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Abalone Alliance Newspaper

It's About Times



August 1980

Special International Issue



Anti-nuclear demonstration in Germany. International section pages 5-10.

Infiltrating the playground of the elite How the other 1/2% go to camp

Listen. We're new at this spy stuff. The camera (a beaut, only two inches long) got there too late and the tape recorder was too big to use. But with the aid of a sympathetic union steward the vigil-keepers in Monte Rio did get a reporter from *Mother Jones* into the Bohemian Grove disguised as a waiter.

The reason for this adventure in espionage was to find out what Edward Teller, the father of the hydrogen bomb and apologist for TMI, had to say about nuclear energy to the corporate heads, corporate-owned politicians and entertainment luminaries gathered there for one of a series of "Lakeside Talks" during their two-week "encampment" on the Russian River.

Teller made three main points in his July 26 speech: (1) that Russia is surrounding the Persian Gulf, and at some not too distant point is going to take it over and control Middle Eastern oil, (2) that nuclear power is one of the cheapest, most available, most secure and safest forms of generating energy there is, and (3) that a clash between the US and the USSR is inevitable and the US will be wiped out if we don't drastically increase our ability to wipe out the USSR.

None of this is new material from Teller, a leading advocate of Cold War. Nor was his conclusion surprising. Without naming names he implied that the present administration is responsible for our falling further and

further behind the Soviets and called for a "new beginning" (Reagan's campaign slogan).

Meanwhile the vigilers continued their on-going series of actions outside the gates of Bohemian Grove with a demonstration through town alerting people of Teller's presence. A mutant-masked kazoo band carried a large banner reading "The Issue is Survival," leafletted and talked to residents about the Grove and this latest, most blatant military/nuclear connection in the Good Old Boys' network.

The demonstrators then returned to "Fort Defiance," their temporary home away from home made of salvaged wood, political signs naming various corporate



SO NO More Atomics greet Bohemians at Sonoma County Airport. photo by Mark Evanoff

criminals who belong to the Bohemian Grove, and a rainbow-sun banner.

As of this writing the vigil, which started on July 18, was going well and scheduled to continue to the end of the Bohemian encampment on August 3. It will conclude with a "Resurrection of Care" ceremony—a takeoff and transformation of the 101-year-old opening ceremony at the Grove. The "Cremation of Care" is a ritual in which the powerful men in attendance kill "Dull Care" so they can have fun without thinking about the world's troubles. This enables them to perform other esoteric rituals in peace, such as putting paper bags on their heads and pissing on redwoods. (I'm not making this up.)

Anyway, this year they can't get away with completely ignorant bliss with us around.

—Lynn Grasberg

THIS month *It's About Times* expands in order to bring you special coverage of anti-nuclear movements outside the United States. Both nuclear development and opposition to it are so widespread around the world that it was impossible to do justice even to the highlights at one shot.

In future issues we will continue our international coverage of nuclear power and weapons as a regular column. We will be telling you about Australia, where labor unions slapped a "green" ban on the mining and transport of the country's vast uranium reserves. We will be bringing you reports on anti-nuclear activity in France, Spain and Italy and its connections to the well-developed movements of social opposition in those countries. We will be keeping you up to date on the reactor being built on the slopes of a volcano in the Philippines. And we will be tracking the development of internationally coordinated efforts to block nuclear technology and transform the social systems that spawned it.

International features begin on page 5.

Diablo delayed again!

The licensing of the Diablo Canyon Nuclear Power Plant has been delayed once again. The NRC's Atomic Safety and Licensing Appeals Board (ASLAB) has agreed to reopen hearings on Diablo and lawyers for the intervenors, the Mothers for Peace, estimate that the new round of legal proceedings will keep the plant dormant until at least next spring. The Abalone Alliance has postponed its planned Diablo blockade until a time closer to the plant's start-up.

The new hearings, scheduled for August and September in San Luis Obispo, will focus on two issues—security at the reactor site and seismic safety.

Plant security was one of the original concerns in the intervenors' suit, but has never been discussed in legal proceedings until now. At issue is PG&E's on-site security plans and the ease with which outsiders could gain access to the reactor's control room and other vital sections.

In the past PG&E has protested revealing those plans because of possible security risks. In the September hearings an expert for the intervenors will be allowed to see a "sanitized" version. However, the security hearings will not be open to the public.

The other Diablo Canyon hearing centers on the seismic issue. On June 25th the ASLAB granted the intervenors' motion to reopen seismic hearings because of new data from the Imperial Valley earthquake. In that quake a federal building which met seismic standards failed to withstand the tremor.

It is believed that ground motion was greater than anticipated at that Richter degree due to a seismic phenomenon known as "focussing" which occurs when a quake disperses energy unevenly along a fault-line, sending a concentrated dose in a single direction. Because of the new information on focussing the ASLAB granted PG&E, the NRC and the intervenors 45 days to submit testimony.

The seismic and security hearings are not the end of the Diablo Canyon legal battles. Both issues must be completely resolved before the final legal step, the Low Power Testing License hearing, can begin. This hearing promises to be far more than a formality as it will involve Mothers for Peace and Governor Jerry Brown as intervenors.

The timeline for the hearings and possible licensing is tentative. The security and seismic hearings will take place, probably quickly, in August. The ASLAB will require at least four to six weeks to rule on the new testimony. Should the Board rule in PG&E's favor on both issues, the intervenors plan to appeal to the NRC, probably in mid-October. Two favorable rulings from the ASLAB could put the Low Power Testing License

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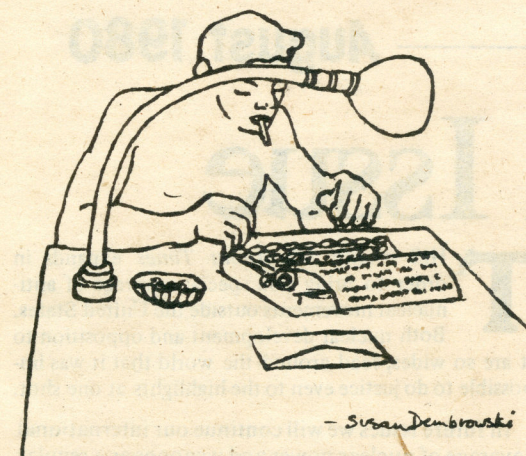
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Letters



FUNDRAISERS TO THE FORE

Dear folks,

The Finance/Fundraising Spokes met on Sunday July 27 in San Francisco. We decided to let you know the state of affairs via this letter. Since there is no fundraising collective at this time, either for the general account or the blockade, the spokes came up with a few thoughts and ideas to get us started.

- Local group fundraising money could be split between the General Account and the Blockade Account.
- Each Abalone group could make a commitment to the statewide office of at least \$10 a month. This money could be donated by members or raised by the group.
- Affinity groups could choose fundraising as their main activity between actions.
- We thought that fundraising may seem complex or too difficult to lots of people. Simple ideas work! AA of Marin had volunteers phone each person on their mailing list. So far they have raised \$350 for ten hours' work and are still going!
- A mail appeal of 300 pieces netted over \$300.00

Done by Mark Evanoff.

The main need seems to be people to step forward and take responsibility for coordination in this area. There is also a possibility of a paid position. If you are interested call Dick Clark at the AA office, 543-3910.

—Charlotte Davis

BLOCKADE CHANCES ASSESSED

Dear It's About Times:

Setting a fixed date of September 22 to blockade is a mistake of tactics and strategy.

Because this action was approved by an empowered spokescouncil on June 14 I will support it and I encourage all who have similar misgivings to give unity and solidarity primary consideration.

But let me elaborate my own misgivings. The Alliance agreed to a Diablo Blockade in February of 1979, contingent on the granting of an operating license. Since that time the most significant development has undoubtedly been the failure of the Alliance to broaden its base and develop an effective alert system. This stems from the inability of the majority of affinity groups to do actual work to gather public opinion to the anti-nuclear persuasion.

For our failures we are left with the political masturbation of setting a blockade date that can easily be frustrated by PG&E and NRC rescheduling. Judging by the fall in attendance at group meetings following the TMI peak, we cannot realistically hope to maintain a blockade over any significant span of time.

In sum, we must be realistic and honest. We have failed so far in broadening our base and making the affinity group and alert system work functionally. This is what I believe we should be doing with renewed efforts. An action is a flash in the pan and, as soon, is gone. What is most real is outreach to people.

In unity,
Malcolm Gault-Williams, Ojai

Ed. note: Though the Diablo blockade has been postponed because of further delays in the license, the issues raised here are still crucial.

PG&E's spy bills climb

Research West, a private intelligence firm that snoops on contract for corporate customers, has been drumming up more and more business from PG&E in recent years. The utility paid Research West \$88,907 between 1971 and 1976, an average of close to \$20,000 a year. Some of this money was probably used to defeat the Proposition 15 nuclear moratorium initiative on the California ballot in 1976.

Recently, while looking through PG&E financial reports, Alan Ramo, erstwhile attorney for the Diablo 20, discovered that the Research West bill for 1978 was \$61,500 and in 1979 jumped to \$80,000. Ramo asks, "Is it coincidental that in 1978 about 500 people were arrested while demonstrating at Diablo Canyon?" PG&E spokesperson Chuck Peterson explains, "The higher fees are a result of the higher cost of doing business."

Research West, based near Berkeley and advertising

Nuclear garbage up and down the California coast

Newly discovered memos from the Atomic Energy Commission reveal that high level radioactive wastes were dumped all along the California coast from Mendocino County to the Mexican border between 1946 and 1963. The memos provide the nautical coordinates of dumping sites for 59,249 barrels and outlines of contracts with state agencies to assist with the dumping.

Until now, the only known ocean dump for wastes from past nuclear weapons programs was the one full of leaking barrels near the Farallones Islands, north of San Francisco Bay. The new information was revealed during public hearings in early July sponsored by San Francisco supervisor Quentin Kopp.

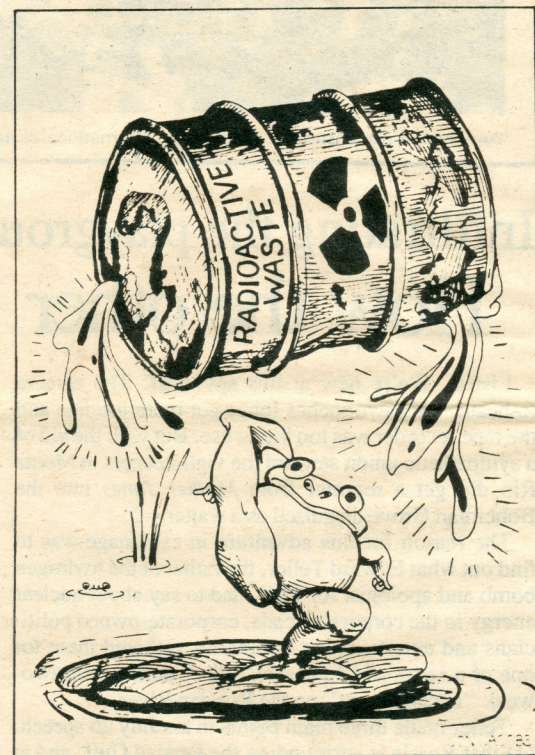
The Environmental Protection Agency, which is supposed to be monitoring the sites, has been slow to confirm their existence. Robert Dyer, project director of the EPA's Office of Radiation Programs, finally admitted that "sea nuclear disposal sites may exist along the entire coast."

In a preliminary report issued on July 8, the EPA claimed the Farallones dump is safe despite evidence of leakage from nearly a quarter of the drums there. "Slightly higher than normal" traces of cesium were found in sablefish near the site but Dyer assured inquirers that any hazard can be eliminated by skinning and gutting the fish before dining.

No one knows the exact location of the 59,000 barrels mentioned in the AEC documents. Kopp has called for a meeting of representatives from all coun-

ties affected by the dumping to build a strategy for gaining access to all of the federal and state agencies in which information about the radwaste is scattered.

—Mark Evanoff
IAT staff



drawing from Jon Jacobs' MUSHROOM SOUP - One man's anti-nuclear art work. Send \$5.95 (add 6% sales tax in CA) to: 7004 Melrose Ave., LA CA 90038

Do-it-yourself rate strike

You can use your utility bills to protest the Diablo Canyon nuclear power plant. Here's how.

Send your PG&E payment to the Public Utilities Commission with a letter explaining your action. Emphasize the PUC's responsibility to protect California's ratepayers by undertaking a thorough study of all alternatives to nuclear fuel at Diablo and by reopening hearings on the Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity that it must grant before the plant can operate. The letter might note both general concerns about nuclear power and uncertainties surrounding Diablo Canyon because of its proximity to a major earthquake fault.

