



April 1980

TMI Anti-celebrations

photos by Steve Stallone & Barbara Bowman



Celebrations and protests around the country marked the first anniversary of the near-meltdown at the Three Mile Island nuclear power plant. On Sunday, March 30 a colorful parade of 4,000 people and a dozen floats wound its way through San Francisco from the Civic Center to the Golden Gate Park panhandle where a wood-and-paper effigy of a nuclear plant cooling tower was ripped apart. The same day in San Luis Obispo three thousand demonstrated against the opening of the Diablo Canyon plant. Thousands more turned out in San Diego.

In New Jersey and Vermont the Three Mile Island anniversary was marked by blockades and civil disobedience at reactor sites. In Harrisburg itself 7,000 gathered in a chilly drizzle to register their opposition to nukes.

Ventura reacts to Rockwell

There goes the neighborhood

In light of Rockwell International's nuclear activities at Rocky Flats and the Hanford Reservation in Washington the collective ears of Stop Uranium Now perked to discover that Rockwell is also operating a nuclear facility in Ventura County. Rockwell's conditional use permit, which dates back to 1954, essentially allows them to take part in every aspect of the fuel cycle—and they appear to be taking full advantage of it.

This rather nondescript facility is the site of the first commercial-experimental nuclear reactor in California. But its short-lived success ended when it had a 30% core meltdown in 1959. The little-publicized accident, which occurred when little thought was given to the health effects of radiation, tempered Rockwell's interest in reactor experimentation. But it also opened up a whole new field of possibilities: decommissioning, reprocessing, enrichment and storage. Because it was one of the first incapacitated nuclear reactors in the U.S., Rockwell (then Atomic International) became one of the first experts in the dismantling of defunct reactors and in decladding fuel elements for transportation and storage.

These activities continue to date. The fuel rods from the Fermi breeder reactor are due to arrive this year. In addition to a major role in decommissioning, Rockwell's Ventura division enriches uranium for the Department of Energy and for commercial interests, operates at least one small reactor for training purposes and irradiating material, transports or receives approximately 55 shipments of radioactive material per year, temporarily stores highly radioactive material for as long as a year and a half, and was being considered by the Department of Energy as a site for the permanent storage of spent fuel rods.

When confronted with the dangers of this work, Rockwell falls back on its "safety record." And the NRC and DOE apparently back them up. Numerous fires and mishaps in Ventura have been labeled "insignificant" or "within federal guidelines." The fact that Rockwell is responsible for monitoring its own effluents lends a dubious quality to the data behind such conclusions.

Needless to say, Rockwell and the government agencies involved would like to be left alone to continue their low-key operations. (Both the NRC and DOE have their own buildings at the Ventura facility.) Because of the age of the use permit and the county's tendency to rely on federal and state agencies to review the processes at the plant, Rockwell has enjoyed an extremely low profile marred only by the frustrated efforts of groups like Mothers for Peace, Bridge the Gap and the Alliance for Survival.

A few months ago S.U.N. joined the ranks of the frustrated in an effort to publicly reveal the scope of Rockwell's Ventura operation and to initiate a county-wide review of their procedures. This effort forced the county to hold a hearing on March 18 at which Rockwell and all agencies involved were requested to answer questions.

It is still doubtful just how extensively involved the supervisors are willing to become. However, the county faces a number of unresolved issues. There is no mechanism for a review of the permit by county officials, no date of expiration for the permit nor any official in the county capable of interpreting data for a review. There has been no review of the county emergency preparedness plan or of the monitoring practices used by Rockwell. County residents and officials still aren't fully aware that the Rockwell facility is not just another local industry.

—Tod Cossairt,
STOP URANIUM NOW

PG&E pushes nukes in Sonoma schools

"PG&E has a responsibility to influence in the very same way as the Abalone Alliance," said John Jones, president of a utility-financed group that is orchestrating what So No More Atomics calls a "sophisticated ploy to propagandize public school students about the subject of energy." The Oregon-based non-profit group called Energy and Man's Environment has so successfully peddled its "energy literacy" program to school districts that it is now the nation's largest supplier of supplementary energy education materials.

Under a \$58,000 grant from PG&E, Energy and Man's Environment is currently bidding for a foothold in Northern California. In mid-March, PG&E organized workshops to introduce EME's program to 100 teachers in San Francisco, San Jose and Santa Cruz. But in Sonoma County, the test area for the program, anti-nuclear forces are doing their best to expose its pro-nuclear, pro-utility bias.

So No More Atomics has obtained a copy of EME's grant proposal to PG&E, which states, "Energy and Man's Environment represents an opportunity for the Pacific Gas and Electric Company to efficiently and economically influence the nature and composition of energy and conservation education within its service area." EME's 1978 Annual Report also lists as sponsors Babcock & Wilcox, the Bank of America, Bechtel, the Edison Electric Institute, General Electric and Westinghouse.

The controversy has gotten hot enough for the *San Francisco Chronicle* to give it a full page of coverage. The chairman of the Sonoma County Board of Supervisors, Eric Koenigshofer, has agreed that EME's materials favor the utility. And California's Supervisor of Energy Education, Rudolph Schafer, who originally endorsed the program, has withdrawn his support, saying that EME has become industry-dominated.

But Sonoma County Superintendent of Schools Walter Eagan, a member of EME's local advisory board, insists that there is no pro-nuclear bias in the materials. (The California Superintendent of Instruction, Wilson Riles, sits on the board of directors of PG&E, but said he sees no conflict of interest because he has no control over whether local school districts use the EME materials.)

EME president John Jones has dismissed criticism of his program as "so much pickle-smoke." He has conceded that the materials should be changed to better represent other points of view, but was not willing to say that material submitted by nuclear critics would be

continued on page 9

Inside

TMI Update	3
Ex-employee Fights LLL	4
Ed Teller's New Line	4
DOE Auctions Off the Sun	5
Minnesota Farmers Battle Powerline	6-7
Debate on Big Business Day	9

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Letters



ABALONE CONFERENCE CRITICISMS

The Abalone Alliance strategy conference left me feeling frustrated and angry. I was particularly struck by two problems that I think demand the attention of everyone in the anti-nuclear movement.

First, did we actually achieve consensus on all the proposals that passed? My impression is that we achieved peer pressure not to object. I for one shut my mouth more than once so as not to disrupt the "flow" of things or incur the wrath of my overextended peers. When consensus is reached by fifty-odd people without objections, my suspicions are raised. And when consensus after consensus is reached with pockets of tension still hanging around the room, then I know something is wrong.

Part of the problem stems from our checking method—asking for objections and doing it in a large group setting. By (1) breaking into small groups and (2) asking for *agreements*, not objections, and being sure to find out the feelings of those who don't agree, we'll come closer to a true consensus. This will also encourage/empower individuals to speak out.

The second question is one of politics—electoral politics. Why should we as Abalones (who are supposed to be so big on direct action) advocate the hierarchical system that gave us nukes in the first place? Working within the system has cost us time and energy and gotten us nowhere. We need to ask ourselves whether we just want to get rid of nukes or if we also want to do away with the system that profits from them.

I'm not totally down on the conference. I'm very excited about a direct action coalition which is now forming. But I hope this letter has given you something to think about.

Love and anarchy,
Ellen

PERSONAL GROWTH: DO IT YOURSELF

Writing an article about the "personal growth" aspects of the Movement for a New Society's Organizers' Workshop is a bit like trying to describe the taste of a kiwi fruit or the smell of mountains on a Spring morning. Words don't make it at all—you have to be there and do it yourself.

So I'll take you on a guided fantasy. You're in a meeting with a dozen friends trying to plan an upcoming action. Everyone's focused and relaxed, and the work is getting done in a fun, almost effortless way.

Now, in walks a "disrupter"—you know, a person who blocks/confuses/digresses/hogs discussion and/or generally disrupts a meeting. (Some of you might have to imagine this person, while others will know exactly who this is in your group.) Everyone in the room takes a deep breath as the facilitator quickly fills in the newcomer with what's been done and what is now under discussion. Finish the fantasy yourself (or is it now a nightmare?).

Political is personal; personal is political. Working in groups, we all know this; yet there is so much "to do" that we seldom take time to deal with the personal, either positive or negative. Could it be that we've adopted the view of "the other side" that we aren't being "efficient" if we deal with feelings and personal stuff? Or is the idea that "We have to get this done" just a convenient excuse to hide our own fears and inadequacies?

A couple of helpful exercises we did during the workshop were ones called affirmation and estimation/self-estimation. Both exercises left a real sense of satisfaction with me.

Take a little time in your group to do this kind of thing. Maybe it'll be as refreshing as eating a kiwi fruit or taking a breath of mountain air.

—Jane Turner

RANCHO SECO PROTESTOR FREED

First, I would like to thank all of you who supported me and to let you know that I am now out of jail after serving a remarkably light sentence.

The judge had previously stated in open court that any violation of the probation, including non-payment of the fine would mean the maximum 6 months in jail. However, after the payment deadline had passed and I still refused to pay, the court imposed an additional five days in jail in lieu of the fine and the two year probation.

Now after serving only 10 days in jail I am free of all court restraints and can resume the struggle to close down Rancho Seco.

I believe this demonstrates again the lesson learned by many of us in the movement. When put to the test, the strength of our personal conviction has proven stronger than the power of any court to threaten us.

—Robert Dun

JAPANESE ACTIVISTS VISIT

Dear friends who are fighting for nuclear-free world, I'm writing this letter because I have a favor to ask of you.

As you know, the Nuclear Free Pacific Conference/1980 will be held in Hawaii from May 11th through 17th, and Gensuikin, which has been insisting that the Pacific be nuclear-free for many years, has been supporting the conference as one of its major sponsoring organizations.

I would like Japan Congress Against A and H-Bombs (Gensuikin) activists to meet people in anti-nuclear movements on the West Coast and exchange views and experiences just before they participate in the conference in Hawaii. I hope these Japanese activists take part in conferences, rallies, demonstrations and other activities in the West Coast.

We will be glad to pay all the expenditures for the exchanges and we will prepare interpreters between English and Japanese by ourselves. Delegations will be visiting San Francisco, Los Angeles, and Vancouver May 10th to May 14th.

During the United Nations General Assembly for Disarmament in May of 1978 Gensuikin's activists visited the USA and exchanged views and experiences with American anti-nuclear activists. Most of those activists were glad to be inspired with many new ideas and they learned many things.

In Japan the anti-nuclear power movement is becoming popular. Sohyo (the General Council of Trade Unions), which is the biggest trade union organization, is becoming involved in the anti-nuclear power movement. So we would like activists including trade unionists to meet anti-nuclear groups (e.g. environmentalists) for solidarity and exchange of experiences.

This exchange will benefit the Japanese anti-nuclear movements as the last one did.

Please reply as soon as possible.

Sincerely yours,

Kanobu Sekiguchi
(Secretary General)

Contact People Against Nuclear Power, SF to set up speaking engagements with these people.

WHAT'S WRONG WITH GLAMOUR?

Dear Readers:

In the reflective mood of the last *It's About Times* I noticed references to the Hayden/Fonda "personality fixation" and CED's anti-nuclear analysis.

Sure, they're glamorous. Just as any charismatic, true-thinking person is. I mean, so was Jack Kennedy. What's wrong with a little glamour anyway? It's fine for the left to have a little glamour, a sense of humor and a little forgiveness. And, of course, damn hard work. We should integrate the best parts of civilization: beauty, drama, mathematics, medicine and music.

The CED-AA split is the same divisiveness that's been around since Judas Priest (and Frankie Lee). This may be wild-eyed utopian rhetoric, but we are working for a more equitable, creative and healthy life. Consensus is the homogenizer of the movement. Encourage creative energy whenever it can help accomplish a better life.

—Honest Savage

Redwood Alliance & North Humboldt CED

NEW SUBSCRIBERS

Enclosed is a check for \$5.00. Please enter my subscription for ten issues of *It's About Times*.

—R.P. Davin

(Ed. note: Dick Davin is the PG&E public relations flak famous for proclaiming, "Plutonium is so safe you can put it on your breakfast cereal. And you can eat it.")

Hello,

I want to thank you for your articles. I was one of the twenty defendants representative of the 487 arrested at Diablo Canyon. I was beginning to feel that the occupation was a useless act since most of the protesters I met seemed to feel that this was a single issue with no connection to the powers that be (monopoly capitalists) who really run the country. Keep up the good work.

—Max Greenberg



DON'T SLOW THE REVOLUTION DOWN TO A TROT

The first "big" anti-draft demonstration of the new opposition season fit nicely into the usual constraints posed for dissidents in the contemporary U.S. On March 22 a crowd of three to four thousand marched up Market Street to San Francisco's Civic Center where they obediently gathered in front of the stage to receive populist platitudes from a chorus of leftist lawyers, union bureaucrats and representatives of every imaginable leftist party, cause, ethnic minority and national liberation movement.

The planners of the demonstration, representing a spectrum of ideology from the Trotskyite Socialist Workers' Party to the right-wing Libertarian Party, at least shared a determination to bore the audience into passivity. How else could they have decided to feature 45 speakers? The final meeting before March 22 had been packed by the SWP. Insisting on "direct democracy," they had managed to establish almost complete control over the content of the "show." On the day of the demonstration, more last-minute changes were declared.

One of these was a change in the time and scheduling of our theater troupe, the Union of Concerned Comics. Initially, the organizers had changed the time-slot from the first 45 minutes of the show, at 12:00, to 30 minutes at 11:30, long before anyone arrived at the Civic Center. When the UCC declined to perform to an empty park, negotiations with a three-person emergency decision-making committee (an SWPer, a Libertarian Party member and an independent student) began. The committee agreed to allow us 30 minutes at 1:30, then changed that to 15 minutes at 2:40, then cancelled our stage time altogether.

Despite dissension among the rally monitors and the disagreement of the non-sectarian member of the decision-making committee, the UCC was not granted a time-slot to perform until it threatened to take the stage with or without the permission of the SWP and the Libertarian Party.

The crowd's reaction to the 25-minute performance vindicated our insistence. The UCC satirized nationalism, patriotism, hierarchy, wage labor and commodity relations. But the most enthusiastically received skit displayed Barry Commonplace, the Spartanoid League, Chairman Moo of the Reactionary Communist Party and the Superfluous Weasels Party fighting over a pillow that says "1980 anti-draft movement."

It's not just their treatment of the UCC that makes us believe that the SWPers and others of similar ilk should be isolated from participation in the emerging movements which consider themselves anti-hierarchical in any sense. The SWP in particular has a history of manipulation and distortion that goes back at least to the movement against the Vietnam War. Even groups which are willing to tolerate a great deal of political disagreement in the coalitions they join have been astounded by their authoritarian and dishonest tactics.

