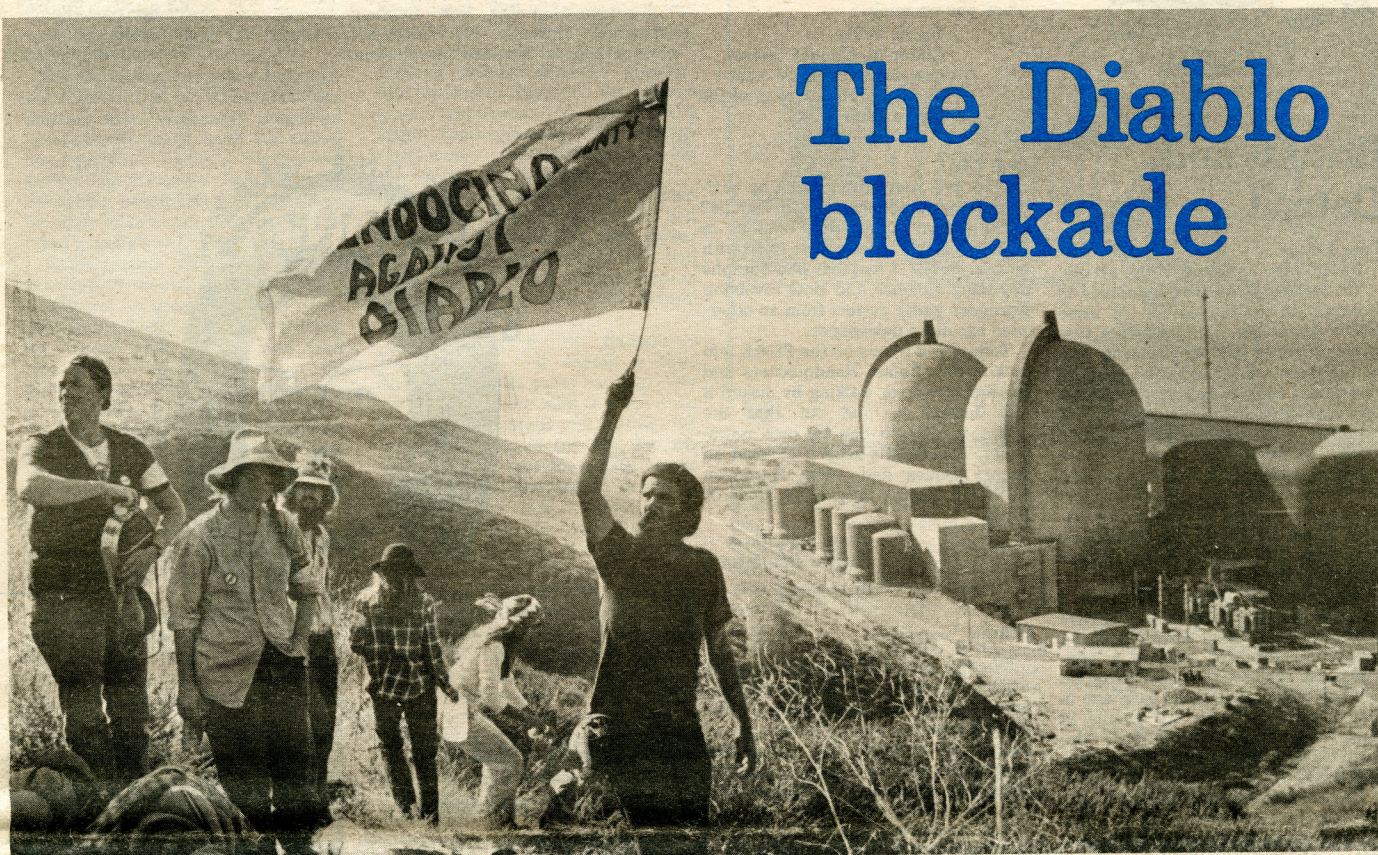


It's About Times

Abalone Alliance Newspaper

October-November 1981



The Diablo blockade

Nobody paid much attention when the Abalone Alliance announced in February 1979 that it would blockade the Diablo Canyon nuclear power plant as soon as it was granted a license to operate. But two and a half years later when the license and blockade loomed near, preparations by PG&E, the media, and a bevy of police agencies rivaled those of the Abalone Alliance.

As the Diablo Project Office in San Luis Obispo laid plans for everything from water supplies for the blockaders to media briefings, the California Attorney General's office openly sent agents to Abalone Alliance offices throughout the state in an attempt to gauge the number of people who would participate in the blockade. As opponents of nuclear power weighed job, family and political considerations in deciding whether to blockade and as non-violence training sessions proliferated across the state, phone taps on Abalone Alliance offices and the homes of activists were detected and in one instance confirmed by a sympathetic phone company employee.

Meanwhile PG&E unleashed an

advertising campaign in which they claimed that Diablo was not only earthquake proof, but would also save ratepayers \$2 billion in its first five years of operation. The utility conducted press tours at the plant, touting the earthquake buttressing of pipes that had been added to satisfy earthquake modifications ordered by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission. An elaborate press credentialing and escort service for the blockade was set up for 48 reporters.

Although it was the burning question of the pre-blockade days, the Abalone Alliance refused as a matter of policy to give estimates of how many people would participate in the blockade. PG&E publicly projected 40,000 to 60,000 blockaders, but contended at the same time that the Abalone Alliance action lacked local support. The San Luis Obispo County Sheriff's Department cited PG&E's wild estimates in support of its request for 500 National Guard troops, which was granted by Governor Brown. A force of 270 California Highway Patrol troopers was also called out.

Two weeks before the first blockader's feet touched PG&E property, the media began arriving in San Luis Obispo. The press corps eventually numbered 2000, larger than for any event since the launching of the Space Shuttle.

Wednesday, September 9

On Wednesday, September 9, an appeals board of the NRC ruled, as expected, that PG&E's security plan was adequate. This was the trigger for the blockade alert. The Diablo Project Office immediately sent word to Abalone Alliance groups in California, as well as to interested people nationally and even internationally.

Thursday, September 10

The next day in San Francisco the Abalone was joined by a host of other groups in a press conference to announce the blockade. Many reporters expressed incredulity at the Alliance's professed commitment to nonviolence.

Meanwhile the first affinity

groups arrived in San Luis Obispo, with the media close on their heels wanting a fix on when the blockade would begin and how many would participate. The blockaders headed for the campsite and parking area near Los Osos on land made available for the duration of the action by a sympathetic resident.

The camp was staffed around the clock by blockaders and supporters. Drinking water, solar-heated water for cleaning and bathing, childcare, first aid, nonviolence training, and kitchen facilities were available there.

Local support was evident -- and important -- from the beginning of the blockade. Area churches supplied food for hundreds of hot meals a night -- contrary to the *San Francisco Chronicle's* report on the 15th that blockaders were starving and heading home. Many of the people who own land around Diablo Canyon made it known to the Abalone Alliance that they had no intention of asking police to arrest blockaders on their way "overland" to the plant.

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Letters



Britain and Detroit

Dear Editor:

I read with amazement the article, "No Future' Kids Battle Bobbies in Britain," in the September '81 issue of *It's About Times*. I am aware that other countries are experiencing economic depression, and internal conflicts, but I was amazed at the straightforward reporting of your paper. It is a common practice of this nation's media to underplay internal class struggle within nations governed primarily by whites, as a ploy to subject third world nations to feelings of isolation. There is fear of the reaction to admitting that things aren't always groovy for whites.

As a native of Detroit, Michigan, I perceive clearly the parallels between poor blacks of Detroit, and those in the urban, industrialized cities of Britain. The harsh realities of industrialization and capitalism occur at an early age in places such as these. All people in these environments experience dehumanization and poverty of the spirit and body.

I was a high school senior when the '67 riot broke out in Detroit. The national news described it as a race riot, however they couldn't have been farther from the truth. In the east-side neighborhood where my family resided, poor blacks and whites peered out from drawn curtains to witness army tanks aiming down our quiet frightened streets. All the fighting was on the west side, and didn't involve race (except the instances where young black men were shot down by white policemen—all hit in the back).

The '67 riot was a struggle over human dignity and material realities. In essence, class struggle—"the haves against the have nots." To quash the fact that people were intensely dissatisfied with the inequalities of our system, the newspapers called it a race riot. That labeling was a successful maneuver which destroyed (partially) the sympathy whites felt for Detroit's poor. Needless to say, the secret of racism is to employ methods which will divide the masses.

In addition to the numerous third world nations presently struggling valiantly for a better life, I salute the Irish, and the poor English. They are tired of their government's doctrines of lies, racism, hate and oppression. America, the protégé child of European "expansionism" should take a long, hard look at what is happening there. Our time may not be long.

In Solidarity,
Maketa Smith
San Francisco

Collector's Item

Extra copies of this issue of *It's About Times* are available for 10 cents each (orders of over 25) plus \$3.00 shipping charges. Prints of staff photos in this issue are also available, for \$8 each. Send a written request with a check — prepayment required this time — to IAT, Abalone Alliance, 944 Market St., San Francisco, CA. 94102.

Punk out

Dear IAT,

I just finished your September issue and enjoyed it immensely, especially the article "No future' kids battle bobbies in Britain, which I was surprised to see in your pages. Unfortunately, I cannot afford to subscribe to all the excellent environmental and anti-nuke newsletters that I enjoy, but if you place me on your mailing list, I'll place you on mine.

Jay S. Gertz
Editor of *Wenoca Sierra*
newsletter of the Western
North Carolina Group of the
Sierra Club

Dear IAT,

Why are you writing/printing articles on the youth movement in Europe? "No Future' kids battle bobbies in Britain" seems to have little to do with nuclear power. I feel that photographs depicting violence and riots involving European youth detract from an otherwise excellent newspaper.

Today I put a copy on the PG&E info rack at San Rafael Headquarters and the first customer walking by picked it up, thrilled to find out that the Abalone Alliance has its own newspaper. Please let's keep it focused on energy issues and leave European PUUNK stories for *Rolling Stone* or *BAM*.

Yours truly for a
nuclear free future,
A.J. Lewis

Editors' response:

We feel that IAT and the Abalone Alliance need to become more than just an antinuclear organization. In the US, but even more so in Europe, many people involved in the antinuclear movement are also active in other struggles, such as the disarmament and squatters' movements. The ecological destruction of our planet is not an isolated evil, but the result of a socio-economic system which, in the East as in the West is run by and for ruling elites that keep the majority of us wasting our lives and creative energies at dangerous, boring and meaningless jobs. So to be effective we must become a general opposition to the reigning society.

In the past, IAT has covered not only energy issues but the disarmament, anti-war and anti-draft movements as well. The article on the British youth movement was the first in a series that will be examining the culture as well as the politics of oppositional movements around the world. We began with the British situation because Reagan's economic policies closely resemble those of Mrs. Thatcher and the Conservative Party and the opposition they have engendered may well be instructive to us in the coming years.

Music industry publications like *Rolling Stone* and *BAM* view the punks merely as consumers who happen to confront the police on their way to the record store to pick up the latest LP. They treat the punks' politics and culture as ornaments to be packaged and displayed on album covers and then sold back to them.

In our articles we will be concerned with more than the trappings of these movements. We will be examining their cultures, their attempts to create new languages of discourse, new ways of being and thinking of the world and what it might become, ways of expressing both their frustrations and aspirations.

The British youth have been particularly inventive, varied and prolific in this regard, often overcoming a tradition of racism, uniting to create new cultures and visions. But they by no means have a monopoly in such matters. In future articles we will be looking at squatters' movements in Holland and Germany, which have many crossovers with the antinuclear movements there.

—The Editors

The Clam is alive

Dear friends,

Thank you for sending us a copy of *It's About Times*. We were surprised to find so many references to the Clamshell Alliance in your August issue. We were also dismayed that most of those references were in the past tense—often linked to words like "demise," "collapse" and "fragmentation."

It's true that the New England Clamshell "umbrella" has folded, but most of the local Clamshell groups who

used to fit under it are still very active.

Ironically, the August issue of IAT arrived while we were in the middle of doing some support media for the Diablo blockade action. Reports of our death have been greatly exaggerated.

No nukes,
Adam Auster
for Seacoast Clam
Box 1415
Portsmouth, NH 03801



Frozen out

Dear *It's About Times* collective,

I have been meaning to write you this letter ever since the August edition came out, but because of work on the WRL National Conference this letter has been delayed. Now that the conference is finally over (it was a big success), I am able to let you know some of my thoughts about your special edition on the arms race and the disarmament movement (*Ground Zero Gazette*).

I was quite excited when I heard that you were planning on putting together a special insert to cover and discuss many aspects of the disarmament movement. I was also pleased to write at least one of the articles that appeared, and I had hoped to finish another on the recent history of the disarmament movement, which I didn't have time to finish. The articles that appeared were generally good. However, there was one major problem I had with the *Gazette*, which I want to communicate to you.

I had hoped that the insert would be

a place where various approaches to the arms race would be described and discussed. This was to some extent what happened, but it was confused and undercut by the critiques of the Freeze and conversion organizing which appeared without responses. In fact the introductory article ("Raising the Stakes") was a point of view piece, or rather an editorial, that stood out because it was the only piece of its kind in the paper. This, as well as the critique of conversion, made the section appear more as the pet project of a few opinionated members of the *It's About Times* collective than as a real service to the disarmament movement. Those of you who authored the section have some very good things to say, though I might disagree with some of them, but I think it was taking advantage of a situation to get your point of view across.

This was particularly true in the case of the Freeze. I'll admit that I'm attached to the Freeze as an approach because I'm spending a great deal of time on it, but I still found that you treated the Freeze in an unfair manner by singling it out in your editorial and

continued on page 13

Abalone Alliance Newspaper

It's About Times

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IAT welcomes letters, articles, photos and artwork, but reserves the right to edit them.