Send your letter and a check made out to the PUC to: California Public Utilities Commission / State Building / San Francisco, CA 94102. At the same time send a letter explaining what you've done to PG&E.

An alternative method is to register a formal complaint with the PUC about your bill. This will force them to schedule a hearing of your grievance within 30 days. You can attend to argue your case. If you don't show up your case will be dropped.

To best protect your service, send your bill to the PUC as soon as you get it. If the PUC should return your bill and you then send it to them again, you run the risk of incurring service charges for late payment or having your service disconnected. If it is returned and you pay PG&E you run little risk of a charge or disconnection.

Fact sheets on the rate protest, sample letters and a formal PUC complaint form are available from local AA groups and from the Diablo Conversion Campaign, 944 Market St., Room 309, San Francisco, CA 94102, 415-543-8072.

—Gary Farber
Diablo Conversion Campaign

Abalone Alliance Newspaper

It's About Times

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PUC won't reconsider Diablo



SLO residents, disgusted with PUC inaction, announce a rate strike on the final day of the sit-in.

Members of the Diablo Conversion Campaign have learned from sources at the Public Utilities Commission that a staff report recommending that the PUC reopen hearings on the Diablo Canyon nuclear power plant was changed because of pressure by PUC Chair John Bryson. The Commissioners announced July 29 that they had voted 5 to 0 not to reopen the hearings or do a conversion study.

Over 50 San Luis Obispo County residents who had traveled to San Francisco to attend the July 29 meeting walked out en masse when the decision was announced. Many of them had also been involved in a two-week long sit-in in mid-July at PUC offices in San Francisco.

"We interrupted our families, our jobs and our lives to come up here," Diane Griffen, member of the SLO County Human Relations Board, told *It's About Times*. Disgusted with PUC inaction, the delegation announced a rate strike. Plans are already underway to coordinate the protest throughout PG&E's service area.

The Commissioners' written decision filed at the July 29 meeting admitted that they legally could have

reopened the hearings. But they concluded that the petitioners had "failed to demonstrate the extraordinary change in circumstance necessary" to do so. Discovery of the Hosgri fault, reduced electrical demand and widespread opposition to the plant are not enough, said the PUC. Health and safety issues were deemed the responsibility of the NRC.

Members of the PUC legal staff told *It's About Times* that the state constitution "is very clear in requiring the PUC to protect the economic health of the industry." Reopening the hearings or conducting a conversion study would likely lower PG&E's bond ratings, and "the intervenors ignored this in the petition," said the PUC staff.

The law does require the PUC to assure reliable electricity at the lowest possible rates. The staff admitted that they didn't know if it would be cheaper for ratepayers to leave Diablo closed given the cost of waste disposal and decommissioning. The staff report also concurred that the recommendations "might be different" if PG&E were applying for PUC certification for the first time.

The SLO group has asked Governor Brown to meet with them and help pressure the PUC to reconsider the petition. The case will also be taken to the California Supreme Court.

Direct Action—the First Time

The PUC visit was the first experience in direct action for many of the participants and the SLO residents who took turns sitting in at the lobby of the PUC during business hours are going through typical movement traumas.

"We don't have a social life anymore. Both my husband and I attend several meetings a week. But after Three Mile Island we realized we were sitting on a time bomb," Griffen recalled.

Madeleine Steele has been working against Diablo for a few years. "The first time I worried about nuclear power was when I was lying in a hospital in 1949. I heard 'atoms for peace' announced on the radio. After the destruction at Hiroshima and Nagasaki, I couldn't believe atoms for peace was for real. I've been worrying about it for thirty years."

Lee Anderson talked about the difficulties of learning to speak out against nuclear power. "It's threatening to publicly criticize authority. We're conditioned to believe we're being taken care of and to assume that it's better not to know the facts. Until TMI I had hoped the 'experts' were right."

Madeleine Steele added that there is strong opposition to Diablo in SLO. "Some of my friends work at the plant and they have no quarrels with me. They're glad someone is working against it."

Steele taught me a song written by a Diablo engineer. She first heard it from other Diablo engineers who had drunk too much at a party. It is sung to the tune of "Edelweiss."

Pismo Beach, Pismo Beach
We'll be happy to leave you
All us guys realize
Someday there'll be a boo-boo
Bloom and blow, let your flowers grow—
Nuclear power will aid you—
When you fly in the sky
We'll deny that we made you.

The lyricist has since left nuclear engineering.

—Mark Evanoff
IAT staff

San Onofre shutdown prolonged

The San Onofre Nuclear Power Plant will remain shut down until at least November as a result of several hundred cracked or leaking steam generator tubes. Ken Baskin of Southern California Edison told the *San Diego Union*, "Until we know how to fix them, we really can't say how long the plant will be shut down." Every day the plant doesn't operate costs Southern California ratepayers \$312,000 in replacement fuel costs.

On April 9 SoCal Ed shut San Onofre down early for refueling because of radioactive water leaking from one of the steam generators. Another forced shutdown occurred in June 1979 for the same reason. Eleven workers were contaminated with radiation on three separate occasions during the weekend of April 12 while inspecting the plant's three steam generators for leaks. The NRC found the plant guilty of two procedural violations—improper disrobing and improper radiation monitoring.

The April inspection of one fourth of the 24,000 steam generator tubes revealed approximately 450 which are cracked considerably more than half way through and many others with significant cracks. Current NRC regulations require that tubes must be plugged and removed from service when cracks penetrate half way through. But this limit may be modified for San Onofre, according to Bob Pait, senior NRC inspector at the plant. Twenty-one other US reactors, all but four of Westinghouse design, are known to have progressively deteriorating steam generator tubes. (See *It's About Times*, mid-June to July, 1980.)

Southern Cal Edison will submit its repairs plans to the NRC during the week of July 28 and the NRC will submit its review of the plan by early September. The utility is studying various methods of repair which will preclude complete replacement of the generators, including "sleeving" or slipping a tube inside each damaged one.

Since workers must inspect and plug or sleeve each tube individually in a high radiation area, repairs are costly and dangerous. So Cal Edison's press information officer, Dave Barron, refused to comment to *It's About Times* on inspection operations to date or on details of plans for repairs.

—Ward Young
IAT staff

Register mail, not males

Anti-draft registration protests across the country during the last two weeks of July served notice that war preparations will continue to come under fire.

On Monday, July 21, the first day of registration, some 250 spirited demonstrators gathered at San Francisco's main post office at Seventh and Mission to register their opposition to forced conscription. Demonstrations were held in Berkeley and Oakland as well. At every post office in San Francisco and at many throughout the rest of the Bay Area anti-draft organizations set up tables and offered information to young men on possible means of resisting and alternatives to registration. Draft counseling services sprung up to give more detailed advice: In Humboldt, the Arcata City Council threw open its chambers for draft education.

The preceding Friday, July 18, a three-judge federal court in Philadelphia had ruled that the draft registration program was unconstitutional, that it amounted to sex discrimination against men because women were not required to register. The ruling, coming three days before registration was to begin, gave government officials little time to act. The Justice department quickly filed papers asking Supreme Court Justice William J. Brennan Jr., who is responsible for emergency matters arising from the federal court in Philadelphia, to stay the lower court decision.

The next day Brennan granted the requested stay and registration proceeded as planned. This decision was not a ruling on the merits of the case, which the Supreme Court will probably hear some time in the fall, but on whether or not registration should proceed before the entire Court can consider it.

Supporting his decision Brennan said, "The government has distributed publicity material, trained and assigned personnel, engaged in computer support and entered into contractual agreements all with a view toward the commencement of actual registration on Monday, July 21." If registration had been stopped and the government eventually won its case before the Supreme Court all these preparations would have to be repeated "at considerable expense." But if the anti-draft registration forces win, Brennan claimed, the registration lists can simply be destroyed.

If one takes the \$13.5 million Congress has allo-

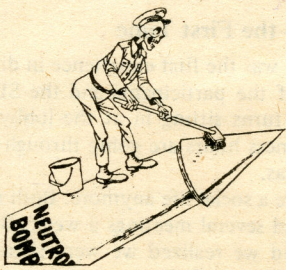


Demonstration at San Francisco's main post office, July 21.

cated for draft registration and divides that by the 4 million men required to register, one will find that the price assigned to the potential violation of each individual's constitutional rights is just slightly above minimum wage—the going market price.

—Steve Stallone
IAT staff

Bombs Away!



Window on the weapons labs

Every nuclear warhead in the U.S. arsenal is designed either at the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory (LLNL) 40 miles east of San Francisco or at the Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory (LASL) in New Mexico. This new column will keep you in touch with what's happening at the homes of the A-bomb, H-bomb and N-bomb.

When evidence of a greatly increasing rate of malignant melanoma among employees of Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory turned up in April, lab spokesmen said exposure to the sun while jogging was to blame. But an informal survey of Department of Energy nuclear facilities by *Daily Cal* reporters found that at least 30 cases of the rare skin cancer occurred among employees at the Los Alamos labs and their dependents. At the Hanford, Washington facility seven employees died of melanoma between 1944 and 1976, an additional five died of skin cancer of an undesignated type.

Just following orders:

Lab officials make it a point always to assert that their weapons research fulfills national policy as determined by Congress. But two newly appointed program directors have been a little less modest. Said Bill Shuler, Associate Director of Military Applications, "the President's initial stance was to reduce . . . the dependence of the United States on nuclear weapons. This has been a mindset in Washington that we've worked hard to change."

Associate Director of Nuclear Design Roy Woodruff added, "We're both very strongly committed to a reversal of the general funding trend that the nuclear weapons program has seen over the last decade . . . There's been a sort of gradual erosion and we're going to be very aggressive and out front at trying to turn that around."

Lab sued over A-bomb test

During one week in mid-July LLNL was hit with two new lawsuits. The wrongful death suits were filed by relatives of two U.S. Army veterans who witnessed the "Buster Jangle" atomic bomb test at Camp Desert Rock, Nevada in 1951.

The legal strategy being used is the same as in defective consumer product cases. The plaintiffs claim that "Buster Jangle" contained a defect liable to injure individuals using said bomb. The manufacturers (the labs) could have predicted the potentiality of injury, but failed to warn the test participants or to provide protective gear.

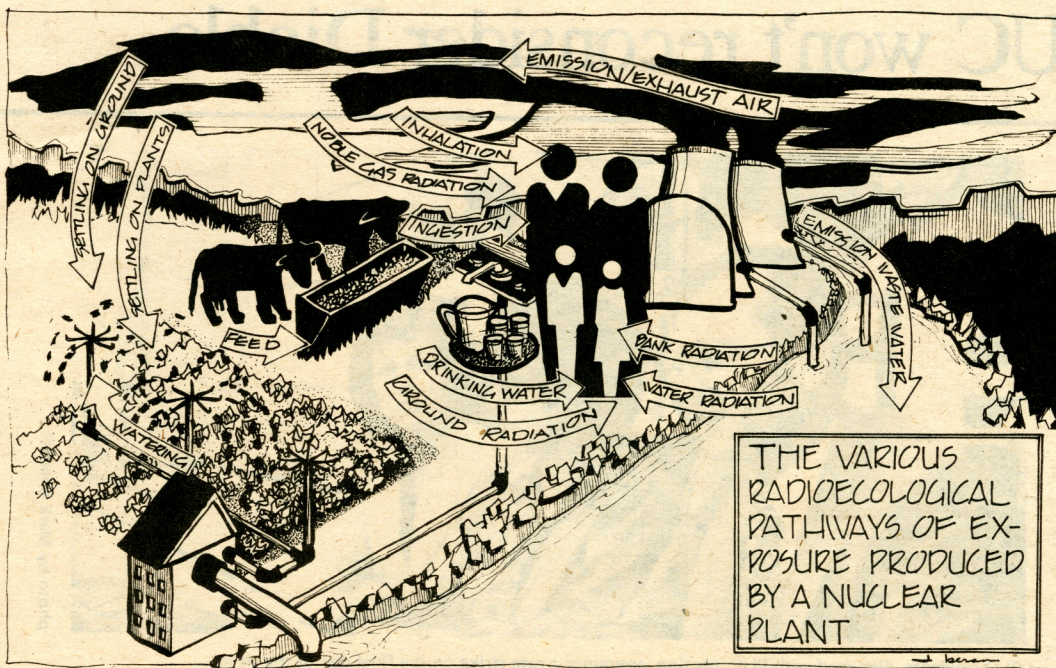
At least 400,000 troops were involved in the U.S. atomic weapons test program which ran for about ten years. As of this April Veterans Administration records indicate that 569 veterans or their survivors have filed disability claims based on radiation exposure during the testing. Only ten of those claims have been allowed by the VA.