At best, groups like the SWP drive people into rejecting political activity. Their demonstrations create spectacles and reinforce passivity. So take a tip from the UCC: Don't slow the revolution down to a Trot.

—Members of the Union of Concerned Comics

Angry TMI residents confront NRC

The Nuclear Regulatory Commission got more than it bargained for when it set up a March 19 public meeting in Middletown, Pennsylvania. The meeting was intended to reassure neighbors of the crippled Three Mile Island nuclear plant about the safety of plans to vent radioactive gas from the reactor's containment so workers could enter the building and begin repairs. But over 500 irate townspeople jammed the hall and one hundred more clamored to get in as the meeting began. It was soon clear they wanted no part of the NRC's plan.

When NRC official Richard Vollmer said, "Let me tell you what the real decision factors are likely to be," he was shouted down by cries of "Money! Money! Money!" An NRC medical consultant was drowned out by jeering when he tried to compare the risk from releasing the gas with that of smoking a single cigarette.

Ann Sessa, who described herself as a "mother of five kids" said, "I don't want you telling us anymore that you're not going to vent and then telling us you've been planning to vent all along. I say start at the top, and if Jimmy Carter walked in here. . ."

Her voice was lost in the uproar. "He appeared here and did nothing," she finally said amid cheers. "Nothing, and I am angry."

Another woman, nearly in tears, demanded radiation monitoring near her home. "Why don't you wait until schools are out?" she demanded. She left the microphone and muttered, "They think it's funny because people are scared to death."

A young father, voice cracking with emotion, told the panel, "You've been speaking of cancer, but isn't it true that stress and fear can also shorten our lives?" He talked of his plans to evacuate his family if the gas is released.

The next morning a shaken John T. Collins, top NRC official at TMI, told a *New York Times* interviewer, "There is a good possibility that the emotions of the people here are so strong that one could well speculate" that the plant might never reopen. Two days later six central Pennsylvania residents went to Washington to warn the NRC that there could be riots in the area if the venting took place. They advised the commission to abandon plans to restore the reactor to service.

Testifying before a Senate subcommittee on March 24, NRC chair John Ahearne said that refusal of local townspeople to believe the NRC is a fundamental obstacle to the cleanup effort. Senator Gary Hart (D-Colo) came up with the bright idea of hiring more "nuclear experts" to reassure residents — as if they hadn't had their fill.

Mistrust of the NRC by area residents dates from even before the accident. Many of the plant's neighbors had believed government and utility assurances that a serious nuclear accident was impossible and that routine radiation releases were completely harmless. Their sudden "nuclear education" during the days of the accident was traumatic and their anger at having been deceived was compounded by misleading statements by the NRC during the event. (For example, a spokesman claimed at 10 p.m. the first day that there was "no significant core damage" although the agency had known for twelve hours that the core was heavily damaged.) Over the months the commission has tarnished its reputation still further by failing to inform residents of new radiation leaks from the plant because it deemed them too "insignificant."

Recent medical reports of increased stillbirths and birth defects near TMI have done little to ease fears about further releases. In March veterinarian Dr. Robert Weber told the *Village Voice* that he has had to deliver over 40 livestock births by caesarean section this year as opposed to less than one per year average in his 35 years of experience in the Harrisburg area.

At the Middletown meeting the mood of the community was summed up by anti-nuclear activist Terry Roth. "Take ten seconds, look around this room," she told the NRC panel. "This is a pretty law-abiding crowd. The thing is, when you threaten people and their kids they get angry. What kind of police force do you have to control these people? When you're figuring out what all this will cost you, you'd better figure that a lot of people are going to leave, but a lot of others are going to stay here and fight."

— Bob Van Scoy



Spectators at the Three Mile Island parade in San Francisco

photo by Barbara Bowman

Faulty fuel casks at San Onofre

The Community Energy Action Network of San Diego accused Southern California Edison and the NRC on February 19th of using defective shipping casks to transport radioactive spent fuel rods from the San Onofre power plant to a storage facility in Morris, Illinois.

The faulty spent fuel casks were used for a total of 859,525 miles of shipments before being recalled for service by the NRC April 6, 1979. The casks, designed by Nuclear Fuel Services (NFS), were discovered to deviate from the original design licensed by the NRC. When licensing the casks the NRC merely completes a review of the engineering drawings supplied by the designer and issues a license based on the drawings and not the completed casks. The NRC does not inspect the fuel cask while under construction to insure that it is built properly, nor do they conduct detailed field inspections once the casks are in use.

The Community Energy Action Network of San Diego said in a press release that discovery of the defective casks last spring forced a delay in fuel shipments at San Onofre. But federal officials and the Southern California Edison Company, operator of San Onofre, said that new safety and transportation rules had held up resumption of the nuclear shipments.

On December 10, 1979 three of the seven casks recalled were found to meet NRC criteria and were allowed back into service by the NRC. Two of the casks were warped, but it is not known whether this warpage occurred in manufacture or from use.

Charles McDonald, chief of the NRC's transportation-certification branch, said the problems with the two warped casks had to do with excess tolerances in the alignment or straightness in the huge steel structures. He said these two were defective and will not be relicensed. Two of the casks are still being reviewed.

In the "take-back" spirit of the eighties, a move is underway to gut the Occupational Safety and Health Act. The so-called "OSHA Improvements Act of 1980," introduced by Senator Richard Schweiker (R-PA), would exempt 90% of the workplaces in the country from nearly all OSHA inspections. The bill would also undermine OSHA regulation of hazardous chemical substances.

If the Schwiker bill passes, plants will be able to qualify as "safe" if their owners report few injuries and no deaths to the State Worker Compensation Board. This built-in incentive to under-report accidents would supposedly be countered by OSHA oversight of each state's reporting procedures. In fact, it would vastly increase OSHA's paperwork at the expense of actual health and safety activities.

OSHA would be able to initiate an inspection of a "safe" plant only in response to deaths, serious injuries or "imminent danger" or at a worker's request after OSHA contacts the employer and fails to receive a "satisfactory response." So no inspection would occur until after an accident has taken place, or at best until after the plant owners have been alerted to it.

The Schwiker bill will reduce fines and penalties for owners who set up a "paper" advisory safety committee and consultation program—neither of which will have any enforcement authority. Small businesses which qualify as "safe" will be exempt from penalties for serious violations.

Some of the Senate's leading liberals are supporting the Schweiker bill. Alan Cranston (D-CA) and Frank Church (D-ID) are joining Schweiker and Orrin Hatch (D-UT), known as the "hatchet man" of Labor Law Reform, in sponsoring the bill.

Reactor updates

San Onofre: San Onofre Units 2 & 3, 1,100 MW each, are still under construction. Licensing hearings are expected some time in the near future. Legal intervention is now underway to prevent their licensing.

One of the main goals for Community Energy Action Network (CEAN) is to work for the immediate and permanent shutdown of San Onofre Nuclear Generating Station 1. Unit 1 was originally designed to withstand ground acceleration of .2 g's. Due to stricter NRC regulations Units 2 and 3 were built to withstand ground acceleration of .67 g's. Southern California Edison and San Diego Gas and Electric, the plant operators, have had to make substantial revisions in Unit 1, but still have only managed to bring it up to theoretically withstand .5 g's.

The NRC is considering recommendations from several studies to shut down plants because of inadequate evacuation plans. It is CEAN's position that San Onofre should be one of those plants.

Diablo: The projected licensing date for Diablo is now expected between September and December 1980 pending the outcome of a few more hearings. On April 3 oral arguments will be heard to reopen the seismic hearings. Closed security hearings will also take place.

Before an operating license can be issued a supplemental report issued by the NRC incorporating the lessons learned at Three Mile Island must be considered by the Atomic Safety and Licensing Board. It is expected to be released in July or August.

The community is pushing the state Public Utilities Commission to reopen hearings on the Certification of Convenience and Necessity. Conditional certification was given by the PUC to Diablo pending seismic stability, need for electricity and community support. Since Diablo is not seismically safe, electricity is not needed and the community opposes Diablo, certification should be withdrawn.

Finally, two city governments in San Luis Obispo County and organizations throughout the state are trying to persuade Governor Brown to have the state conduct a conversion study of Diablo to non-nuclear fuels.

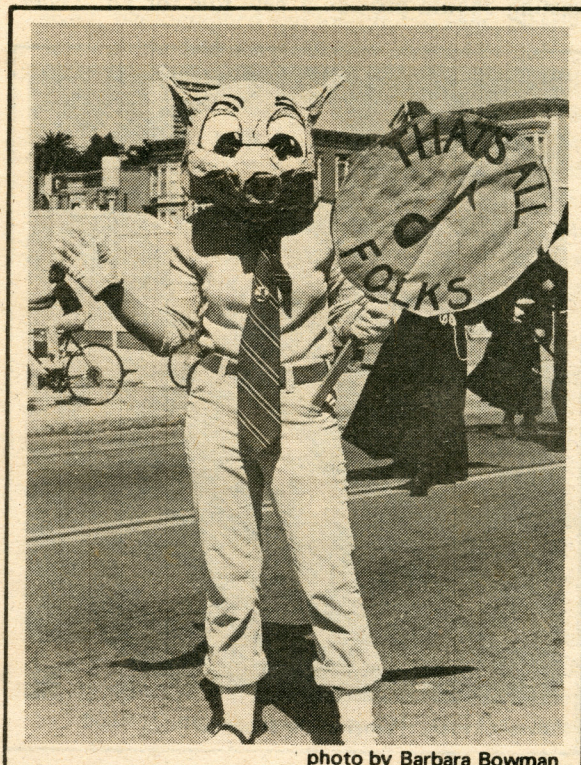


photo by Barbara Bowman

Former Livermore worker tells why she quit

Karen Mewes used to be a technician at the Lawrence Livermore nuclear weapons design laboratory. Her job involved painting cylinders of depleted uranium without any gloves or protective clothing, often in the shop lunchroom.

She began to look into the health effects of low-level radiation and the more she learned, the more skeptical she became about the lab's "bland reassurances" of safety. Last December, after learning she was pregnant, she resigned her position.

Karen applied for unemployment insurance benefits but was denied them on the grounds that she had "voluntarily quit." Her appeal of that decision could have important implications for the thousands of other workers chained to the nuclear production process.

In final testimony on March 26, Karen and her lawyer argued that she had not been given adequate information about her exposure to radiation and that in any case, the lab can not guarantee a safe place to work. A ruling on the appeal is expected sometime this month.

In the interviews that follow, Sue Bloch of the UC Nuclear Weapons Labs Conversion Project discusses with Karen her experience at the lab and her growing revulsion to their nuclear weapons work. Michael Friedman, Karen's attorney, talks about the legal and political meaning of the case.

SB: When you began working at the lab in 1977, did you know about their weapons development work?

Karen Mewes: Yes, but I wasn't aware of the significance of the lab's role in the arms race. I didn't know that LLL was one of only two places where all nuclear weapons are designed, and I didn't know that the weapons they develop are intended to be offensive, potentially first-strike weapons. Basically, I was unconcerned and I wasn't politically active at the time. I needed a job.

SB: How did you become concerned?

KM: Well, initially I became concerned about my own health. I'd received a dose of radiation, and while I was working at the lab, I had to have some precancerous cells removed from my uterus. I took my own case a few steps further and realized what the lab was doing could clearly destroy the world.

SB: And so you decided to resign?

KM: Yes. I was finding out more and more about low-level radiation, becoming more concerned about my own health, and more distrustful of what the lab was telling me. I was becoming politically and morally opposed to the lab's

weapons work, and this increased my feelings of stress.

SB: How did you learn about the hazards of low-level radiation?

KM: Last September I went to a conference on low-level radiation in San Francisco and heard Dr. Gofman state that there is no safe dose of radiation. That contradicted everything the lab had said.

SB: One of the arguments in your Unemployment Insurance Claim is that you weren't fully informed of the hazards of your job.

KM: I wasn't given adequate information to make a decision about working with radioactive materials. I didn't know that the lab stores something like 600 pounds of plutonium and that it is surrounded by active earthquake faults. And, I didn't know about the possible effects of exposure to low-level radiation.

SB: What did the lab tell you when you asked for information about the hazards?

KM: After I started learning more about low-level radiation I asked for information from someone at the Hazards Control Department at the lab. He told me that I'd been reading too many newspaper articles. He gave me bland reassurances and downplayed the dangers. He said things like, "You can receive more radiation flying across the country." The doctor there told me that I could continue working throughout my pregnancy. He saw no reason for me to transfer. One thing that's ironic is that now that I've appealed the unemployment insurance ruling, the lab has been saying that I should have requested a transfer to a "safe" position. But, I don't feel that any place at the lab is safe.

SB: At one point during your work you registered a dose?

KM: Yes, my dosimeter registered 20 millirems of penetrating radiation and 20 millirems of non-penetrating radiation in September, 1978.

SB: What did the lab say about this?

KM: I talked with someone from the Dosimetry Department. He asked if I'd had any medical x-rays or been around any radioactive sources. I told him that I'd worked with depleted uranium. He said that it was unlikely that I'd received the dose there, but that he'd assign that as the source since I hadn't been around anything else. That scared me even more — to think that I'd been around something that I didn't know about.

Later, I learned that depleted uranium emits alpha particles — which are not measured by dosimeters. During the time I worked with the

uranium, I wasn't monitored for alpha absorption at all.

SB: What do you hope to see happen as a result of your hearing?

KM: I hope that workers all over the country will try to learn more about the effects of radiation and question the safety of working around radioactive materials.

SB: How do you think you'll feel in the future about all of this?

KM: I'll always look for effects in my child. At this point I'm also concerned that my child will not even have a future because of the imminent threat of nuclear war which the lab's work escalates. I plan to continue working with the Labs Conversion Project in the efforts to end both the local health and safety hazards and the global threat posed by nuclear weapons.

SB: Michael, what result do you hope this case will have?

Michael Friedman: I want to see this case result in an affirmation of the right of workers to refuse unsafe work or work that is not known to be safe. In the context of Lawrence Livermore Lab there is no way to show that work anywhere at the site is safe. Because of the potential exposure to radiation at any level, and since there is no known safe level of exposure, either the lab should fully inform the workers of the risk they face, or as Karen did, they should be able to resign without loss of benefits.

SB: What implications might this case have?

MF: As far as I'm concerned the most important effect this case can have and has already had is in the form of public debate. These are issues which the lab and the nuclear establishment as a whole have tried to keep out of public scrutiny. But as cases like this arise they can no longer have it their way. They can't keep the issues out of the public eye.

