaps using AG for both CD-affiliated people and the research representatives would be too confusing.

Susan Swift

WHAT ABOUT WEAPONS, JACKSON?

Dear Abalone Alliance people,

I saw the January issue of your newsletter and I thought it was excellent.

I will be attending the Jackson Browne benefit concert at the Coliseum. . . Will this be an electric or acoustic concert so I know what to expect. Also will any of the money raised go to stop nuclear weapons? Although Jackson Browne has shown concern on stopping nuclear power, has he shown any on stopping nuclear armaments? I ask this because I went to one of his concerts where he talked strongly against nuclear power, but didn't say one word about arms.

What happened the other day at the Plutonium Brunch? I did write a letter to the president of PG&E about how I felt about plutonium and nukes.

No Nukes,
Jim Scamardo

WATT PROPOSAL?

A proposal to facilitate statewide communication:

Install a Watts Line in the coming Bay Area Central office and one in Los Angeles. A Watts Line is a toll-free telephone number.

For more information call your local telephone business office. Together with a Watts Line we should have two full-time staff people to file and distribute the information.

Urs Schuler, Sonoma



Dear Readers,

Here it is, the big "subscription" pitch. Seriously, folks, we need the money. Immediately. This issue was possible because SoNoMoreAtoms generously donated money left over from the conference. This money will soon run out. It costs about \$300 (plus mailing costs) to put out each issue of *It's About Times*--and believe us, this is as cheaply as it can be done, with typesetting and other services donated and no printing frills.

We're counting on your donation to pull us through for as long as possible. If you're still out there, let us know. If you're receiving duplicates or moving, let us know that, too. Need we say more? Mail in the coupon and \$\$\$\$--more or less if you can or must.

Thanks to Elaine Schiller for typesetting much of this issue and to AFSC for the use of their facilities in producing it.

NEXT ISSUE DEADLINE

is February 20. We are trying to get this newsletter out earlier each month. Please help by observing the deadline. Send articles, announcements, calendar dates, etc. to *It's About Times*, c/o AFSC, 2160 Lake St., SF, Ca 94121.

PLEASE submit articles typed and double-spaced. This makes life much easier for us and our volunteer typesetters.

HELP NEEDED!

The small newsletter committee is already approaching burnout. Assembling this issue took about a week full time for each of us. We particularly need graphic artists and additional people with access to high quality typing or typesetting equipment who will volunteer to final-type, proofread and correct newsletter copy. We would also like access to an East Bay or SF computer to make maintaining our mailing list easier. We can do the programming. Contact Bob Van Scoy, 849-3624.

Initiation of this newsletter is a project of the American Friends Service Committee.

Subscribe

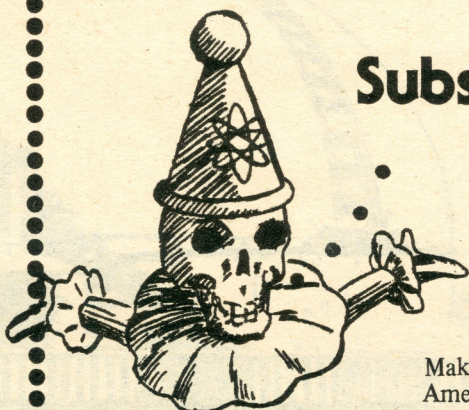
I'll support Abalone Alliance communication. Here's \$5.00.

I can afford more. Here's my donation of ____

Name _____

Address _____

Make checks payable to *It's About Times*. Send donations to American Friends Service Committee, 2160 Lake St., SF 94121.



Short Circuits

RADIATION AND LEUKEMIA-1

A 1977 investigation by Boston blood specialist Thomas Najarian found that workers at the Portsmouth, N.H. Naval Shipyard who deal with nuclear projects are dying of leukemia at a rate four to six times higher than workers in non-nuclear projects. This year, Dr. Irwin Bross said the study was being covered up.

Dr. Bross, one of nine civilian scientists ordered by Congress to ensure that the study was conducted impartially and accurately, levelled the charge at the National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health. And NIOSH's new director, Dr. Anthony Robbins, agreed.

"I'm sure Bross and other knowledgeable critics of the NIOSH effort see the lack of immediate conclusions as an indication...of the government's lack of concern over radiation health hazards," Robbins said on January 14. "From the very beginning of the use of atomic energy in this country, there have been countless missed opportunities to look into the health threats...There has always been a powerful bloc within and around the government that apparently has done a great deal to tone down any discussion of health threats from radiation exposure," he went on.

This government bloc may have found itself a new target. One official who asked that his name not be used predicted that Robbins' "government career may end before the paint on his reserved parking space has dried."

—from Associated Press

RADIATION AND LEUKEMIA-2

An 18-month government study has confirmed that twice as many leukemia cases as expected have developed in ex-GIs exposed to low-level radiation while participating in a 1957 nuclear weapons test nicknamed Smoky. The GIs had maneuvered near ground-zero just hours after a 44-kiloton weapon was detonated—three times the power of the Hiroshima bomb. Recent studies have shown that leukemia rates in Hiroshima and Nagasaki have not gone back to normal after 30 years. In Utah and Arizona, more than 100 individual court cases have been filed by people suffering leukemia which they say was caused by fallout from the Nevada nuclear tests.

Since most government agencies and officials maintain that exposure below a threshold radiation level does not cause an increased risk of cancer, the Veterans Administration has felt justified in turning down almost all claims for federal benefits by ex-GIs who link their exposure to radiation during 1950's nuclear tests to leukemia or other forms of cancer they subsequently developed.

from The Washington Post

LOW-LEVEL RADIATION FOUND TO RETARD BRAIN DEVELOPMENT

Chronic exposure to relatively low levels of radiation in the environment may result in retarded brain development in offspring generations, according to researchers at the University of California, Los Angeles. Drs. Stephen Amenhof and Edith Van Marthens of the UCLA School of Medicine report results of their long-term studies on five to eight generations of rats in a current issue of the *Journal of Nutrition* and a coming issue of *Radiation Research*.

The rats were given drinking water containing the radioactive material tritium. The does were so low that there was no radiation sickness, no abnormalities in pregnancies and no decrease in the weight of newborns. But through five generations, brains were underdeveloped.

The maximum deficiency was found in the first generation, with brain damage in later generations becoming less pronounced. This may have been due to some sort of adaptation or genetic repair of the damage.