Lab employee irradiated

An LLNL construction worker may have been exposed to a radiation dose ten times higher than the maximum annual dose allowed by federal regulations. A routine dosimeter reading on July 3 showed that he had received 40 to 50 rems sometime during the previous twelve months.

The exposure puzzled lab officials who said that the man's work did not put him in proximity to any radioactive substances. Lab spokesman Jeff Garberson said, "All indications lead us to believe that he could not have gotten exposure here on site," and suggested that the dose was received at another construction site. But the worker's boss confirmed that in the past 18 months, with the exception of one brief visit to Montana, the man has worked exclusively at LLNL.

—Sue Bloch
UC Nuclear Weapons Labs
Conversion Project



German scientists challenge NRC

Computer models used by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) may underestimate by factors of 10 to 10,000 the radiation dose received by a person living in the vicinity of a nuclear power plant. So says a study performed by a group of fourteen scientists from the Institute for Energy and Environmental Research and the University of Heidelberg, Germany entitled "Radiological Assessment of the Wyhl Nuclear Power Plant." Currently two members of the group, biologists Barbara Steinhilber-Schwab and Bernd Franke, are touring the United States explaining their results to various environmental groups and Federal and State agencies.

The results of the study have been denied by the NRC and in Europe the Heidelberg scientists have come under heavy attack from the nuclear community. They have been called "scientific criminals" and their work has been referred to as "grotesk" in a "blitzkrieg" attempt by the German authorities to discredit them.

However, their work has recently been substantiated by a group of scientists at, of all places, Oak Ridge National Labs. ORNL, run by Union Carbide, produces enriched uranium for use in nuclear weapons and its scientists are actively involved in all parts of the nuclear fuel cycle. That ORNL scientists should have independently reached many of the same conclusions as the Heidelberg researchers suggests that the NRC may be in deep trouble.

The Heidelberg scientists questioned the scientific basis for computer models used by the NRC to compute the accumulation of radionuclides (radioactive forms of elements) in the food chain. These models, on which NRC regulations are based, are used to determine permissible releases of radiation from nuclear facilities. They attempt to track the flow of radioactive particles from the time they are released until they enter the human body. There are many pathways by which this can happen and the problem is enormously complicated.

The first difficulty these models face is to compute where the radionuclides will land after being released from the nuclear power plant. Then so-called meteorological models must attempt to account for greatly varying weather conditions as well as many other phenomena such as air turbulence and roughness in terrain.

The Heidelberg scientists have demonstrated that even if the meteorological conditions present at the time of release were known, the predictions of the NRC's models for dispersal of the radionuclides could vary by factors of ten or more. A study by C. W. Miller at ORNL entitled, "The Evaluation of Models Used for the Assessment of Radionuclide Releases to the Environment" concurs that, "The NRC techniques for estimating . . . (dispersal) are inconsistent."

Radionuclides released to the environment can accumulate in the human body either directly through inhaling contaminated air and drinking contaminated water or indirectly through ingestion of contaminated food. Accurate estimates for the accumulation of radionuclides in the food chain is the second difficulty for computer models. Many uncertainties arise depending on the particular pathway the radioactive particles follow and the final results can vary by factors of thousands.

An example is the pasture-cow-milk pathway. Cow's milk becomes contaminated with radionuclides as a result of the cow eating hay growing in contaminated soil and from radionuclides falling on its leaves. To describe the processes of transferring radionuclides from the soil to plant, from plant to cow, and cow to milk, scientists use what are called "transfer factors." In a search of the available scientific literature the Heidelberg scientists found that these transfer

factors varied over many orders of magnitude depending on such things as type of vegetation and soil. Furthermore they discovered that the NRC consistently chose the smallest number it could find for use in its models. Even more important, however, is that they found that when the larger values for the transfer factors are used, it is possible to exceed the maximum permissible concentrations of radionuclides in food set by the NRC.

And ORNL agrees! A 1978 report by ORNL scientist D. L. Shaeffer entitled, "Modeling Dresden-Monticello Data for I-131 Transport from Pasture to Milk" concludes that, "The transport of I-131 through the pasture-cow-milk pathway is of particular concern because routine releases . . . from nuclear power facilities have the potential for producing doses that exceed the (maximum permissible) dose limits . . ."

And in another report, ORNL scientist C. W. Miller concludes that, "An assessment of input parameters for the estimation of the terrestrial food chain transport of Pu, U and Th and the subsequent dose to the bone of individuals consuming contaminated food indicates that predicted values differ by orders of magnitude depending on the input values used."

But perhaps the most controversial radionuclide of all is technetium-99 (Tc-99). The Heidelberg scientists have noted that this element has never been considered as a major radioactive pollutant. However, they note that Tc-99, with a half-life of 215,000 years, is one of the major fission products produced in a nuclear reactor and behaves much like iodine in the human body. The Heidelberg scientists found that Tc-99 may be 500 times more concentrated in wheat and soybeans than the NRC is willing to admit.

Their result is again substantiated by a group of ORNL scientists J. E. Till, F. O. Hoffman and D. E. Dunning Jr. in a 1978 report entitled, "Assessment of Tc-99 Releases to the Atmosphere—A Plea for Applied Research." They state, "This assessment indicated a potential for Tc-99 exposures to exceed recently proposed standards of the EPA in 40 CFR 190."

The third difficulty of the NRC computer models is the problem of estimating the dose an individual can receive from the radioactivity contained in their body. This part of the problem requires the "dose conversion factor" which is just as uncertain as the other factors according to the Heidelberg study.

A tragic example of the inadequacy of these computer models for the assessment of radiation doses is the Bikini Island debacle. The old Atomic Energy Commission had ordered the Bikini islanders to leave their idyllic paradise in 1954 so that the US could conduct hydrogen bomb tests to preserve the "free world." It was finally decided in 1968 by a special "blue ribbon" panel that the island was safe for the original inhabitants to return. However, seven years later it was observed that the islanders were rapidly accumulating unsafe levels of radiation and they were forced to leave once again. The "blue ribbon" panel based its recommendations on the same computer models now used by the NRC to proclaim nuclear power plants safe.

Presently there exists a maze of 100 documented computer models used to calculate the migration of radionuclides in the environment and the radiation dose delivered to the human body. However all these models suffer from essentially the same defects noted by the Heidelberg scientists. Given the effort that has already been devoted to developing these models it seems unlikely that more reliable results will be forthcoming in the near future.

—Howard Kornfeld and Jeff Rogers
Physicians for Social Responsibility

The nuclear world

For most of the world's people the nuclear age began abruptly and shockingly in 1945 with news of the atomic destruction of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. But soon there came promises that the new technology of death also had a peaceful face. Within a few years the selling of the atomic dream was in full swing. And there was a promise for everyone—for Americans, "electricity too cheap to meter," for the impoverished nations, reactors to power villages and irrigate crops.

Over three decades later those early promises have not been fulfilled. International promotion of nuclear power has led not to a peaceful world of plenty, but to one where over a dozen nations may soon have nuclear weapons. Far from helping Third World development, nuclear programs have drained badly needed resources from poor countries and helped maintain their status as colonies dependent on foreign corporations.

As people throughout the world have become aware of the hazards and costs of nuclear power and of the existence of energy alternatives, many have come to actively oppose the policies of their governments. This opposition, as well as technical problems, have forced many governments to retreat from the grandiose nuclear plans of the early 1970's. But the nuclear conflict is intensifying as construction of previously ordered plants proceeds.

The nuclear world

Nuclear industry advertisements often say the US is lagging behind other nations in developing nuclear power. One recent ad in *TIME* claimed, "Only America has been slow to decide its energy future."

The reality is much different. Six countries account for over 80% of the world's nuclear capacity, and half of this is in one country—the US. Japan, the world's second most nuclear nation, has only about one-quarter of US capacity. Nearly half of the nuclear capacity on order but not yet operating is in the US.

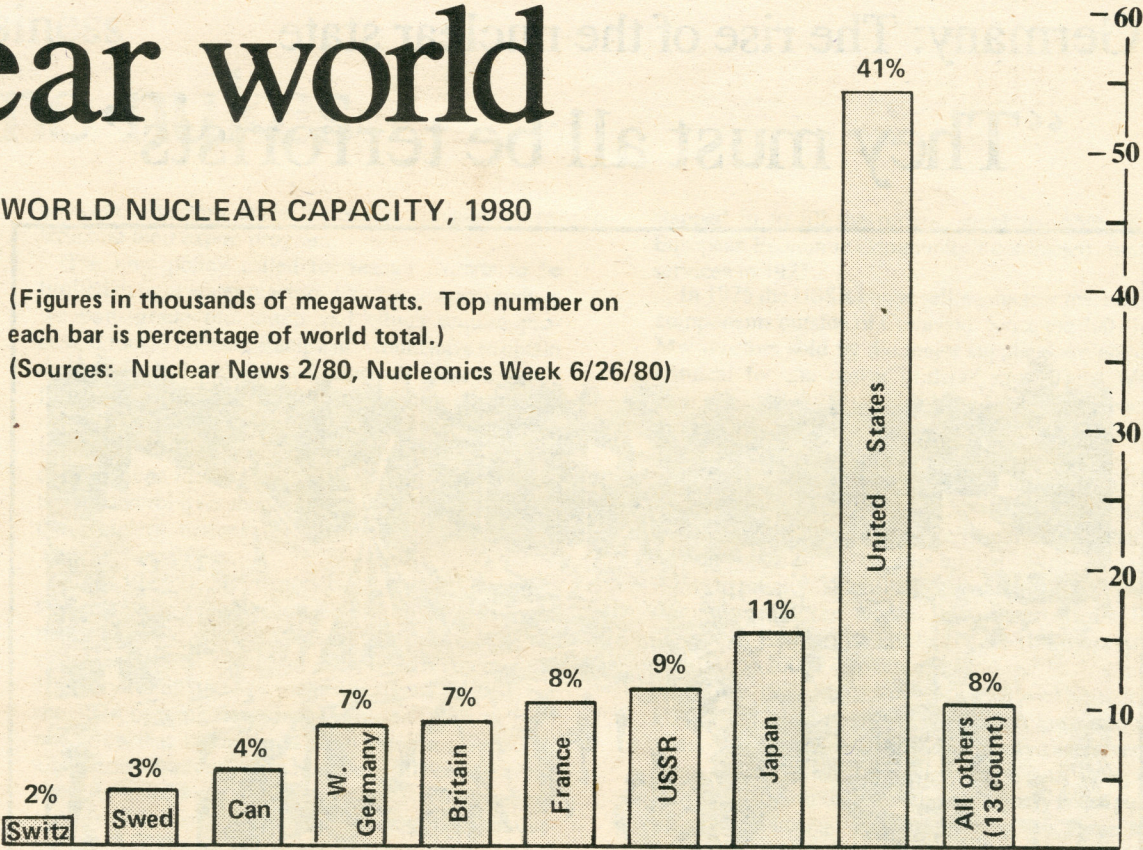
Industry ads also imply that nuclear power is being enthusiastically accepted in the rest of the world. But with a few exceptions (notably the Soviet Union) opposition movements exist in all nuclear countries. The reasons for opposition are diverse, ranging from concerns about damage to local crops and fisheries to the perception that huge reactors and the multinational industries they attract help maintain dictatorial governments in power.

Atomic underdevelopment

Nuclear power, costly even by the standards of affluent industrialized countries, makes little sense as an energy source for developing nations. In these countries a single nuclear plant is often the most expensive

WORLD NUCLEAR CAPACITY, 1980

(Figures in thousands of megawatts. Top number on each bar is percentage of world total.)
(Sources: Nuclear News 2/80, Nucleonics Week 6/26/80)



project ever undertaken, made more expensive still because virtually all components and technical expertise must be imported. The heavy reliance on foreign assistance for plant construction and maintenance makes the country's energy system very vulnerable to the whims of international politics. Supplying so great a portion of national electricity from a single plant can result in great economic disruption when shutdowns occur. Safety regulation, poor in countries like the US, is virtually nonexistent in many new nuclear countries.

But the problems only begin with the construction of a plant, even a successful one. Nuclear plants produce only electricity and the costs of distributing electricity nationwide are staggeringly high for a country without an existing electric grid. The distribution network, as Lovins points out, can often cost more than generating the power. The potential power consumers often lack the money either to install electricity or to buy the devices to utilize it. Small-scale solar and biogas development, using locally available resources, is often a far better solution to a developing country's energy needs.