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Diagram goof delays Diablo

According to PG&E, "the most rigorous design review in history" guarantees the safety of the Diablo Canyon nuclear plant. But that review apparently was not rigorous enough.

On September 25, just before nuclear fuel was to be loaded into the reactor, plant engineers stumbled upon a major design error that called into question Diablo's earthquake safety. The discovery also raised the disturbing possibility that there may be other undetected mistakes in the plant's design or construction.

Embarrassed company officials revealed on September 28 that the wrong set of blueprints had been used in the design of seismic bracing for certain pipes in the Unit One reactor building. Since some of the pipes are essential parts of emergency cooling systems, preparations for fuel loading were halted when the error was discovered—a move that would have been ordered by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) if PG&E hadn't taken it voluntarily.

According to PG&E spokespeople, the problem originated several years ago when diagrams used for seismic analysis of the plant's two reactor buildings were mistakenly switched, resulting in the Unit Two diagram being used to design bracing for the mirror-image Unit One. Needless to say, the same problem exists in the

yet-unfinished Unit Two.

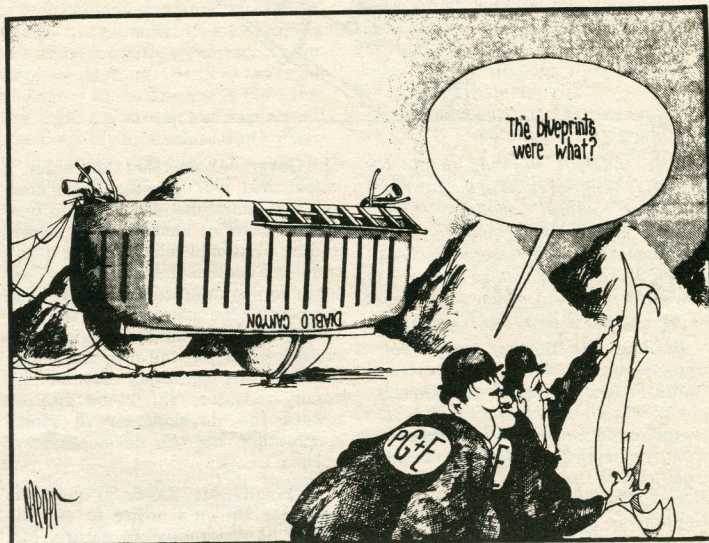
From PG&E's standpoint the timing of the revelations couldn't have been worse. The announcement was made on the last day of a two week long antinuclear blockade which focused national attention specifically on Diablo Canyon's earthquake safety problems. As the NRC's Victor Stello observed, "This is obviously a very undesirable position for the company to find itself in."

But the red faces weren't limited to PG&E. The NRC, which had licensed the plant for low power operation just a few days earlier, had to explain how such a major slip-up had escaped the notice of federal regulators.

NRC Chair Nunzio Palladino's reaction was, "It seems a little strange that this could happen." He was disturbed, he said, that the error wasn't discovered until after the plant was cleared for fuel loading and then only by chance. NRC spoke Jim Hanchett was quoted as saying such problems "are not at all unprecedented," but conceded that "this one is significant. It's not minor piping."

Reporters questioned the NRC staff about just how closely they checked up on PG&E's work. They were told that the agency normally examines a utility's calculation methods and system descriptions in detail—but doesn't verify every design calculation and certainly doesn't physically examine every part of the plant. Richard Vollmer, director of the NRC's engineering division, told one reporter, "We send out an audit team that looks at the equipment and components, but we would not pick out every pipe. We only do an audit review."

The "audit review" evidently missed not only the pipe support errors but also similar mistakes in the bracing of cable trays that carry power and control wiring for the reactor. The NRC was informed of this additional problem a few days after the first problems were found. NRC official Robert Faulkenberry was quoted as saying that the commission thought this problem was as serious as the first, since in an earth-



quake the cable trays might be shaken off the wall so that "the cables could break loose and lose the ability to carry the required electrical current." The failure of vital instrumentation or control cables might worsen—or even cause—a nuclear accident.

Given the seriousness of the mistakes, the NRC asked relatively little of PG&E. In a meeting on October 9, it requested that the company provide information on the supports affected by the design error and its reasons for deciding whether to modify each one. It ordered Robert Cloud, a consultant for PG&E, to study past communications between the company and its seismic advisors to determine if other errors occurred in designing the earthquake safety systems. Finally, Cloud was commissioned to study the entire plant for undetected errors and submit a report by the end of the year.

Critics feel that a much more extensive study should be done, conducted by consultants with no previous ties to PG&E. Attorney David Fleishacker, who represents local Diablo opponents, urged the NRC staff to "take time to check carefully what PG&E is doing... We

need a really tough independent audit of that plant."

It's not clear how long the newly discovered problems will delay nuclear fuel loading at Diablo. PG&E proposes fixing the supports on 27 pipes, a process it estimated will take about 30 days. Fuel loading would begin about a week later. But it is likely that the delay will be longer, and plant opponents may be able to force the NRC to examine the issue more thoroughly before granting the plant a full-power operating license.

While anything that prevents Diablo's operation is good news, there is a darker side to PG&E's misfortunes. They demonstrate that despite the best efforts of the nuclear industry and supposedly "excessive" government regulation, nuclear mistakes still slip by. Some of those mistakes may not be discovered until too late.

—Bob Van Scoy
IAT staff

Sources:
SF Chronicle, 9/29-10/10/81
Oakland Tribune, 10/3/81

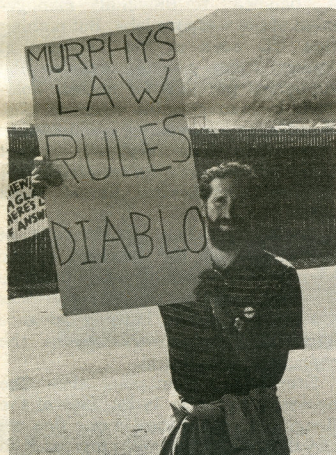


photo by Bob Van Scoy

Police attack Dutch blockaders

A blockade of the Dodewaard nuclear power plant in Holland that drew 15,000 people turned violent when police tried to remove barricades on three narrow roads leading to the plant.

The blockade began on Saturday, September 19, when thousands arrived in the small town of Dodewaard and set up a tent city on land provided by a local farmer one kilometer from the plant. All day police and reporters watched protesters carry building materials toward the plant site. But early that evening, after most of the media had left, riot police joined their plainclothes partners who had mingled with demonstrators throughout the day in the first of many violent attempts to remove the three blockades.

Throughout the night, police used dogs and CS teargas in a cat-and-mouse game with the blockaders. They would remove a barricade and push people head first into the barbed wire or canals surrounding the plant. Then the police would withdraw and the blockade would start up again.

This pattern continued on Sunday and intensified during the night. From only a few feet away, police indiscriminately sprayed CS gas from fire extinguishers, air compressors and dissolving plastic grenades into groups of blockaders that included people in wheelchairs and young children. At least 130 people were wounded and 18 were treated in the hospital. Eighteen arrests were made, and several journalists and photographers were detained.

Five hundred people over the age of 50 came to participate in the actions on Sunday. The "Fifty-Plusers Against Nuclear Power" were horrified at what they saw and demanded a meeting with the mayor of Dodewaard. But he was busy proclaiming that the demonstrators were terrorists and told the older people to go home. They responded by occupying the town hall and refusing to leave until the mayor agreed to speak with them. He finally conceded but the talks produced no results.

The presence of the older people boosted the morale of the

demonstrators enormously, as did the participation of nine North American Indians. The Indians, who are fighting against uranium mining, played their drums at the front line of the blockade and declared the Dodewaard struggle and theirs to be one.

On Monday, September 21, 600 people calling themselves residents of Dodewaard came to the tent city to demand that the activists leave. It is now certain that these so-called residents were responding to a citizens band radio broadcast made by the extreme right-wing political party Volksunie. Later in the day, the real inhabitants of Dodewaard came to the site to expose the imposters and explain that though they weren't enjoying the blockade, they didn't agree with the tactics used by the right-wing group.

The demonstrators decided to end the blockade on Tuesday in order to forego further injuries. Many of them stayed on to help repair fences and other damages incurred when police charged the blockaders. Large sums of money

have been collected to pay for the repairs.

For the rest of the week decentralized antinuclear actions were held throughout the Netherlands. On Wednesday, their focus was fallout shelters. On Thursday, the actions were directed against companies involved in the nuclear industry, and on Friday, the focus was waste problems. A large demonstration was held on Saturday in Arnhem.

The attack on the blockaders with CS gas marked its fourth use in Holland since the right-wing Department of Internal Affairs introduced it last year. The other three times, it was directed against squatters. Though it is a suspected carcinogen and forbidden for use in war by the Geneva Conventions, there are no restrictions against its domestic use.

Dutch police seemed to be very nervous at the blockade -- perhaps because of mounting anger against their increasingly brutal tactics. One policeman was seen walking around the campsite with a pistol in hand.

The atmosphere among the
continued on page 5

Bombs Away!



Every nuclear warhead in the US 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 column keeps you in touch with what's happening at the homes of the A-bomb, H-bomb and N-bomb.

In August's Bombs Away! column, entitled "Brown shows true colors," we described the Governor's role in the unsuccessful attempt to dissuade the UC Regents from renewing the University's contract with the weapons laboratories. Here, Phillip Greenberg of the Governor's Office for Energy and Environment, objects to the harsh treatment Brown received in that piece. Dave Raymond, the author of the original article, responds.

Governor's Aide Defends Brown

Dear Editor:

I am writing in response to Dave Raymond's article, "Brown Shows True Colors," in the August 1981 issue of your publication.

Governor Brown's true colors, according to Mr. Raymond, are decidedly in favor of the Department of Energy contracts with the University of California. To support this thesis, Mr. Raymond cites the Governor's "behind the scenes machinations" during the June 19 meeting of the Board of Regents; but his reiteration of these incidents does little to prove his accusations. Let me address each in turn.

(1) Mr. Raymond accuses Governor Brown of failing to attend the meeting for the contract vote. This is a mistake or a misunderstanding on Mr. Raymond's part. Governor Brown attended the Regents' meeting and both spoke and voted against the continuation of the DOE contracts. On this point, Mr. Raymond is simply wrong.

(2) Mr. Raymond questions Governor Brown's reasons for not filling the three vacant seats on the Board of Regents. Governor Brown's time schedule for appointing Regents is guided by his desire to see the seats filled by individuals who are well qualified for these positions. The appointment of Regents requires a great deal of thought and careful consideration; it is a lengthy process that cannot and should not be accelerated to accommodate external circumstances, however pressing. To imply that the Regents' seats were not filled because the Governor secretly supports continuation of the contracts is a simplistic interpretation of a complicated situation.

(3) Mr. Raymond suggests that Governor Brown is to blame for the absence at the meeting of a number of Regents who support severance. There is no merit to the suggestion that the Governor is somehow responsible for ensuring the presence of other Regents at the Regents' meetings. All the Regents are informed of the meetings well in advance; if they choose not to attend, it is their decision, not Governor Brown's.

(4) Mr. Raymond has misrepresented the reasons underlying the Governor's submission of a proposal for a Center for Global Security and Cooperation. The proposal was conceived from a genuine desire on the part of Governor Brown to see the University play a positive role in the pursuit of global cooperation and arms control.

The Governor hopes that the Center, if established, will bring thoughtful analysis and comprehensive study to bear on questions of nuclear arms control and international relations. His desire to see the establishment of such a Center in no way indicates a flagging commitment to the separation of the University from the nuclear weapons laboratories. Rather, the proposal emanates from his conviction that the University resources should be directed toward the development of global cooperation, not the development of nuclear weapons.

(5) Finally, Mr. Raymond questions Governor Brown's desire to see the Center be progressive in nature. Mr. Raymond's skepticism apparently stems from the make-up of the University committee to which the proposal has been referred for review. But Governor Brown had nothing to do with the establishment of that Committee, which was constituted by the President of the University. The Governor can no more appoint a committee within the University than the University can form a department in state government. In any case, in proposing the establishment of the Center, Governor Brown does not envision, nor will he support, an institution that acts as a cheerleader for the arms race or an advocate for a new Cold War.

Mr. Raymond calls Governor Brown an "erstwhile lab opponent" and accuses him of helping to "engineer the defeat" of the anti-lab forces. I would point out that we are facing four long years of a conservative administration that is committed to an enormous and costly peacetime military build-up. This is not the time to engage in unnecessary internecine warfare, or to alienate allies simply because they favor different tactics, or to imagine conflict and duplicity where there is none. Governor Brown has spoken consistently in favor of severing the ties between the University and the DOE laboratories; this is a position that he continues to hold, and will support in the future.

I've taken the time to write because I believe that Mr. Raymond's article is based upon genuine misunderstandings. I hope I have answered some of the questions raised in the article regarding Governor Brown's commitment to the autonomy and the integrity of the University of California.

Sincerely,

Phillip A. Greenberg
Assistant to the Governor
for Energy and Environment

The author replies

Phil Greenberg's central point is that my article was an attempt to prove that Governor Brown "secretly supports continuation of [UC's] contracts" with the Livermore and Los Alamos nuclear weapons laboratories. I was not addressing Brown's motives, but the effect of his actions at the June Regents' meeting.

Brown's "true colors" were shown by his failure to carry through effectively on his commitment to seek severance of the ties between the weapons labs and the University. Whether this was the result of insincerity or a failure of tactics is irrelevant to what actually happened.