Dr. Zamenhof says that the results of these experiments suggest that radiation leaked into the environment from increasing uses of nuclear energy could pose a threat to human brain development in future generations.

—from the UC Clip Sheet
December 12, 1978

DAVID D. COMEY

David Dinsmore Comey, one of the country's most articulate and informed nuclear power opponents, died January 5 in Wisconsin when his rented car slammed head-on into a truck. Investigators found no evidence of foul play. Comey was 44 years old.

Comey, president of Chicago-based Citizens for a Better Environment, had been an anti-nuclear activist for over a decade. While a research assistant at Cornell in 1968, he helped lead a successful fight against a proposed nuclear power plant near Ithaca, New York. Over the next several years, he developed a reputation as an intervenor and as an expert in the safety and economic problems of nuclear power. At one point, the nuclear trade journal *Nuclear Industry* called Comey "the most formidable—because perhaps the most rational or at least the most sharply focusing—foe of nuclear power." Comey testified at numerous plant licensing hearings, and was to be a witness for the Diablo Canyon intervenors on security issues. His untimely death will eliminate this portion of the intervenors' case.

In 1974, Comey said, "The only way we can stop nuclear power is to torpedo it from without." He went on to predict that "the American people are going to turn against nuclear power, just like they did the war in Vietnam. They're both bureaucratic monsters." By helping to turn public opinion around, David Comey has created his own best monument.

MORE NEWS NOTES

If a nuclear power plant worker or construction worker notices something wrong but is afraid to report that wrong to the boss, he or she can now contact the NRC anonymously. The NRC will then investigate the situation. Write the NRC at 1990 N. California St., Suite 202, Walnut Creek, CA 94596, attn. Jessie Crewes.

An updated Beir Report on the effects of radiation on nuclear power plant workers has just been issued. The recommended reduction in allowed radiation exposure means that more workers will be needed to complete a given task. As a result, more workers will be exposed to the effects of low level radiation. The salary increases involved will cost the industry 10 million dollars.

ANTI-NUKERS ACQUITTED BY JURY

Twenty members of the Bailly Alliance (Illinois & Indiana) were recently acquitted in a jury trial stemming from their occupation of a Commonwealth Edison nuclear power plant. Their successful defense was based on the idea of "competing harms," a concept similar to a necessity defense. More details next month.

GONE BUT NOT FORGOTTEN?

A Nuclear Test Site north of Las Vegas is being considered for national storage of used radioactive fuel elements from commercial reactors, according to the Department of Energy. The first canister of fuel has already been sealed inside a concrete silo, said spokesman Dave Miller, and there are plans to put others in deep wells and tunnels bored into granite.

"We're developing techniques to encapsulate these elements in stainless steel canisters and weld them shut," Miller said. "We would store the stainless canister in either a concrete silo above ground with walls 3 feet thick or in shallow dry wells. In both cases there would be a plug on top of the hole so no radiation would get out the top."

The *Los Angeles Times* article from which this information was taken does not indicate the feelings of Nevadans about a nuclear waste dump in their midst. Given their other major industry, they may feel that it's just too much of a gamble.

DEMAND PEAK FIZZLES

The news is slowly sinking in at power company headquarters across the country. This summer, the biggest story in the utility industry in years went completely unnoticed by the general public and only now are the utilities themselves beginning to realize what happened.

Actually, the problem is what didn't happen: the expected 6-per cent increase in peak power demands never materialized this year. Instead, summer peaks were up only 2.3 percent over last year's—a dismal showing for the growth oriented electric companies.

But the real bad news extends far beyond the utilities' poor sales this year. The figures indicate an unmistakable trend toward energy conservation, a trend which the power companies had steadfastly denied existed until now.

The utilities were similarly shocked a few years ago when they experienced three straight years of roughly 2 percent growth in peak following decades of expansion at a 7 percent annual rate. The combination of mild weather and the Arab oil embargo, they said, had created a temporary aberration in long-term growth trends. And last year's 6.9 percent rise in the summer peak heralded a return to "the good old days." So the Edison Electric Institute confidently predicted a 6.2 percent increase for this year.

In searching for explanations for this summer's lull, the utilities found both weather and economic conditions to be normal. Finally, *Electrical World*, the industry trade journal, suggested that a "hidden conservation movement" may have been partially to blame, noting that "we may have crossed the threshold of a new era in electric energy efficiency."

Ironically, as the summer peak figures were rolling in this September, the National Electric Reliability Council (NERC) released its annual scare story warning of power shortages in the early 1980's if power plant construction is not accelerated. And while the news media was relaying NERC's threats of power rationing, the utility industry was achieving a 37 percent reserve margin—its largest since the 1930's.

The implications of this summer's slow growth in power demands are staggering. Over the past five years, the utilities' peak demands have increased at barely 3 percent annually—less than half the historic rate. But even more significantly, the figures belie the power companies' basic assumption that there is a "natural" 6-7 percent annual increase in power needs. And that assumption is the basis for most of their power plant construction, and hence, rate increases.

Although many utilities will refuse to accept *Electrical World's* "hidden conservation movement" theory, the new figures will be hard for utility commissions to ignore. This summer's slow growth in power demands may prove to be the most potent weapon yet for citizens challenging new power plants and rate hikes.

—Richard Morgan (reprinted from: *The Power Line*)
—Berkeley Ecology Center Newsletter 1/79

Recently released documents detail the visits of UFO's to several of the U.S.'s most sensitive nuclear missile launch sites and bomber bases during two weeks in late 1975. Visual and radar sightings were made of the unidentified, low-flying and elusive objects hovering over nuclear weapons storage areas, in some cases as low as ten feet from the ground and missile silos. Air Force attempts to track and detain them were unsuccessful.

The information comes from records of the Air Force and the North American Air Defense Command obtained through a Freedom-of-Information request made by Ground Saucer Watch, a Phoenix-based organization that monitors UFO reports. The group also received documents showing that the CIA has been investigating UFO encounters, and covering up that investigation, since 1949.

ANYONE HAVE SOME CHEWING GUM?

Just before the New Year, the NRC agreed to allow Oregon's Trojan Nuclear Power Plant to restart after a nine month shutdown caused by the discovery of a design error last spring. The ruling allowed the plant to begin operation even before hearings on how to strengthen the control room walls against earthquakes began.

But only weeks after it was fired up, Trojan developed another leak in its cooling system. Portland General Electric says it will continue operating the plant while trying to repair the one-and-a-half-gallon-a-day leak. Dan Godard of the Oregon Department of Energy says the leak may be the same one which Trojan had trouble with a year ago, and which may not have been adequately repaired.