International fallout

Perhaps the most serious problem with the worldwide spread of nuclear power is the resulting spread of weapons capability. Since power reactors produce plu-

tonium, any nation that possesses a reactor need build only a crude chemical reprocessing plant in order to extract enough plutonium to build a few atomic bombs. A wealthy government with weapons plans might choose to build a commercial reprocessing plant, a much more expensive proposition but one with an ostensibly peaceful purpose. Enough plutonium could be secretly diverted from such a plant to build a few bombs a year. In the future weapons capability may not be limited to governments if nuclear facilities in politically unstable regions become targets for small military groups that want nuclear arms. Some US government officials, including President Carter, have made efforts to block shipments of nuclear equipment to countries such as Pakistan which are known to be actively developing atomic weapons.

Yet there is a certain hypocrisy in the United States, with an arsenal of over 30,000 nuclear warheads, professing concern that a small nation is developing a few bombs. Many "nearly-nuclear" countries can't help but suspect that US and Soviet moves to control proliferation are nothing more than efforts to keep the nuclear club exclusive and maintain superpower dominance over world affairs—especially when the superpowers keep adding to their arsenals at the same time they are urging other nations not to develop any nuclear weapons.

—Bob Van Scoy

Exim Bank to the rescue Reactors by credit

The adoption of a nuclear future by countries in every corner of the world does not represent the diffusion of a superior technology. It is rather a frantic last-ditch solution to a crisis in the nuclear industry, which has invested billions of dollars to meet a level of demand for electricity which has not materialized with a technology that has been

bitterly opposed almost everywhere it has been fielded.

As opposition in the U.S. cut into the nuclear industry's domestic markets, exports became the lifeline of the industry. The U.S. Export-Import Bank, an agency of the federal government which finances corporate exports, has become central to

the strategy devised by the industry and the government to keep nuclear power alive until U.S. public opinion can be "turned around."

Eximbank's role in promoting nuclear exports began in 1959 but stepped up considerably when the domestic market started to flounder after the oil embargo of 1973 forced the rate of growth of electricity demand way down. In the process of carving out foreign markets, Eximbank has engaged in cut-throat competition with other Western exporters. The weapons of this war include low interest rates, "sweeteners" like enrichment and reprocessing facilities and slack environmental controls on the exported nuclear products.

Many countries, especially in the Third World, could not afford nuclear technology without Eximbank soft loans and credit guarantees. By March 1980 Eximbank had supported the sale of 49 U.S. reactors and fuel to 16 countries through \$8.4 billion worth of loans and financial guarantees for foreign governments and U.S. nuclear exporters.

Besides assuring foreign markets for U.S. corporations, Eximbank also serves as a key tool of U.S. foreign policy. In the face of growing popular disenchantment with U.S. support for repressive governments and the Human Rights hype of the early Carter years, Eximbank came to fill the role formerly played by bilateral aid programs. In 1976, for example, Eximbank was the biggest single source of aid to dictatorships in Nicaragua, South Korea, the Philippines and Taiwan. Eximbank President John Moore has gone on record denying the repressive nature of these governments.

-- Nautilus Alliance

EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF THE UNITED STATES Authorizations for Nuclear Power Plants and Training Centers from inception through March 31, 1980

(in thousands of dollars)

Country	Number of Plants Financed	Total Export Value	Total Eximbank Direct Loans	Eximbank Financial Guarantees
Argentina	—	\$ 18,853	\$ 13,466	\$ —
Brazil	1	290,734	202,680	20,640
France	1	16,250	16,250	—
Germany	1	58,148	53,308	—
Greece	—	3,000	1,275	1,275
Israel	—	650	485	135
Italy	2	102,555	95,700	—
Japan	11	962,761	497,151	199,372
Korea	6	2,652,038	1,943,385	490,315
Mexico	2	239,663	136,458	61,515
Philippines	1	616,400	277,200	367,200
Romania	—	4,635	1,764	1,764
Spain	15	1,785,683	973,337	407,107
Sweden	2	82,635	40,185	6,570
Taiwan	6	1,278,268	595,229	308,325
Yugoslavia	1	197,577	248,006	29,337
Other European countries	—	90,250	90,250	—
TOTALS	49	\$8,400,100	\$5,186,129	\$1,893,555

Germany: The rise of the nuclear state

"They must all be terrorists"



The Free Republic of Wendland established to block construction on the proposed waste disposal site at Gorleben.

A week before 25,000 people gathered in San Francisco for the largest anti-nuke rally to date here, there were 100,000 "terrorists" at Hannover to protest TMI.

West Germany is the foremost nuclear state in western Europe — nuclear power generates 12% of its electricity. The German anti-nuclear movement got its start in 1971 when a plant was proposed at Wyhl. Local farmers, worried about loss of sunlight due to evaporation from the cooling towers, occupied the site, a tactic copied in Germany at Brokdorf (1977) and Gorleben (1980).

The anti-nuclear movement is the first broad-based oppositional movement in Germany since World War II. The farmers at Wyhl have been joined by many others. Even parts of the church have come into the anti-nuclear camp. The unions, however, having long considered themselves partners of management, support nuclear power.

The anti-nuclear movement has had a significant impact on electoral politics. In 1978 the Green slate, campaigning on environmental and social issues, won seats in Berlin and Hamburg. This year local groups are coordinating for federal elections. However, agreeing on a platform has meant so many compromises that the Green party has come to have a top-down hierarchy.

The German government's tactic against the movement has been to try to define anti-nuclear activists as terrorists of the Baader-Meinhof variety. Before the demonstration at the fast breeder site at Kalkar the public was softened up

with headlines like "Kalkar — why a small town is afraid" (not of nukes, but of demonstrators). Those undeterred were harassed en route to Kalkar with "traffic controls" at machine gun point, ID checks and fingerprinting. Gas masks and "weapons" like scarves were confiscated, photos of police were torn out of cameras and exposed.

In May of this year the Free Republic of Wendland (Wenden means turn) was born at Gorleben when activists built an anti-nuclear village of cabins and tents on the proposed waste disposal site there. They organized affinity groups, a free clinic and even a radio transmitter. Local farmers provided food and water and some took part in the occupation.

The lesson in democratic self-management was wasted on Chancellor Schmidt who was happy to spend a lot of taxpayers' money to clear the site. After 33 days he sent in 10,000 policeman with 33 helicopters, tear gas, water cannons, horses and dogs to deal with the 3000 "Wenden" who had publicly committed themselves to non-violence and passive resistance. Given the difficulty of their task it was not surprising that the cops had to apply a certain vigor.

"Since I wear glasses they struck me in the face first," one participant recounted. "At least six cops attacked me, three holding my arms and legs while the rest kicked and truncheoned me."

The "Wenden" had been criticised as "utopian dreamers," but when the police attacked, demonstrations organized at two hours notice broke out all over Germany and churches were occupied in sympathy. The Wenden concluded, "You can break down the village, but not the spirit that built it."

The state's reaction to the anti-nuclear movement is part of a comprehensive policy of repression in Germany. It's easy to become a "radical" — just let the cops take your picture at an anti-nuclear rally, borrow Marxist literature from a library, bring blacklisted publications (e.g. *The Progressive*) into the country or become active in your union — it all goes into the central police computers at Wiesbaden. This is the super-modern state, with digital big brothers to keep track of where you live, who your friends are, what you studied where.

In Germany nuclear safety reports are kept secret. According to the Bundesverband Bürgerinitiativen Umweltschutz (BBU), an umbrella anti-nuclear organization, only a tenth of all accidents are reported. Last year the BBU spilled the beans — accidents average once every three days.

West Germany is the third largest nuclear exporter after the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. Its poor safety record has hardly affected international business. A deal with the shah of Iran fell through for other reasons. Argentina has obtained much of the technology and capability necessary to develop nuclear power and weapons from Germany, with ex-Nazi scientists providing valuable nuclear know-how. An agreement signed last month in Bonn will complete the nuclear cycle, leaving it up to the Argentinian government's good faith not to produce weapons, although they have not signed the non-proliferation treaty and openly want a bomb.

The Urangesellschaft, a uranium company, finances such nuclear ventures as the Rocky Mountain Energy Company in the U.S. In Namibia, where Germany is involved in the Rossing mine, Urangesellschaft financed the prospecting and an engineering company called STEAG provided the South African regime with enrichment technology. Some Rossing uranium is enriched in the USSR and some at the Dutch-German Almelo plant. In all Rossing supplies about 50% of West Germany's uranium needs.

At a conference on development in 1978 Germany argued strenuously for nuclear power, pointing to itself as a model. Germany is a country in which the government is at war with its people, in which the police are ready for 1984 and in which criticism is a crime. It is a frighteningly plausible model of a nuclear state.

—Phillip Morton



Police visit the Free Republic, June 4, 1980.

Soviet nuclear export business

Assembly line nukes

In spite of widespread opposition from across the political spectrum, President Carter approved the sale of 38 tons of enriched uranium for India's Tarapur nuclear power plant last June. If the US did not supply the fuel, the Carter administration argued, the Indian government would simply turn to the USSR for it.

The reasoning here doesn't have much to do with the spread of nuclear technology. Although thinly disguised in the rhetoric of geo-politics, the real issue is who will make the sales—and the profits—in today's nuclear world market. And not surprisingly, the Soviet Union Inc. has emerged as the US nuclear industry's major competitor in the business of deadly technology. In fact, the USSR is mass-producing nuclear reactors at a gigantic facility near the city of Volgodonsk called Atomash. As one American energy executive put it, the Russians are making nuclear power plants the way "Ford produces Pintos."

In 1955 the first Soviet nuclear exports went to China, at that time a trusted ally. The Chinese received a 6.5 Mw reactor and a gaseous-diffusion enrichment plant. In 1958, as the Sino-Soviet rift developed, the Chinese announced plans to produce their own nuclear weapons. Soviet aid was withdrawn, but the Chinese completed the enrichment facility themselves and used its products for their first weapons tests in October 1964.

Between 1955 and 1957 the USSR made agreements to export nuclear technology to several eastern European nations. Czechoslovakia was promised a 150 Mw heavy water reactor, Hungary a 100 Mw reactor and East Germany a small 70 Mw device.

But Hungary never received their reactor and by 1958 the Soviets began stalling on direct technical assistance with the Czech one. This natural uranium reactor's high plutonium productivity, along with Czechoslovakia's vast uranium reserves, presumably made the USSR anxious to avoid a repeat of the Chinese experience. The ease with which Soviet nuclear aid to an ally had been turned into a weapons program of an

adjacent adversary made the Soviet bureaucracy restructure their export program.

The new policy called for reactor exports to be limited to light water reactors which could not produce weapons-grade plutonium and which require processed fuel to operate. Recipients would have to obtain the fuel from the USSR and return all spent fuel rods for reprocessing. This would insure that all the raw materials for nuclear weapons would not be outside the USSR for the taking and that recipients would become dependent on the Soviets for fuel supplies. In addition to this control over the technology the USSR required the recipient nations to sign the Non-Proliferation Treaty.

From 1958 to 1975 exports went only to Comecon, the economic organization of the Soviet bloc, and many of these commitments were drawn out or renegotiated. For example, a new agreement with Hungary for an 880 Mw plant was signed in 1964, but the 1974 opening date has been pushed back to 1980 and even that is uncertain. And a reactor project in Cuba near Cienfuegos has been delayed because of the need for more "geological studies." The only nations outside of Comecon to receive Soviet nuclear aid during this period were Finland, with whom the USSR has long had a special relationship, and Libya, which has purchased enormous amounts of Soviet weapons.

With the advent of the "energy crisis" and the "oil shortage" the USSR slashed its subsidization of the oil requirements of the Comecon nations and began exporting much of its oil to the West at world market prices. Price increases approaching OPEC levels on the oil they did receive pushed Cuba, Hungary and others toward nuclear power as an alternative. The need for hard currency to purchase Western technological imports and pay off interest on loans from Western banks sent the USSR out looking for new markets for its mass produced reactors. When in 1975 the US placed all foreign enrichment contracts on hold pending the determination of domestic needs, the USSR

stepped in to fill the orders, supplying 55% of the European Economic Community's contracted uranium services in 1977.

In 1975 the USSR began selling nuclear reactors and components outside of Comecon. Since the 700-1000 Mw reactors sold by the major suppliers are not economical for the power grids of most Third World nations, the USSR designed the VVER-440 reactor, the only small light water reactor available, for the Third World market.