If the case is appealed to the State Unemployment Appeals Board the resulting decision could have the effect of precedent so it would affect any unemployment case in California with similar facts.

SB: Might the case have application to worker safety issues beyond radiation-related cases?

MF: Possibly. It will depend upon the language of the decision.

For more information about the work of the UC Nuclear Weapons Labs Conversion Project call or write to 944 Market Street, Room 508, San Francisco, CA 94102, (415) 982-5578.

The New Edward Teller and his same old nukes

The nuclear establishment is having an increasingly difficult time convincing anyone that its traditional rhetorical covering makes any sense at all. In the midst of ever-growing skepticism, a new set of legitimizing arguments is being developed.

Perhaps the best illustration of this new effort was a special guest lecture on February 21 by Dr. Edward Teller. Speaking to an undergraduate class at the University of California at Berkeley on the subject "Energy from Heaven and Earth," Teller outlined what this author suspects is the new pro-nuclear line. The old arguments (cheap, safe and clean) have been proven false by the enormous rise in both capital and fuel costs for nuclear plants, by "incidents" like Three Mile Island and by the insoluble problem of nuclear wastes.

Thus it was almost inevitable that nuclear central casting should provide a new role for Dr. Teller.



Edward Teller, "Father of the H-bomb."

He's still the same man who only months ago proclaimed himself "the only casualty of Three Mile Island" (he blamed his heart attack on anti-nuclear activities by Jane Fonda and Tom Hayden). But Teller seems to have found a new ideological tailor. With courtly grace and the assurance wrought by decades of power, Teller suggested three new reasons for lessening U.S. dependence on imported oil — which he assumes means increasing the nuclear share of the energy pie.

1. Oil supplies are needed more today by the Third World than by the advanced industrial powers. Industrial progress in the developing world is almost totally dependent upon oil. Teller asserts:

That the Third World in general needs more energy is certain. Oil is easily transported and can be used in small, inexpensive machines. It is at the basis of industrialization and without oil the developing countries will not develop.

Correctly asserting that nuclear energy is an inappropriate technology for developing nations, Teller stated:

Only the advanced countries have the electrical networks that can use nuclear energy. If they use oil instead of nuclear energy, then they encroach on the limited oil supply of the world, taking oil away from the people who really need it and contributing to misery in the Third World. This is why I have called opponents of nuclear power elitists.

Overlooked in his argument, however, is the real cause for misery in the Third World — the unequal relationships of political and economic power between the overdeveloped and the underdeveloped countries. The trade imbalances and the extraction of economic surplus by the rich from the poor would make it impossible for the poorer nations to purchase the oil they require even if it were available.

Somehow this newly discovered humanitarian logic from those who have always supported Cold War, development of thermonuclear weaponry, and economic colonialism does not ring true.

2. Teller does affirm the promise and potential in energy conservation. But, he says, while conservation and the development of energy supplies are more important than ever, they will not be sufficient by themselves to deal with our increasing national energy demand. Teller believes that no more than 10% (or perhaps an outer limit of 20%) more of our energy could be conserved without "... cutting severely into the well-being of our country." Setting outside limits of this sort (contradicted by everyone from the Ford Foundation Studies to the new Harvard report) may have some strategic intent: if in fact only another 10% can be saved via the conservation route, the importance of nuclear power is reestablished!

3. Teller emphasizes that recent political upheavals, particularly the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, make American dependence upon Mid-Eastern oil precarious. However, only 13% of American oil now originates in Persian Gulf countries. And since energy supplies always have foreign policy implications, one cannot but suspect that this old Cold Warrior has up his sleeve other agendas than the simple ones stated to the Berkeley students. Sounding for a while like Jimmy Carter wearing an Edward Teller mask, he stated:

If the Russians use the techniques they have already used in other places...the Persian Gulf can be in Russian hands in less than a week.

Although it is really not possible to separate Teller's attitudes on energy policy and military strategy, it is clear that the Soviet threat to global oil supplies is being used as further justification for nuclear development in this country. Viewed historically, jingoism always tends to justify policies that otherwise would be difficult to implement. Today, modalities of Cold War are being used not only to justify bigger and better bombs, but also to encourage the further release of control over the "peaceful" atom.

—Alan S. Miller

Department of Energy auctions off the sun

Southern Colorado's San Luis Valley is a community where 40% of the residents earn less than \$5,000 a year and heating bills are typically \$100 or more a month. Fifty families discontent with the high cost of heating oil joined together and, using their own labor and scrap materials, built their own low-cost solar units for their homes and farm buildings. The units cost \$300-\$400 in materials and were constructed in two or three days time. Residents will recover their investments in two or three years and reduce their heating bills 30 to 50 percent.

Stories like San Luis Valley are typical with the proper application of small scale appropriate technology. Other communities have built even more efficient solar units. People in the communities learn new skills and find jobs. Perhaps most important, it is the people who do the project.

The United States Department of Energy, a body supposedly funding the development of alternative energies, spends very little money on projects like San Luis. Only \$12 million is available for appropriate technology projects in 1980. By way of contrast \$183 million will be spent on a solar power tower built by McDonnell Douglas in Barstow, California. Twenty-two hundred giant mirrors will focus sunlight on a boiler atop a 500 foot tower. Fifteen percent of the solar budget goes into this tower.

The electricity generated by large scale solar projects will be sold to rate payers by the operating utilities. DOE policy promotes only projects that have commercialization potential and gives funding priority to technologies that will reduce U.S. dependence on imported oil. Given these considerations the bulk of DOE research and development (R&D) funds goes to synthetic fuels, nuclear and high technology alternatives such as the power tower, solar satellites and Ocean Thermal Energy Conversion (OTEC). Conservation is not viewed as a priority. A study by the Battelle Pacific Northwest Laboratories reveals the federal government has spent at least \$133 billion providing economic incentives for fossil fuels and nuclear energy and only \$1 billion on solar.

DOE priorities are not surprising when the identities of the policy makers are examined. The Secretary of Energy and the undersecretaries all come from the corporate world. DOE energy development policy is formulated by an Energy Research Advisory Board, whose members include representatives from the energy corporations, the banking industry and the utilities. Familiar names include Exxon, Bell Laboratories, Boeing, First Boston, Inc. and Southern California Edison.

In his new book *The Sun Betrayed* Ray Reese provides an excellent history of who's who in the formation of energy policy and the interlocking corporate-government ties.

- The corporate executives in the upper echelons would not permit promoters of appropriate technology in their department. Jim Benson, a young employee in the solar division, lost his job for allowing a contract team to produce a report depicting solar as a technically feasible and desirable replacement for nuclear power by the year 2020. The report was originally barred from publication until Congress threatened an investigation. Unfortunately, the only report released was an abridged version of the original, which omitted much of the relevant supporting information.

DOE does not change policy

The fiscal 1981 proposed budget for the DOE continues to show a high technology bias. Defense activities will get \$3.4 billion, and \$4 billion will go into Energy Research and Development. Over \$1 billion of that will be spent on fossil fuel development, most of which will be coal. Close to another billion will be spent on various forms of nuclear fission, and \$400 million will go to fusion. Solar and renewable alternatives will receive \$868 million. However most of this funding will go into photovoltaics, OTEC and high technology research. Funding for appropriate technology projects will not be much more than 1980's

\$12 million. And efforts are underway to reduce this funding.

Conservation will receive \$1 billion, but when inflation is considered the funding is 12% less than 1980.

The real innovations in alternative technologies happen with small scale projects built by people who usually need financial assistance. A 1976 National Science Foundation study concludes that small businesses are 24 times more cost effective than large business in developing new technologies. In addition a 1978 study by the Small Business Administration Congressional subcommittee revealed that between 1969 and 1976 Fortune 500 companies generated less than 2 percent of the growth in new jobs.

The history of solar development reflects the efficiency of the small-scale developer. A man in Texas developed a 100 kw wind machine that works efficiently with 20 mph winds for just over \$50,000, but DOE gave \$1.5 million to Lockheed and Westinghouse to develop a 40 kw wind machine.

In 1977 Sunearth Solar Products, one of the few small firms to receive federal funding, installed solar heating systems for \$926 per unit. Exxon/Daystar required \$9,500 per unit for their solar systems. Other major corporations were even less efficient.

Corporations Invest in Alternatives

Corporations are rushing to invest in alternative technologies and capture government contracts. *Business Week* (January 27, 1977) reported "the big attraction of government funding is that the recipients get the chance to build a major new business at taxpayer expense." Investments are risk-free and by investing in alternatives corporations can protect their own financial interests and insure their control of all future energy supplies.

For reflection:

- The nine biggest photovoltaic manufacturers are controlled by large corporations. Six are owned by oil companies, with Exxon and Arco each controlling 20 percent of the market.
- The oil companies own 63% of all domestic copper production. Copper is essential for solar home collectors.
- Thirty-nine corporations and two utilities received 66% of DOE funds in 1978. Twenty-one percent went to universities, principally the University of California.
- Rocky Flats, managed by Atomics International, a division of Rockwell, will receive most of the funding for the development of small-scale wind applications.
- The primary coal liquefaction project funded by DOE is managed by the Electric Power Research Institute (a utilities organization).

The oil companies don't need their profits for research. The taxpayer already funds them to do it. There are more examples, but why go on?

Visions for the Future

Long term solar visions for the DOE include 60 solar satellites beaming electricity in the form of microwaves to earth. Each will be larger than Manhattan. A three year \$18.6 million study assessing their potential environmental and social impacts has just been completed. If given the green light the thirty-year program will cost between \$500 billion and \$800 billion. Solar satellites can easily be turned into weapons and begin a new and improved arms race.

Another vision includes a "national energy reserve" in New Mexico. Five hundred square miles of heat collectors will power a large complex of photo-thermal generating plants. Ten percent of the Southwestern desert will be covered with the facility, transmission lines and support facilities.

Nowhere in the DOE reports and proposals are priorities given to the development of small scale appropriate technologies and conservation. The government will pay poor people's utility bills, but will not teach them to build their own solar collectors.

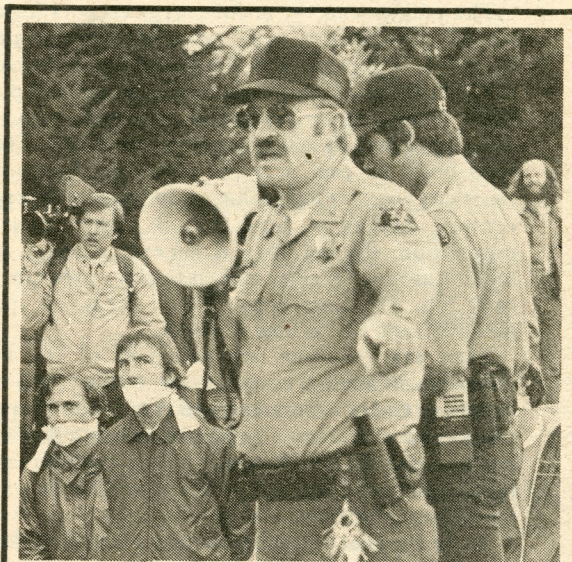
Both the government and the corporations agree: People in control of their lives are bad for business. They might just start something different.

—Mark Evanoff

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Trident battle continues



Demonstrators gag themselves to dramatize that their concerns about nuclear weapons are being ignored by the policy makers. photo by Terry McMurray

A series of Nuclear Free Pacific activities in Santa Cruz commemorated the anniversary of atomic testing on the Bikini Atoll and highlighted the illegality of nuclear weapons production according to international law.

After a morning of leafletting on Sunday, March 1, the skies turned black and a downpour began. Nevertheless, a group of 200 marchers set out carrying the "Trident Monster," a symbolic replica of the lethal force of the Trident submarine. Black flags draped from nearly 600 feet of rope (the length of the sub) symbolized the 408 nuclear warheads which can be launched from a single sub. Spirits were high but clothing soaked.

By 4:00 a.m. the next morning the day's events were underway. Traffic flares lit the mountain road near Lockheed's remote facility sixteen miles from downtown Santa Cruz. Monitors stretched the Trident Monster along the approach.

Several Lockheed employees arrived, cursing the demonstrators. They began target practice at a shooting range a hundred yards from the vigil. As daylight broke rifle and semiautomatic reports gave an eerie background to the scene. Representatives from affinity groups leafletted Lockheed workers as they arrived at the gate. About a third of the automobiles slowed for the leaflets.

A statement from the Stop Trident/Convert Lockheed Coalition which organized the actions confirmed the appropriateness of the vigil and civil disobedience, but noted some of their shortcomings. "Though Lockheed profits from the arms race, it is a public policy which makes its work possible. Our act of trespass does not make this connection clear enough. Though the workforce here makes Trident possible, they are prisoners of a war economy who fear for their jobs and families' security. We cannot really put their fears to rest. Though the arms race is a national and international phenomenon, the arrest and jailing of people will be a burden on local taxpayers.

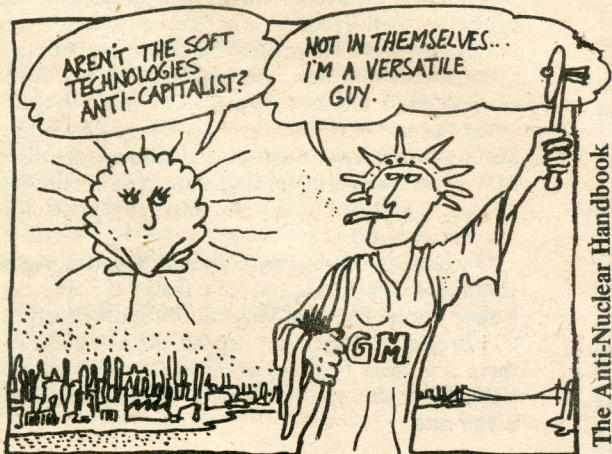
Though we contend with much larger forces, principalities and powers, our most immediate encounter will be with uniformed sheriff's deputies who in fact may share our views. Let us treat them with respect."

As people turned and walked down the road toward Lockheed's manufacturing and administration buildings, they were halted by a line of sheriff's deputies and security officers. Two by two they were taken away, photographed and loaded into vans. Nearly 20 persons who had not previously planned to join in the civil disobedience were moved to cross the blue line. Fifty-five were eventually arrested and taken to large cement holding cells below the County courthouse in downtown Santa Cruz. After several hours the sheriff announced that he would not press charges because the demonstration was peaceful and nonviolent, because it would be an enormous expense to local taxpayers and because he did not want to provide jail and court as a forum for protestors.