I would like to address each of the points in Greenberg's letter:

(1) The statement that Governor Brown did not attend the June Regents' meeting at which the contract vote took place resulted from a typographical error which was corrected in the next issue of IAT.

In May, when the University was attempting to rush through a vote on the contract, Brown refused to support students' demands that the vote be postponed or commit himself to attending the Regents' meeting. Brown did attend and the vote was postponed, but not because of any effort on his part. It was student protests that forced the Regents to put off the vote until the June meeting.

(2) Not only did Brown fail to fill the three vacancies on the Board of Regents by the June meeting, but he actually appointed some Regents who oppose severance even after his public commitment in the spring of 1979 to work for severance.

Brown's failure to fill the three vacancies cannot really be justified on the grounds that the appointments are a lengthy process. He knew about two of the vacancies months beforehand. Nor is it convincing to argue that appointing Regents should not be affected by "external circumstances." If Brown can dismiss a critical vote on University involvement in nuclear weapons development—a vote that occurs only once every five years—as an "external circumstance"—then what good is his talk of supporting severance?

(3) Of course Governor Brown had no legal obligation to ensure the presence of other Regents at this critical contract vote. But he did have a political obligation to do so. Every high school civics student knows that this sort of lobbying is common fare in legislative politics.

Phil Greenberg admitted at the June meeting that Brown had done nothing to convince other pro-severance Regents to attend. But Greenberg and other members of Brown's staff spend considerable time during the month before the meeting calling 30 "experts" around the country to get their input into Brown's "Peace Institute" proposal. This contrast demonstrated clearly the far greater priority Brown placed on his "Peace Institute" than on support for severance.

As I noted in my article, real support from Brown could have swung the vote from 11 to 4 for maintaining the contract to 14 to 11 against it. In this sense, Brown did help to "engineer the defeat" at the meeting.

(4) and (5) The hundreds of students and community members who gathered at the Regents' meeting to protest the weapons labs contract were very unhappy with Brown's proposal for a Center for Global Security and Cooperation. It was the consensus of the protestors (with very few dissenting votes) that this proposal was timed to draw attention away from the labs issue, and that its presentation should be postponed until after the June meeting.

This postponement was the minimal demand that we communicated to Phil Greenberg and other Brown aides in a lengthy meeting the night before the contract vote. At that meeting, Greenberg agreed that we were correct about postponement of the "Peace Institute" proposal, and said that he would urge Brown not to bring it up the next day. But Brown made the "Peace Institute" the main focus of his remarks, diverting attention from the contract vote and eliciting approving remarks from his most conservative colleagues on the Board. The sense of betrayal that many of us felt was enormous.

Our disagreement with Brown's Center for Global Security and Cooperation goes beyond the mere timing of the proposal. As Greenberg implies, Brown views the "Peace Institute" as a "balance" to University management of the weapons labs. But nothing that UC does in the interests of "peace" can possibly balance the support it provides for nuclear holocaust by managing the weapons labs. Besides, as a movement committed to grass roots democracy, we are not really interested in the creation of yet another bureaucratic liberal think tank.

Greenberg's claim that Brown is not responsible for the make-up of the committee to which his peace institute proposal would be referred overlooks the fact that Brown knew in advance where his proposal would go and the chances of its survival.

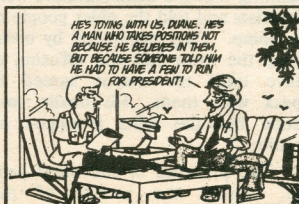
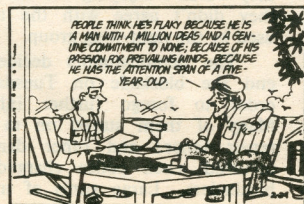
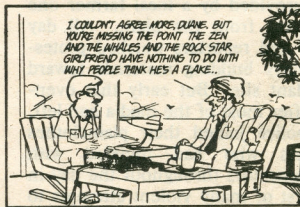
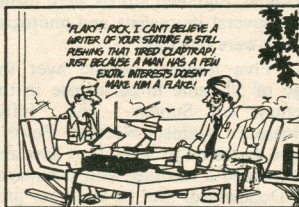
Greenberg's final point about the necessity for unity in the face of the Reagan administration is one that we can all agree on. But this unity must be based on a plan of action through which we can effectively defend ourselves against reaction and the threat of war. One of the keys to effective action is resistance, not accommodation to the right-wing.

How can we consider Brown an ally when he let us down on the weapons labs issue and called out the Highway Patrol and the National Guard to help arrest us at the Diablo blockade?

—Dave Raymond
UC Nuclear Weapons Labs
Conversion Project

DOONESBURY

by G.B. Trudeau



300,000 demand a nuclear-free Europe

Over 300,000 people gathered in Bonn on Saturday, October 11, for the largest peace demonstration in West Germany's history. The rally was organized by a coalition of more than 600 groups and included several international delegations, the largest a contingent of 10,000 from Holland.

Contrary to reports in the US media, the rally was not "anti-American," let alone an expression of some new "left-wing nationalism" in Germany. Rather, it was the single most powerful expression to date of the movement for European Nuclear Disarmament (END). END began less than two years ago in Britain and since then has become a major social force which is shaking Europe's political foundations.

The demands of the Bonn demonstration were those of END: no new nuclear weapons systems in Europe (meaning the Cruise and Pershing-II missiles in particular) and effective disarmament negotiations leading to the removal of all nuclear weapons from European soil—including Soviet ones. END forces are continuing their efforts to reach the Warsaw Pact countries and help strengthen the still-weak neutralist and pro-disarmament forces there.

The movement's focus remains primarily on NATO because the US

has consistently led the USSR in the development and deployment of new weapons systems. Also, of course, the relatively greater political liberty in Western Europe has allowed the movement to develop there first, and consequently the NATO governments are more easily pressured than those of the Warsaw Pact.

Many END activists feel that if the US makes real initiatives towards nuclear disarmament, the USSR will follow because the maintenance of "parity" with the US is further exhausting an already shaky and virtually stalled Soviet economy. However, the Bonn rally showed a keen awareness of the Soviet half of the arms race: mention was made of the USSR's missiles targeted for strategic points in West Germany such as ports and industrial complexes.

Within West Germany, the disarmament movement's effect on national politics has been drastic. Among the most important speakers at the rally was Erhard Eppler, a former cabinet minister and member of the Federal Party Presidium of the ruling Social Democratic Party (SPD). Eppler, the leader of the SPD's pro-disarmament wing, has an even more powerful ally in Willy Brandt, former West German Chancellor and head of the SPD presidium

and of the Socialist International.

Many SPD parliamentary deputies attended the rally and Chancellor Schmidt's forces are making moves to have them expelled from the party. The SPD right, led by Schmidt, is increasingly isolated from the party rank and file, while the center is being pushed leftward by the disarmament movement. One left SPD deputy named Hansen makes a specialty of digging up pacifist-sounding speeches made by Schmidt in the late sixties, before he became Chancellor, and quoting them back at him in Parliament.

Even the trade union confederation, which up to now has been virtually monolithic in its support for Schmidt and NATO, is showing large cracks. Most member unions are fiercely divided on the issue, except for the teachers' union which is solidly pro-disarmament.

In fact, virtually all the devices used by West German conservative and militarist forces against the movement seem to be failing or even backfiring. Red-baiting is no longer effective, since most of the so-called "K-gruppen" (sectarian Maoist and Trotskyist groups) have long since dissolved into the revived libertarian New Left. The "Berufsverbot," the

infamous law initiated by the Schmidt regime that forbids radicals from holding public service jobs, has also proven largely ineffective against the thousands of young teachers who are educating their students about nuclear weapons and bringing them out to the demonstrations. Moreover, the rabidly hostile campaign against the Bonn rally mounted by West Germany's reactionary mass media had the opposite effect from what was intended, alerting thousands to the event who might not otherwise have come.

The October 11 rally was one in a series of events planned to take place all over Western Europe in the next two months. Rallies are planned for Rome and Madrid on October 24, and for Paris, Brussels, London and Oslo the following day. Last year's London rally drew over 50,000, and organizers predict that this year's turnout will be at least double that.

A further rally is planned for October 29-30 in Copenhagen, and another for Amsterdam on November 21. END is flexing its muscles. Soon, when the movement speaks, even the likes of Margaret Thatcher, Helmut Schmidt and Leonid Brezhnev will have to listen.

—Louis Michaelson

Demonstrators nix NUCLEX

This year when the nuclear industry held its annual international exposition at Basel, Switzerland, thousands of demonstrators crashed the affair. NUCLEX 1981 brought together 250 exhibitors from 19 countries, who were joined on opening day, October 3, by three thousand demonstrators calling themselves "Nix NUCLEX."

The rally began peacefully, but was marred by the presence of members of the ultra-right youth group, "Faschos." Acting as provocateurs, they incited demonstrators to violence and then pointed them out to police for arrest. Some rocks and bricks were thrown and a brief melee with the police ensued. Later a demonstrator was run down by a car on its way to the Exposition parking area and the police did nothing.

Three days later, "Nix NUCLEX" decided to form a "human carpet" blockade around the Exposition. The police reaction was savage. A hundred protestors were gassed and several were severely injured by rubber bullets. In the demonstrations that followed, the police continued to

harass and brutalize participants and onlookers alike. Passers-by in the area around the Exposition site were stopped and subjected to identification checks, and any group of three or more was swiftly and forcibly dispersed.

Local residents were so outraged by police behavior that they wrote an open letter of protest to the Director of NUCLEX, a Herr Walthard. Walthard, for his part, consistently reneged on promises to allow protestors into the Exposition and let them speak against nuclear power on the site.

The main purpose of the annual NUCLEX show is to sell nuclear power plants and equipment, mostly to third world countries. But this year's exhibitors also saw fit to respond to the antinuclear movement's criticisms—in their own bizarre ways. Atomic Energy of Canada, for instance, featured a display headlined, "Ban Spray-Paint—Not Nukes," which claimed that antinuclear graffiti cause more harm than reactors. AustriAtom showed off some original plans for decommissioning—they want to convert worn-out nuclear power plants into recreational centers with a sauna where the reactor core used to be.

This year's demonstrations may well have been successful despite the injuries and police violence. Several "nuclear nations," including Britain and West Germany, had already withdrawn from NUCLEX because of bad publicity in past years. The scandal caused by the behavior of the police and the NUCLEX organizers, together with the ever-growing power of Europe's antinuclear and disarmament movements, is causing others to pull out also. The word in Basel is that this year's NUCLEX was probably the last.

—Louis Michaelson



A 1977 demonstration against the Swiss Goesgen nuclear plant.

Police attack Dutch blockaders

continued from page 3

demonstrators, on the other hand, was much more positive and unified than at previous actions. At a blockade a year ago, splits over tactics gave plainclothes police many opportunities to infiltrate and exacerbate the disagreements.

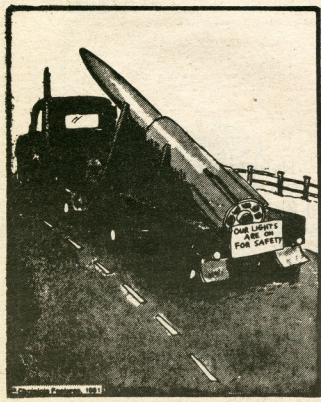
The Dutch antinuclear movement has demanded the closure not only of Dodewaard, but also of the Borselle nuclear power plant and the Almelo uranium enrichment facility. The new government coalition Labor Party, PVDA, agrees that they should be closed but has not yet said when.

A heated debate over the cost of closure is raging in the Dutch press, but antinuclear activists say that the cost is irrelevant next to the problem of plant safety. The government has asked for a report on the facilities within the next six months, while antinuclear forces argue that with the majority of the Dutch population opposed to nuclear power, the nuclear industry should be shut down immediately.

-- From WISE (World Information Service on Energy)

Contact: Dodewaard Gaat Dicht (Dodewaard Will Close), P.O. Box 1357, Nijmegen, The Netherlands.

The Far Side



The Diablo blockade

continued from page 1

The weekend of September 11 to 13

Hundreds of blockaders and supporters streamed into the camp between Friday and Sunday. Affinity groups were briefed on the obstacles they might encounter on the three overland routes, at the main gate or as part of the sea blockade. On Sunday the affinity groups formed clusters of 50 to 100 people who would blockade together.

Among the dozens of affinity groups at the camp was one called Red Fox that was made up of members of the Revolutionary Communist Party. Red Fox very loudly made known their preference for responding in kind to any police violence. The RCP has tried repeatedly to gain entrance to the antinuclear movement, but its hortatory and hierarchical style have always turned off antinuclear activists. RCP members were asked to leave the campsite, and throughout the weekend groups of Abalone "peacekeepers" tried, sometimes unsuccessfully, to hustle them out. One result was heightened security and a touch of paranoia at the camp.

Monday, September 14

Before the blockade could begin, assessments of readiness by work groups such as transportation, legal, and on-site guides had to be completed. An attempt to reach consensus to begin the blockade on Monday failed. But on Monday afternoon, agreement was reached to begin the blockade Tuesday at noon.

A subdued yet intense mood swept the encampment Monday evening as a few hundred blockaders left Los Osos to hike overland during the night. "Tomorrow morning we intend to put ourselves between the workers' barracks and the fuel rods to prevent them from getting ready to load the fuel," said blockader Peter Lumsdaine.

An Abalone Alliance collective of on-site guides had spent months slipping onto PG&E property to scout the area surrounding the Diablo plant. They had determined the best approaches to the reactor and built hidden trails to camouflage hikers. In the densely forested areas they had cut paths with machetes, leaving a canopy of foliage a la Ho Chi Minh trail.