The USSR made an agreement with France in 1977 to develop breeder technology, a move that reflects the Soviet domestic uranium scarcity and a belief that the shortage will soon become global. With exclusive rights to uranium deposits in Czechoslovakia, some of the largest in the world, and imports from East Germany, Hungary and Bulgaria, the USSR has stockpiled some 200,000 tons since 1946.

In June 1979 Pyotr Neporozhny, Soviet Minister of Power and Electrification, visited San Francisco as a guest of Bechtel and PG&E and signed an agreement to share energy forecast and engineering data. At a press conference he replied to a reporter's query about public alarm over nuclear power following the Three Mile Island accident saying, "It is you and the other people on the newspapers who frighten your nation." Steven Goldman, US Executive Secretary of the US-USSR Joint Committee on Energy and the Department of Energy's escort for the Soviet visitors commented, "They don't want to see our energy industry go down the drain because, if it does, they won't be able to buy components for their plants from us."

So although the ruling bureaucracies of the US and the USSR are each other's worse rivals on the global nuclear market, they have similar interests in the promotion and expansion of nuclear technology. Once again their feuds are not our feuds and their deals are not in our interests.

—Steve Stallone

-- Jeff Strahl

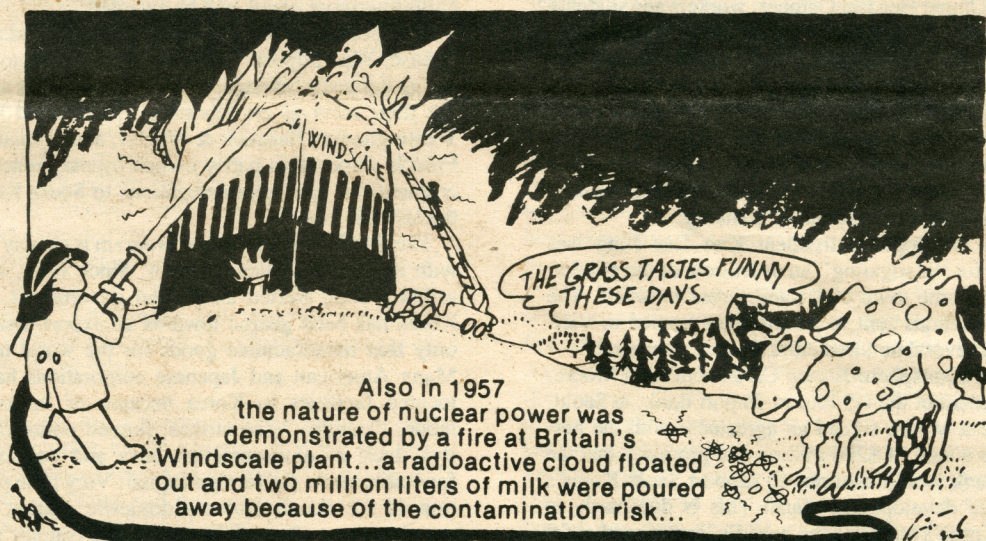
Direct action in the UK

Britain's nuclear industry, completely owned and controlled by the state, got its start during World War II with the usual military connections and considerations. In the 1950's it began to produce nuclear power commercially.

A large "Ban the Bomb" movement grew up in the early 1960's. Hundreds of autonomous groups staged occupations of air bases and other forms of direct action as well as symbolic protests that included marches of up to 100,000 and moral appeals to the government. Although the movement proved ineffective, the experience of libertarian ideas and activity contributed to a heightened awareness of the environment and resistance to its destruction by political and industrial institutions.

Not until the late '70's did the dangers of nuclear energy begin to be widely understood. The "public inquiry" into the expansion of the Windscale reactor provided a turning point. The "alternative experts" from Friends of the Earth were ignored by the government and it became obvious that counter-information and widespread action were needed.

Encouraged by nuclear opposition in Europe, autonomous anti-nuclear groups sprang up throughout 1977, largely from the existing pacifist and anarchist move-



ments and from communities near nuclear sites. Symbolic protest and hierarchical organization had been discredited and rejected and, learning from the experiences at Seabrook, a network of autonomous groups and individuals—the Torness Alliance—developed.

In May 1978 five thousand people marched to the site of the planned reactor in Scotland and held an occupation/festival. At the same time local groups, activities and new ideas mushroomed and regional alliances of groups developed. By 1979 work had started at Torness and another occupation/festival was held in May.

About 1500 of the 4000 participants entered the site and some 400 entered and damaged the central machinery compound.

This situation highlighted the divisions and confusions in the movement concerning direct and symbolic action, anarchist and hierarchical organization, sabotage and nonviolence and strategies of opposition to rather than negotiation with the state. In the midst of this confusion the professional organizations began to take back the initiative, reorganize and recruit. Friends of the Earth began a \$10 million "Anti-Pressurized Water Reactor Campaign," the left parties started entering the movement and an "Anti-Nuclear Campaign" was set up to try and turn groups and alliances into branches of a "representative" national umbrella organization.

In May 1980 only 200 people took part in the attempt to physically close down the Torness construction site and were confronted by 500 police. Fences were taken down during the night, but attempts to gain access to the site failed. Demonstrators then decided to blockade the front gates and 27 were arrested. Police attempted to use the arrested people as hostages, saying they would be released if the demonstrators left the construction site. But the prisoners threatened to wreck the cells if they were not released. This threat produced results and those arrested have yet to be taken to court.

There is much potential for anti-nuclear consciousness and activity in Britain, but the crucial question is whether it will be manipulated for electioneering or whether people questioning the most obvious excesses of our industrial capitalist society will create, control and develop their own organization, ideas and forms of resistance.

—Dave, London

Austria: nuclear-free so far

Austria, home to the International Atomic Energy Agency, was all set to enter the atomic age in 1978 with the start-up of a nuclear power station at Zwentendorf. But that fully completed plant remains silent today. Its operation was blocked by an anti-nuclear vote in November 1978, the result of three years of pressure and organizing. The vote was called by the Socialist Prime Minister, Otto Kreisky, who staked his career on a pro-nuke outcome.

The national Austrian Anti-Nuclear Initiative (IOAG) organized marches, rallies and benefits and canvassed door-to-door all over the country. Although they were outspent 200 to 1 (a consistent ratio worldwide), the anti-nuclear campaign won. By a one percent margin Austrians voted to leave the Zwentendorf nuke closed. The Prime Minister was "persuaded" to stay in office.

But votes are not sacred and now the nuclear industry, with the support of construction and other

trade unions, are reopening the question. They have gathered the 10,000 signatures necessary to hold a public referendum. According to IOAG activists, these signatures were collected "partly through direct pressure by shop-stewards on employees in big industrial plants."

The new referendum will be held in early November of this year. But regardless of the outcome, the '78 bill that has kept Austria nuclear-free can only be changed by a two-thirds majority vote in Parliament.

In the year following the successful vote some Austrian activists turned their attention to nuclear plants planned and built on common borders with West Germany and Czechoslovakia. Now they will have to gear up another intense campaign to stop nuclear power at home—again.

(Contact: IOAG/ 1071 Vienna/ Postfach 138/ Austria)

—Anna Gyorgy

35 years later

Japan embraces "atoms for peace"

The 21 reactors built on the energy-hungry islands of Japan overshadow any positive report we can give on its anti-nuclear movement. The government and industry have remained determined to develop "the peaceful use of nuclear" and opposition to it has been carefully suppressed.

However, the Three Mile Island accident shook Japan deeply. The anti-nuclear movement gained strength and succeeded in organizing several nationwide campaigns. Most recently, thousands of people from labor unions, citizens' and student groups and local communities participated in the "July Actions Against Nuclear Arms, Reactors and Reprocessing Plants" which included two large rallies in Tokyo.

In Japan people who live near nuclear sites have been the main force in the anti-nuclear movement. The fight against reprocessing, a technology far more dangerous than nuclear power plants in terms of weapons proliferation and radiation release, is emerging as the major issue of the movement.

Currently Japan has one reprocessing plant 100 miles northeast of Tokyo in Tokai. Dozens of accidents have been recorded at this 210 ton-per-year capacity plant since it began experimental operation in 1977, including one which forced the plant to shut down for 15 months. Using spiderwort, a flower sensitive to radiation, local residents and scientists have detected radiation levels as high as 500 millirems per year, 100 times higher than the maximum level allowed at reactors. Maximum radiation levels for reprocessing plants have not even been set. Far from being discouraged by these deficiencies and dangers, the nuclear industry is seek-

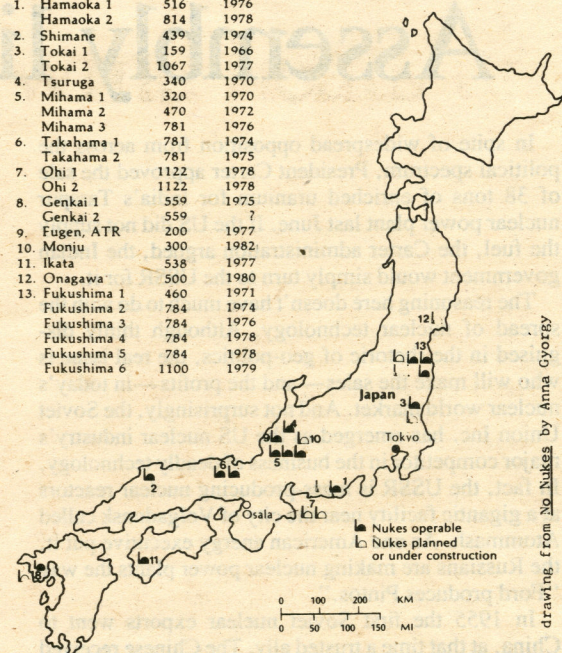
ing to build a second reprocessing plant with a capacity of 1200 tons per year.

The anti-nuclear movement in Japan is becoming increasingly aware of radiation victims in the Pacific Islands and around the world. It has abandoned the once-popular notion that the Japanese are the first and only victims of nuclear bombs. At the Tokyo rally in July, a member of Gensuikin (Japan Congress Against A and H-bombs) said, "We were shocked by the Japanese fishermen caught in the fallout from the Bikini Atoll hydrogen bomb testing in 1954, but we didn't even think about the 243 Marshallese who were also suffering from acute radiation sickness on their own islands." The movement is also extending its scope to the Koreans who were living in Hiroshima and Nagasaki at the time of the bombings, to the war prisoners who were victims of the bombs, to American soldiers exposed when they entered Hiroshima and Nagasaki after the bombings and in nuclear tests in Nevada.

The Japanese government is building several expensive, high-technology solar projects such as a 10,000 kilowatt plant on the coast of the Inland Sea. The anti-nuclear movement hasn't been too concerned with alternative energy, though several symbolic projects are being undertaken. One of these is the windmill generator built on the site of the proposed expansion of the Narita Airport. Even after the airport opened in May 1978 the highly publicized farmers' struggle against it never stopped. In place of the steel tower built in the early years of the campaign against the airport expansion, the farmers constructed a 10-meter

JAPAN

site	net Mw	finished
1. Hamaoka 1	516	1976
Hamaoka 2	814	1978
2. Shimane	439	1974
3. Tokai 1	159	1966
Tokai 2	1067	1977
4. Tsuruga	340	1970
5. Mihama 1	320	1970
Mihama 2	470	1972
Mihama 3	781	1976
6. Takahama 1	781	1974
Takahama 2	781	1975
7. Ohi 1	1122	1978
Ohi 2	1122	1978
8. Genkai 1	559	1975
Genkai 2	559	?
9. Fugen, ATR	200	1977
10. Monju	300	1982
11. Ikata	538	1977
12. Onagawa	500	1980
13. Fukushima 1	460	1971
Fukushima 2	784	1974
Fukushima 3	784	1976
Fukushima 4	784	1978
Fukushima 5	784	1978
Fukushima 6	1100	1979



drawing from No Nukes by Anna Gyorgy

diameter windmill generator to pump water for irrigation of the remaining farm land.

Many of these farmers are engaged in organic agriculture and supporters and consumers in big cities are organizing direct distribution collectives and buying clubs for the produce. Their irrigation windmill next to the huge concrete-covered lot is the symbol of their fight for the land and cooperative agriculture on it.

—Aki Okabe

Korea: 46 nukes by the year 2000

Nuclear power in South Korea is being developed in a highly repressive environment that allows virtually no public discussion of its dangers and no criticism of government policies. After the assassination of dictator Park Chung Hee last October, workers and students took advantage of a short-lived period of liberalization to strike and agitate for better wages, democratic unions and a faster process of democratization.

But on May 18 conservative officers who had seized control of the military in December moved to quell the "disturbances." All workers and student activities were banned and thousands of dissidents were arrested. Many are now underground or in hiding.