The Trojan Decommissioning Alliance is calling for an independent safety audit of the entire Trojan plant. A spokesperson called PGE's decision not to shut down the plant while the leak is repaired "typical of PGE's disregard for public safety." Sound familiar?

—from Zodiac News Service



is CD appropriate now?

9

There's no doubt about it. The AbaloneAlliance is in a crunch. For three months the action task force devoted the pros and cons of a mass CD action and finally came to a tepid consensus to have such an action in June. But the recent January conference ended with upset feelings when consensus couldn't be reached to go ahead with the task force proposal. Where does the mounting tension over this issue get resolved? Why is it so hard to move forward as an Alliance?

Part of our problem is obviously lack of thoughtful analysis and discussion. A conference in early March in SLO has been set aside to look at the issue. But before we go to the conference, time-limited as it is, we need to understand the different positions more thoroughly. That is why we are focussing a section of this issue of the newsletter on the pros and cons of action strategies, specifically civil disobedience. Is it time for us to move on to new forms of action and education, or have we just begun to test the possibilities of CD as a tactic? We hope these articles begin to generate discussion in local groups, affinity groups, etc. We welcome further debate and will publish representative responses in the next issue of *Its About Times*.

NOTE: An article from some Santa Cruz PNFF members discussing why CD is not appropriate at this time was not completed in time for this issue. Instead we are printing a letter from Jane Weed which covers some of the same points. The other article will be circulated to local groups and legal spokes before the March conference.

YES

Historically, the Abalone Alliance is a non-violent direct action and education group. Non-violent direct action can take place on many levels: directed at legislation (letter-writing campaigns, petitions, etc); directed at withdrawal of public support (strikes, vigils, rate-withholding campaigns); or direct intervention (civil disobedience). In the anti-nuclear movement in California we have utilized all of these stages: years of leagl intervention at specific plants, canvassing for Proposition 15, demonstrations and picketing at PG&E offices, and mass civil disobedience at Diablo Canyon.

Each of these stages has been valuable in creating a growing public awareness of the dangers of nukes and the need for safe energy sources. None alone is enough to keep Diablo Canyon turned off, but rather it is the combination of tactics that may succeed. I strongly believe that as an Alliance we must continue to use all avenues possible, including civil disobedience, to close down the Diablo Canyon plant.

OK, you may say, it sounds good, but we can't do everything. In fact we can do much more than we are currently doing, only we need to expand the "WE." We seem to be at a point in our movement which the Chinese would call "one divides into two." Every movement goes through such questioning. It's healthy to confront political disagreements, because it can lead to a period of growth. As each position becomes more defined, a clear path of action becomes possible, and more people and resources are drawn into activities. The safe energy movement is still growing and we need to cast off constricting structures and make room for newcomers. The main thing is to put our energies to work in the areas that each of us finds most promising and gather together others who want to work on them. We can continue to support those working on other dimensions of the same problem.

The Abalone Alliance is well-suited to using the power of civil disobedience. When we formed as an organization in June '77, dedicated to non-violent direct action, we did so out of the frustration of trying other

NO

We have seen tremendous success with CD in bringing out the crowds. My only worry is that it continually receives the bulk of our energies...with the result of the presence of a "rent-a-crowd militancy."

Part of the conflict surrounding whether or not CD is appropriate at this time is that it no longer seems to be a part of a program to stop the nukes, but has become the entire purpose for the existence of the Abalone. Education, outreach to other sectors (ie. low-income, labor, minority, 'parents', etc.) has been consistently lacking. We have to work in a concerted, co-ordinated way if we hope to bring out the numbers of committed people to stop Diablo and all other nukes (and also if we hope to see the Alliance as a strong political force). Meanwhile the industry is mounting a clean, cool, convincing campaign of programs in schools, businesses, churches, civic groups etc...Where are we? Trying to get more college students involved in flashy one-shot actions? CD without a base of support including more than white, middleclass, and students has the potential of being counterproductive (our image possibly shaken with groups we've been trying to reach.) It makes it easier for those who are middle-of-the-road or against us (with lack of information) to write us off! Also the struggle to be effective is long term, not "this last blast."

Because of our narrow view of tactics we forget what people's interests are:

1. Money, high electric bills, costs of waste disposal and decommissioning, CWIP and

legal and legislative channels. We knew that groups like the Sierra Club, Californians for Nuclear Safeguards, Friends of the Earth, Environmental Defense Fund and many others were experienced and willing to carry on the struggle on more traditional democratic reform fronts. We saw our role of organizing the public through legal and CD demonstrations as unique and complementary to other groups. We still play a unique and important role in the California safe-energy group constellation. As we diversify in our methods, I hope that we continue to carefully examine our strengths and weaknesses and do what we can do best: *Mobilize the public.*

A this point I'd like to address some of the specific criticisms of civil disobedience that I heard at the conference.

"It alienates the community..."

The seeds of any mass movement start by asserting a truth which may alienate some people, but ultimately is powerful enough to change many minds. The abolitionists alienated the slave owners. The civil rights movement alienated many of the enfranchised white majority. In a similar way the anti-nuclear movement may alienate the stockholders, and members of the business community. Other groups, including workers at the plant, may identify in the short term with PG&E. However, because they are not tied in with these economic interest in the long run, these are people who may be persuaded to change their point of view. We should not let this alienation deter us, but rather work harder to reach out to these constituencies and show them how they are affected by the issue. We can invite church groups, labor unions and other groups to become involved in letter-writing, petitions, etc. At the same time others can pursue civil disobedience.

The underground railway during the abolitionist movement appealed to many who saw the truth-force and the courage behind it. The draft resisters' position against the Vietnam War eventually became a majority opinion. A small, dedicated group of people can make

2. The 'Energy Crisis,' jobs and alternatives to high technical solutions, inflation, etc.

All during the years of construction on Diablo many unions struck. Often 1,000's walked off their jobs to support health and safety issues, benefits, etc...Where were we????????? Even if workers didn't want us on the picket lines we could have done education on the issues or donated to their strike funds or helped by writing letters or finding some other way to help their families. Our openness was not there...no wonder they are not open to us. It must seem like we've got none of their interests in mind.