The Stop Trident Coalition will continue Trident resistance, both in Santa Cruz and at the Lockheed/Sunnyvale facility. A more thorough evaluation of the March actions will be held and summaries will be available upon request. In sum, our direct-action seemed an important complement to the significant electoral work being done in Santa Cruz on the anti-weapons initiative. It definitely helped to keep the nuclear arms race at the forefront of public discussion and debate in Santa Cruz County.

For more information, contact 408/425-1275 (Santa Cruz); 751-4656 (San Francisco); 849-2360 (East Bay); 494-0363 (Peninsula); 523-2897 (Sonoma); 543-6614 (San Luis Obispo) or 294-5642 (San Jose).

—Scott Kennedy



Minnesotans resist

"This powerline wa

BY HOLD THAT LINE NEWS SERVICE

The utilities and the major energy corporations have long been planning the exploitation of energy resources in Montana, Wyoming, and North and South Dakota. In 1977, the Federal Power Commission announced plans to build 73 fossil steam generation units there with a total capacity of over 31,000 megawatts before 1996. The idea is to burn the coal near the mines and transport the electricity via extra high voltage transmission lines to load centers. Seeing as how that is a very expensive proposition, the big boys in the energy sector started looking around for some suckers to pick up the tab. In the early 70's, they found them. The sucker is you, the U.S. taxpayer, and this is how it works.

Lets say that you are president of the largest independent mining outfit in the country, the North American Coal Corporation, and that you just happen to own the leases to a lot of lignite out in North Dakota. It's not very good lignite, 40% water, only 6500 btu's per lb., high in ash and pollutants — but your job is to sell it. At the biggest profit you can.

So here's what you do. You find a couple rinky-dink electric cooperatives like United Power Association (UPA) and Cooperative Power Association (CPA), both based in Minnesota. You convince these gung-ho little pie-eyed twits that they really don't have to be rinky-dinks forever, no siree. Just sign right here and you can have your very own 1000 Megawatt power plant. Then you'll be right in there wheeling and dealing with the big boys.

"The big boys in the energy sector started looking around for some suckers to pick up the tab."

Won't that be fun? And don't worry because we'll be right next door to sell you all the coal you can use (chuckle, chuckle, for a modest 50% more than anyone else in the industry is willing to pay for it). Such a deal. Taxpayers aren't the only suckers, and UPA and CPA signed right up.

Now being as UPA and CPA are eligible for federally guaranteed loans from Wall Street, they are soon building their mine-mouth plant, the CU Project, in the middle of North American's North Dakota coal field. And work is begun to develop the mine. Only it isn't North American Coal Corporation developing the mine. It's Falkirk Coal Company. Falkirk is a dummy corporation, a wholly owned subsidiary of North American Coal. But because Falkirk is only responsible for fueling the CU Project, and because the CU Project is financed with tax dollars, the Falkirk Mine is also eligible for federal financing — well over \$200 million worth of federal financing. So public money is used to finance acid rains, soaring cancer rates, and the private profits which line the pockets of North American stockholders. Well done, Mr. President.

Anyway, the CU Project was the first major attempt to connect load centers to the east with western coal fields via extra high voltage powerlines, and everybody involved in the plot tried to keep it secret for as long as possible. But the cat got out of the bag back in 1974, and West Central Minnesota farmers in the path of the powerline (and their allies) have engaged the Government

and the utilities in a protracted struggle ever since.

The issues created by this centralized energy development scheme have mobilized a more "conservative" rural segment of the population than have most other battles in the Energy Wars. The farmers first attempted to work through "the system", but soon gained direct knowledge of the double-dealing, back-stabbing skulduggery employed by judges, politicians and bureaucrats, to say nothing of their "cooperative" utilities. It was a rude awakening. But once awake, the Minnesota powerline protestors developed a solid understanding of the beast they are confronting and began to identify their allies. Age-old barriers of urban/rural provincialism, racism, and sexism are being dismantled. The resulting alliance between farmers, Indians, "urban activists," and others among the dispossessed is a source of great strength and hope.

Lets look at the specific issues raised by the Minnesota powerline before we examine the tactic which will bring it down.

1) HEALTH AND SAFETY

Even the utilities have described this 800 KV DC powerline as "experimental technology." Existing evidence suggests that it is a deadly means of energy transportation. Ignoring the acid rains and particulate emissions from the power plant, the hazards from the line include shocks, air ions, toxic gases formed by the corona discharge, and exposure to the electromagnetic field.

Air Ions. The immediate effect of over-exposure to negative ions is similar to that of too much alcohol. Over-exposure to positive ions brings on headaches and a mental state of stress, irritability and depression. Long-term effects of ion exposure are not well understood. Air ions also reduce the resistance of the atmosphere around the powerline, thus increasing the strength of the electromagnetic field.

Corona Discharge. The amount of corona discharge, or line loss, depends upon the line voltage and the diameter of the conductor. Any imperfection on the conductor, such as dust, scratches, corrosive pits, or water will cause an extremely high localized discharge. Corona discharge means that some of the electrons escape from the conductor into the surrounding air, where they collide with the air molecules. Those molecules are then chemically activated and form new molecules, including ozone and nitric oxides, which are highly toxic to plant, animal and human life, even in very small concentrations. One ozone molecule per 12 million air molecules can be dangerous to humans. Nitric oxides are ten times as toxic as ozone, and may combine with water in the air to cause acid rain to fall along the line route.

Preliminary calculations indicate that for every day the line is fully operational, each mile of line will produce 60 lbs. of ozone and 40 lbs. of nitric oxide! The line is over 425 miles long.

The symptoms of ozone and nitric oxide poisoning are similar, and the initial effects include sinus trouble, and the misery of an asthma attack. Other effects include chest pains, rapid heart beat, vomiting, coughing up blood, swollen glands, burning eyes, diarrhea, dizziness, and forgetfulness. Long-term effects include lung and heart damage and possible chromosome damage.

Electromagnetic Fields. The most subtle hazard posed by this powerline comes from exposure to electromagnetic fields, EmFs. Indeed, there is consensus throughout the scientific community that much more research needs to be done on the relationships between EmFs and life. There is already a substantial body of knowledge on these effects, however.



This tower was infested by "Bolt Weevils."

Biological effects of EmFs which have been noted experimentally include the symptoms of stress, decreased body weight from one generation of rats to the next, chromosomal abnormalities, glaucoma, and changes in blood chemistry: blood protein counts increased and the count of blood antibodies fluctuated, some decreasing and some increasing, depending on the field strength and the specific antibody. Impotence, sterility, and an increase in the incidence of blood cancers have been linked to long-term EmF exposure.

Is it a coincidence that people who live and work along the powerline route have experienced headaches, skin rashes, nose and throat bleeding, fatigue, numbness, nervousness and the symptoms of stress, respiratory problems, eye problems, tingling sensations all over the body and forgetfulness? Children are the most sensitive, and there have been more than a few cases of aborted and deformed human fetuses.

The utilities claim that these problems may indeed be occurring, but that they're all psychosomatic. Yet fish have abandoned streams under the line, birds and other wild life have all but disappeared from lands near the line route and famers under the line are having problems they never had before. Livestock is skittish and jumpy, milk production has decreased because cows have trouble letting down their milk, hogs take over twice as long to reach market weight and there has been a frightening increase in livestock aborting, or birthing deformed offspring. Cows do not control their bodily functions when they come into the barn for milking. Things were not like this before the powerline came, but these developments, no doubt, are also psychosomatic.

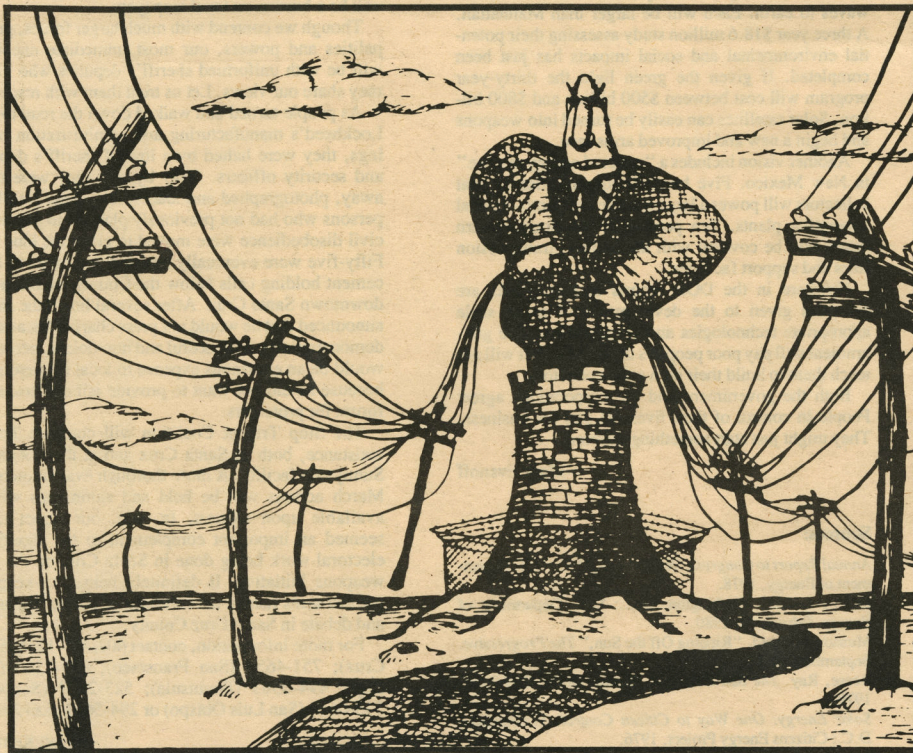
"The total tactic calls for everybody to do as much as possible . . . as many times as is practical, necessary or prudent."

2) COST AND NEED

The cost of the CU Project was initially estimated at \$538 million, but \$1.246 billion has already been spent. The final cost of the facility is likely to be in the \$2 billion range, and less than half of the cost overruns can be attributed to inflation. The rest is corruption and mismanagement.

If we take the \$1.246 billion figure, and grant that the project will deliver 900 MW of electricity, there is a capital outlay cost of \$1,348 per kilowatt. That is about twice the average cost of a new coal-fired facility, and is roughly equivalent to the cost of a nuclear plant (if you don't count the cost of fueling the nuke, decommissioning it, or dealing with nuclear wastes). For comparison, there are 2 MW wind systems in operation at a cost of only \$360 per kilowatt, and wind is the most expensive form of alternative energy.

Documents from the National Electric Reliability Council in New York, and from the Mid-Continent Area Power Pool (MAPP) in Minneapolis show clearly that the CU Project is simply not needed. At any point in time, there is at least 10 times as much electricity available to UPA/CPA through the MAPP grid as their combined usage rate.



s built with brute force"



TOTAL TACTIC

In a nutshell, the tactic we have been developing through the years (and that we have finally recognized and begun to analyze) calls for everybody to do as much as possible in the arena of their choice, and to do it as many times as is practical, necessary, or prudent. The provision, of course, is that the overriding issue of who is doing what to whom is heightened or clarified, not clouded. When an entire community comes to such an understanding, it is possible to mobilize the necessary resources to accomplish the particular task at hand without wasteful or destructive bickering about sectarian "Theoretical correctness," or "violence" vs. "non-violence" (as the question pertains to the destruction of very specific property, etc.)

Our attempts to find solutions to our problems fall into several categories, the first of which could be called "legal remedies." In a "free and democratic society" such as ours, the list of possibilities here is virtually endless. And the only way to prove that these "remedies" are mainly smoke-screens for corporations is to try them all, try them all again, and then make up new ones and keep on trying them too. Occasionally there are victories, but the point is that we must exhaust legal remedies if the "Total" part of the Total Tactic is to be legitimized in the collective mind of society. Our experience with legal remedies includes:

(A) Court Action

The corporations act as they are a law unto themselves. But powerline protesters have spent over \$100,000 in legal fees challenging that assumption, and to this day we have portions of the CU Project tied up in court. Invariably, however, the attitude of the judges has been that the protesters are right, the utilities have violated the law and are very naughty and should never, never ever act like that again — but we're sure they've learned their lesson.

(B) Lobbying Politicians

At times, whole communities, schools, and businesses have shut down to go to the State Capitol to try and get some decent action out of the politicians. We have even forced the legislature into special hearings as they attempted (with some success) to defuse the issue. Time after time we have appealed to the Governor (we're on our third one and take a bit of credit for those changes) to use his powers in our behalf. Time after time, of course, the politicians refuse to bend our way but realize that we cannot be ignored, and then there is a frantic search for a few more stale crumbs to throw at us. We usually manage to put those crumbs to good use, too.

(C) Electoral Politics

Elections can provide excellent forums for the discussion of vital issues if the appropriate balance is struck between emphasizing the issues and winning the election. During the 1978 Democratic Primary, a powerline protester named Alice Tripp ran for Governor against a self-styled populist incumbent named Rudy Perpich. Alice is a farm woman and retired English teacher. She spent less than \$5,000 on her campaign and stated that she "would be out there taking down towers too, but I'm not too good with a wrench because of my arthritis." Alice got over 20% of the vote, almost 100,000 votes, and at least 14% in every county in the State. This happened at a time when the utilities were telling the public that the protest consisted of "30 burned out farmers" and in spite of a last minute media smear campaign. Perpich lost the general election to a woodtick named Al Quie by about 100,000 votes. We are already active in 1980 elections.

(D) Pressuring State Agencies

There has been a constant and continuing effort to put the state bureaucrats on the spot. Lately, we have been

pursuing health and safety issues with the turkeys at the Health Department and what they call the Environmental Quality Board.

Their position, of course, is that they can't do anything because emission standards for powerlines either don't exist or else are so vague that they are unenforceable. So they intend to monitor the line for five or six years to see what happens. Meanwhile, the "burden of proof" rests with us to establish a direct cause and effect relationship between the powerline and our problems. But how is a farmer supposed to "prove" the powerline caused his headache (how is he supposed to prove that he had a headache) or his deformed calf?

So we are attempting to shift the question in the direction of "probable cause": Is there *reason to believe* that the health and safety problems experienced along the route are being caused by the powerline? We have proposed the creation of a 25 member "jury of peers" to examine this question, using scientific literature, expert witnesses, and the experience of people along the line route as evidence. If this "jury of peers" finds there is reason to believe that there is a relationship between our problems and the powerline (by a simple majority), the line will be shut off pending whatever examination is forthcoming to provide an ultimate resolution of the issue. While the bureaucrats have so far rejected the

"An atmosphere was created in which sabotage was a logical next step."

proposal, the media and the public at large have been picking up on the idea, and we will not let it die.