When the popular dissident Kim Dae Jung was arrested for "instigating" an overthrow of the government his home town of Kwangju rose in revolt. The Korean generals sent in paratroopers trained in Vietnam and several hundred citizens were murdered.

In this atmosphere Jimmy Carter sent John Moore, the president of the US Export-Import Bank, to Seoul. On June 3 Moore signed an agreement with the new junta for a loan of \$200 million and promised that the Exim Bank would continue to support South Korea's economic development plans. This is due partly to South Korea's status as the world's largest market for nuclear technology. Since 1967 the government has borrowed a total of \$4 billion from the Exim Bank, more than half of which has gone toward nuclear power development.

South Korea plans to build 46 plants by the year 2000. Currently it has one operating plant (a Canadian CANDU reactor) and seven Westinghouse-designed reactors under construction. Later this year contracts to build four more plants will be awarded.

The competition for these contracts has been intense. With popular resistance and other factors drying up domestic markets, nuclear corporations are basing their survival on exporting to the Third World. Westinghouse, Babcock & Wilcox, and Framatome, a French corporation partly owned by the French government, all have sent delegations to South Korea in the last few months.

The South Korean nuclear program is closely linked with its economic development. Since 1961, when a military coup ousted an elected government, South Korea has been geared towards an export-first economy that manufactures goods for the world market. Many American and Japanese corporations have relocated facilities to Korea because of its low-cost labor, "stability" (no strikes, limited political activity), lack of environmental laws and controls and favorable terms for foreign capital. Very little production is for South Korea's domestic market. Most people cannot afford to buy their own country's products, and small, domestically oriented businesses have no access to the loans made available to export firms.

The South Korean nuclear program will help fuel South Korea's growing machine and heavy indus-



Site of four Korean nuclear reactors, one completed and three under construction. More than three million people live within a 20-mile radius of the Kori site.

tries—all financed by the US and Japan. Westinghouse has plans to utilize Korean labor to manufacture nuclear reactors for export. The Kori nuclear site is close to several major energy-consuming industrial areas owned by US and Japanese corporations. It is also near 18 US Army, Navy and Air Force bases. Three million people live within a 20-mile radius of the Kori site.

Besides the safety hazards posed by nuclear power, economic and political factors in South Korea call into question the country's nuclear program. As capital continues to be channeled into high-growth manufacturing sectors and into expensive imports like nuclear plants, the development of agriculture and other domestic industries is neglected. Since 1965 South Korea's food self-sufficiency has dropped from 90% to 65%. Millions of dollars worth of American surplus grain are imported every year, undermining the price of locally grown food. As a result millions of farmers have been forced out of the countryside in search of jobs, adding to the massive unemployment which maintains South Korea's low wage rates. The billions of dollars spent on nuclear plants and fuel leave very little for social spending.

But the most serious problem with the Korean nuclear program may be that it provides the means to produce nuclear weapons. South Korean officials have threatened to proceed with weapons development if the US withdraws the troops—and the arsenal of over 400 nuclear weapons—that protect the present regime and help keep it in power.

One hundred thousand Koreans were A-bombed in Hiroshima and Nagasaki, and 20,000 of the victims are still surviving in Korea. Although the US and Korean governments have ignored this legacy and forged ahead with nuclear power, the Korean people are not likely to forget. Nor will they forget what happened in Kwangju or President Carter's quick support for the military junta. We must not forget either. The roots of Korean dictatorship are nourished right in our own backyard.

—Tim Shorrock.



South Koreans in Kwangju May 26 carry banner reading: We oppose military rule.

China's nuclear program

The East

Between May 18th and May 21st of this year the People's Republic of China officially joined the elite circle of powers capable of projecting mass death over intercontinental distances. The successful tests of two Long March 3 ICBMs within a few days of each other has served notice that China can now deliver a three-megaton thermonuclear warhead accurately to a point up to 7,000 miles away. This places European Russia, the Western United States and the entirety of the Middle East within range of a Chinese strike. The test had a disquieting effect on the Russians, who did not report it domestically.

The missile employed in these tests, a three-stage liquid-fueled ICBM similar to the US Titan II, is a more advanced version of the rocket that launched the most recent of China's eight satellites. It is probably already deployed in a limited number of "hard" sites. Together with the Intermediate Range and Medium Range Ballistic Missiles (IRBMs and MRBMs) previously in service it gives the People's Republic of China (PRC) a retaliatory strength of a few score missiles to pose against the overwhelming Russian superiority in mechanized ground forces, tactical aircraft and nuclear weapons. According to a 1972 estimate, the PRC has in the neighborhood of 300 nuclear warheads, but until now its delivery systems have been Soviet hand-me-downs from the mid-fifties, unlikely to penetrate current USSR air defenses in any large numbers.

China does not have a tactical nuclear capability, a condition which with its obsolescent army limits its possible responses to Russian military action. Even the PRC's new ICBM has its shortcomings, as the authoritative *Guangming Daily* took care to point out recently to its readers. Liquid-fueled missile systems take a while to load before firing, a liability in a situation where "time is victory." This article was most likely intended to justify the already considerable expenditures made in the field of solid-fuel rocket propulsion and to prepare a Chinese public more interested in increasing its standard of living and enlarging its freedoms than in making further sacrifices to support the Party's missile program.

The steady growth of Chinese strategic nuclear capabilities has been a Party priority through all the twists and turns in general developmental policy. Although there has been an evident divergence of views on how and how rapidly to proceed, there has always been a fundamental agreement throughout the various factions of the Party, State apparatus and Army on the importance and desirability of having nuclear weapons.

Nuclear technology in the PRC had its origins in a period of heavy reliance on the Soviet Union between 1949-1958. In fact, the PRC's acquisition of nuclear weapons technology was one of the major issues that divided Russia and China in the late fifties. Ironically, it was the negotiations for the Nuclear Test Ban Treaty concluded between the US, the UK and the USSR in 1963 that formally opened the breach between the Russian and Chinese states. In entering into the negotiations the Soviet Union, without consultation, abrogated a secret 1959 treaty which the PRC subsequently claimed was intended to provide them with a sample atomic weapon and the means to make more.

Although bereft of Russian aid and in the midst of a prolonged and severe economic crisis, work on the bomb was continued. The "spiritual atomic bomb" of Mao Tse-tung Thought notwithstanding, the PRC needed concrete guarantees of its national sovereignty during a period of international isolation. On October 16, 1964 the People's Republic exploded its first nuclear weapon. Two years later, a medium-range guided missile with an atomic warhead was tested in remote Sinkiang province.

The "Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution"—which was none of these things—had a negative but mostly indirect effect on the Chinese nuclear weapons program. Weapons tests continued apace until the end of 1967. The previous December, the PRC tested its first hydrogen bomb. On December 24, 1967 came the first test which the government did not announce. One report claims that a missile "went awry requiring that its payload be destroyed prematurely." Another indicates that only a small-yield fission explosion occurred, evidence of a failure to trigger the fusion follow-on. Tests began again one year later.

The first plant to produce weapons-grade uranium came into service in the spring of 1963. Located in the northwestern corner of China, and powered by a 1000 MW hydroelectric station on the Yellow River, this gaseous-diffusion facility covers nearly ten square acres. The plant produced some 300 lbs. of U-235 in its first year, equal to 15% of the wartime production figure of the first American



Mao Tse-tung Thought: "spiritual atomic bomb"

plant at Oak Ridge. This output has now been more than doubled.

Plutonium production began in 1967 at another plant in Kansu province with an estimated annual output of 450 lbs. Yet another gaseous-diffusion plant, located much further from the Russian bases to the north, has been reported.

The modest quantitative dimensions of the Chinese nuclear program are less important than the speed with which the PRC has developed its considerable nuclear resources. In this respect, China has exceeded the efforts of all other countries openly testing nuclear devices. And, in the words of a high official of the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, "They made few mistakes." Atmospheric tests have numbered 24 to date, an average of one every 18 months.

Publicity on the Chinese nuclear industry has been conspicuous by its absence. Except for the announcements of tests and their resulting fallout, the nuclear industry did not intrude on the daily lives of most Chinese, until now.

In its headlong rush to acquire the elements which constitute the *image* as much as the substance of modernity (the image, not uncoincidentally, of

wind heats up

advanced capitalism) the PRC has given the first hints that it may be embarking on a large-scale nuclear energy program. In February, after the inaugural congress of the Chinese Nuclear Society, the *Guangming Daily* ran an article entitled "Let Nuclear Science Serve the Four Modernizations." The article is clearly written to generate enthusiasm for nuclear power among the "masses" who will pay for it. Readers were assured of the economic feasibility of nuclear power and advised that "any fear about radiation from nuclear power stations is just unfounded."

China is far from devoid of energy resources, despite the fact that chronic energy shortages occur in industry and agriculture. Coal and natural gas extraction figures advanced by an impressive 12.4% and 10% respectively in 1978. China has abundant coal deposits and the mechanization of the mines and distribution networks will enhance both the output of coal and the Party's control over certain unruly sections of the labor force.

However, in the area of oil extraction the situation is approaching crisis. The exhaustion of fields close to major population centers, the cost of constructing a distribution system from fields in the far west and the price of off-shore drilling technology to develop the fields in the South China Sea present the PRC's economic planners with a dilemma for which there are no easy solutions. Meanwhile decisions to export oil abroad for much-needed foreign capital are made at the cost of leaving tractors idle in the fields at home.

It is in the areas of hydro-electric power generation and simple energy conservation that China can make the greatest gains. The capacity of China's waterways for hydro-electric power generation has been estimated at 30,000 times its present utilization. Hydro-electric generation grew by 14.8% in 1978 and by an average 13% in earlier years, mostly in small-scale projects. More efficient domestic coal-burning stoves alone may save as much as four-fifths of the coal consumed in the urban centers of the north. A more efficient steel technology could bring up the energy-efficiency of a key industry which presently expends 2.6 tons of coal to produce one ton of steel as against 0.8 to 1.5 tons in advanced countries. The wherewithal to implement these measures is at hand and infinitely less expensive than a large-scale nuclear energy program.

The campaign to create acceptance for a project whose outcome could prove incalculably disastrous for the people of China continues to gain momentum. The most recent piece on the subject (in the *People's Daily* June 14, 1980) calls for the early inclusion of nuclear power in the long-range plans for the development of China's energy resources. In an example of double-think strikingly similar to that of American nuclear proponents, Three Mile Island has now become an incident whose "final results... have further demonstrated the safety of nuclear power stations."

—Douglas Dinsdale



Brazil and Argentina: Nuclear Nazis alive and well?

Brazil and Argentina are moving ahead with ambitious nuclear programs, hoping to become the suppliers of nuclear technology for the rest of Latin America.

In 1974 Brazil negotiated a massive nuclear package from Germany which will help it develop facilities for every step of the nuclear fuel cycle. In return the Germans will be guaranteed 20% of the enriched uranium produced by Brazil and a boost for its own nuclear export market.

The \$15 billion deal involves eight reactors, extensive training for Brazilian professionals, mining and milling development, fuel enrichment and reprocessing facilities. Low interest German financing for the deal was arranged by former Nazi official Alfred Boettcher, who directed the SS in Lebia, Holland during World War II. He was sentenced for war crimes, but never served prison time. Instead he continued to serve as director of DAGUSSA, a firm that produced metallic uranium for the German atomic bomb attempt.

Professor Mario Schonberg of the Brazilian Physics Society was the first to publicize Boettcher's past activities. A group calling themselves The Movement for Nazi Reorganization attacked Schonberg's wife and threatened other professionals and artists. The note claiming responsibility for the attack said in part, "Hitler is dead, but he lives on in us, his children, who have been reborn the world over. The reasons for our struggle are the following: we support the nuclear agreement between Brazil and West Germany because this is one of the ways in which the Aryan race can reestablish its proper role in the world, especially from a military point of view... We oppose the idiocy of the feminist movement, which stimulates women to disobey men and to have their own ideas."

In early June, local newspapers published a leaked Brazilian "enemies list" charging prominent Brazilians, the Jewish community, the press, the US and the USSR with conspiring against the Brazilian nuclear program. The confidential report dated February 13, 1980 accuses Brazilian Jews in particular of relaying foreign criticism of the nuclear program and portraying

the program negatively to the Brazilian public. Government officials have not denied the authenticity of the report.

Brazilian scientists have declared that they cannot guarantee the safety and security of the eight new plants, which are sited in the most densely populated areas of Brazil. Local politicians, artists, students and trade union members are also involved in the Brazilian anti-nuclear movement. Last May five thousand demonstrated in Rio de Janeiro against a uranium hexafluoride plant, an enrichment plant and a reactor all being built at that site.