These preparations allowed hundreds of blockaders to roam the area freely for days, even approaching within shouting distance of the reactors themselves. Helicopters and infra-red scanners notwithstanding, the National Guard and police did not detect them. These successful breaches of PG&E's security illustrated the vulnerability of the Diablo plant to sabotage.

Tuesday, September 15

The sea blockade began early Tuesday morning when eight boats left Port San Luis. They rendez-



The check-in desk at camp.

photo by Bob Van Scoy

voused with two more from Morro Bay and headed toward the eight-by-two-mile area of ocean around the plant that the Coast Guard had declared off limits, ostensibly for safety reasons. After a few maneuvers to avoid two Coast Guard cutters, 20 blockaders climbed into Zodiac rubber rafts and landed at 11:00 a.m. about a mile south of the Coast Guard's safety zone and five miles from the plant. Violators of the zone faced up to \$50,000 fines, five years imprisonment and seizure of their boats.

Several hundred reporters, photographers and spectators had gathered at the front gate in Avila Beach by 6:00 that morning. At 7:00 a.m., 700 PG&E construction workers entered by bus. As the hours wore on with no blockaders in sight, they grew frustrated and began to joke sarcastically about the action being a "media blockade."

Finally, just after 1:00, three clusters of about 180 blockaders arrived at the main gate. Assault ladders were hoisted over the fence and about 50 people jubilantly climbed over as cameras clicked and tape recorders rolled. As the blockaders hunkered down inside and outside the gate, 23 people, who had entered the plant site a few hours earlier from nearby Wild Cherry Canyon or from the sea blockade, popped up about 100 yards inside the main gate.

The blockaders sat at the gate for several hours, singing songs and watching skits. Many reporters ventured onto PG&E property, some over the Abalone Alliance ladders

and some through an opening in the barbed wire fence that led onto the roof of a PG&E guardhouse. In the late afternoon a PG&E employee chain sawed through the assault ladders and police brusquely told reporters to get outside the fence.

Shortly before 4:00 p.m., arrests began at the front gate. Hundreds were booked on the spot and marked

with numbers in indelible ink on their arms. They were taken to a holding pen next to the reactor itself and kept on the buses until nearly midnight, when the men were taken to Cuesta College and the women to the California Men's Colony. Five hundred and sixty-five people in all were arrested on Tuesday.



Blockaders scramble over the fence.

photo by Steve Stallone

Blockade reactions wanted

We've got quite a few post-blockade comments and questions ourselves. Here are some of the areas we hope to explore and which we suggest for your attention:

- The reactions of local residents, the success in eliciting broader participation than in the past.
- The Abalone's attitudes toward media and the media's coverage of the Abalone. How did the blockade come across to those who watched it on television or read about it in the newspaper?
- Was the blockade direct action or symbolic event? And what was its effectiveness as such?
- The jail and legal experience -- jail macho, the question of solidarity.
- How well did the democratic, participatory and consensus processes really work?
- The influence on the antinuclear movement of New Age culture and its implicit politics.
- The Revolutionary Communist Party -- who are they, why are they so unpopular, and was kicking them out of the camp the right thing to do?
- What about the camp security system?
- Beyond the blockade -- whither the Abalone?

Unfortunately, we can't promise to print everything we receive. We will look most kindly on submissions that are reasonably neatly typed (double spaced). Please be aware that we edit everything we print with an eye to comprehensibility, style, and space considerations, as do all other publications. We can't return your manuscript, so be sure to keep a copy.

-- The Editors

Wednesday, September 16

Police used a minimum of force throughout the first day of the blockade, although one woman got a fractured wrist during her arrest. But on Wednesday the tension heightened as police used choke holds and wrist locks and jabbed their batons against blockaders.

Early in the day, three Greenpeace Zodiacs outmaneuvered Coast Guard cutters and landed twelve swimmers in Stillwater Cove directly in front of Diablo Canyon, ignoring warnings to stay out of the area. Seven crew members were arrested at Port San Luis and their boats seized. Marshall Phillips, an AP reporter who had asked to accompany the flotilla, was also arrested.

At the main gate, a spontaneous action by a woman who hadn't planned to blockade succeeded in preventing 600 PG&E workers from entering the plant site for six hours. Itara Katherine O'Connell sat down in front of the gate when it was suddenly swung open to allow fourteen busloads of PG&E workers to enter. O'Connell stayed on the ground. "It was the only way I could think of to stop that bus," she explained afterward. "I thought he was going to run me over."

O'Connell held onto the front bumper as PG&E driver Joe Heck, wearing a T-shirt emblazoned with the slogan "I ran the Diablo blockade," inched the bus forward until only O'Connell's head and shoulders were visible. Finally he stopped and the caravan turned around.

Six hours later at 1:00 p.m., police arrested about 60 blockaders and the buses rolled in. More arrests at 5:00 p.m. allowed fourteen buses of workers and five full of arrested blockaders to exit.

In the men's jail at Cuesta College, forums were organized to consider different legal strategies and that evening Wavy Gravy emceed Cuesta's first "Tornado of Talent."

Thursday, September 17

Thursday saw arrests at the front gate, at the sea blockade and in the back country hills surrounding the reactor.

At dawn an unidentified CHP officer jumped out of his car, grabbed his shotgun and took aim at a group of blockaders at the front gate. But he put it away when con-

fronted by a reporter. About 60 arrests were made at the front gate shortly after 5:00 a.m. and another 26 were arrested in the evening as police cleared the road for PG&E buses to leave.

Police were now routinely roughing up blockaders while making arrests or clearing pathways, more violently when no reporters were around. David Broadwater of Atascadero, who was recognized by police as an antinuclear (but unsuccessful) candidate for the county board of supervisors, reported that police threw him down an embankment and hit him in the head with a baton. His glasses were deliberately smashed.

A news team from Cable News Network and a photographer for the *San Francisco Examiner* were arrested as authorities cracked down on news media they claimed were uncooperative.

Roughly 100 blockaders camped Thursday night on PG&E property near See Canyon, 100 more in the hills above the plant, 150 in the Montana de Oro area and about 20 in Cherry Canyon.

No blockaders had been allowed to confer with attorneys until Thursday, the day of the first court appearances. Most of the 160 blockaders arraigned that day on charges of trespassing and blocking a public road entered pleas of not guilty and opted to go to trial. Others pled no contest and received fines of \$120 with credit of \$30 a day-for time already served.

Two hundred and twenty-two people arrested on Tuesday had been held in jail longer than 48 hours in violation of state law, so the Abalone Alliance filed writs of habeas corpus to have them released. This action and another to change a policy of granting "own recognizance" (OR) releases only to San Luis Obispo County residents were denied.

Friday, September 18

A caravan of PG&E workers in buses and cars were briefly delayed Friday morning by two groups of blockaders who had earlier climbed the front gate fence. Thirty-seven arrests were made there, and 25 more at the Montana de Oro access route.

Ten blockaders in four boats left Port San Luis and arrived near Pecho Creek at 6:45 a.m. to set up a second base camp. The boats were imperiled by police helicopters which buzzed them below mast height to create swells big enough to capsize them.

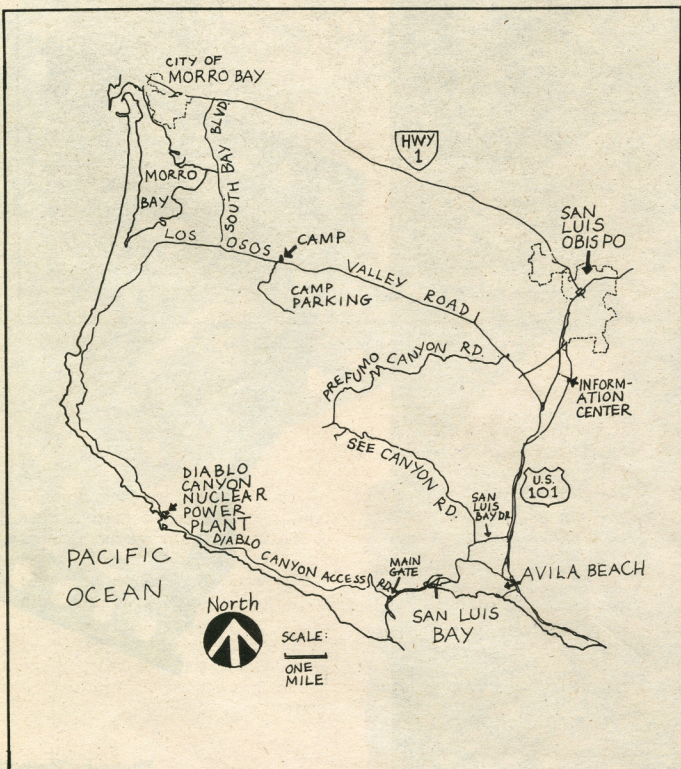
Thirty sea blockaders were forced by police to climb a knotted rope to clear a beachfront cliff. Among them was Andrea Elukovich, a San Francisco deputy sheriff on leave from her job. "When I was just about to clear the tip of the bluff, a deputy kicked me so that I ended up spread-eagled in the dirt," Elukovich said. "I had dirt in my hand and I threw it in his direction. After I threw the dirt, someone grabbed me by my hair and dragged me along the bluff while the deputy kicked me again three or four times. As I was being dragged, someone else punched me in the mouth." Elukovich was charged with a felony, which was later dropped to a misdemeanor.

A bit of judicial turnabout put a snag in the district attorney's plans



The Mother Bear Brigade meets the Sheriff's Department inside the main gate.

photo by Steve Stallone



Itara Katherine O'Connell halts PG&E's caravan of buses.

photo by Ken Chen

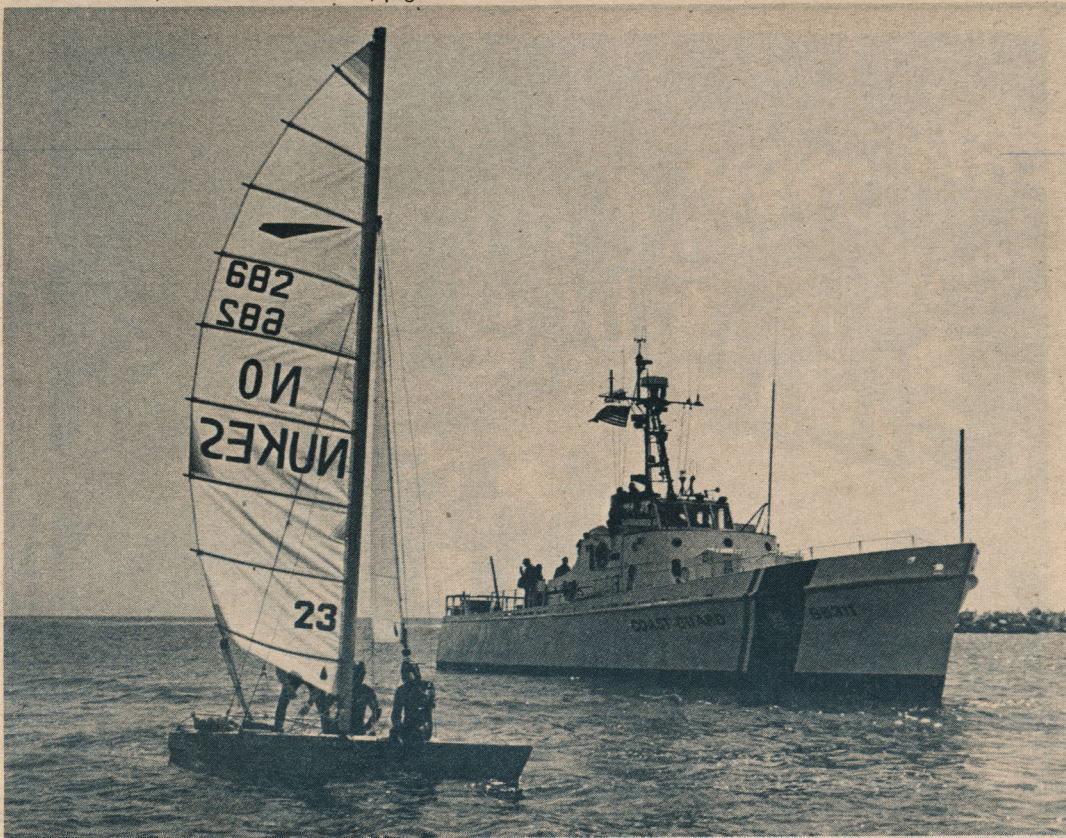


photo by Paul Orbuch

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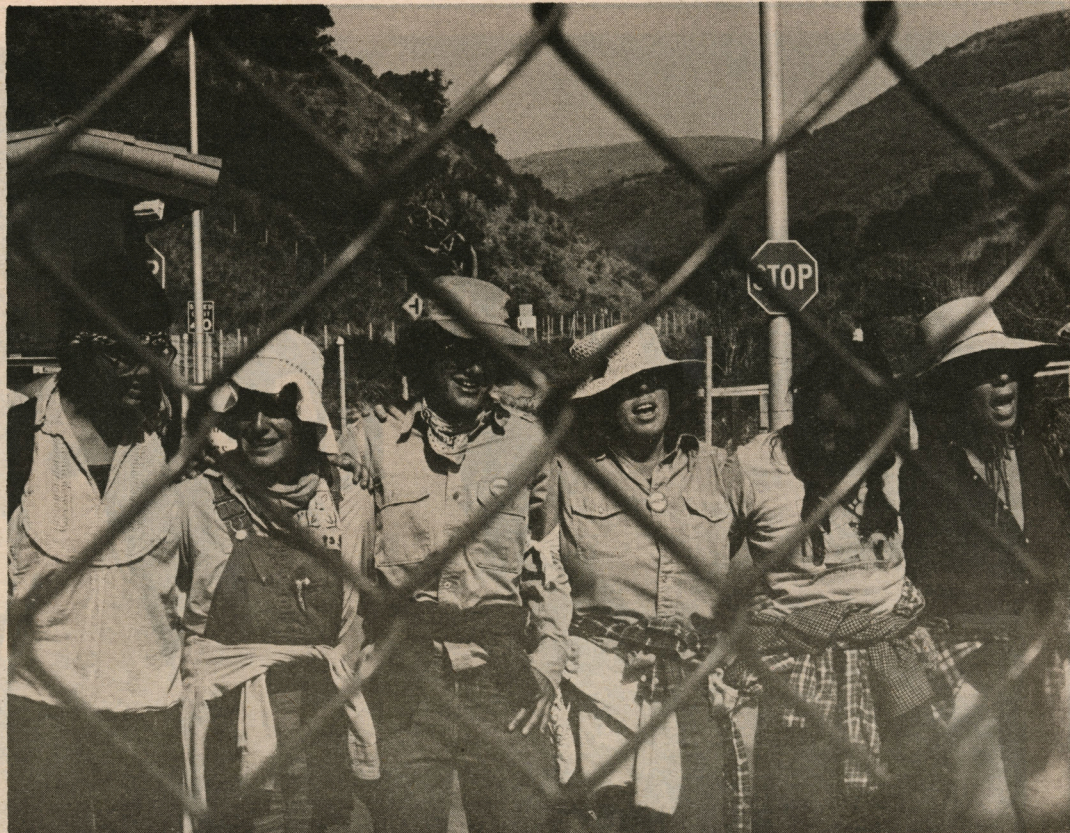


NOON TO N



Photos by Steve Stallone and Bob Va

kade ade



MOON





by Ken Chen

Blockaders hit the dusty road and climb their way toward the plant.