The list of "legal remedies" goes on and on, with the imaginations of determined people being the only limit. We have a bi-weekly newsletter, do fund-raising and community education programs, alternative energy projects, organizing to take control of local electricity coops away from management which suffers from private dreams of psychotic splendor and return it to the coop members (no easy task), and so forth. Most of the decisions about what to do next in this arena are made at meetings of the General Assembly to Stop the Powerline, GASP.

Direct Action

The powerline was built with brute force. After the State Supreme Court ruled in October 1977 that it was allright for state agencies and utilities to violate the law, full scale construction began. Farmers responded very creatively. Huge boulders were used to block equipment and were also dumped, along with very smelly things, down into exposed tower foundation holes. Survey crews were laced with manure from manure spreaders. Chain saws were used to drown out radio communications while flags and banners blocked line-of-sight survey work. Masked riders on horseback struck terror into the hearts of the opposition and captured the imagination of the nation. Survey stakes never stayed in the ground for more than a few hours.

The utilities responded by suing the most militant farmers for \$500,000, and a lot of people were temporarily scared away. About this time, the idea of civil disobedience was introduced by people from the Twin

Cities. From December 1977 until the Spring of '78, protesters would meet every morning at the Lowry MN Town Hall, decide the scene of confrontation, and head out into the fields. For three solid weeks in January there were between 500 and 1000 people every day, and on occasion the cops (there were about 300 of them) used helicopters to air-lift work crews and police from our path. When we were stronger than the cops, work was halted, often with several protesters being arrested on misdemeanor charges. When the cops had the advantage, protesters learned to use a very disciplined civil disobedience and those who were ready to get arrested that day took a bust.

During that winter, there were well over 100 arrests. It was the need to defend ourselves in criminal court which solidified the organization of GASP lead to the election of Trustees, the creation of a Defense Fund, and a committee of defense lawyers. Out of all those arrested, there were only three convictions. Most of the charges were dropped before going to trial.

Civil disobedience provided us with a means of keeping ourselves focused and organized during a time of turmoil, confusion and outrage. Because of the publicity surrounding all the attempted legal remedies which preceded it, we gained sympathy and support. In March of 1978, toward the end of the Winter of Confrontation, a public opinion poll by the *Minneapolis Tribune* showed that 64% of Minnesotans were sympathetic to our cause, and 50% supported our illegal tactics.

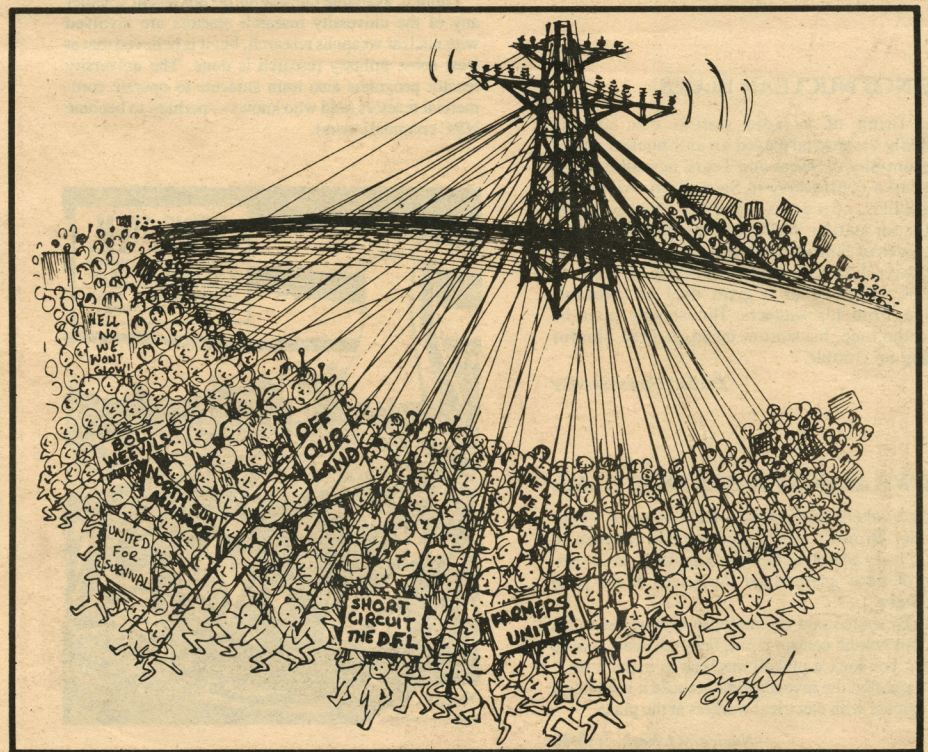
But the company managed to get the line built. Because of the public's exposure to our continual attempts at legal remedies, to our use of civil disobedience and to the issues involved, an atmosphere was created in which sabotage was a logical next step. In such an atmosphere, it has proven impossible for the State or the corporations to brand us "anti-social terrorists" — though they certainly have tried to do just that. In spite of the fact that there is a \$100,000 reward for information leading to the arrest and conviction of people doing damage to the line, there have been *no* arrests for such activities.

We have found that damage to specific property does not cloud the issue if the right atmosphere has been created. In fact, sabotage at times has kept the issue alive. But when people are hurt, the focus shifts away from the issue of energy.

During the summer of '78, there were bonfires and weiner roasts close to construction sites along the line route four or five nights a week, and they were attended by up to 200 women, men and children. Sometimes press, too. It's hard to say exactly what all went on at these events, but the utilities accused us of being "a bit audacious."

Since then, most of the damage seems to have been done by bolt weevils, cut worms, a strange virus called "insulator's disease," and lightning bugs. Ten towers have fallen. About 10,000 insulators have had to be replaced. The conductor has had to be spliced and re-spliced, and the line gets turned off four or five times a week. This powerline is an extremely unreliable source of electricity. Total Tactic.

Powerline protesters are aware of how important it is to put our experience at the disposal of those facing similar problems. To that end, protesters are willing to travel and speak anywhere as long as expenses are covered. No Nukes.



—SHORT CIRCUITS—

JUST FOLLOWING YOUR INSTRUCTIONS

It's lucky nothing has happened at the Duane Arnold reactor in Palo, Iowa, to trigger the plant's emergency system. During routine inspections, Nuclear Regulatory Commission officials discovered that a major component of the reactor core cooling system had been installed backwards. The NRC inspectors say the system could not have functioned as designed.

The backward piping arrangement was bad enough, but even worse was the discovery that the system had been installed precisely the way the plant's designers had said it should be. The problem was in the design specifications. NRC officials immediately alerted operators of at least a dozen other plants which used the same blueprints.

The Duane Arnold reactor, designed by General Electric, began operations in 1974.

—Critical Mass Journal

HOT OFF THE PRESSES

British Nuclear Power Plants have received a glowing report — so glowing in fact, that the publication of the report had to be delayed.

According to *New Scientist Magazine*, the most recent report from the nuclear inspectorate — on safety at British nuclear plants — covers the years 1977 and 1978. However, the March, 1979 report has yet to be released.

The cause for the delay? Well, it seems there was an "accident" with the printing inks used in the first edition of the 1979 report, and British nuclear inspectors were reluctant to release it because — in the magazine's words — "It glowed gently in the dark."

—Zodiac News Service

WHAT? NO ACCIDENTS?

The President's Council on Environmental Policy is accusing the Nuclear Regulatory Commission of failing to discuss openly the potential consequences of a serious atomic power plant accident.

The chair of the President's Council, Gus Speth, says that a review of 149 environmental impact statements filed by the operators of nuclear plants indicates that not one of those statements broached the subject of an atomic accident leading to a core meltdown.

Speth, in a letter to the NRC, says that environmental impact statements for nuclear reactors should consider the possibility of a core meltdown and the release of massive quantities of radiation into the surrounding environment. Speth adds that none of the 149 statements reviewed by his office even discussed the possibility of an accident as serious as the one which occurred at Three Mile Island last March.

—Zodiac News Service

DJ SINGS NUCLEAR BLUES

The firing of a radio station disc jockey, reportedly because he played an anti-nuclear power song from Blood, Sweat and Tears' new album, has stirred up a controversy in Scottsboro, Alabama.

Bill Bailey, now an ex-disc jockey and program director for station WCRI, claims that the station manager fired him after he played the tune "Nuclear Blues" over the air. According to Bailey, he received what he described as a great deal of favorable reaction from his listeners. But shortly after he played the tune, his station manager fired him for "stirring up trouble."

—Zodiac News Service

BUT WE ALMOST HAD A FREE GAME

Eight workers suspended by the Tennessee Valley Authority Brown's Ferry nuclear plant returned to work in early March as the FBI completed an investigation of three unexplained shutdowns of the plant in February.

An FBI source said an employee with access to the plant, but not the control room, had "kicked a control box like you kick a pinball machine to make it tilt." TVA requested the investigation because it is having a labor dispute with electrical workers at the plant.

—Nucleonics Week, 3/13/80

STOCKPILING FOR CHEMICAL WARFARE

The United States and the Soviet Union are said to be involved in a multi-billion-dollar race to develop and deploy extremely deadly chemical weapons, including nerve gases which enter the lungs or permeate the skin and then attack the central nervous system.

The magazine *Scientific American* reports that the United States, alone, has quietly stockpiled approximately 150,000 tons of lethal chemical munitions, and says that the Soviet Union has probably produced similar amounts.

The primary nerve gases being stockpiled are known as "Sarin," "V-X" and "Soman." As little as one droplet on a person's skin reportedly will bring about death within minutes.

Scientific American says that one of the biggest dangers of these chemical agents is that they pose greater threats to civilians than they do to battlefield soldiers. That's because both the US and the Soviets are spending hundreds of millions of dollars to develop protective clothing for troops. The magazine cites one study which estimates that if chemical agents were used against ground troops in certain parts of Europe, fewer than 20 percent of the equipped troops would be affected, while more than a million civilians in nearby communities would probably be killed.

—Zodiac News Service

University Reactors

Critical Mass Journal has compiled a report showing that there are nuclear reactor research programs on no less than 54 of the nation's university campuses. Five of these are in California—at the University of California at Los Angeles, Berkeley, Irvine and Santa Barbara and at the California State Polytechnic College in San Luis Obispo.

The university research reactors use a much smaller amount of radioactive fuel than commercial plants, so they need more highly enriched uranium in order to sustain chain reactions. While commercial reactors operate on 3 to 5% enriched uranium, these small ones use fuel that is 20% to 90% enriched. This "Strategic Special Nuclear Material" is the stuff of which nuclear bombs are made.

Because of their relatively high power levels of operation, six reactors—four in large cities—are capable of overheating to a point at which the fuel would melt, creating a TMI-type accident or worse. But the real health and safety menaces lie in the handling of radioactive materials and the lack of supervision of the restricted areas around the reactors and fuel storage.

The variety in the design of the 54 university reactors is far greater than in commercial reactors. This compounds the difficulty of regulating and monitoring them. The NRC's increasing worry about thefts of weapons-grade material has slowly resulted in upgraded regulations, but the NRC is concerned that the expense of implementing them will cause schools with limited funds to shut down their reactors.

Publicly available documents do not reveal whether any of the university research reactors are involved with nuclear weapons research, but it is believed that at least some military research is done. The university reactor programs also train students to operate commercial reactors (and who knows—perhaps to become NRC commissioners).



DOW CHEMICAL STRIKES BACK

The Dow Chemical Company—the maker of the herbicide "Agent Orange"—has been the target of legal attacks by pregnant women and thousands of Vietnam veterans who claim that the herbicide has been responsible for birth defects, miscarriages, higher rates of cancer and other medical problems. Now, the chair of the board of Dow, Earle B. Barnes, is contending that "Agent Orange" is simply the victim of a smear campaign being spearheaded by illegal marijuana growers and by what he calls "extremist activists." "These activists," he writes, "have learned the trick of the Hitler-type propaganda in Germany; that is, if you tell a lie often enough, people will begin to believe it."

—Zodiac News Service

WISCONSIN PSC OFFERS DEAL

The Wisconsin Public Service Commission is offering Wisconsin Electric Power and two other utilities an incentive to cancel the proposed Haven nuclear plant. Under this offer the utility would be allowed to recover \$9 million of their application costs if they abandoned plans for the reactor. One PSC commissioner said the agency is not "anti-nuclear per se," but is "concerned about the financial health of the utilities we regulate." He characterized the plant as a "drain" on the utilities' finances.

—Nucleonics Week, 2/21/80

URANIUM MINE MOTHBALLED

Kerr-McGee Corporation has suspended operations at its Rio Puerco uranium mine, about 40 miles west of Albuquerque, New Mexico. The mine had not yet started production, but was in the final development stages.

The company cited "continuing political and regulatory uncertainties regarding nuclear energy development in the United States" as the reason for the shutdown. In a statement, the company called for a national energy policy supporting nuclear power. The 60 mine employees will be transferred to other K-M facilities.

—Nuclear News, 3/80

FOR WHOM THE BELL TOLLS

Added to all of Metropolitan Edison's financial woes surrounding the accident at its Three Mile Island plant is a recent bill it received for \$305. The bill was sent to the utility by Three Mile Island Alert, a citizen's group in the Harrisburg, Pa., area to recover telephone costs.

The group complained that the utility refuses to publish its telephone number for the power plant and therefore dozens of calls are placed to Three Mile Island Alert—the only number listed under the TMI name.

A spokesman for the group says the calls are forwarded to the Met Ed office and the \$305 bill is based on a 50 cents per call service fee. The group has offered to reduce the bill if the utility promises to obtain a published number. "Otherwise," the letter says, "we will probably need a rate increase by March."

—Critical Mass Journal

DANES REJECT NUKES

In a surprise announcement at the end of January the Government of Denmark indefinitely postponed a decision to introduce nuclear power in that country. It had been expected that the government would await the results of the March nuclear referendum in Sweden before announcing its decision.

—Nuclear News, 3/80

SELF-POLICING HEAD NAMED

The first skipper of the nuclear-powered submarine USS Nautilus has been named head of the nuclear industry's Institute of Nuclear Power Operations (INPO). Eugene Wilkinson, 61, retired from the navy in 1974. He will supervise a staff of 200 and an annual budget of \$11 million as head of INPO, a self-policing organization created by the nuclear industry in response to harshly criticized reactor safety standards.