Opposition to the nuclear program has become more vocal since a June 4 decree authorized expropriation of an area in Sao Paulo previously intended for an ecological preserve and recreational development. The city council of nearby Iguape hastily passed a law against pollution-causing industries, including nuclear plants. The federal government dismissed the law as "unconstitutional" and plans to launch a campaign to "clarify" public opinion about nuclear power.

Sixty-three reactors are scheduled to be built by the year 2000. The goal of the nuclear program is to achieve energy independence for Brazil, which is now a major importer of oil. Uranium sales are viewed as a new income source. Mines and Energy Minister Cesar Cals estimates Brazil's proven uranium reserves could earn \$260 billion in foreign exchange.

Another motivation for nuclear development may be potential nuclear weapons sales. Brazil has not signed the Non-Proliferation Treaty and is building facilities capable of producing nuclear weapons materials. The country already exports over \$20.8 million worth of conventional arms each year, mostly to Latin America, the Middle East and Africa.

Brazil's ability to pay for its nuclear industry is doubtful. It already has a \$52 billion foreign debt, inflation is running at 84% per year and *The Nation* reports Brazil will need \$15 billion in new loans this year to keep the economy afloat. If present spending continues, interest alone on the debt will reach nearly \$30 billion by 1984.

Argentina has the most highly developed nuclear

program in Latin America with three operating reactors. Germany has been important in Argentina's nuclear development. In fact, until 1955 all German nuclear research took place in Argentina because of the terms of the World War II peace settlement. Germany continues to help out by supplying no-interest and low-interest loans for research.

Although 85% of Argentina's energy needs are met with domestically produced oil and the potential for hydro-power is extensive, Argentina's nuclear plans call for a new 600 MW plant to be built every four years until the year 2000.

Nuclear weapons development may be the reason behind this push. Argentina has signed neither the Non-Proliferation Treaty nor the Tlatelolco Treaty prohibiting nuclear weapons in South America. Since Argentina uses domestically produced natural uranium rather than enriched uranium to fuel its reactors, there can be no controls by fuel-supplying nations over its weapons development. Since the country's first reprocessing plant opened in 1968, Argentina has had the means to extract weapons-usable plutonium from its spent reactor fuel. By 1990 the government hopes to have complete independence in nuclear development, including the capability to design and build its own reactors.

Criticism of nuclear programs is not tolerated in Argentina. When Maximo Pedro Victoria, who served as division head of the Argentine Atomic Energy Commission from 1969 to 1973, and nine other scientists on the Commission criticized the program, they were jailed without charges for several months. Despite domestic opposition, Brazil and Argentina are committed to sharing their technologies with other Latin American nations. Peru, Mexico, Chile, Ecuador, Venezuela, Bolivia and Uruguay all have nuclear plants under construction or on the drawing board. Argentina and Brazil lead the way in promoting nuclear technologies to these new customers.

—Mark Evanoff
IAT staff

Namibia: "Uranium boom of gold rush proportions"

Ignoring international law which favors the rights of the black majority in South-West Africa or Namibia, transnational mining corporations have sided with South Africa's white minority regime in securing strategic uranium for Western nuclear programs.

This was the major topic of concern at U.N. hearings held July 11-17 on the "plunder" of uranium in Namibia — the name adopted for the territory by the U.N. The hearings were sponsored by the United Nations Council for Namibia, which was established in 1966 as the "sole legal administering authority" of Namibia following the termination of South Africa's League of Nations Mandate over the territory. In an attempt to protect its Western-backed interests in Namibia's precious mineral resources, including diamonds, copper and now up to 300,000 tons of uranium oxide reserves, South Africa has maintained an illegal occupation of the country with over 60,000 troops.

U.N. Decree Number 1, For the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia, outlaws the extraction and export of resources from Namibia "without the consent and permission of the U.N. Council for Namibia." Testimonies from participants at the hearings revealed that up to 14,000 tons of uranium oxide worth \$600 million have now been illegally exported from Namibia to Western Europe, the United States and Japan through clandestine shipping arrangements.

The largest open-pit uranium mine in the world is located at Rossing, Namibia. Full production of 5,000 tons of uranium oxide per year was reached in 1979. Rossing Uranium Ltd., the consortium owning and operating the mine, is made up of transnational mining firms from Britain, Canada, France, West Germany and South Africa. London-based Rio Tinto Zinc (RTZ), an international mining company handling over half the world's uranium trade, maintains 48.5% of the equity shares at Rossing. Rio Algom, RTZ's Canadian sub-

siary, holds 10% and Minatome of France also has a 10% equity share. Through its state corporations, General Mining and Industrial Development Corporation, South Africa holds 20.2% of the equity shares, but the majority of voting rights on policy decisions at the mine.

According to Roger Murray, economist and consultant to the U.N. Commissioner for Namibia, discoveries of uranium have "stimulated a uranium boom in Namibia of gold rush proportions." Fifty percent of RTZ's total uranium production and profits came from Rossing in 1979. South Africa's occupation of Namibia under the doctrine of *apartheid*, which enforces strict controls over the black majority, has allowed Rossing Uranium Ltd. to utilize a cheap, migrant labor force. No taxes are paid to the Namibian people and there are no environmental regulations for the mining oper-

ations. This combination of factors has allowed the realization of maximum rates of return on the sale of Rossing uranium.

Faced with international condemnation because of its racial policies and repression of the black population, South Africa's white minority regime is attempting to strengthen its political and economic strongholds in southern Africa. According to participants at the hearings South Africa has secured prepaid supply contracts from Western countries for Rossing uranium. This strategy has forced consuming countries to develop a precarious stake in South Africa's occupational regime.

Uranium from Rossing supplies Britain with 43% of its total uranium needs for nuclear power and weapons. According to Barbara Rogers, former civil servant for the British Foreign Office and now working with the London-based Campaign Against the Namibian Uranium Contract, uranium imports from Namibia are "superfluous to the British nuclear power program". Indications are that Britain is using the uranium for military purposes or for re-export. Since Namibian uranium is not prone to regulations of the International Atomic Energy Agency, it is an attractive commodity for countries wishing to direct it towards military purposes.

Though figures were not available for other purchasers of Namibia's uranium, it is known that France, West Germany, the Netherlands and Japan have negotiated contracts.

By maintaining its occupation of Namibia, South Africa is the world's third largest producer of uranium. Its recent military offenses into Angola against guerilla units of the South-West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) are a reminder that the stakes of controlling Namibia's resource endowment are high enough to warrant a protracted war.

—Kaighn Smith
Africa Resource Center



Short Circuits

GOING, GOING... GONE

Ah, the fine points of public relations. In 1978 PG&E described the location of its Diablo Canyon nuclear plant as "12 miles southwest of San Luis Obispo." By last year, the plant had retreated to "an isolated stretch of the Central California coastline." But that was still too close for comfort and the utility's latest press release seems to show that the nuke is slinking away again, having last been seen at "a remote site in San Luis Obispo County."

PG&E is to be admired for its resourcefulness. There was no mention of moving the Hosgri fault to the "remote site," so the earthquake problem at the plant has presumably been solved. But we feel obligated to pass one caution along to the company PR folks. At this rate of semantic relocation, the plant may disappear completely within a few years, leaving only some very angry bankers and stockholders.

—Bob Van Scoy

DOOMSDAY ACRES

The *Washington Post* reports that while most of the real estate market in the U.S. is depressed, the sale of "doomsday" or "survival" real estate is booming. Builders across the nation are getting top dollar for homes that have been specially designed to withstand World War Three or massive civil unrest.

One subdivider in Ocean Pines, Maryland offers new homes that come complete with radiation-resistant concrete cellars sealed off by steel doors. The new home package also includes a year's supply of canned food, 1000 rounds of ammunition, a rifle and a shotgun, a propane-fueled electric generator, medical supplies, a library of survival and medical books and a silent alarm intrusion system.

—from *Zodiac News Service*

GENE DAMAGE AT ROCKY FLATS

The *Denver Post* reports that an eight-year study by the University of Denver for the Department of Energy has discovered breaks in the white blood cell chromosomes of workers who received high radiation doses in the Rocky Flats nuclear weapons plant.

Rocky Flats workers who were regularly exposed to radiation were studied along with a control group of plant workers and area residents without any occupation radiation exposure. The study found that those with the highest exposure suffered a correspondingly higher number of chromosome breaks.

—from *Zodiac News Service*

FBI PREPARES FALL CURRICULUM

The FBI is reportedly gearing up to deal with an expected anti-draft wave on U.S. campuses this fall. The *Christian Science Monitor* quotes FBI officials who predict that the anti-draft movement will remain quiet this summer but hit a visible peak this fall when thousands of draft-age students return to school.

According to *The Monitor*, the FBI plans to give "special attention" to individuals in draft resistance groups who are "linked with efforts to undermine national security." The FBI is no longer empowered to investigate groups, as it did in the 1960's, but Bureau officials told *The Monitor* that it is not restricted in its probes of individuals.

—from *Zodiac News Service*

HELLO? HELLO?

A "hotline" between the Point Beach nuclear plant in Wisconsin and the NRC was cut off for 45 minutes on May 21 when telephone technicians mistakenly appropriated the line for President Carter's visit to Mt. St. Helens. The line was installed as a post-TMI safety precaution. An unperturbed utility official said, "If there had been some need, we could have gotten in touch with the NRC. We've been operating nuclear plants for a long, long time without these communication devices and I don't see why in 1980 we suddenly need them."

In other "hotline" news, an emergency phone between the Dresden nuclear plant and an Illinois disaster agency failed to work in a simulated nuclear accident drill on June 19, resulting in a 10-minute delay. Another test is scheduled for fall, but neither test includes participation by the public.

—from *Nucleonics Week*, 6/12/80 and *San Francisco Chronicle*, 6/20/80

WILL THE REAL PHONY PLEASE STAND UP?

A television news crew from Channel 11 in Durham, New Hampshire was filming the recent protests at the Seabrook nuclear power plant when, to its surprise, it encountered another TV news crew, also from Channel 11 in Durham, New Hampshire. The trouble was that none of the first crew recognized any of the members of the second crew. So the first crew began filming the second crew along with events at the demonstration.

It turns out that the second crew was a state undercover police squad posing as TV journalists. They had been licensed by the New Hampshire Governor's office to do so. Channel 11, a Public Broadcasting System affiliate, was upset to discover that the state was using its call letters as a cover for an undercover police operation. The American Civil Liberties Union is protesting the case, arguing that such operations undermine public confidence in the news media. According to the ACLU, the public should be able to rely on press credentials as accurate identification without fear that the reporters they are talking to might turn out to be undercover police officers instead.

—from *Zodiac News Service*

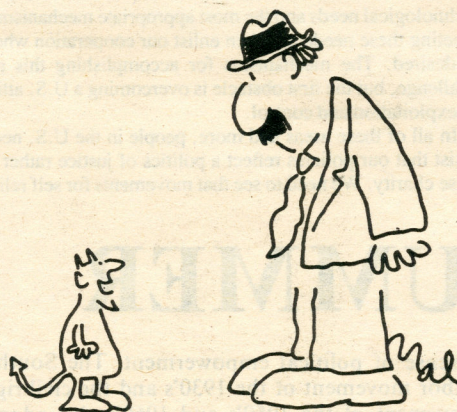
PAY NOW, MELTDOWN LATER

If you use electricity, you might wind up paying for the clean-up of Three Mile Island no matter where you live in the United States.

That process could cost billions of dollars and take as long as four to five years and the New Jersey Board of Public Utilities feels that ratepayers in New Jersey and Pennsylvania shouldn't bear the full cost. The Board has proposed a nationwide surcharge to create a fund that would help pay for the TMI clean-up and any future nuclear accidents. The surcharge would also help reimburse utilities for the cost of replacing power lost in shutdowns.

General Public Utilities, TMI's unlucky owner, has been paying \$32 million a month to replace the power lost in the TMI accident. The proposed surcharge, two cents on the average monthly bill of each U.S. customer using 500 KW of power, would raise \$100 million a year.

—from *Zodiac News Service*



NUCLEAR CONTRACTOR CUTTING CORNERS?

The NRC is completing a four-month investigation of a subcontractor on the Midland, Michigan nuclear power plant who allegedly used poor quality control and shoddy materials in installing safety-related ventilation systems. An employee of the firm, the Zack Company of Chicago, also charges that the company falsified records, in some cases "inspecting" and approving parts before they were even made. The firm refuses comment on the charges.