Friday when Judge Kenneth Lee Chatiner declined to follow the lead of previous judges who had tried to prevent demonstrators from returning to the blockade by requiring them to sign a statement. Chatiner was satisfied with the traditional OR promise to return for a court appearance.

Chatiner also allowed defendants to be arraigned under fictitious names. At one point he asked Karen Silkwood to come forward and eight Silkwoods were arraigned at once.

In response to these heresies the district attorney exercised his right to remove a judge from the case without cause. Undeterred, Chatiner continued to challenge the treatment of blockaders by the district attorney's office. He ordered the release of confiscated backpacks, but the district attorney took immediate steps to have the order stayed in Superior Court.

At the end of the arraignment Chatiner "twinkled" the defendants as he left the courtroom. "Twinkling" is a gesture of support developed by the Abalone Alliance. You shake your hands above your head as a silent form of applauding without disrupting a meeting.

Early arrestees who had pled no contest were released from jail beginning on Friday. Mass arraignments also began, with groups of 50 blockaders making pleas at once.

More than 100 PG&E workers who had eaten and slept on the plant site since the beginning of the blockade returned home for the first time Friday night.

Meanwhile, in Berkeley about 2000 people demonstrated their support for the blockade in a candlelight march.

Sunday, September 20

On Sunday a spontaneous and energetic demonstration in support of the blockaders drew about 5000 local residents, surprising the Abalone Alliance, PG&E and the police alike. Older people, families with children, and engineers joined the young and hip in a march from

Avila Beach to Diablo's main gate. No program of speakers and music had been organized; instead the marchers sang and talk for the rest of the afternoon.

The rally had been organized in only four days. A local mother of three, Jeremy Wakefield, got the ball rolling by calling a few friends and producing a leaflet the previous Thursday. Local media picked up the story that a march unaffiliated with the Abalone Alliance would support the blockade without being part of it.

In the San Francisco area and elsewhere, news media had to back-track a bit from earlier stories that portrayed local residents as hostile to the blockade. One marcher's sign read, "Media is losing spirit, running out of food and will be gone soon." Many at the rally expressed their thanks to the blockaders.

Monday, September 21

Over the weekend blockade tactics were assessed and reconsidered.

On Monday morning, demonstrators at the front gate divided into three groups about 100 yards apart and blockaded the road as buses full of PG&E workers escorted by National Guard trucks came driving up.

The lead National Guard truck approached the first batch of blockaders without slowing down. Finally the driver slammed on his brakes, but the truck didn't stop until it was three or four feet past where the blockaders had stood until the very last second. National Guard and CHP officers then grabbed demonstrators and threw them into the back of their trucks.

Later that day a cluster of affinity groups that had hiked in

from Montana de Oro blockaded the Avila Road between the gate entrance and the plant. The sheriff's department, angered at their sudden appearance, roughed up the men in the group and threw everyone into trucks before formally charging them with resisting arrest. A PG&E employee who tried to give the blockaders a warning to leave was cut off by police.

Reverend Cecil Williams of Glide Memorial Church in San Francisco joined the blockade that afternoon. Newspapers reports described the scene as a "return to the sixties" because demonstrators handed flowers to the police.

Also on Monday, as anticipated, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission granted PG&E a low power test permit for the Diablo reactor. But unexpectedly, three of the commissioners voiced doubts about various



Local residents march in support of the blockade on September 20th.

photo by Bob Van Scoy

safety aspects of the plant. One of them, Victor Gilinsky, called the security hearings held by the NRC appeals board "shoddy."

Tuesday, September 22

On Tuesday arrests reached 1483, making the Diablo blockade the largest antinuclear civil disobedience action ever in the US.

In an effort at jail solidarity, the blockaders were refusing either to be arraigned or to leave jail after serving their time until first-time offenders were released on unconditional OR.

The National Guard and the CHP announced that they were leaving San Luis Obispo, confident that the sheriff's department could handle any future arrests.

At a hearing on jail conditions a representative of the district attorney's office argued that things couldn't be too bad since so many people were refusing to leave. He described the men's food as "a smorgasbord arrangement including vegetables, peanut butter, bologna and bread." The women, he said, "get a hot roll and coffee for breakfast, a big lunch and a hot dinner."

Presiding judge William Freedman asked, "Is that chivalry or logistics?" and ordered an investigation into the possibility of providing hot meals for the men.

Wednesday, September 23

On Wednesday morning a spokes meeting at the campsite broached for the first time the subject of when and how to end the blockade. The majority reaffirmed their commitment to continue the action, and there seemed to be a general desire to hold out at least until Sunday when another local demonstration was scheduled.

Members of the Revolutionary Communist Party were again ejected from the camp site, and long discussions ensued on how to cope with the RCP and other disruptive people in the camp.

On Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, there were blockades and arrests at the main gate in the morning and afternoon as well as continuous actions in the back country.

Thursday, September 24

On Thursday the Public Utilities Commission and PG&E issued statements admitting that contrary to pre-



Abalone skippers "surrender" and are cited after evading the Coast Guard for hours.

photo by Paul Orbuch

vious PG&E claims, Diablo may cost ratepayers money instead of saving them any. According to Harold Frank of PG&E, "In effect [Diablo] might increase the cost to electric companies and reduce the savings."

Carol Hallet, minority leader of the California Assembly, announced a \$1 million law suit against the Abalone Alliance, Mothers for Peace, Greenpeace and several individuals, which she said represented the cost to the state and taxpayers for extra security during the blockade.

Meanwhile, judges on the Diablo case agreed to arraign blockaders on unconditional OR.

Friday, September 25

Blockading continued at the front gate. William Bennett, the only member of the Public Utilities Commission to oppose the construction of Diablo Canyon in 1967, stopped by to offer his support of the blockade. Bennett is currently chairman of the State Board of Equalization. "Diablo Canyon was undemocratically approved," he said. "These people are to be commended."

Women arrestees were removed

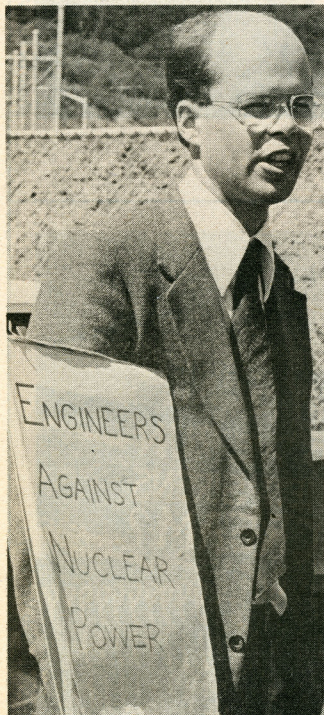


Blockaders on a jail bus meet the press as they arrive for arraignment.

photo by Bob Van Scoy

from the Men's Colony on Friday and taken to the County Jail Honor Farm, where conditions were crowded with no space at all between mattresses. The men were taken from Cuesta College to the Men's Colony.

Saturday, September 26 After an eight-hour meeting on Saturday, consensus was reached to end what was called "Phase One" of the blockade. A last blockade attempt was scheduled for Monday.



A participant in the Sunday, September 20th local demonstration.

photo by Bob Van Scoy



September 20th local demonstration.

photo by Bob Van Scoy

Sunday, September 27

A second rally of San Luis Obispo County residents in support of the blockade took place at Avila Beach. About four thousand people attended.

Monday, September 28

On Monday, the final day of the blockade, two hundred people were arrested at 6:00 a.m. at the front gate. The sheriff's department was not in place and reinforcements had to be called in. Only members of the local media and Los Angeles radio station KFWB were present to report the clash.

Thirty-six people in the back country hiked undetected up to the security fence that surrounds the reactor, illustrating again the vulnerability of the Diablo plant to sabotage. A PG&E Pinkerton guard finally spotted them and called police, who arrested them.

An occupation of PG&E offices in San Luis Obispo was staged by members of the Feminist Cluster. They delivered a citizens arrest form to PG&E's William Seavy. Eighteen were arrested there at the end of the day, bringing total arrests for the Diablo blockade to 1901.

The same day, PG&E announced that a serious safety problem had been found in the plant. Engineers had discovered on Sunday that the blueprints for a piping support system in Unit One had been mixed up with those from Unit Two. The NRC ordered fuel loading halted, just as it was about to begin.

Tuesday, September 29

Faced with empty courtrooms as a result of jail solidarity, the courts agreed to extend unconditional release to everyone. They also said they would arraign people in the order of their arrest.

Wednesday, September 30

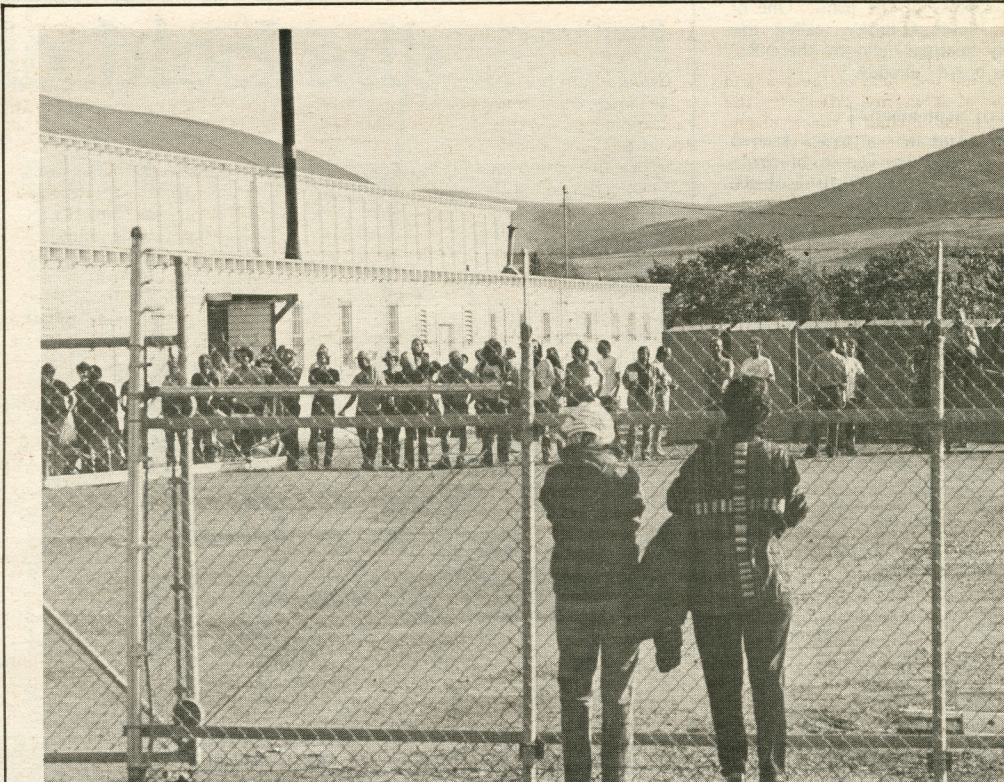
Sentences for first offenders were reduced to three days. Second time offenders were being sentenced to 14 days in jail and fined \$300.

Thursday, October 1

The last remaining blockaders in jail were released after signing paper arraignments, with no court appearances necessary. That evening the women guards from the California Department of Corrections parted with their prisoners. They were presented with Stop Diablo T-shirts by the Running on Empty affinity group, and then bought their own complete sets of antinuclear T-shirts.

Friday, October 2

A second hearing was held on the issue of confiscated property. Judge Freedman had ruled earlier



The men's jail at Cuesta College gymnasium.

photo by Bob Van Scoy

that the blockaders' attorneys must name all defendants who wanted their property returned before he would hear the motion. The district attorney maintained that his office needed the blockaders' packs and sleeping bags in order to prove intent to trespass.

But Presiding Judge Buchand told the district attorney that members of the Abalone had freely admitted their intent. "They're glad they did it," he pointed out. "I think your reasoning is bogus." Buchand ordered the packs released.