—Critical Mass Journal

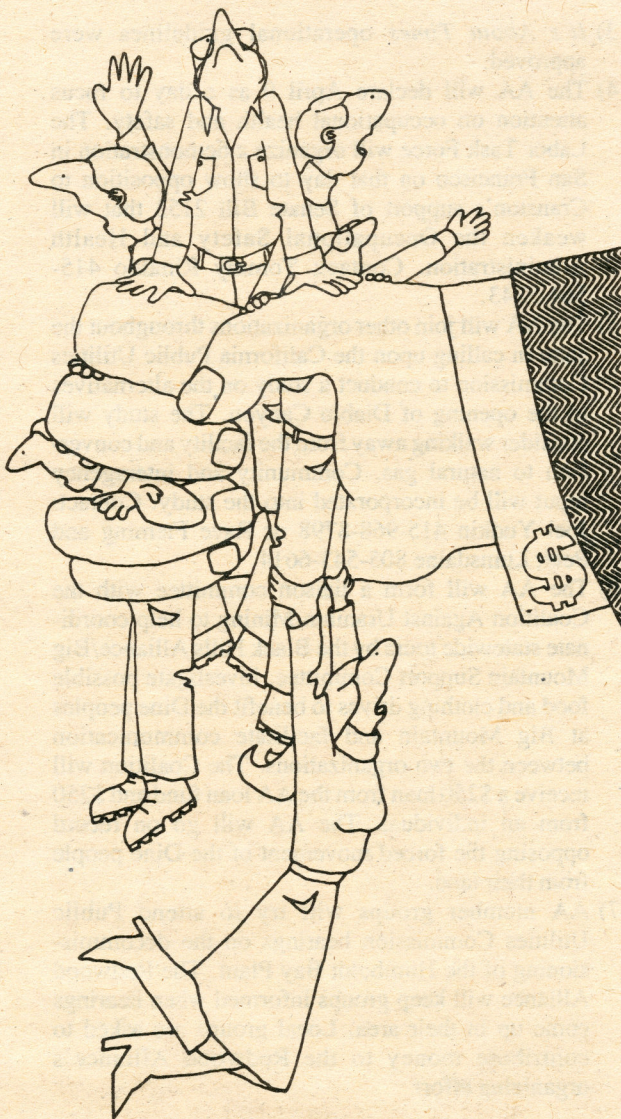
Big Business Day

Major plants shut down overnight, with no notice to workers. The Environmental Protection Agency spots thousands of potential Love Canals around the country. Ford managers sold Pintos which they knew would explode when rear-ended. Workers get fired for expressing their political views. 400 companies recently admitted illegal or improper pay-offs abroad. Corporate crime is on the rise, says a House Crime Subcommittee and *Newsweek*. A Senate Committee pegs it at over \$200 billion.

A new and unusually broad worker-consumer coalition intends to do something about this trend. Sixty prominent Americans and organizations announced in mid-December that they would conduct "Big Business Day" next April 17, 1980, involving thousands of Americans and hundreds of organizations in a campaign against business abuse of the constituencies of the corporation—workers, consumers, shareholders and local communities.

The coalition has released a proposal for legislation, "The Case for a Corporate Democracy Act," that is a major legislative goal of the Day. The proposed bill, which affects about 800 of the largest non-financial corporations, is premised on self-regulation rather than a new federal agency. The report discusses the need for allowing responsible elements of giant corporations—such as independent shareholders and employees—to oversee management operations. The Act also puts teeth into criminal penalties for individuals responsible for corporate crimes, protects workers from arbitrary plant closings or politically motivated firings, and prohibits interlocking directorships among the board members of different corporations. (Senator Howard Metzenbaum (D-Ohio) and Representatives Frank Thompson (D-N.J.) and Benjamin Rosenthal (D-N.Y.) have agreed to sponsor similar legislation in the Senate and House this year.)

The Day's central event will be a Corporate Constitutional Convention, where over 500 delegates from across the country will meet in Washington to change the rules of corporate decisionmaking. Using the Corporate Democracy Act as their guide, delegates will set up independent, alternative Boards of Directors for about 15 major corporations. These "Shadow Boards" will meet regularly after the Day to gather information, discuss policy, and make corporate decisions concerning their company. The "Shadow Companies" will issue stock to shareholders who will support and share the efforts to make corporations more democratic. After a year, the Shadow Boards



will release Annual Reports, discussing the performance of their corporation and advising future changes.

The success of Big Business Day depends on thousands of people in hundreds of communities joining on April 17, 1980 to educate and reform. The Day is looking for people throughout the nation to organize a variety of events to ensure this success. Write to Big Business Day, 1346 Connecticut Avenue NW, Room 411, Washington, D.C. 20036, for information, or call 202-861-0456. Copies of "The Case for a Corporate Democracy Act" are available for \$10.

Reply: Business as usual

Now that our "prominent Americans" have discovered corporate crime we are being subjected to their whining, liberal indignation.

The sponsors of Big Business Day see corporate misdeeds as the result of bad, greedy people who abuse power. And so the solution our guardians of good propose is more democracy in corporate boardrooms to insure policy decisions that are socially responsible. They still don't realize what those of us who have worked in shops and factories have learned through painful experience—profit rates must be maintained at all (social) costs.

For businesses to survive they must make a *rate of profit* that is competitive on the market. Otherwise investors will put their capital elsewhere. Competition to attract investment funds is tough, especially in today's tight money market, and so profits must be squeezed in any way possible.

Businesses have a number of ways to do this. Introducing new technology to increase productivity is an old favorite, but the enormous expense and tight, expensive credit places this option beyond most enterprises. Lengthening the working day is another, but workers have fought for the eight hour day and are still resisting forced overtime. So this leaves the familiar methods the Big Business Day sponsors are so shocked about, such as making shoddy, dangerous commodities, ignoring pollution controls, closing down unprofitable factories and laying off workers. And there are two other tricks these sponsors, all their "labor" and "union" credentials notwithstanding, don't even mention—the lack of health and safety measures on the job and dangerous production speedups.

The democratic corporate boards being proposed will have to choose one or more of these measures or find themselves controlling a socially responsible *bankrupt* business. With UAW president Douglas Fraser, one of the initial sponsors of Big Business Day, on the Chrysler Board of Directors, that company is building the new XM1 tank in Lima, Ohio. It may be socially irresponsible, but Chrysler would have folded soon otherwise.

Whether run on a large or small scale (as the BBD people advocate), an economy based on producing for sale has rules of its own that are beyond human or social control, no matter how democratic. Small businesses and democratic boards of directors will never give us collective social control over our world.

—Steve Stallone

Plutonium Players

"The Rocky Hieroglyphic Show, the latest theater production by the Plutonium Players, does not have a cult following like the film whose title it makes pun of. Which may be just as well, because *this* "Rocky" deserves an audience that can actually hear it.

The Plutonium Players, a Bay Area group which writes and performs all their own material, have found a way to connect the family Rockefeller to the King Tut hype, with largely labor-intensive results. The plot of the hour-long musical satire, although clear enough in performance, offers so many sketchy elements that it resists anything but confusing description in print.

Briefly, then, it has fun with the notion of David Rockefeller conjuring up King Tut in a dream. Tut points out, among other things, that even as patrons of the arts and co-sponsors of Tut's treasures, the ruling class is trying to stupefy the rest of us so that we fail to take control of our lives. Sleight-of-hand manages to unify in this Rocky/Tut confrontation an evil genius, some talk-show parodies, a nuclear reactor core meltdown and numerous other late-capitalist phenomena.

The production indicates once again that a low budget may be the most effective prerequisite for ingenuity. The costumes, most notably for Tut and the evil genius, are quite inventive. The musical accompaniment and scoring—often on unlikely "found" instruments and probably often improvised—is imaginative. The performances range from accomplished to charmingly ragged.

The Plutonium Players say that each time they do this piece they revise it according to audience response. With this in mind I mention that they haven't really found a way to end "Rocky" effectively. At present they exhort us a beat too long.

But "The Rocky Hieroglyphic" is a zingy little show that will probably get zingier as it gets stronger.

—Bix Blague

The Plutonium Players would like to do shows and benefits for anti-nuclear groups. Call them at 415-436-7345.

Short-circuiting PG&E

Did you know that you can wait a full two months to pay your PG&E bill? After that time PG&E will send you a Seven Day Notice to pay your bill. As long as you pay your bill within those seven days, they can't legally shut off your power nor will your credit rating be affected.

By constantly paying your bill two months late, you get a permanent, interest-free "energy loan" from PG&E. When finally paying your bill, you may want to enclose a copy of this letter or your own statement of protest. If enough people constantly pay late, our united effort may put a short-circuit in PG&E's

Schools continued from page 1

used. Jones said that as far as he's concerned, groups clamoring to be represented in the lessons "stood up late" for their views.

Kevin Armstrong of So No More Atomics feels that "PG&E has the right to go into schools with their pro-nuclear garbage. I don't have any problem with that. It allows me to go in and talk about anti-nuclear materials."

So No More Atomics points out that the EME materials offer a false choice between giving up modern lifestyles or building more nuclear plants. The materials are outdated figures which show a "correlation" between growth in energy demand and economic growth. And they include role playing exercises which are designed to prejudice students against "selfish" environmentalists.

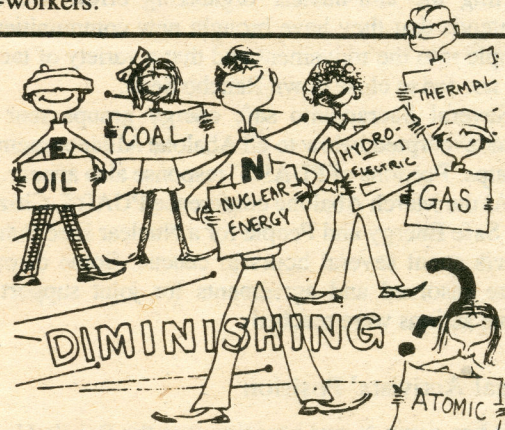
The program gives little attention to nuclear hazards, but includes three detailed lessons about the siting of nuclear plants and another in which students are taught to give a "rationale for selecting a power plant that will be built next to the student's home." The lesson on nuclear waste says that solid wastes are generally buried in drums of cement below the earth's surface "where no appreciable radiation is detected." The discussion of nuclear accidents emphasizes that the possibility of radiation release is remote.

The only lesson on solar power leads to the conclusion that it is financially unfeasible. In an unsigned article the students are told that building a solar plant

budget. Perhaps then they will think twice before trying to force more nuclear plants and further rate hikes on us.

What's more, by taking this first step, we'll be forming the beginnings of a movement which could take bigger and bigger steps toward stopping inflation and the system that produces it. During the last depression, people acting together used many clever methods to get what they needed without following the "rules" of paying. Recently in Europe, working people on both sides of the "Iron Curtain" have successfully fought to lower their bus fares, food prices, utility rates and rents. They call this the "self-reduction movement."

If you like the ideas in this letter, xerox ten copies and hand or mail them to friends, neighbors, and co-workers.



This EME cartoon gives nuclear center stage.

would make electricity a hundred times as expensive as it now is. "If your bill today was \$38, using solar power it would jump to \$3800," the article says, without giving any references or documentation.

Ginny Doyle of the Community Network said, "It's more than just that alternative energy sources are left out. The lesson plans lead students to accept that the well-being of the country is in direct relationship to our use of electrical power." According to the *Chronicle*, PG&E's education director Lawrence Baack conceded that the program has an emphasis on electrical energy, but said that plans are underway to make it more broad-based. PG&E, which also sells natural gas, would like to include more information on that source of energy, he added.

—Marcy Darnovsky

Conference news and comments

Over 25 member groups sent representatives to the March Abalone Alliance conference in San Francisco, the first to use our new decision-making process. The agenda was packed, but every item was addressed and consensus was reached on several proposals before noon on Sunday.

Because of all the decisions to be made little time was allowed for discussion throughout the entire conference. Simultaneous caucuses were held on proposals that were not consensed to at their first presentation. Local groups had to divide up and send spokespersons to these meetings to communicate the local group concerns. This exercise allowed several issues to be resolved simultaneously and shared negotiating responsibilities among all members of a local group.

No major statewide actions emerged, but several decisions were made on actions by collectives and local groups. Future meeting dates were set to continue discussion on issues not resolved. Perhaps what impressed me the most was the progress that has been made the last two years in conflict resolution. People with diverse opinions were able to sit down with one another and rationally discuss the points of conflict. There was still some belittling of the opposing perspective, but at least there was no yelling and screaming.

It's unfortunate that because of our growth a rigid decision-making structure that thwarts spontaneity is needed. But we've created a process that can work in a large organization. More decisions were made at this conference than at others in recent years. Agendas are not as confusing. Refinements are still needed, but at least we have an agreed-upon method of decision-making.

Some people feel that the conference proved that we don't have statewide unity and a network of support. The Abalone Alliance has not had an event with all members of the organization actively participating since the 1978 occupation of Diablo Canyon. However we were much smaller then and it was easier to have a feeling of statewide community. I question if those feelings can be recaptured because of our size and diverse perspectives. Abalone strength and actions will happen on the local level.

Formulation of a state strategy coordinating local group actions may be one method of reestablishing some semblance of a statewide movement. We have never yet had a real strategy conference. Santa Cruz will host a day-long strategy discussion in May.

Consensus was reached on the following proposals. (See last month's *It's About Times* for a summary of the proposals or contact your local group for the complete text.)

- 1) The AA will establish an Ecumenical Task Force. Contact: Dick Clark, AA office 415-543-3910.
- 2) Fundraising operational guidelines were adopted along with their fundraising proposals. Contact: Mark Evanoff 415-543-3910.