After Proposition 15 CD did seem to be the last resort. It would have continued to fit in if the Sierra Club, FOE, Project Survival, etc. had continued to pour on the education and outreach. Instead, the Abalone not only took on the last resort of CD but also all the education, outreach and generally trying to bring "the masses along." This continued focus on CD, to me, says there is a limited understanding of non-violence and the uses of civil disobedience. In the U.S. during the 1970-80's we need to be aware of more variables. CD has taken on a mystical quality, it has become faddish and glamorous. If our creative energy went into convincing everyone on our block or in our neighborhood and then offering them an appropriate way to become involved, I believe we'd have much greater success in reaching the goals we expose...**stopping Diablo, stopping all nukes, and converting to decentralized soft energies.**

In love and admiration for the people so dedicated to engaging in this dialogue and stopping nuclear power.

Jane T. Weed

an issue so visible and state the truth so vividly with their actions that massive support is gained over a period of time. The key to building a mass movement is finding a niche for every level of interest.

Diablo is at a transition point in the local economy: it is built, and now needs only a few local employees to keep it running. Many people who formerly had jobs there no longer feel the same economic ties to the plant. Now is the ideal time for strong public outreach and action.

"The legal hassles after August 6th took our energy away from outreach."

How true! I hope that as an Alliance we can learn from our mistakes, and in the future prepare people for more effective post-arrest action. This would include more discussion of jail & legal options during non-violent training sessions, and a well-planned strategy which people could agree to before the action. I would suggest that in the tradition of non-violent resistance, we accept the consequences of our action. Our willingness to risk imprisonment shows the sincerity of our convictions. If people were willing to plead *no lo contendre* and go to jail right after the action, we could maintain our group solidarity and focus, then go on to the next action without worrying about time and money spent in court. (Incidentally, if people accept community service rather than jail sentences, it provides a valuable outreach platform.)

"its only symbolic."

In a sense all of our actions are "only symbolic." They are symbols of the growing discontent with the status quo. It is the *tide of public opinion* that actually tips the scales rather than our specific actions.

Let's continue to "speak truth to power" and pull together toward a safe energy future. It will take all our various strategies and tactics, as our deeply held convictions lead us, to **STOP DIABLO and NUCLEAR POWER.**

—Liz Walker

The following is a summary of some points made in a conference workshop on the subject.

PRO:

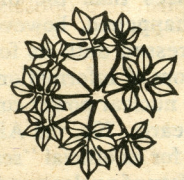
- * A powerful dramatic action when other channels of change are exhausted.
- * Catches public imagination and through media coverage reaches many people.
- * Example of power of collective action.
- * Shows that people can take charge of their lives.
- * Makes clear our depth of commitment and increases public respect.
- * Focuses on one facility
- * Nonviolence training preparation teaches useful skills.
- * First-hand experience of legal and judicial systems.
- * Part of a world-wide movement.

CON:

- * Could be inefficient use of resources, may be redundant.
- * Legal morass.
- * Could be taken as advocating martyrs, guilt is not conducive to involving people.
- * Hardens opposition.
- * Financial drain.
- * Puts Brown in bad position, not enabling him to support us.
- * Creates image of "crazies" to population at large.
- * Distracts attention from issue of nuclear power.

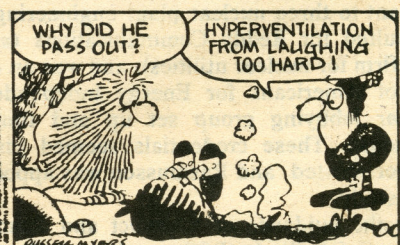
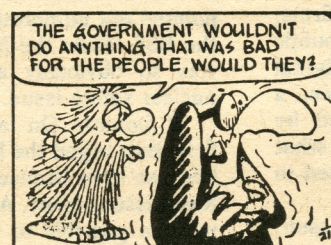


Thanks to Broomhilda and Russ Meyers for their concern.



BROOM HILDA

by Russell Myers



The PLUTONIUM PLAYERS,

Having decided to boycott a nightclub tour of
Iran and Nicaragua,

and while soliciting screenplays for a
no nukes film epic,

Enthusiastically announce our 1979 season opening

**** SOON ****

in fact, any week now. . .

EXACT dates & places are what WE want to know now.

SO, if your group has plans for a program which could
use an infusion of long-lived drama and Hot Humor,
think PLUTONIUM!

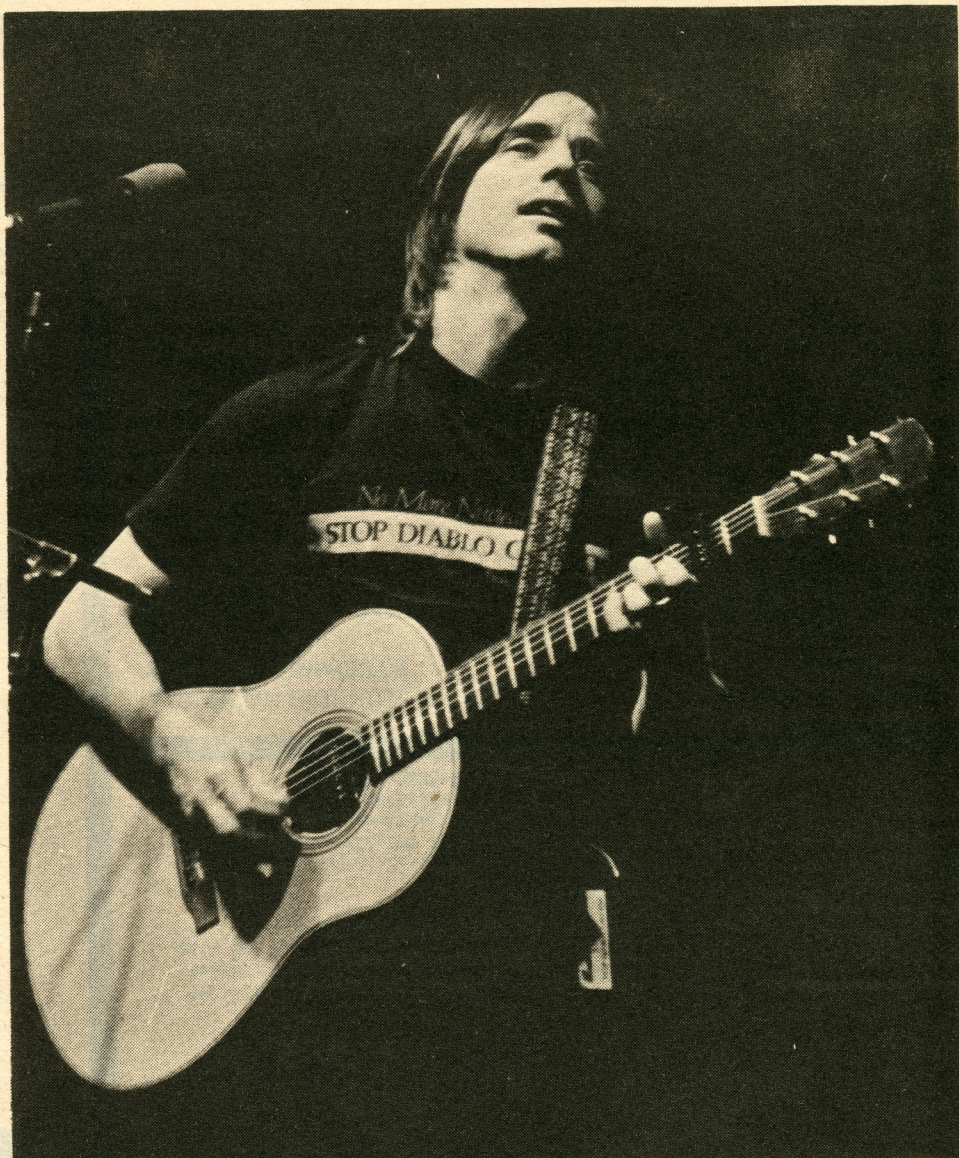
The Plutonium Players are eager to perform comedy
and satire at benefits, demonstrations, free shows,
etc. While we are not actively seeking more actors,
we have a chronic need for people to work with us on
lights, costumes, music, direction, publicity, scripts and
jokes. Dial "HUCKLES" in area code 415 or leave word
with EBANG.