By this time most of the blockaders had left town and the camp was almost completely dismantled.

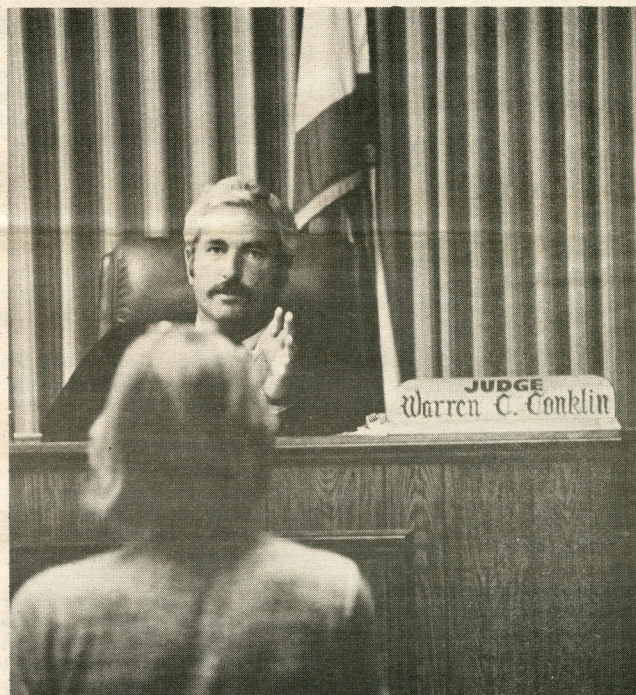
Tuesday, October 6

On October 6 a court of appeals overruled the conditional OR required by San Luis Obispo judges. Unfortunately a written decision was not issued and no precedent will be set for future cases.

Friday, October 16

Charges against Greenpeace were dropped on October 16.

-- by Ward Young and Mark Evanoff, with help from many others



"Tell it to the judge."

photo by Bob Van Scoy



photo by Steve Stallone

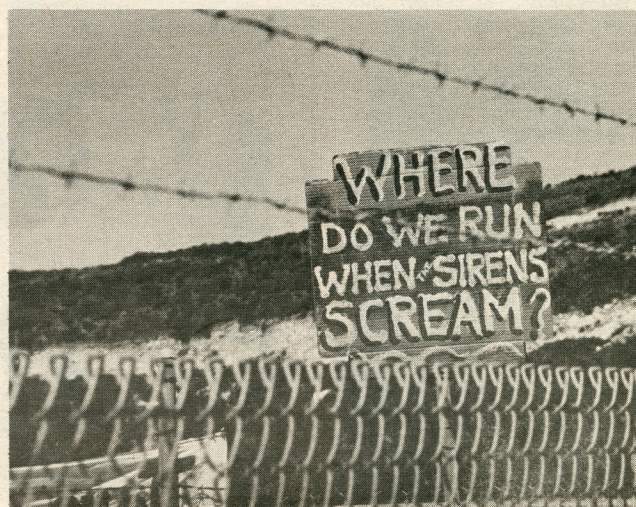


photo by Bob Van Scoy

Letters

continued from page 2

then cutting out most of the political analysis of it in my article on the Freeze. I had included much of the analysis I did in the article I wrote because I expected you would attack the Freeze. It was rather distressing to see that what you left in was basically the bare bones description of the campaign without much of the political defense. This is doubly distressing because I had been told by a collective member that my article should be more than just a description, but should include a political perspective.

I felt similarly about the article on conversion organizing. Why did you not include a debate about conversion as an approach, rather than one article which criticized it? A debate on the Freeze as an approach would also have been more helpful than the approach you used. We need this kind of debate in the disarmament movement, but your insert was a disservice by presenting only one opinion.

If I had the time I would respond directly to your criticisms. Since I am about to leave for a few weeks' vacation, I do not have the time. However, I do wish to say that it seems to be a pattern that whenever many groups unite around a strategy, as is true with the Freeze, it inevitably sparks criticisms. Why is it that we as a movement can't unite around a common strategy? Let's keep up some healthy debate about approaches, but meanwhile, be a little more supportive of those efforts underway.

Regardless, I always find *It's About Times* an important, informative paper, and I have much respect for those of you on the collective.

Sincerely,
Steve Ladd,
War Resisters League / West

Editors' response

Ground Zero Gazette was meant to raise some hard questions for the disarmament movement. We saw its seven pages of articles as a beginning of a discussion, certainly not as the last word. We'd be delighted to get submissions that challenge the articles we ran, including the conversion one. But avoiding critical discussion of a strategy because it is "underway" is not doing the movement a favor and risks sacrificing creativity and effectiveness for the sake of half-hearted unity.

We are not reluctant to admit that *It's About Times* is a "pet project" — in the sense that any political project reflects the way its participants view the world. That doesn't mean we always support the views expressed in *IAT*. We disagreed politically with many of the articles in the *Gazette*, but printed them precisely because we viewed it as a forum for the disarmament movement.

We knew Steve was an advocate of the Freeze when we asked him to write the article on it. We asked him to address both the virtues of the Freeze, and the limitations and organizing problems specific to it. The articles on MX organizing and the Santa Cruz initiative, for example, included such a discussion. But in our opinion, the article we received from Steve was less an analysis than a promotion of the Freeze proposal. So we decided not to print all of it. Nonetheless, we agree that since we ran a piece criticizing the Freeze proposal, we should have run Steve's arguments in favor of it. We apologize for this; the sections we removed from Steve's article appear below.

— IAT Staff

A Step Toward Disarmament

The Freeze is an important, first step approach to the arms race. With the US and USSR now beginning the biggest nuclear weapons buildup in history, it's essential that we organize a movement that can stop these weapons. Halting the forward momentum of the arms race is both the most logical first step towards actual reductions in the nuclear stockpiles, and an urgent priority if we are to prevent the deployment of the dangerous counterforce, "nuclear warfighting" weapons now in the works. If these weapons are deployed, the risk of nuclear war will greatly increase and the likelihood of ending the arms race will dramatically decrease. Frankly, if we can't stop these new weapons, we may never be able to reduce and eliminate current arsenals.

While disarmament of all nuclear nations must remain our long range goal, we must lay out logical steps towards disarmament. The Freeze presents a realistic, winnable interim objective on the way to actual reductions in stockpiles and eventual disarmament. Although our desires might be to see more substantial disarmament brought about rapidly, the harsh reality is that achieving even the seemingly sensible, limited Freeze proposal will be an incredibly difficult task, requiring a massive popular movement that does not now exist, and more than a few years. The terrifying state of the arms race, the current political climate, and the lack of a large movement in the US opposed to the arms race demand that we think in more practical terms for the time being.

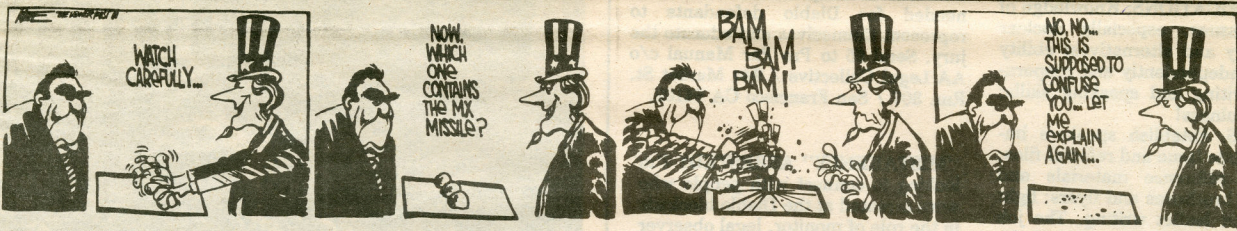
This does not mean that achieving a Freeze would be an insignificant

victory or only a modest gain. While at first glance, the Freeze might seem rather modest, its achievement would be an historic event of great significance. Never before has an entire generation of multi-billion dollar nuclear weapons been stopped before they were deployed.

Because achieving a Freeze would be such a monumental accomplishment, it will be opposed by large and powerful corporate, political, and military interests who have a vested interest in continuing the arms race. To overcome these interests will require building a movement like we have never seen before in this country — probably far larger than the Vietnam War movement, for the issues we are dealing with here are ultimately far greater than one interventionary war. The ability of the US and USSR to continue as dominant world powers rests largely on their monopoly of nuclear weapons.

The Freeze proposal is a good rallying point to build that needed movement. Because it puts forward a specific national policy objective that is simple to understand, realizable and bi-lateral, the Freeze has the potential for gaining wide popular support. Even if most people believe the propaganda about the Soviet Threat, recent public opinion polls have shown that they want to see a way out of the arms race. Their fear of a nuclear war is ultimately greater than their fear of the Soviets. The Freeze provides them with a sensible, meaningful proposal to support.

CONTACT: Northern California Nuclear Weapons Freeze Campaign, 55 Sutter St., Box 521, San Francisco, CA 94104. (415) 731-1220.



Santa Barbara Conference report

High in the mountains of Los Padres Forest, over 150 Abalone members convened a two-day strategy conference to discuss the future of the Alliance. Representatives from as far away as Oregon and San Diego shared updates on local projects and participated in small group discussions. Topics ranged from sexism, racism and consensus to the Blockade, Humboldt decommissioning, the Yellow Thunder encampment in the Black Hills and the current status of San Onofre Unit 2.

In evaluating different strategy proposals, the facilitators introduced the following set of questions to help focus the discussion and to give a consistent basis for comparing the merits of proposals:

(1) Do we need statewide consensus and implementation of these proposals, or are they best pursued in ad hoc groups?

(2) What are the specific goals of the proposals, how will they produce the desired changes?

(3) Who are the power groups which can influence these goals? What tactics will influence or pressure these power groups?

(4) What skills and structures will we need to implement these proposals?

(5) Will this proposal expand our movement or exclude groups of people?

(6) Why am I enthusiastic about this proposal?

Seven strategy proposals were developed at the conference and will be mailed to Abalone Alliance member groups for consideration. Additionally, a budget proposal will be sent to all member groups. Final decisions on strategy proposals will be made during an empowered spokes meeting to be held Sunday, November 22 at the Resource Center for Nonviolence, 515 Broadway in Santa Cruz at 11 a.m.

The proposals under consideration are: (1) A legal anti-Diablo rally, in the spirit of the Vietnam War Moratorium held in Washington D.C. (2) Demonstrations at the San Francisco offices of PG&E, possibly including CD. (3) The Energy Initiative which would make privately owned and operated utility companies responsible for cost overruns, down time, and which would prohibit "construction work in progress" (CWIP) charges from being passed onto ratepayers. (4) The formation of an Economic Task Force as an educational project of AA. (5) The formation of a Communications Task Force which would set up a phone tree with sympathetic organizations outside of AA. (6) An AA coordinated action at the Waste Isolation Pilot Project (WIPP) site in New Mexico, and (7) Statewide actions coordinated with,

and supporting, Humboldt decommissioning efforts.

The final budget proposal, developed at the conference, received no criticism from the AA groups present.

Proposed 'Waterfall' Budget
November 1, 1981 - April 1, 1982

I. Minimum Account Balance \$700
fundraising seed fund \$500
emergency reserve 200

II. Fundraiser (changes and additions to the contract). Shall be paid \$700 per month until January 15. At that time, if at least \$6,900 has not been made, the contract automatically expires. Fundraiser must also have made \$9,400 by February 15 and \$11,800 by March 15.

A provision for raising the seed fund is included in the detailed budget proposal.

III. Monthly income shall be divided between the Diablo Project office and the San Francisco Office, with a ceiling of \$1,200 for both offices.

Nov., Dec., Jan.	70% SFO
	30% DPO
Feb., Mar., Apr.	50% SFO
	50% DPO

IV. Office Reserve Account, the next \$1,200 to be set aside for emergency funding of either the SF office or the DPO.

V. Loan Fund, \$1,000 for use in amounts not greater than \$250 for AA consensed-upon actions, or member group activities which have been reviewed by the AA finance collective.

VI. In accordance with Process & Structure Guidelines, the next \$5,000 is set aside for the succeeding 6-month budget period and any remaining funds are distributed equally among member groups.

Member groups who will be evaluating proposals from the conference are asked to review them in relation to the following:

(1) What should be the 3 or 4 major focusing issues for the AA over the next year? Which events will pinpoint these issues?

(2) Develop a timeline for these events considering other issues, local concerns and relative priorities (e.g. issues related to fuel-loading at Diablo require action before loading begins).

(3) What events on the timeline will your local group help to implement and how?

Calendar

October 24: Day-long Northern California Conference on Political Perspectives & Electoral Action for 1982, called by Peace & Freedom Party for party registrants will be held at the Third Baptist Church, 1399 McAllister (at Pierce St.) in San Francisco. Registration will begin at 9 a.m. (\$3.00 fee). Presentations from seven of the recognized tendencies within the party will be followed by questions and answers, workshops and a sum-up. The purpose of the conference is to begin work on strategy and tactics for the 1982 elections. Childcare is available and food will be sold. For more information call 428-2588.

October 29: Dr. Helen Caldecott will speak at the College of Marin Fine Arts Theater, Kentfield, 8 p.m. A reception will follow. Tickets: 485-9385; Reception: 845-8395.

October 29 & 30: The Water Quality Control Board's hearings on the Diablo Canyon plant will be held in San Luis Obispo. PG&E will be seeking approval to release many toxins into the environment. For more info call ECO-SLO (805) 554-1777.

October 31: How community activists can avoid "burning out" workshop, 10:30 a.m. to noon at the East Bay Socialist School, 6025 Shattuck in Oakland. Admission is \$1.50. For more info call 845-8128.

November 1: Meeting on Diablo Blockade Phase 2. Diablo Project Office, 11:00 a.m.