- 3) *It's About Times* operational guidelines were approved.
- 4) The AA will declare April 9 as a day to focus attention on occupational health and safety. The Labor Task Force will organize a demonstration in San Francisco on that day to show opposition to Cranston's support of Senate Bill 2153 that will weaken the Occupational Safety and Health Administration. Contact: Tommy Rinaldo 415-564-5243.
- 5) The AA will join other organizations throughout the state in calling upon the California Public Utilities Commission to conduct a study on the alternatives to the opening of Diablo Canyon. The study will consider walking away from the facility and conversion to natural gas. Community and interagency input will be incorporated into the study. Contact: Joel Yudkin 415-968-8798 or Raye Fleming and Peter Lumsdaine 805-543-6614.
- 6) The AA will form a liaison committee with the Coalition Against Uranium Mining to help coordinate statewide tours by the Black Hills Alliance/Big Mountain Support Committee, investigate possible food and clothing drives to benefit the Dine peoples at Big Mountain and facilitate communication between the two organizations. The Coalition will receive a \$250 loan from the AA loan fund and \$250 from an individual. The AA will go on record opposing the forced movement of the Dine people from their land.
- 7) AA member groups will try to attend Public Utilities Commission hearings on the decommissioning of the Humboldt Bay Plant. The Redwood Alliance will keep groups informed when hearings come up in their area. Local groups are asked to contribute money to the Redwood Alliance's organizing effort.
- 8) The budget priorities for the next six months will be:
 - A. \$500—Fundraising Collective
 - B. \$5,400—state office for expenses and one half-time position
 - C. \$1,000—priority loan fund
 - D. \$2,400—project office expenses
 - E. \$1,500—state office for one half-time position
 - F. \$2,000—grants for AA-sponsored actions
 - G. \$1,500—project office for one half-time position
 - H. \$3,900—state office for two half-time positions
 - I. \$1,800—project office for one half-time position
 - J. All other monies will be dispersed to AA events by the Fundraising Collective

—Mark Evanoff

Rancho Seco tactics debated

Disagreements between People United Against Rancho Seco and other anti-nuclear groups in Sacramento over the effectiveness and nature of direct action began when PUARS began planning the sit-in at Governor Brown's office. The Sacramento groups have accused PUARS of alienating the community and hurting the anti-nuclear organizing effort. PUARS contends that they have brought new communities of people into the movement and that a variety of tactics are needed to close down Rancho Seco.

Several Sacramento safe energy groups sent the letter excerpted below to all Abalone Alliance member groups. Portions of PUARS' response also appear.

At the March Abalone conference PUARS, Citizens for Safe Energy and People for a Nuclear Free Future-Davis spent several hours in caucus. Some disputes were resolved and agreements for joint support on some actions were reached.

Local Activists' Position

It has come to our attention that the People United Against Rancho Seco (PUARS) will be seeking funding from all Abalone Alliance groups to make its recently acquired Sacramento office a "community center" for the purpose of closing down Rancho Seco and becoming involved in such issues as the draft, nuclear weapons, economic inequities, women's issues, etc. The local organizations listed below are opposed to the PUARS proposal for the following reasons:

In the short period of time since PUARS moved to Sacramento they have alienated many of the existing groups which have been actively working on the above mentioned issues for many years. The first step in community cooperation requires that groups from outside the community get together with local groups committed to common goals and seek to find ways in which they can together accomplish the goals. There

was no attempt on the part of PUARS to seek out the active groups in Sacramento. Instead, they chose to ignore the active local groups, asking for help *only after decisions were made (without local input)* to help them with the distribution of their leaflets, etc.

In 1976 community activists were successful in getting two anti-nuke members, Rick Castro and Gary Hursh, elected to the SMUD Board. Many of the members of the groups listed below will be working hard in this year's SMUD elections to get Rick and Gary re-elected and try for the third seat for a majority. It will be a difficult task at best. Our job will be made all the more difficult if PUARS continues to operate here without concern for or understanding of the existing active groups and the Sacramento community.

(Signed by individuals from Sacramento Peace Center, Citizens for Safe Energy, Sacramento Women's Collective, Friends of the Earth and Rancho Seco 13.)

PUARS Response

The purpose of this letter is to give my perceptions of the actions of People United Against Rancho Seco over the past four months and their effects on other anti-nuclear groups.

Many of the statements in the Citizens for Safe Energy letter were assumptions based on lack of understanding and distortions about our group and the people in it. I have realized in retrospect that some of this conflict has its roots in miscommunication among Sacramento and Davis anti-nuclear groups *before* we got here and that we inherited a lot of bad feelings when we began the sit-in last November 28.

I can certainly understand how the actions of PUARS might have worsened these feelings, but it is important to understand the context within which we began the action. From the beginning of the sit-in and

DPO needs \$

Dear Friends of the Anti-Nuclear Movement,

The Diablo Project Office in San Luis Obispo is in dire economic straits. At the March 15-16 Abalone Alliance conference, it was decided that the present financial situation of the AA is precarious at best and its ability to fund existing and future commitments uncertain.

As a result, the Diablo Project Office monthly allotment will be dropped to a skeleton level, from \$1350 to \$400. This is enough to cover rent and phones, but not much else. It won't provide money for the two paid staff people or for most of the D.P.O.'s printing and mailings.

The licensing of the Diablo Canyon plant draws ever nearer and our legal recourses are failing one by one. We must prepare for the last resort, the Blockade/Encampment of Diablo Canyon. This effort will require massive distribution of posters and flyers, a major nation-wide outreach campaign, the gathering of equipment and supplies, the raising of funds and the coordination of thousands of people.

The Diablo Project Office simply will not be able to facilitate and coordinate these tasks at its current level of funding. Nor can any of them be cut back or ignored. The minimum amount we need to carry out these functions is *\$1350 a month*. In addition, we need \$700 to cover mailing and printing costs of a National Call and to update the participants on continuing developments.

Because the D.P.O. is working in activities construed by the authorities to be illegal (the Blockade), it cannot turn to MUSE or similar foundations for help. Therefore People Generating Energy and the Diablo Project Office are urgently asking Abalone Alliance member groups, friends and allies for financial aid. Groups could make monthly pledges, develop fundraisers and help spread word of our need.

Thank you for your time and help. Together we can stop nuclear power at Diablo Canyon.

In Peace and Struggle,
The Staff

even before that we have attempted to reach out to the anti-nuclear community in Sacramento and as a result we have friends and support even from within the groups that signed this letter. We will continue to have an attitude of openness to all anti-nuclear groups and I, for one, welcome the possibility that CSE may be joining the Abalone Alliance. (In the past, there has been a reluctance on their part to do so.)

Within the Abalone Alliance itself, we received varying reactions to the past four months. Most of it was supportive and helpful even when critical. However there is one attitude in particular that I'd like to address here. That is the idea that those who feel an urgency about direct action are somehow not taking into consideration the need for good thorough outreach before they act. No one in PUARS feels that outreach is unimportant, and that's why we have been doing it from the start.

Because our outreach includes theater as well as films and literature, we have perhaps alienated some people—while attracting others, including some from Sacramento's Chicano communities, who have not considered this issue before. According to the feedback we have received, the perception that we are "weird" or "freaky" is not shared by everyone. A good point to remember is one brought out by members of the Diablo Project Office. The actions at Diablo in both 1977 and 1978 were done in a climate of local hostility and fear. There are still anti-nuclear groups there that don't wish to be associated with the Abalone Alliance, but there are also a lot more people who have become convinced and organized.

Another concern of mine is that we keep the Abalone Alliance an organization where creativity can be fostered and that we not get lost in our own process. We all know that this has happened in the past, but this latest conference seemed to be a big improvement. The group of about thirty people who met to discuss direct action on Saturday night seemed to be amazingly lacking in divisiveness. We felt a need to take an offensive stance within the Alliance, and we made a direct action report to the conference on Sunday. We will continue our dialogue on April 9 in San Francisco after consulting our groups about some of the issues raised. We invite all interested persons to attend, however we need to make it clear that this is a meeting to discuss where, when and how—and not to debate "if."

Since returning from the conference we have been getting support and encouragement to continue the PUARS office in Sacramento. We would like to thank the many groups and individuals who were not at the conference for their support and help with finances. Since we will not have AA funding at the present time we will have to depend upon our own efforts to raise money. We ask for your continuing support.

—Mary K. Moore, People United Against Rancho Seco

Calendar

April 1 - 30 *Art for Life's Sake.* A benefit show and sale produced by the Abalone Alliance Artists Guild to benefit People Against Nuclear Power, SF. The show is open 10:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., Monday through Friday, Ecology Center, 13 Columbus, SF.

April 8 & 9 KPFA Stop the War Teach-In, Wheeler Auditorium, U.C. Berkeley. Speakers, singers, rock groups. Also broadcast on KPFA.

April 8 *Last Resort.* A film of the 1977 occupation at Seabrook. 7:30 p.m. *Better Active Today than Radioactive Tomorrow.* 9:00 p.m. UC Berkeley campus, 145 Dwinelle Hall. Info, 843-2399 or 835-9444.

April 9 Direct Action Caucus. All those wanting to participate in direct action are invited to attend. 6:30 p.m. 1826 Church St., San Francisco. Info, 415-282-6916.

April 9 San Francisco actions protesting the gutting of OSHA. Contact the AA Labor Task Force or Tommy Rinaldo, 415-564-5243.

April 10 *Save the Planet and Paul Jacobs and the Nuclear Gang.* Sponsored by Community Energy Action Network and the San Diego State University's Cultural Arts Board. 3:00 p.m. UCSD N. Conference Room, Student Center. Information, 714-459-4650.

April 11 *On the Edge of the Forest and New Sources of Energy.* 7:30 p.m. Same as April 10.

April 15 *Medical Implications of Nuclear Energy.* A film with Dr. Helen Caldicott. Discussion afterward with Physicians for Social Responsibility and Mary Moore from People United Against Rancho Seco. Sponsored by Richmond District Anti-Nuclear Group. 7:00 p.m. Richmond Branch Public Library, 351 9th Avenue, SF. Info, 415-386-3491.

April 15 *Uranium Mining and Milling Slideshow.* 7:30 p.m., 145 Dwinelle Hall, UC Berkeley campus. Info, 843-2399 or 835-9444.

April 17 General meeting of the Bay Area Coalition to Oppose War Preparations to plan a teach-in against the draft, war preparations, domestic cutbacks and nuclear threat. The teach-in is scheduled for May 31 to June 1 in Oakland. 7:30 p.m. Fellowship of Humanity, 411 28th St., Oakland. Childcare provided for those who call 4 days in advance. 415-655-2177 or 653-2854 or 525-4678.



"One day it will be serious. The snout-face will be ordinary reality. No one will think it's funny anymore. Many people will weep. But, of course, we can't prevent it: the hat manufacturer proclaims straw-hat week, the Canadian fruit-grower propagates peaches, and the defense industry needs war."
-- from *Deutschland, Deutschland uber alles* by Kurt Tucholsky and John Heartfield, 1929

April 19th and 20th An Environmental Exposition called "The Quiet Crisis" at Fort Mason will launch the observance of the tenth annual Earth Day in San Francisco. A wide array of demonstrations, exhibits, speakers, films, educational programs and entertainment will be sponsored by environmental, labor and consumer groups as well as by industry representatives. Among their goals are "to demonstrate that conservation of natural resources and enhancement of the environment are not just moral responsibilities, but sound economics and good business practices."

For more information, call Jessica Roberts, 415-441-4109.

April 17 - 26 Leafletting at the Department of Energy focusing on the connections between nuclear power and weapons, corporate connections to DOE, first strike policy and the weapons development hidden in the energy budget. Groups can contact the UC Nuclear Weapons Labs Conversion Project to get leaflets to distribute at DOE offices in their community. Call 415-982-5578.

April 26 March and rally in San Francisco. No nuclear power or weapons, no draft or registration, no increase in the military budget, no U.S. intervention. Contact Liz Walker, 415-752-7766.

April 27 Spokes meeting to formalize the rate strike proposal. 2:00 p.m. 719 Ashbury, SF. Contact Direct Current, 415-731-1465.

May 4 March in Los Angeles to commemorate the 10th anniversary of Kent/Jackson State. UCLA to the Federal Building. Contact Alliance for Survival, 213-738-1041.

Announcements

The East Bay Nonviolence Trainers can provide training sessions for interested groups and workshops for sharing skills such as organizing and planning actions, campaign building, and running meetings. Call Nanci Bower at 415-843-1313.

Anti-nuclear Californians are laying plans for attending the May 24 occupation/blockade at Seabrook. For information, call 415-282-6916.

The San Francisco Repertory Theater is currently performing "The Physicists" by Friedrich Durrenmatt, a penetrating exploration of the cult of science in modern society. Thursday through Sunday, 8PM, and Sunday 2PM. Through April 13; Thursday and Sunday performances \$4.00, others \$5.00. Reservations: (415) 863-4859.

Safe Energy Groups

ABALONE ALLIANCE OF MARIN

1000 Sir Francis Drake Blvd.
San Anselmo, CA 94960
415-457-4377

ABALONE ALLIANCE CLUB WEST VALLEY COLLEGE

1400 Fruitvale Ave.
Saratoga, CA 95070
408-867-1096 or 374-6459
PEOPLE UNITED AGAINST RANCHO SECO
Box 160334
Sacramento, CA 95814
916-448-5071

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE
2160 Lake St.
San Francisco, CA 94121
415-752-7766

BOLINAS AGAINST NUCLEAR DESTRUCTION
P.O. Box 708
Bolinas, CA 94924
415-868-1401

ALLIANCE AGAINST NUCLEAR POWER
c/o Carroll Child
University of California Medical Center
N319X
San Francisco, CA 94143
415-681-1028 (h) or 666-1435 (UC)

ALLIANCE FOR SURVIVAL*
712 S. Grand View St.
Los Angeles, CA 90057
213-738-1041

GROUP OPPOSED TO NUCLEAR ENERGY
300 South 10th St.
San Jose, CA 95112
408-297-2299

CITIZENS ALLIANCE FOR SAFE ENERGY
Box 887
Mendocino, CA 95460

CITIZENS FOR ALTERNATIVES TO NUCLEAR ENERGY
424 University Ave.
Palo Alto, CA 94301

CITIZENS FOR A BETTER ENVIRONMENT

88 First St. Suite 600
San Francisco, CA 94105

CAMARILLO COALITION FOR SAFE ENERGY
1759 Marco
Camarillo, CA 93010
805-482-7321

COASTSIDERS FOR A NUCLEAR FREE FUTURE
P.O. Box 951
El Granada, CA 94018
415-728-7406

COMMUNITY NETWORK FOR APPROPRIATE TECHNOLOGY
709 Davis St.
Santa Rosa, CA 95401
707-528-6543

COMMUNITY ENERGY ACTION NETWORK
P.O. Box 33686
San Diego, CA 92103
714-236-1684 or 295-2084

CHICO PEOPLE FOR A NUCLEAR FREE FUTURE
708 Cherry St.
Chico, CA 95926
916-891-6424

DOWNWIND ALLIANCE
P.O. Box 183
Covelo, CA 95428
707-983-9969

EAST BAY ANTI-NUCLEAR GROUP*
585 Alcatraz, Suite A
Oakland, CA 94609
415-655-1715

CONTRA COSTANS AGAINST NUCLEAR POWER

c/o Carol John
195 Grover
Walnut Creek, CA 94596
415-938-3062 or 934-5249

LOMPOC SAFE ENERGY COALITION
238 South J St.
Lompoc, CA 93436
805-736-1897

ABALONE ALLIANCE OFFICE: 944 Market St., Rm. 307, San Francisco, CA 94102 415-543-3910