Consumers Power, which is building the plant, has still other woes. The utility recently discovered that 1600 electrical circuits between the containment building and control room were "reversed" and would not have been connected to the proper controls. It is not known how much the problem, which arose when Babcock and Wilcox and Bechtel drawings were merged, will cost to fix. But it can only add to the \$3.1 billion price tag of the plant, which is now ten years behind schedule.

—from *Nucleonics Week*, 6/12/80

ANOTHER MISHAP AT FRENCH PLANT

On May 21 two plutonium extraction tanks at the La Hague reprocessing plant emptied simultaneously into a vat designed to hold the contents of only one, spilling about 50 gallons of a concentrated solution of plutonium and uranium nitrates. Two workers first believed contaminated were declared safe. Plant officials claimed the spill was cleaned up within 24 hours.

The accident was believed to have been caused by the failure of a transformer in a control system unrelated to a transformer fire on April 15 which caused a major power failure at the plant, resulting in contamination of several working areas. French nuclear critics have charged that the plant was rushed back into operation after the April accident for the sake of public relations.

—from *Nucleonics Week*, 6/12/80

NAVY LOSES A ROUND ON NUKES

The Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals in San Francisco ruled July 17 that the US Navy must file an environmental impact statement on a storage site which may be used for nuclear weapons. The West Loch facility is located one mile from the final approach to a major runway at the Honolulu International Airport, but the Navy has never prepared a report that considers the effects of a plane crash into the bunkers filled with nukes.

The action brought by Catholic Action of Hawaii and several other groups had been denied by a lower court in Hawaii which accepted the Navy's argument that "there is simply no way the Department of the Navy can on the one hand preserve the secrecy required by the Atomic Energy Act with respect to the presence or absence at West Loch of nuclear weapons, and on the other hand prepare and make available to the public a statement with respect to the impact upon the environment of the storage of nuclear weapons at West Loch."

The Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals agreed that the Navy was entitled to its "we can neither confirm nor deny" policy, but ruled that an environmental report based on the *hypothetical* presence of nuclear weapons was required. The decision may have important implications for many installations where the military "can neither confirm nor deny," including the Concord Naval Weapons Station, the Alameda Naval Air Station and others in California.

BANNED IN JOHANNESBURG

An award-winning documentary on nuclear power and civil disobedience has been banned in South Africa. The 60-minute film "Lovejoy's Nuclear War" chronicles the first use of civil disobedience in the U.S. against nuclear power. In 1974 Sam Lovejoy single-handedly tore down a 500-foot weather tower in his home town of Montague, Massachusetts that had been built in preparation for the construction of a nuclear power plant. Then he turned himself into police with a statement decrying the use of nuclear power. He was subsequently tried and acquitted.

Green Mountain Films, which produced the movie, believes that it was banned because the South African government was worried that it might promote civil disobedience against its own ambitious nuclear program.

—from *Zodiac News Service*

TIME IS MONEY

The arms race costs the world \$1 million a minute, said UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim at an international conference on disarmament in June.

A report circulated by the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute also indicates that world military spending will exceed \$500 billion in 1980, surpassing the 1979 figure of \$480 billion. NATO and Warsaw Pact countries accounted for about 70% of the military spending in 1979, with 15% coming from Third World nations.

—from *Zodiac News Service*

SEABROOK-2 DELAYED

On June 9 the New Hampshire Public Utilities Commission ordered reactor #2 at Seabrook to be delayed by three years. Public Service Company of New Hampshire, the plant's builder, was told to concentrate its attention on unit 1, which is 37% complete and scheduled to be finished in 1983. The PUC found the utility's plans to bring the second unit on line in 1985 too ambitious in light of the company's severe financial problems.

—from *Nucleonics Week*, 6/12/80

The Politics

As Survival Summer got underway around the country, *It's About Times* asked a few friends to jot down some ideas on nuclear war, international tensions and our crisis-laden times in general. Here's what we got.

Apocalypse later?

Today's shifting geopolitical landscape is so unpredictable that, surprisingly, even *The San Francisco Chronicle* can't make it totally dull and void of political significance. Third World nations are increasingly harmonizing and amplifying their voices, questioning why, in a world with more than enough resources to meet the basic needs of all people in a short time, almost a billion live on the equivalent of less than \$75 a year. They see their environment of hunger and hopelessness as the result of institutional, political and economic choices made by a privileged international elite who profit from it. More and more, they are literate, informed and politically assertive.

The U.S. governmental and corporate elite are unwilling to think anew about the U.S. role. Their rhetoric has gotten more subtle, however: "Statesmanship and citizenship both require us . . . to take actions that will shape reality in ways congenial to our values and compatible with our interests. . . . We remain the leader and must bear the burden of that role." (Zbigniew Brzezinski, 1979) Or, "We are losing. We have been through a decade of foolishness. We have got to put together a new force structure to maintain world-wide interests." (James Schlesinger, 1980)

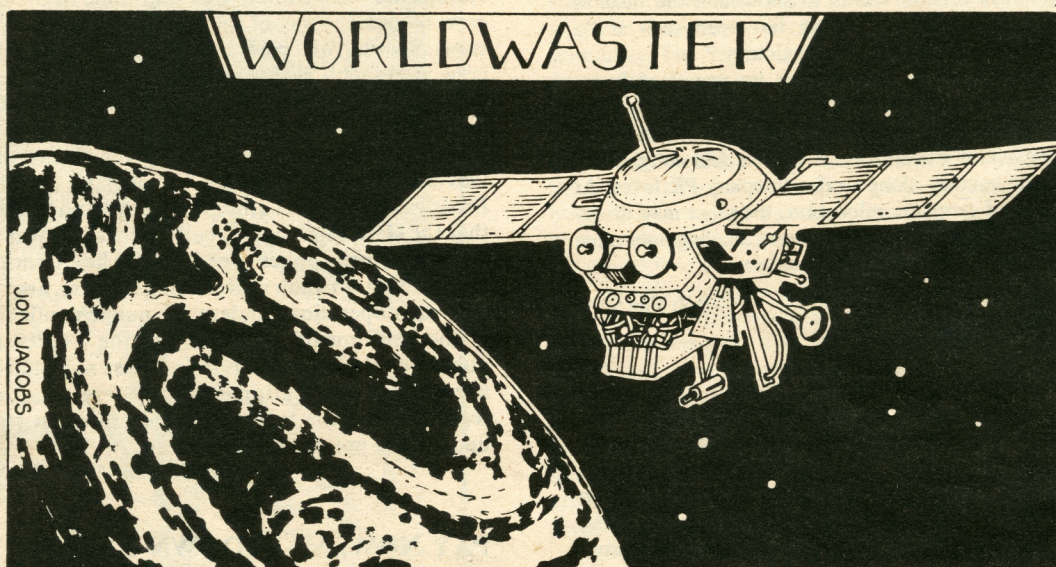
In these representative views the central basis of world power remains military, "macho" and profit motivated. Our "leaders" are obsessed with a narrow bi-polar view of reality which misses the point of many new developments worldwide. The new realities also pose a significant challenge to us to rethink our often less than rigorous political analyses and simple dichotomies.

The U.S. economy and geo-political leadership has been built on managing the rest of the world for our profit. The Carter Doctrine unveiled in January 1980 reflects an intent to continue to control the planet's wealth as our "vital interests."

This means a 20% increase in an already staggering military budget and a projection of \$1 trillion spent between 1981 and 1985 on our national death machine. It means public confessions of our intent to use nuclear weapons to ensure we get what we want. It means continuing as the number one arms sellers and torture teachers to repressive regimes, including our own. It means increasingly desperate Miamis and mean-spirited reaction. Under the euphemisms of global free enterprise, security and development, it means ignoring the signs of the times and the rising voice of people around the world.

Since 1945 the issues surrounding national security and world control have hinged on the existence and spiraling development by a few countries of nuclear weapons. After 1945 the U.S. enjoyed a brief moment of monopoly over the technology and tried to freeze history there. Today six nations

BE THE FIRST COUNTRY TO OWN THIS BEAUTY. BURN UP A CITY WITH LASER OR BLOW UP ONLY THE PEOPLE WITH MICROWAVE. THE KILLER SATELLITE BY



"IF IT'S A 'WORLDWASTER' YOU KNOW YOU'LL WIN."

have demonstrated nuclear weapons capability and there is tremendous concern within the "nuclear club" about proliferation of weapons. The nuclear giants bemoan the danger of "unstable" governments or terrorists getting their hands on the "secret" of the bomb. However much this fear allows for domestic repression and policy decision-making cloaked in secrecy, it hasn't moved the nuclear nations to stop their own mad race towards even more and better nuclear devices.

Historically the U.S. has played a vital role in shaping reality in the Third World through its various political packages of "development aid" and technical assistance. But until recently, growth and technological progress were uncritically equated with human and social well-being. Indigenous renewable energy sources, for example, have been viewed as second rate. It was felt that no self-respecting Third World nation would develop these "soft" energy paths.

Third World nations should be free to determine their technological needs and the most appropriate mechanisms for meeting these needs and then enlist our cooperation where it is desired. The mechanisms for accomplishing this are a challenge, but the first obstacle is overcoming a U.S. attitude of exploitation and control.

In all of these areas and more, people in the U.S. need to insist that our policies reflect a politics of justice rather than false charity. We need to see that movements for self reliance

are not our enemies and are not synonymous with Soviet influence and expansion. We need to understand how our massive scale technologies, our waste and our reliance on foreign resources has added to the current world crisis. We need to hear the righteousness of Third World grievances, pay attention to them in our work and insist that our country rethink its role in the world.

An emerging sense of world community is a vision with particular urgency these days. The role of nations can be displaced to varying degrees to allow the greatest possible decentralization. National security and identity clearly play a different role in the consciousness of U.S. citizens and U.S. policies than it does in Nicaragua and Zimbabwe.

In all of our work and choices we need to hold before ourselves the challenges of world wide economic well-being, social and political justice, ecology balance and the vision of a peaceful, nonviolent world. These kinds of general and far reaching goals will only become real as we demand of our government and ourselves policies which reflect our understanding that current realities are killing individuals daily and leaving the living increasingly without meaning. To paraphrase an old Viet Nam era bumper sticker, "Human consciousness: change it or lose it."

—Diane Thomas-Glass

SURVIVAL SUMMER

The essence of Survival Summer is to help people see the links between the issues of war, the nuclear arms race and energy.

"The Summer Project is an intense grassroots education and organizing campaign which we hope will reach every community in the country," organizer Steve Ladd told *It's About Times*. "Alternative foreign and energy policy must be made the center of public debate in 1980."

Since Survival Summer is an organizing concept rather than an organization, the two national offices seek to facilitate local organizing and provide resources rather than dictate policies. One service offered by the national office is workshops on various aspects of organizing. "These workshops are not the usual fare," explained trainer Ron Thomas-Glass. "We minimize giving answers and look for ones we can collectively create. Each person teaches and learns."

The training formats are modeled after the "problem-posing" educational methods developed by Paulo Friere. They were used by Friere and his co-workers to teach illiterate peasants to read and write in forty hours of "class" time and to give them

a sense of political empowerment. The Southern Labor movement of the 1930's and the civil rights movement of the 1950's and 1960's also adopted them.

"Problem-posing education is both a process of reflecting, analyzing or discussing and a way of generating collective, meaningful action," Thomas-Glass continued. "Thought and talk alone lose us in intellectual verbalism, a sort of conventional idle chatter. But if reflection is sacrificed, we fall victim to activism — action for its own sake — or slavery — action for the sake of others."

An 88-page *Survival Guide* outlines the training sessions. Nine 2½ day trainings have already been held for 550 organizers from 34 states and 150 cities, many of whom have returned to their own communities to hold local trainings. Over 80 local trainings were held by July 4, involving an additional 2500 people.

Northern California Survival

Fifteen areas in Northern California have developed Survival Summer activities. Many are organizing around the draft. Stockton sponsors

peace-picnics and open-mike debates in the park every Sunday. Berkeley is preparing an initiative on disarmament. Davis-Sacramento has opened a Peace Center.

Seven Bay Area radio stations have scheduled Survival Summer programming. KDIA will air Survival Summer programs every Sunday in August.

The Northern California Survival Summer office serves as a communication center for participating groups. It publishes the *Northern California Survival Summer News* and is developing a resource library. The office requests that groups send in several copies of their leaflets and publications so that they can be distributed to other participating groups.

Survival Summer will be what local groups make it. It is also an opportunity to share skills and information with other people. For more information contact: Survival Summer/944 Market St. Room 808/San Francisco, CA 94102 (415) 982-6988.

—Mark Evanoff
Survival Summer Staff