November 2: Dr. Helen Caldecott will appear and speak following the 5:30 and 8:00 showings of *Eight Minutes to Midnight* at the UC Theater, 2036 University Ave., Berkeley.

November 2-30: Nuclear Arms and Survival: 5 seminars. Barton Bernstein, Peter Joseph, Philip Farley, Steven Talbot, Dave McFadden. Monday evenings, College of Marin, 106 Olney. Registration: 485-9411.

November 4: Hearings on the Energy Ordinance. This ordinance would require housing units to be retrofitted with low cost energy conservation devices. 2:00 p.m. San Francisco City Hall. Contact: Liz Walker (415) 285-2433.

November 7: The Bay Area Entertainment Collective presents a fundraiser for local Abalone Alliance groups featuring Holly Near in concert, with Adrian Tors, Linda Tillery and Susan Freundlich, who will sign-interpret. At Nourse Auditorium at 8:00 p.m. BAEC's first independent production will raise funds for People Against Nuclear Power, East Bay Anti-Nuclear Group, Abalone Alliance of Marin and BAEC. Tickets at BASS outlets, in SF at Modern Times and Old Wives Tales, in the East Bay at EBANG at 455-1715 and in Marin at Abalone Alliance of Marin. Wheelchair accessible, childcare by reservation. For info call AA of Marin at (415) 457-4377.

November 12: Laugh Against Nuclear Power. A comedy benefit for People Against Nuclear Power with the Screaming Meemies and Fran & Charlie at 8:00 p.m. Gumption Theater, 1563 Page St., San Francisco (Urban School). Tickets \$5.00. Available in advance at PANP office, 944 Market St., Rm. 808, or Modern Times Bookstore, 968 Valencia, SF. Call 781-5342 for more info.

November 13: "Perspectives on the Antinuclear Movement." A discussion of the vital issues facing the movement today. What should be the strategy and directions for the antinuclear movement? What are

our potentials / our problems? Presentations by Liz Walker, Abalone Alliance nonviolence trainer and AFSC staffperson, Liv Brown, Abalone Alliance labor task force and member of the Democratic Socialist Alliance, and Howard Ryan of the East Bay Anti-Nuclear Group. 8 p.m. at the East Bay Socialist School, 6025 Shattuck Ave., Oakland. \$1.50 donation.

November 13: Union WAGE presents *Silkwood*—a one-woman show about the life of Karen Silkwood. A special women's night at the Women's Building, 3543 18th Street, San Francisco. \$6.00. 8:30 p.m.

November 13-14: The Coastsiders for a Nuclear Free Future invite you to a Film Festival presenting the facts about nuclear energy and its alternatives. Films start at 7:30 p.m. at the Half Moon Bay Library community room. Donation \$2.00. Information: 728-3119 or 726-2987.

November 15: *Silkwood*. Palace of Fine Arts, 3301 Lyon St., San Francisco. \$6.00 8:30 p.m. For tickets call 431-5099 or 282-6777.

November 22: Empowered Spokes meeting for proposals generated at the conference. Resource Center for Nonviolence, 515 Broadway, Santa Cruz, 11 a.m. Information: (415) 543-3910.

Announcements

JOB OPENING

ABALONE ALLIANCE STAFF-PERSON — ½-time Energy and Resource person at \$350.00 per month. In the San Francisco office, working with other ½-time staff, starting Nov. 15.

QUALIFICATIONS: Knowledge of energy issues, especially nuclear technology and alternatives; ability to work independently and cooperatively; writing and speaking skills; resourcefulness!

DUTIES: Establish speakers bureau; update issue and referral files; maintain reference materials and supply of brochures and flyers; light typing and leaflet writing. The job requires that 15 hours of work be done in the office during regularly scheduled hours, and 5 hours may be research or other work outside the office, per week.

APPLICATIONS: Should be typed. Please include related job experiences, education, your feelings/ideas on Abalone Alliance and when you could begin work.

POSITION AVAILABLE: Co-director, non-violent social change foundation. Duties include fund-raising, outreach, public relations, administration, bookkeeping, clerical. Salary: \$10,266/yr. Send resume and brief personal statement to: Agape Foundation / 944 Market St., #510 / San Francisco, CA 94102.

CANVASSERS WANTED

An ongoing canvass in the Bay Area for the Abalone Alliance will begin November 11. Daily hours are 2-10 p.m., with a commitment of 3-5 days a week. Canvassers will receive a percentage of money raised. You'll need a good pair of shoes—and be prepared for lots of walking, lots of talking, lots of clarity on nuclear issues. Call Tracey or Bill for an interview; 495-6577 (Wednesdays and Thursdays) or 824-2578 (mornings and evenings).

ARRAIGNMENT STATEMENTS WANTED: Anyone wishing to have their Diablo arraignment statement included in a book should submit it to: Russ Jorgensen, 7899 St. Helena Rd., Santa Rosa, CA 95404.

NOW AVAILABLE! The first draft of the Pro Per Manual. Everything you wanted to know about criminal trespass, but were afraid to ask until later. Contains virtually all the information needed for Diablo defendants to represent themselves and educate the jury. Send \$5 to Pro Per Manual c/o AA Legal Collective / 944 Market St. Rm. 307 / San Francisco CA 94102.

"MISTAKENLY" ARRESTED? I'm looking to connect with people who were arrested at the Diablo blockade in the role of monitor, legal observer or innocent bystander, who were arrested illegally and may be interested in pursuing a class action suit. Call (408) 425-5211 or write James Just / 1423 Laurel Glen Rd. / Soquel, CA 95073.

DON'T FADE AWAY

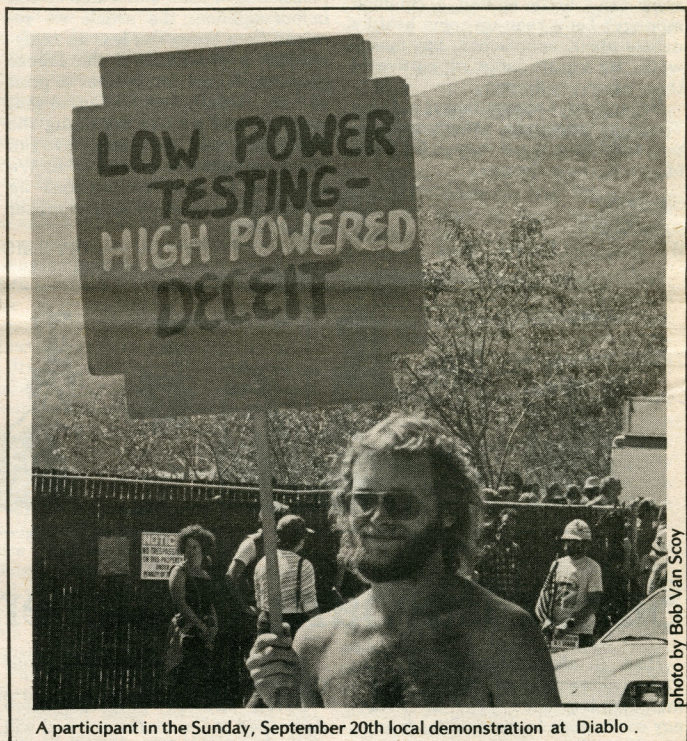
We are putting together a book of our experiences of the Diablo Blockade '81. Send us your stories, photos, songs, poems... Some topics we've thought of:

Community development in camp & jail; crucial blockade confrontations; jail/court experiences (pleas); solidarity issues; nonviolence as it was practiced at camp, the blockade at the gates & backcountry, and jail; pre-blockade set-up & blockade collectives' evaluation; empowerment stories; biggest frustrations; anything else...

Don't hesitate to send us your criticism as well as praise of the blockade. We want this book to not only be a celebration and sharing of what we have done, but also a tool to learn for the next one. Send material by Dec. 1 to:

DON'T FADE AWAY
c/o Darlene & Monty
P.O. Box 114
Cotati, CA 94928

This must be a collective project to be successful. We need folks to do grant writing, edit, layout... If you want to help, write us or call 707-874-2702.



A participant in the Sunday, September 20th local demonstration at Diablo.

NUCLEAR INDUSTRY EXHIBIT, CONFERENCE SET FOR SF

From November 29 through December 3, the American Nuclear Society (ANS) will be sponsoring a nuclear power exhibit in San Francisco as part of its Winter joint conference with the Atomic Industrial Forum. The ANS magazine *Nuclear News* lists PG&E president Barton Shackleford as a contact for the event at 415-781-4211, extension 2941. We don't have any details on the schedule or location as we go to press.

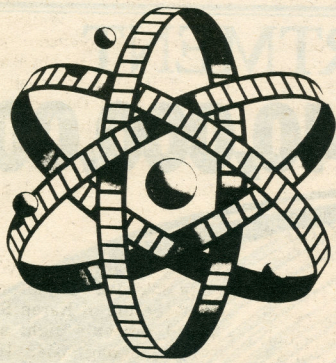
The presence of so many nuclear heavyweights in San Francisco seems like an excellent opportunity for public education. Anyone interested in planning a reception for these folks?

WHO KILLED KAREN SILKWOOD? BY Howard Kohn (Associate editor of *Rolling Stone*). Summit Publishing Co. Available from Karen Silkwood Fund / 1320 North Capital St. / Washington, DC 20002. \$8.95 plus \$1.50 postage. Profits to benefit Karen Silkwood Fund.

LEGAL UPDATE

On Tuesday October 6, the 3rd District Court of Appeals ruled that the San Luis Obispo Muni Court judges illegally attached conditions to OR release. These conditions purported to prevent people from returning to the Blockade, on pain of losing their OR release. The appellate court ordered new OR hearings for people who received the conditional OR's. This only applies to people who plead not guilty. If you want the condition removed, please call (805) 544-0461 and leave your name, address, phone, and case number.

The Legal Collective is also looking into the possibility of withdrawing pleas of nolo contendere for people who were coerced into such pleas either because their property would be held if they pled not guilty, or because they did not want to be bound by the illegal conditional ORs offered at the time. If you want to withdraw a nolo or guilty plea, please leave your name, address and case number at (415) 864-0517. If you have questions, long distance calls will be returned collect.



NUCLEAR FILM FORUM

A ten-session symposium on nuclear issues

Oct. 28 – Nov. 18

7:30 P.M.

First Unitarian Church

Geary & Franklin San Francisco

NUCLEAR FILM FORUM: A ten-session symposium on nuclear issues, presented by Energon Films and the Film Arts Foundation. First Unitarian Church, Geary & Franklin, San Francisco, 7:30 p.m. Tickets \$3.50, available at BASS. Series discounts available.

MON. OCT. 26. THE BIRTH OF THE ATOMIC AGE. Films: *The Day After Trinity*. Jon Else. *Hiroshima-Nagasaki August 1945*. Eric Barnouw. Panel: Barton Bernstein, Stanford University, editor *The Atomic Bomb*. Robert McGinn, Stanford University. Frank Oppenheimer, member of the Manhattan Project.
TUE. OCT. 27. THE NUCLEAR POWER DEBATE. Films: *A Play Half Written*. The Atomic Industrial Forum. *Nuclear Power: Pro and Con*. ABC. Debate: Amory Lovins, author, *Energy/War*. Bertram Wolfe, Vice-President, Nuclear Fuel and Services, General Electric Co.
WED. OCT. 28. NUCLEAR POWER: RISKS VS. BENEFITS. Films: *The National Nuclear Debate*. PBS. Incident at Brown's Ferry. NOVA. Panel: Jim Harding, Friends of the Earth. Thomas Passell, Electric Power Research Institute. David Pes-

onen, California Department of Forestry. David Rossin, Nuclear Safety Analysis Center.

SUN. NOV. 1. NUCLEAR REACTOR SAFETY. *Three-Mile-Island*, *Rancho Seco*, *Diablo Canyon*. Films: *TMI in Focus*. Metropolitan Edison. *Direct Action*. The *Diablo Canyon* controversy. Panel: Andrew Baldwin, environmental attorney. Lawrence Ruby, U.C. Berkeley. Michael Peevey, Citizens for Adequate Energy. David Hartsough, American Friends Service Committee.

MON. NOV. 2. THE ENERGY CRISIS: THE BEST FUTURE SOURCES. Films: *The Breeder*. *Fusion: The Ultimate Fire*. Department of Energy. *Harness the Wind*. Film Board of Canada. *The Solar Film*. Saul Bass. *We've Got the Power*. American Friends Service Committee. Panel: Fritz Kalhammer, Electric Power Research Institute. Liz Walker, American Friends Service Committee. Peter Faulkner, Stanford University. Richard Sextro, Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory. Randall Tinkerman, EcoSystems.

WED. NOV. 4. NUCLEAR WAR: PREVENTION OR SURVIVAL. Films: *The War Game*. BBC. *Protection in the Nuclear Age*. Department

of the Army. Panel: Admiral Gene R. LaRocque, Director, Center for Defense Information. H. Jack Geiger, M.D., Professor of Community Medicine, City College of New York.

WED. NOV. 4. NUCLEAR WAR: PREVENTION OR SURVIVAL. Films: *The War Game*. BBC. *Protection in the Nuclear Age*. Department of the Army. Panel: Admiral Gene R. LaRocque, Director, Center for Defense Information. H. Jack Geiger, M.D., Professor of Community Medicine, City College of New York. Paul Morris, M.D., author, *How to Survive a Nuclear War*. Gough Reinhardt, Lawrence Livermore Laboratory.

MON. NOV. 9. nuclear power, radiation and health. Films: *The Uranium Factor*. ABC. *Radiation and Health*. A debate. Paul Jacobs and the Nuclear Gang. PBS. Panel: Roland Finston, M.D., Stanford University. Howard Maccabee, M.D., Radiation Oncology Center. Wade Paterson, Lawrence Livermore Laboratory.