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

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

SACRAMENTANS FOR A NUCLEAR FREE FUTURE
c/o Dan Eichelberger
3430 E. Street, Apt. 72
North Highlands, CA 95660

MID-PENINSULA CITIZENS FOR SAFE ENERGY
75 Ladato Ave.
San Mateo, CA 94403
415-574-3245

MOTHERS FOR PEACE
114 Del Norte
San Luis Obispo, CA 93401

VOLCANIC Alliance
431 Manzanita Ln.
Redding, CA 96002

NAPA VALLEY ENERGY ALLIANCE
P.O. Box 97
Napa, CA 94558
707-255-7493

NEVADA COUNTY PEOPLE FOR A NUCLEAR FREE FUTURE
P.O. Box 457
Nevada City, CA 95959
916-272-4848

PEOPLE FOR SAFE ENERGY
366 N. Van Ness
Fresno, CA 93701
209-268-3109 or 441-8839

PEOPLE'S ANTI-NUCLEAR COLLECTIVE
U.C. Berkeley
607 Eshelman Hall
Berkeley, CA 94720
415-642-6912

PEOPLE AGAINST NUCLEAR POWER
U.C. Santa Barbara
P.O. Box 14006
Santa Barbara, CA 93107
805-968-4238 or 968-2886

MOUNTAIN PEOPLE FOR NUCLEAR FREE LIFE
8181 Hermosa
Ben Lomond, CA 95005
408-336-8051

PEOPLE GENERATING ENERGY
452 Higuera
San Luis Obispo, CA 93401
805-543-8402

PEOPLE FOR A NUCLEAR FREE FUTURE
433 Russell
Davis, CA 95616
916-758-6810

PEOPLE FOR A NUCLEAR FREE FUTURE
515 Broadway
Santa Cruz, CA 95060
408-425-1275

PEOPLE AGAINST NUCLEAR POWER*
944 Market St., Room 808
San Francisco, CA 94102
415-781-5342

PELICAN ALLIANCE
P.O. Box 596
Pt. Reyes, CA 94956
415-663-8483

SEQUOIA ALLIANCE
412 N. Quince
Exeter, CA 93221

REDWOOD ALLIANCE
P.O. Box 293
Arcata, CA 95521
707-822-7884

RIVERSIDE ALLIANCE FOR SURVIVAL
c/o 3150 Redwood Dr.
Riverside, CA 92501
714-748-0047

ROSES AGAINST A NUCLEAR ENVIRONMENT
P.O. Box 8842
Stanford, CA 94305
415-322-2759

SONOMA ALTERNATIVES FOR ENERGY
P.O. Box 452
Sonoma, CA 95476
707-996-5123

GREENPEACE ANTI-NUCLEAR COMMITTEE
Building E, Fort Mason
San Francisco, CA 94123

SO NO More Atomics*
883-E Sonoma Ave.
Santa Rosa, CA 95404
707-526-7220

STANISLAUS SAFE ENERGY COMMITTEE
P.O. Box 134
Modesto, CA 93354
209-529-5750

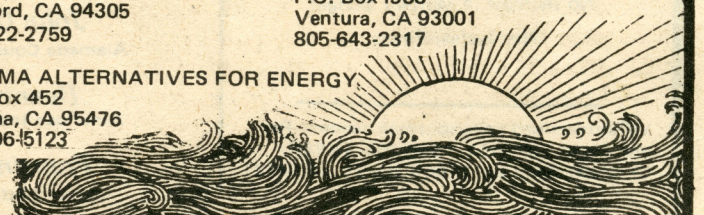
STOP URANIUM NOW
P.O. Box 772
Ojai, CA 93023
805-646-3832

SOCIETY UNITING FOR NON-NUCLEAR YEARS
580 Lighthouse Ave.
Monterey, CA 93940
408-375-7794

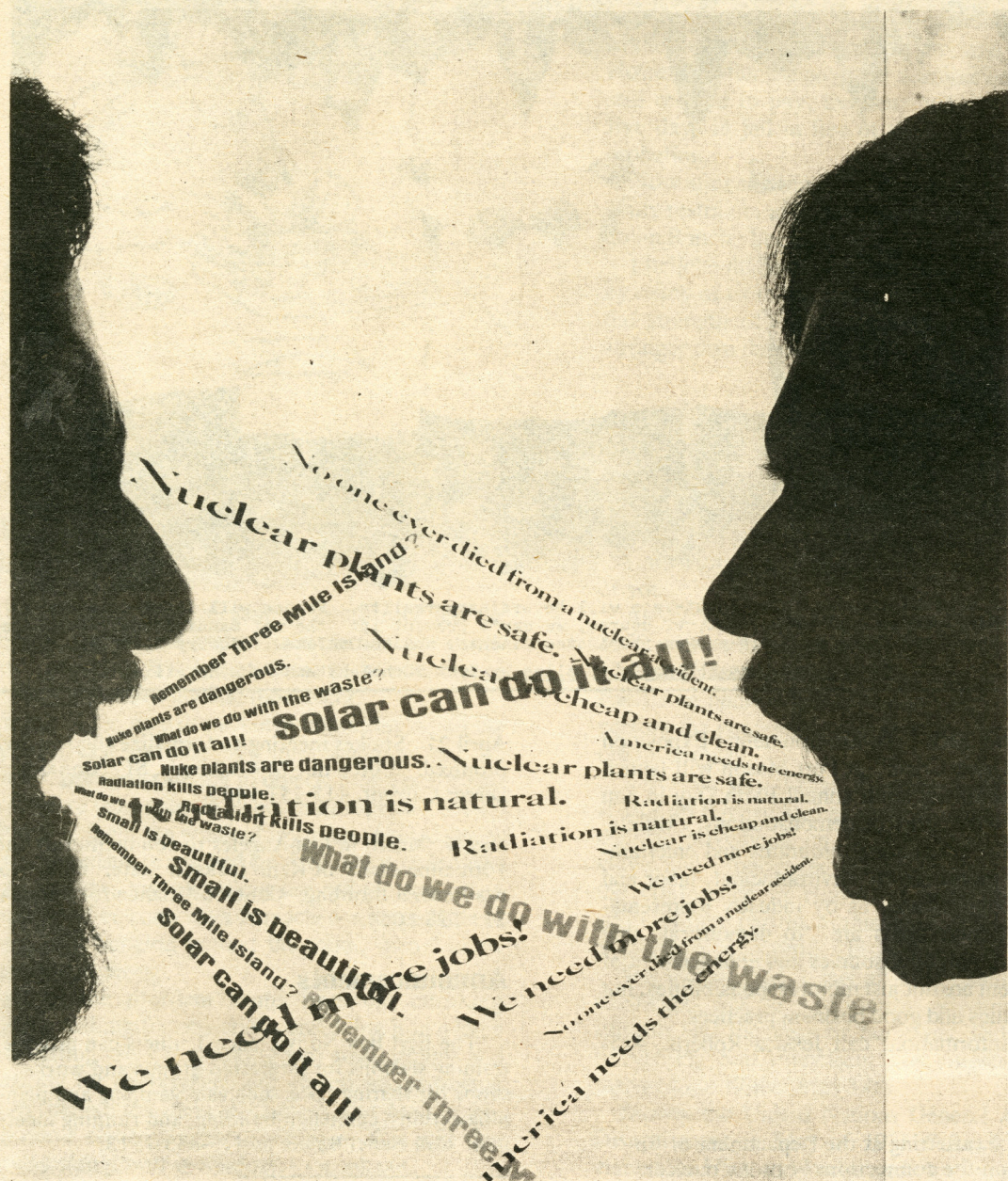
SANTA BARBARA PEOPLE FOR A NUCLEAR FREE FUTURE
312 East Sola St. No. 1
Santa Barbara, CA 93101
805-966-4565
UPPER NAPA VALLEY ENERGY ALLIANCE
1513 Madrona Ave.
St. Helena, CA 94574
707-963-7835

TEHAMANS AGAINST NUCLEAR POWER
103 Glenna Lane
Red Bluff, CA 96080

VENTURA SAFE ENERGY ALLIANCE
P.O. Box 1966
Ventura, CA 93001
805-643-2317



CORPORATE LIES DEPARTMENT



Which Side Do You Believe?

There are two sides to the issue of nuclear power. Both sides feel strongly that their position is correct—which makes it difficult for Americans to form a responsible position on whether our country needs this source of energy.

Americans are bombarded with conflicting views and statements from numerous self-proclaimed energy experts. Some have even said that nuclear power—which currently provides 12% of the nation's electricity—should be halted altogether.

But consider the *sources* of the loudest anti-nuclear noise. Among those leading the attack on nuclear power are a host of actors and actresses, rock stars, aspiring politicians and others who think America has grown enough.

The Issue Isn't Just Nuclear

Nuclear power is not the only thing they oppose. These are often the same people who have been against development of geothermal energy in California . . . stopped new hydro-electric plants in Maine and Tennessee . . . blocked a new oil refinery for southern California . . . opposed new pipelines to deliver natural gas to the East . . . fought the building of more coal-fired plants. And they're the same people opposed to President Carter's plan for developing a synthetic fuels program. One wonders what they are *for*, and how they propose meeting America's energy needs?

For many of these people, stopping nuclear power is but one part of a political objective to slow growth across the board in America. This no-growth philosophy of the anti-nuclear leadership was clearly expressed by Amory Lovins, one of the world's leading nuclear critics, when he admitted, "If nuclear power were clean, safe, economic . . . and socially benign per se, it would still be unattractive *because of the political implications* . . ."

Support For Nuclear Widespread

On the other hand, consider the many organizations that have *endorsed* nuclear power for America's future. They include: the AFL-CIO . . . the NAACP . . . the National Governor's Conference . . . Consumer Alert . . . and many more. These groups recognize that America's need for electric power is growing at a rate of 4% each year.

Consider also that the health and safety record of nuclear power has been endorsed by a vast majority of the *scientific* community—including such organizations as the National Academy of Sciences, the World Health Organization, the American Medical Association, and the Health Physics Society.

We're not saying that nuclear power is risk free. The truth is that risks are involved in *all* energy technologies. However, the overwhelming scientific evidence is clear: nuclear power is at least as clean and safe as any other means available to generate electricity—more so than most.

Where will Americans get the electricity that is needed if not, in part, from nuclear power? That's the real question in the nuclear debate. It's the one for which the anti-nuclear leaders have no answer.

Nuclear Power. Because America Needs Energy.

America's Electric Energy Companies, Department E, Post Office Box 420, Pelham Manor, New York 10803

This ad is a perfect example of the "straw man" technique of deceptive argument. It works like this: if your real opponents are credible, you distort their positions until they become an easy target. Then you attack your own distortions.

After a pretense of fairness the ad launches into pure fantasy about the "leadership" of the anti-nuclear movement. When was the last time Jane Fonda or Jackson Browne came to *your* meetings?

It continues with a list of supposedly vital energy projects "these people" have opposed. Some of the examples seem to be a bit farfetched. (Excuse my ignorance, but *what* natural gas pipeline have I blocked?) And I think it would be hard to find opponents to properly-sited, pollution-controlled geothermal plants, although many might argue they should be controlled by municipal utilities and not Union Oil and PG&E.

President Carter's synthetic fuels program, a scheme second only to nuclear power in impracticality and environmental hazards, is simply a waste of money. Opposing this and similar corporate boondoggles in favor of cheaper and safer alternatives is not "anti-growth," but simply common sense. It reflects our interests as energy consumers rather than the interests of the energy corporations. And the two are not the same.

This brings us to the cherished myth of "growth." The ad implies that increased energy use is somehow linked to prosperity and full employment. It is obviously true that *some* energy is required to make, say, a pound of steel. But the U.S. steel industry uses twice as much energy per pound as its Japanese counterpart. Are we

better off because our steel industry wastes half the energy it consumes? Or does it just make our steel cost more?

The ad claims to be mystified about what energy sources anti-nuclear activists are *for*. Since an anti-nuclear group office without alternative energy literature is rare indeed, we have to assume that these nuclear industry PR folks don't get out of their offices much (or get mid-December's *It's About Times*.)

It's too bad they didn't read Amory Lovins before misquoting him, since he has written several books devoted to analyses of renewable energy technologies, their costs and strategies for their development and implementation. But these energy sources escape mention in the ad because they don't fit into corporate energy plans. Don't underestimate the energy corporations though. They now control half of the copper reserves that will be needed for solar development. (See centerfold.)

The ad closes by suggesting that we not worry too much about the nuclear issue. Just trust the "experts" who supposedly all agree that nuclear power is safe. This, of course, is an outright lie and the choice of "experts" reflects some desperation. The National Academy of Sciences reports, for example, *actually* gave highest priority to conservation and reflected a great deal of diversity of opinion about nuclear power. (See April *Not Man Apart*.) And taking the advice of the Health Physics Society, which exists because of nuclear power, is like leaving your door unlocked on the advice of the American Association of Home Burglars.

But more importantly, history—especially the last few decades—has shown that scientists and other "experts" can be bought, sold and self-deluded. We believe otherwise at our own risk.

— Bob Van Scoy

Assemble Saturday, April 26, 10am - Union Square, San Francisco

March to Dolores Park (Dolores & 18th St.) for Rally - 1pm

It's time to speak out for our vital interests!

**APRIL
26**

MARCH and RALLY for SURVIVAL

No US Intervention in Mid-East or Elsewhere
No Nuclear War
No Registration / No Draft
No Increase in Military Budget
No Nuclear Power

Volunteers and contributions needed! For more info, call (415) 752-7766. (AFSC)
Or write: April 26' 2160 Lake St, SF, 94121

SPEAKERS:

Barbara Haber

UC Nuclear Weapons Lab Conversion Project

John George

Alameda County Supervisor

Dennis Banks

American Indian Movement

Francine Harris

Oakland Street Academy

HELP US SURVIVE Please (Re)Subscribe!

It's About Times is completely a volunteer effort. Writers, editors, artists, photographers, typesetters, and layout people all donate their time, effort, and equipment because they think that continuing communication within the anti-nuclear movement is important. We hope you agree, and would like to see us continue.

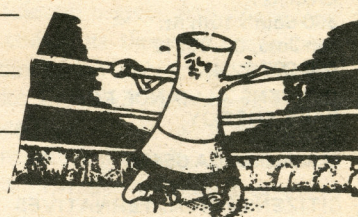
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4

Cartoon by Bill Oetinger.