Transuranic Productions thanks you for your support of our
benefit party New Year's Eve. It was an amazing event, pulled
together by a network of about 150 people in 12 days! Our
energy is phenomenal.

We'd like to share what we learned by producing this & other
programs; also we invite anyone to join us on several projects
we are now planning including a March 31 All Fools' Eve
Comedy Benefit.



photo by Barbara Bowman



Jackson Browne & Graham Nash played to 40,000 people in 3 California concerts--
BENEFITS FOR A NUCLEAR FREE FUTURE.

CARTER (continued from p. 1)

Court and the defendants, rather than vested in the taxpayer...I personally had hoped that the court would consider the option of alternative service for the Diablo defendants. It is both a logical option and creative option for our County at this time."

Carter was firm and recessed court for the day. We sang as Leo was escorted out of court to begin his jail term. The rest would begin theirs the following day.

Friday morning we found ourselves in a smaller courtroom with even standing room scarce. A jail bus from Orange County waited outside. The atmosphere was tense until Carter opened the day's proceedings with his apology. After the initial bombshell, he went on, "I don't say it as a sense of apologizing, I say it as more a sense of my own weakness...I'm gonna, I hope, as of this morning retake control of this case, retake control of myself and handle it in a calm and orderly manner. And with that observation, some of you may say, 'Well I guess...I wonder what caused the judge to change his mind?' I hope you understand all of this—that the fact 23-25 people decided to plead guilty and go to jail...that's their choice...I must tell you all in advance that the whole jury system was all geared, either way you wanted to go, whether you wanted jury trials, or whether you wanted to go to jail, arrangements had all been made...the jails were ready. I just wanted you to know this. So it isn't that you're gonna break the system, because the system will work..."

"...I understand conscience, I really do, but I would hope one thing: that maybe you ought to understand conscience too and what you're trying to accomplish, and I hope at least you understand that if you're really concerned about affecting and influencing the lives of others you ought to act in a manner that will accomplish that result. And I understand again the concept of civil disobedience, and that's why, if there must come a time, I hope maybe you discovered in this proceeding already that there comes a time when what you really are seeking, what you really want, you're defeating yourselves. You may disagree with me on that comment. I know that many of you sit there and say, 'I don't know, this judge, he doesn't know what he's talking about.' But there has to come a time when you understand that too."

Had Carter been born again? Who had given him a phone call last night? Had the testimony of a seven-week trial and the fact that 23 individuals were prepared to go to jail for 90 days finally gotten to him?

As speculation flew, more people came forward to change their pleas. Ed Lang had prepared a poem which read in part:

*I'm here in this court you say
To plead my case to you today
The law you say I did violate
When I sat down outside that gate
But I'll do it again 'cause I think I should
Because nuclear power is no damn good*

*Now you can send me off to jail
But my consciousness you can't curtail
And you can lock me in a cell
But the truth about nukes I'll still tell...*

*For corporations are above the law
In this court that's what I saw
But even if this is unjust
The Abalone Alliance you'll never bust
Because we'll continue to fight the nukes
And we'll go on pointing out their flukes*

Judge Carter commented, "Mr. Lang, I like your style!"

"I wish I could say the same," replied Ed.

Steve Lerner talked about the autopsies now being done on individuals who lived near Rocky Flats, and the high levels of plutonium found in their bodies. "The real trespasser is radioactivity," he said.

"Guilty for failure to disperse at a glorious assembly," was Dave Troup's plea. David Hartsough presented Carter with a book illustrating the short- and long-term effects of the bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki and commented, "I would rather have my body in jail than imprison my conscience."

Perhaps no other judge has ever received so many gifts from people he was sending to jail. Carter was given buttons, posters, pamphlets and books. His response was, "After all this, you may have an educated judge." As he left the bench Carter offered his final words of wisdom: "This has been an agonizing experience for me and I hope I'm a better judge for it." The room burst into applause as he made his exit.

Judge Conklin took over to hear the rest of the cases, including more who had decided to plead out. Those going to jail that evening gathered outside and everyone sang in solidarity as the cars were loaded to deliver 32 people for 15 days in jail.

—Mark Evanoff

Behind Bars

Note: This article was gathered from notes and articles by Betty Pape, David Hartsough and Liz Walker, 3 of the 33 who went to jail on Jan. 12 to serve 15 day sentences.

Note: This article was gathered from notes and articles by Betty Pape, David Hartsough and Liz Walker, 3 of the 33 who went to jail on Jan. 12 to serve 15 day sentences.

On the evening of Jan. 12, a large group stood outside the SLO county jail in a circle, arms on shoulders, swaying together to a rousing chorus of "No Diablo Over Me." A guard stepped out and firmly stated that the doors would close in a few minutes. Fifteen women and sixteen men hugged their friends goodbye and walked through the doors to a holding tank, thus beginning a fifteen day sentence after pleading *no lo contendere* and refusing to sign probation statements.