THU. NOV. 12. THE NUCLEAR ARMS RACE. Films: *First Strike*. KRON. *War Without Winners*. Center for Defense Information. *The Apocalypse Game*. ABC. Panel:

Daniel Ellsberg, former US nuclear strategist. Wolfgang Panofsky, Director, Stanford Linear Accelerator Center. Peter Vajk, Science Applications, Inc. Robert Barker, Lawrence Livermore Laboratory.

MON. NOV. 16. THE RADIOACTIVE WASTE PROBLEM. Films: *The Challenge of Nuclear Waste Isolation*. Battelle Memorial Institute. *Danger! Radioactive Waste*. NBC. *The Farallon Barrels* slide show. *Project Tektite*. Panel: Jackson Davis, U.C. Santa Cruz. Jerry Cohen, Science Application, Inc. Patrick Selack, Kaiser Engineers Power Corporation. Terry Lash, Keystone Center.

WED. NOV. 18. THE NUCLEAR CONNECTION. Nuclear exports, proliferation and terrorism. Films: *Near Armageddon: The Spread of Nuclear Weapons in the Middle East*. ABC. *The Plutonium Connection*. NOVA. Panel: Theodore Taylor, co-author of *Nuclear Theft: Risks and Safeguards*. Leonard Ross, co-author of *Nuclear Power and Nuclear Bombs*. Philip Farley, Arms Control and Disarmament Program, Stanford University.

AA Safe Energy Groups

*Denotes that several community/neighborhood and affinity groups are working in the vicinity.

ABALONE ALLIANCE OFFICE: 944 Market St., Room 307, San Francisco, CA 94102 • (415) 543-3910

DIABLO PROJECT OFFICE: 452 Higuera St., San Luis Obispo, CA 93401 • (805) 543-6614, 543-7518

NORTH

ALBION: WOMEN FOR SURVIVAL, Box 415/95410 • (707) 937-0090

ARCATA: REDWOOD ALLIANCE EDUCATIONAL COLLECTIVE, P.O. Box 293/95221 • (707) 822-7884

PHILO: ANDERSON VALLEY NUCLEAR AWARENESS COMMITTEE, Box 136 / 95466 • (707) 895-3048

CALISTOGA: UPPER NAPA VALLEY ENERGY ALLIANCE, 2200 Diamond Mtn. Rd./94515 (707) 942-5856

COVELO: DOWNWIND ALLIANCE, Box 175/95428 (707) 983-9969

NAPA: NAPA VALLEY ENERGY ALLIANCE, 2119 Brown Street, #4/94558

OCCIDENTAL: SO NO More Atomics, P.O. Box 216/94565 (707) 874-2248

REDWAY: ACORN ALLIANCE, P.O. Box 773/95560 (707) 923-2258

SONOMA: SONOMA ALTERNATIVES FOR ENERGY, P.O. Box 452/95476 • (707) 996-5123

CENTRAL VALLEY & SIERRA

CHICO: CHICO PEOPLE FOR A NUCLEAR FREE FUTURE, 708 Cherry St./95926 • (916) 891-6424

DAVIS: PEOPLE FOR A NUCLEAR FREE FUTURE, 411 5th St./95616 • (916) 753-1630 M-F 12-6 P.M.

MODESTO: STANISLAUS SAFE ENERGY COMMITTEE, P.O. Box 134/93354 • (209) 529-5750

REDDING: VOLCANIC ALLIANCE, 431 Manzanita Lane / 96002 • (916) 243-5941

SACRAMENTO: CITIZENS FOR SAFE ENERGY, 312 20th St./95814 (916) 442-3635

SHEEP RANCH: FOOTHILL ALLIANCE FOR SAFE ENERGY, Box 53 / 95250 • (209) 728-2193

VISALIA: SEQUOIA ALLIANCE, 3017 South Conyer / 93277 • (209) 733-9050

GREATER BAY AREA

BERKELEY/OAKLAND: EAST BAY ANTI-NUCLEAR GROUP, 585 Alcatraz, Suite A/94609 (415) 655-1715

ENVIRONMENTAL ACTION MINISTRY, 2311 Bowditch / 94704 • (415) 848-1157

BOLINAS: BOLINAS AGAINST NUCLEAR DESTRUCTION, P.O. Box 708/94924 • (415) 868-1401

EL GRANADA: COASTSIDERS FOR A NUCLEAR FREE FUTURE, P.O. Box 951/94018 (415) 728-3119

PALO ALTO: CITIZENS FOR ALTERNATIVES TO NUCLEAR ENERGY, P.O. Box 377/94302

PLEASANT HILL: CONTRA COSTANS FOR A NUCLEAR FREE FUTURE, P.O. Box 23103/94503 (415) 934-5249

PT. REYES: PELICAN ALLIANCE, P.O. Box 596/94956 • (415) 663-8483

SAN ANSELMO: ABALONE ALLIANCE OF MARIN, 1024 Sir Francis Drake Blvd./94960 (415) 457-4377

SAN JOSE: GROUP OPPOSING NUCLEAR ENERGY, 520 S. 10th St./95112 • (408) 297-2299

SAN FRANCISCO: ALLIANCE AGAINST NUCLEAR POWER, UC Med Center, c/o Michael Kosnett, MU 249/94143 • (415) 666-2010

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE, Liz Walker, David Hartsough, 2160 Lake St./94121 • (415) 752-7766

GOLDEN GATE ALLIANCE, 2735 Franklin/94123 (415) 673-7422

*PEOPLE AGAINST NUCLEAR POWER, 944 Market St. Room 808/94102 • (415) 781-5342

STUDENTS FOR ALTERNATIVES TO NUCLEAR ENERGY, 1618 Hayes St./94117 (415) 563-3656

STANFORD: ROSES AGAINST A NUCLEAR ENVIRONMENT, Box 8842 / 94305 • (415) 327-9753

CENTRAL COAST

LOMPOC: LOMPOC SAFE ENERGY COALITION, 238 S.J. St./93436 (805) 736-1897

SAN LUIS OBISPO: PEOPLE GENERATING ENERGY, 452 Higuera/93401 (805) 543-8402

SANTA MARGARITA: Plexure, Star Route 313/93453 • (805) 438-5235

SANTA MARIA: THE UNIVERSAL LIFE CHURCH, 510 Thornburg #F/93454 • (805) 922-3079, 922-1309

SANTA CRUZ: ACTION COMMUNITY ON DIABLO CANYON, 301 Goss 95060

PEOPLE FOR A NUCLEAR FREE FUTURE, P.O. Box 1236/95060 (408) 425-1275

SOUTH

LOS ANGELES: ALLIANCE FOR SURVIVAL, 1473 Echo Park Ave./90026 (213) 617-2118

DIABLO CANYON TASK FORCE, 12304 Burbank Blvd. #5/91607 • (213) 761-8727

OJAI: STOP URANIUM NOW, 602 E. Ojai Ave./93023 (805) 696-3832

RIVERSIDE: RIVERSIDE ALLIANCE FOR SURVIVAL, 200 E. Blaine St./92507

SAN DIEGO: COMMUNITY ENERGY ACTION NETWORK, P.O. Box 33686/92103 (714) 275-1182

SANTA ANA: SUNFLOWER COLLECTIVE, 206 West 19th St./92706

SANTA BARBARA: SANTA BARBARA PEOPLE FOR A NUCLEAR FREE FUTURE, 331 N. Milpas St./93103 • (805) 966-4565

VENICE: GEO, 102 Wavcrest Ave./90402 • (213) 396-1479

VENTURA: VENTURA ALLIANCE FOR SURVIVAL, c/o Ron Cone, Box 308/93002 (213) 642-0584

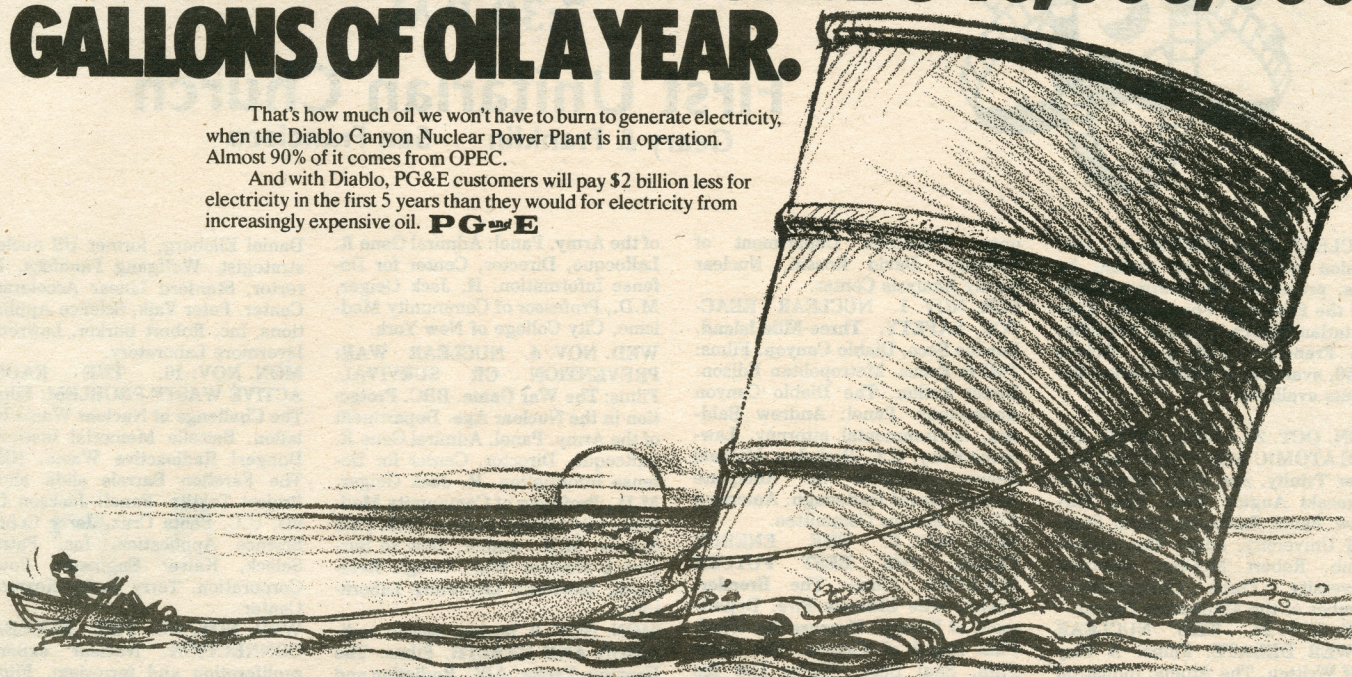
WOODLAND HILLS: WEST VALLEY ALLIANCE FOR SURVIVAL 6123 Lockhurst Drive / 91367

CORPORATE LIES DEPARTMENT

DIABLO CANYON CAN SAVE 840,000,000 GALLONS OF OIL A YEAR.

That's how much oil we won't have to burn to generate electricity, when the Diablo Canyon Nuclear Power Plant is in operation. Almost 90% of it comes from OPEC.

And with Diablo, PG&E customers will pay \$2 billion less for electricity in the first 5 years than they would for electricity from increasingly expensive oil. **PG&E**



Diablo Canyon. Built for safety, needed now.

PG&E has translated its longstanding claim that Diablo Canyon would save 20 million barrels of oil a year into gallons and printed it in big bold letters in this ad from the *San Luis Obispo Telegram-Tribune*.

Dramatic effect aside, 20 million barrels is four million more than PG&E burned in 1980—and about six to eight million more than it will burn this year. It's hard to understand how

Diablo Canyon will save more oil than PG&E uses.

According to an article in the July 21 *SF Chronicle*, PG&E is tied to a contract with Chevron which obligates it to buy 15 million barrels of oil a year whether it needs it or not. If PG&E doesn't burn the oil, it has to resell it at a loss. Last year, the company was forced to sell six million barrels to other utilities. So even if PG&E stops

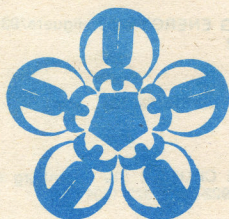
burning oil completely, it—read “we”—will have to pay for it.

But Diablo is no bargain even if PG&E manages to wriggle out of its oil contracts. The claimed \$2 billion saving ignores the huge and constantly increasing cost of the nuclear plant itself. PG&E publicly admitted in the July 1979 *PG&E Progress* that rate hikes to pay for the plant would cancel out any savings in fuel costs, resulting

in “no change in total customer rates at this time.” Since then, the plant's price tag has gone up by \$700 million and may rise even further by the time the newly discovered problems with earthquake bracing are solved. Nuclear “savings” like that have a way of ending up as hefty rate hikes.

—Bob Van Scoy
IAT staff

WOMEN'S ACTION



at the
BOHEMIAN CLUB
November 15

Gather 11 a.m. at Civic Center, S.F.
Nov. 14: Workshops & Discussions
(Site to be announced)

While our sisters in the Eastern U.S. return to Washington, D.C., for the 2nd Women's Pentagon Action, we will gather at San Francisco's exclusive playpen for this country's military-industrial complex

If you can, take part in organizing. We also need money! The Women's Pentagon Action Film is available to rent.

Though this is a women's action, men are invited to help with childcare, poster, financial contributions, and organizing a men's educational support event.

WOMEN'S ACTION, 85 Carl St, San Francisco, CA 94117
San Francisco: (415) 731-1220 Sacramento: (916) 446-0787
Santa Cruz: (408) 426-1971

Abalone Alliance

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