Why did we decide to go to jail rather than sign probation statements or attach our names to an appeal? We felt it was time to accept the consequences of our action on August 6th rather than tie up more time and energy in the courts, and we felt probation would limit

our ability to take part in future civil disobedience actions.

It was a difficult decision to make: to leave families, quit jobs, leave organizing work in order to get the after-math of our last action out of the way so that we could go forward to organize further activities to stop Diablo. It was a heady victory when Judge Carter backed down from the 90 day sentence to 15 days (one sixth of the original jail-time.) This victory was a result of the combination of economic and moral pressures put on the judge (see article by Mark Evanoff in this issue.) It felt liberating to re-take control and initiative of our case after months of uncertainty.

Jail was stuffy, overcrowded and claustrophobic. Sixteen women were locked down in an eight person cell. The seventeen men were divided into 4 different cells and were mixed with other inmates, and therefore had a very different experience.

For the women, it was a distinct advantage to be together. We spent the first several days taking care of each other with massages and co-counseling, sharing life stories and attitudes towards feminism and sexuality. This gave us a strong mutual bond of support and helped us maintain high spirits despite the deprivations of jail...the sterility of the cell, the lack of fresh air and natural light. In addition we held workshops in Tai Chi [energizing stretches led by Toni Varner,] talks on China (it felt like touring alongside Finley Peavey, or the "Fat One" as they called her,) quantum physics and Abalone strategy. These structured times were the key to staying strong and sane. Anything we could have devised which deposited our

thoughts outside the jail, enhanced our physical condition as well as released and focussed emotional tensions would have worked. Two women were mothers of children (11 and 20), two were gay, and many were bisexual. Two women were working class. This diversity in backgrounds caused some tension, but overall there was a very close bond that developed.

For the men the experience offered more of a chance to experience "real jail." Other inmates smoked a lot, and controlled use of space and the noise level in the cells. However they also lent writing materials to Abalone inmates and got into discussions of politics. The men learned to communicate through the air vents connecting cells, and phoned a press release to the outside (women were only allowed "emergency call.") Both men and women wrote many letters to the NRC, the media and friends as well as challenging jail conditions through filing writs. Contact with other inmates was eye-opening, and many of us began to understand on a gut-level the need for a prison reform movement. We felt our power in a final incident at the jail in which two women were roughed up after one asked a few questions about her property as they were being released. Group solidarity stuck when the questioner and a friend were dragged off to solitary confinement and the rest of us refused to budge until they were released. This incident did not break our spirit, although it was frightening.

Over all, most of us felt it was a profound experience, one that deepened our sense of commitment and gave us a renewed commitment to civil disobedience as a viable force.

- Feb. 24 Statewide Finance meeting, noon, at Clearinghouse, SLO
- Feb. 24 "Uranium Mining in the Southwest" a slide show/presentation/discussion at the East Bay Socialist School, 6025 Shattuck Ave., Berkeley, 1 p.m.
- Feb. 25 KQED-TV: "Paul Jacobs and the Nuclear Gang" 10 p.m. A documentary on Jacobs' 20-year investigation of low-level radiation and the government's coverup.
- Mar. 1 March the Trident Monster Home at Lockheed in Sunnyvale. Sponsored by Pacific Life Community. Civil disobedience participants must have nonviolence training. For more info, call: SF 647-0691; San Jose, 998-0393.
- Mar. 2-4 AA conference at Rancho El Chorro, between SLO and Morro Bay, off Hwy 1. Theme: Stop Diablo. Cost \$15 (includes meals & cabin bunks.) Send registration fee to PGE, 452 Higuera, SLO 93401.
- Mar. 10 Non-violence training for trainers, AFSC, & 11 2160 Lake St., SF. For all CD actions this spring. Contact Liz Walker, AFSC.
- Mar. 17 Labor and the Anti-Nuclear/Safe Energy Movement Conference, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. at a union hall in SF, TBA.
- Mar. 17 Training session for CD at NRC, 9:30 a.m., AFSC, 2160 Lake St., SF
- Mar. 18 Training session for CD at NRC, 9:30 a.m., 2728 Russell St., Berkeley

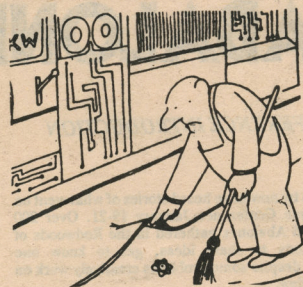
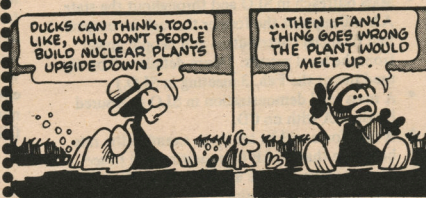
SF SUPERVISORS TO VOTE ON DIABLO CANYON

On Friday, February 9, the Board of Supervisors of San Francisco will begin considering a resolution opposing the opening of the Diablo Canyon Nuclear Power Plant.

Public testimony on the resolution, which was introduced by Supervisor Carol Ruth Silver, will be heard by the State and National Affairs Committee of the Board during its 2:00 p.m. meeting in Room 228 of City Hall on February 9.

San Francisco opponents of nuclear power are encouraged to attend the meeting and to testify. The voters of SF must make their supervisors aware of the threat to life in SF posed by the nuke in San Luis Obispo. Expert testimony will be sought as well to counter the expected biased presentations of PG&E.

Further information is available from Tim Wolfred, PANP member and aide to Supervisor Harry Britt, at 415-558-2145.



ON CONSENSUS AND DECISION-MAKING STRUCTURES:

These are some cogent thoughts on consensus, which were excerpted from a much longer article by Kitty Miller. For the complete version, write to her at PNFF, 515 Broadway, Santa Cruz 95060.

In our discussion of restructuring the AA organization and revising our decision-making process, we found it to be a more complex and interrelated issue than it had at first appeared. Consensus had been questioned as a process effective for large groups or representative committees. Some feel that this problem does not lie with consensus itself but rather with our variety of definitions of it and with lack of commitment to and clarity about the structure or organizational pattern within which consensus is used.

These are elements of preparation and process that I suggest for the March conference and future conferences:

The nature of the conference must be made clear well in advance to all groups. The following questions should be answered for each conference, as they will be different each time:

- * What are the needs, goals and priorities of the conference?
- * What a decision be made? If not, what will be addressed and how (if at all) does that relate to some future decision? If there is a decision, what specifically will be decided upon?
- * How will that decision be made? How much time will be allowed for discussion? Under what circumstances would the decision be deferred to a task group or the CC or some other means?
- * How do people participate in the agenda formation?
- * Will a modified consensus be considered? If so, what would be the nature of the modification? Under what circumstances would it be used?

It must be clear who decides all of the above and how. It should not be assumed that everyone already knows any or all of the above if we are to become able to incorporate new people in a way that makes us stronger as an organization.

Communication of proposals should take place early on, and a means established for the combining of proposals before as well as during the conference.

The nature of representation must be clarified:

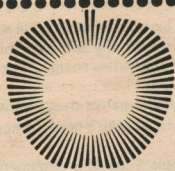
- * Will there be a set number of "official" reps from local groups? If so, how will the rest of the people from that group participate in a meaningful way? If not, will there be some sort of qualitative representation urged? (I.e., each group specifying several people who they feel can best represent them.)
- * Will a spoke system be used in discussion and modification of proposals?

A means for ensuring that serious objections be dealt with should be found, especially if a modified consensus is adopted. If groups object and stand aside or are overridden because of not reaching the minimum percentage, could there be some guarantee that the problems that the groups see be discussed and resolved—that the Alliance put energy into minimizing the potential negative outcomes that objecting groups envision? (This also applies to representative committees and task groups.)

There are many other elements to be considered—how and when to prioritize when there is too much to be done in too little time, for example. Further discussion is needed before all of the questions posed can be answered in a way satisfactory to all. Maybe at the next conference...

We as the "Abalone Alliance" are beginning to become a viable and effective statewide organization. This is evidenced by the improvements in our collectives, communication system, finances and statewide coordination of a variety of activities and actions. Conferences could become the place for actually dealing with specific needs, issues and organizational matters, and not just tactics. In communicating with each other and committing ourselves to being part of a statewide system, we become a functioning synergistic force for social change. It's time to stop saying "There really is no Abalone Alliance, you know" and to create one.

—Kitty Miller



AN APPEAL PROPOSAL

Many of us feel we were dealt with unjustly in the "Diablo 20" trial, since we were never allowed to present First Amendment and Necessity defenses. In addition, Judge Carter's unfair and prejudicial jury instructions virtually guaranteed our conviction. That we were treated this way is not surprising, since the same institutions which are promoting nuclear power have also warped the legal system to serve their own ends. If we accept the Court's definition of our acts as illegal we have given up an important moral and tactical position in our fight against nuclear power. Doing this troubles many of us because we feel we acted out of love and concern for life-values which should and must be represented in any just and humane system of law.

The law belongs to all of us and we have a right to insist it protect the lives and represent the interests of all the people. We think a fair interpretation of the law would allow a jury to decide whether we, or PG&E, are the criminals. There is every indication that the Diablo 20 jury might have acquitted us if they had been able to find a legal basis for doing so. A recent acquittal of Bailly Alliance members (see News Roundup) seems to reinforce this belief.

We ask the support of all Abalone Alliance members, on appeal or not, so we can make the appeal as effective as possible. A diversity of approaches and tactics will increase our chances of success and our flexibility in the future. We fully support those who have chosen trial, jail or probation. There are many paths to our common goals.

—Molly King 415-658-0290

—Phil Clark 415-658-0290

—Bob Van Scoy 415-849-3624

APPEAL COMMITTEE ESTABLISHED

A committee has been established in the Bay Area to implement an appeal of the Diablo 20 trial. People in other areas of the state are meeting to consider also participating. A notice of intent to appeal will be filed on February 9 by Alan Ramo.

People who wish to join the appeal should be willing to donate up to \$100 toward the effort. (This may be reduced if fundraising efforts are successful.) A donation of \$25 by Feb. 15 and another \$25 by March 15 is requested. Send donations to Diablo Appeal Fund, 1449 Arlington, El Cerrito, CA 94530.

For questions, contact Phil Clark or Molly King at (415) 658-0290 or Barbara Levy at (415) 752-8433.

STRUCTURE PROPOSALS & DECISION-MAKING PROCESS

If you have any ideas about how to improve our current group process and/or structure, send them to Mark Evanoff, 1458 Page St., Apt. 4, SF.

AN ABALONE ALLIANCE DIRECTORY

In order to improve statewide communication, an Abalone Alliance Phone-Address Directory is in the works. Included would be names, phone numbers and addresses of 1) a main contact (or office) and two alternative contact people for local groups, closely allied interested groups, affinity groups, collectives, task forces, etc. and 2) any other people who want their name included, with skills or resources they want to make available (e.g., translators, wholesale numbers.)

Of course only those who want their names listed will be included. Since lists already exist of contacts, this in effect would be an update and expansion. Continual updating would be done through the newsletter. As soon as a contact (or other) person knows that he or she will be gone for a long time or indefinitely or wants to stop being a contact, the replacement name would be sent to the newsletter. Everyone can note any changes in their very own copy of the AA directory.

The directory would cost anywhere from one to two dollars (including postage) depending on how many names are sent in. Money will probably have to be collected in advance to cover cost of printing and paper.

A coordinator for this effort is needed. Please contact Kitty Miller or Liz Paul at PNFF Santa Cruz, 515 Broadway, Santa Cruz. Until there is a coordinator, send names and so on to Kitty and Liz.

Please do so very soon so that the people who have already sent their contact list in don't have to wait for months.

STATEWIDE OFFICE JOB

The search goes on. Plans are still moving ahead to form a statewide office which would fulfill some different functions than the present Clearinghouse. We still don't know if the office would continue to be located in SLO or move to the Bay Area. If you are interested in applying, get an application from David Hartsough, AFSC, 2160 Lake St., SF 94121. The deadline for applications is February 21 and a decision on staff will be made by March 3. Local groups are welcome to have a representative on the selection committee which so far includes: Luba Zarsky (Berkeley), Larry Levine (Fresno), Dave Hartsough (SF) and Meg Simonds (SLO.)



SAFE ENERGY GROUPS

PEOPLE FOR A NUCLEAR FREE FUTURE

515 Broadway
Santa Cruz, CA 95060
408-425-1275

PEOPLE FOR A NUCLEAR FREE FUTURE

c/o 870 Linden Lane
Davis, CA 95616
916-753-3148

PEOPLE FOR SAFE ENERGY

419 N. Feiger
Fresno, CA 93701
209-268-2902

PEOPLE GENERATING ENERGY

452 Higuera St.
San Luis Obispo, CA 93401
805-543-8402

REDWOOD ALLIANCE

North Coast Environmental Center
G Street
Arcata, CA 95521

SO NO MORE ATOMICS

P.O. Box 298
Forrestville, CA 95436
707-887-1716

VENTURA SAFE ENERGY COUNCIL

1441 Greenock
Ventura, CA 93003
805-643-2317

COMMUNITY ENERGY ACTION NETWORK

P.O. Box 33686
San Diego, CA 92103
714-459-4650, 295-2084

EAST BAY ANTI-NUCLEAR GROUP

585 Alcatraz, Suite A
Oakland, CA 94609
415-346-1530

GROUP OPPOSING NUCLEAR ENERGY

c/o San Jose Peace Center
300 S. 10th St.
San Jose, CA 95112
408-298-2299

MARIN CITIZENS FOR POWER PLANNING

c/o Judith Rook
1215 Lincoln Ave.
San Rafael, CA
415-457-4453

OAK TREE ALLIANCE

c/o David Broadwater
6604 Portola Rd.
Atascadero, CA 93422

PELICAN ALLIANCE

c/o Sharon Mooney
Box 573
Point Reyes Station, CA 94956

PEOPLE AGAINST NUCLEAR POWER

944 Market St., Room 808
San Francisco, CA 94102
415-781-5342

PEOPLE AGAINST NUCLEAR POWER

Gathering Place
312-1 E. Sola St.
Santa Barbara, CA 93101
805-969-2437

CHICO MOBILIZATION FOR SURVIVAL

708 Cherry St.
Chico, CA 95926
916-345-8070

MODESTO PEACE/LIFE CENTER

631 15th St.
Modesto, CA 95354

MOTHERS FOR PEACE

1415 Cazadero
San Luis Obispo, CA 93401

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE

2160 Lake St.
San Francisco, CA 94121
415-752-7766

ANOTHER MOTHER FOR PEACE

407 N. Maple, Suite K
Beverly Hills, CA 90120
213-278-3476

BOLINAS AGAINST NUCLEAR POWER

c/o Greta Goldenman
Box 361
Bolinas, CA 94924
415-868-1120

CITIZENS FOR ALTERNATIVES TO NUCLEAR

ENERGY
3680 Bryant St.
Palo Alto, CA 94306
415-494-0363

ABALONE ALLIANCE CLEARINGHOUSE, 452 Higuera, San Luis Obispo 93402 (805) 543-6614

In a radio debate with Andy Baldwin of Friends of the Earth, PG&E public relations officer Dick Davin proclaimed that you could "eat plutonium on your breakfast cereal." In response, the Abalone Alliance threw a PLUTONIUM & CHAMPAGNE BRUNDH. The leaflet below was cooked up for that event. Unfortunately, Mr. Davin didn't show. But despite a downpour, TV, radio and print media were there.

EAT IT, PG&E

Dick Davin, public relations officer for the Pacific Gas and Electric Company, has said:

"Plutonium--you could hold it. You could put it on your breakfast cereal, for example. Really you could. And you could eat it."

These were his exact words.

Is PG&E suggesting that plutonium is safe, when an amount weighing about the same as a nickel could kill 20 million people by giving them lung cancer? Nuclear critics have never thought it necessary to discuss eating plutonium. Breathing it has always been the issue. But PG&E's seal of good housekeeping makes them both sound as innocent as crunchy granola. The insinuation of safety would be criminal, even if Mr. Davin's statement was technically correct.

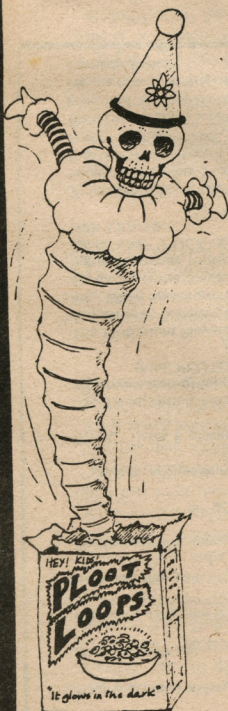
But it's not.

The assumption that one form of plutonium is not well absorbed by the stomach or intestine ignores recent research which shows that even the chlorine in drinking water can oxidize plutonium and increase its absorbability 1000 to 10,000 times. Even worse, many people have minor ulcers which can trap plutonium particles and thus guarantee cancer.

A commercial nuclear reactor like PG&E's Diablo Canyon Nuclear Power Plant (which sits two and a half miles from a major, active earthquake fault) produces a thousand pounds of plutonium every year. That plutonium must be kept out of our environment for the next half a million years.

But a more immediate hazard of plutonium release in the nuclear industry is in the transportation and fabrication of nuclear fuel. The Bay Area is in evacuation range of the Vallecitos Nuclear Center in Pleasanton where fuel rods are made. At Vallecitos there are 10 to 15 pounds of unsealed plutonium oxide which could form clouds of radioactive dust to be blown about by the wind in the event of an accident or earthquake.

From weapons testing and the nuclear fuel cycle, plutonium is now widespread in our environment. The fact is, there may be plutonium on your breakfast cereal already.



Look who else won't eat plutonium...

"At this point in time, we would oppose the statement that it is safe to eat plutonium. Whether on breakfast cereal or elsewhere in the diet, plutonium has not, repeat not, been proven safe. Laboratory tests are inconclusive and Mr. Davin's statement is certainly premature."

--CITIZENS AGAINST NUTRITIONAL IRRESPONSIBILITY (CANI)

"Despite good name recognition, market viability for table-top plutonium is still a long way off."

--U.S. NEWS AND WORLD RETORT

"It would not be in the interests of national security."

--REAR ADMIRAL HYMAN KICKOVER, ret.

"This is the week to catch plutonium at its critical peak. But remember--only freshly ground plutonium will give you that gourmet glow and garden goodness."

--JOE CARCINOGENIE

"Our firm has substantiated with a marketing survey that a new product called FALL-OUT FLAKES would be unacceptable to 94% of the public as a breakfast cereal and to 78% as a dandruff shampoo."

--MS. INFORMATION, president
MARKETING RESEARCH AND PARALYSIS, INC.

AMERICAN FRIENDS
SERVICE COMMITTEE
2160 Lake Street
San Francisco, CA 94121

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American Friends Service
Committee, Inc.