

It's About Times

Abalone Alliance Newspaper

August 1981

Special
Section:
The War on War



Blockaders, police prepare as license looms

After years of delay the Pacific Gas and Electric Company may be only a few weeks away from starting up its Diablo Canyon nuclear power plant. Although no definite date can be predicted, Abalone Alliance plans for a blockade of Diablo are moving full speed ahead.

On July 17 the long-anticipated recommendation for a low-power test license for Diablo was issued by the Atomic Safety and Licensing Board (ASLB) of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC). Although the NRC staff had said that the recommendation could not be issued until its Appeals Board ruled on a challenge to the security arrangements at the plant, the ASLB issued the decision anyway.

The Appeals Board will almost certainly rule that Diablo is secure, after which the NRC commissioners will review the decision and issue a low-power permit within ten days. The Abalone Alliance will activate its blockade alert system at the time of the Appeals Board ruling. (See back page for blockade information.)

A slew of law enforcement agencies are busy making their own plans for the blockade. Tony Cimarusti of the state Attorney General's office told *It's About Times* that for the last few months there have been frequent meetings between several state agencies, PG&E and other "interested organizations responsible for maintaining the peace." This collection of con-

cerned bureaucracies has asked the state Department of Justice to find out how many people are expected at the blockade, and agents have been openly visiting Abalone Alliance offices all over the state to ask for this information.

In addition, the Diablo Project Office has learned from a friendly source at Ma Bell that its phone is tapped. That the tap originates at the phone company implies that it is court-ordered.

San Luis Obispo County has already requested that the National Guard be called up to supply "support services" for local police. California Attorney General George Deukmejian has written to Governor Brown asking whether he will use the Guard against Diablo blockaders. Wade Rose of the governor's office told *IAT* that Brown intends to "uphold the law." If the San Luis Obispo sheriff requests the Guard and the situation is "out of hand,"

he said, the governor will respond.

On July 23 the southern California Alliance for Survival released an internal Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) memo dated May 6, 1981. The memo, originating from the FAA's Los Angeles office, suggests that as many as 10,000 law enforcement officers may be needed to cope with the Diablo blockade, and describes the various helicopter operations that may be necessary

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San Onofre temp workers zapped

When the San Onofre nuclear power plant near San Diego was shut down fourteen months ago to repair a radioactive leak, the utilities that own it began recruiting temporary workers through classified ads in local newspapers. Many who responded to the lure of \$500 for a week's work were "street people" who live on the beaches of southern California. By the time the leak was fixed, over a thousand of these temporary workers, or "jumpers," had been dosed with the maximum allowable quarterly radiation levels, some of them in as little as nine minutes of work.

In early July, three of these jumpers testified before the Atomic Safety and Licensing Board (ASLB) of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission that the repair work had been "very shoddy" and that safety had been virtually ignored. Many of the workers, they charged, had to monitor and report their own radiation exposures and were over-contaminated. "Supervisors would get busy on the phone and forget about the guy in the steam generator," jumper Victor Naser said. "There was no control from the

authorities as to how these guys were exposed."

Another jumper, Max Manning, said that the radiation suits provided by the utilities tore easily and were often patched with masking tape. After taking off the suits, the workers had to scrub down several extra times in order to get through the contamination sensors. Once, Manning recounted, he passed out inside the work area. "They put a radioactive glove in my mouth to keep me from swallowing my tongue. Then they took me to the hospital without taking me through decontamination."

Jumper David Nightengale described the difficulty of working in the repair area, which was "about the size of a car trunk." "I'm guilty of very shoddy work," Nightengale said. "If one pipe sleeve wouldn't fit, I'd throw it out the hatchway, say 'the hell with it,' and tell the supervisor I'd done it." Other workers, wanting to avoid radiation exposure, never went into the repair area at all and reported that they'd done the work.

Ken Baskin, SCE manager for

nuclear engineering and licensing, told the NRC that the work had been inspected by remote television cameras. But Manning feels that this was inadequate. "I want somebody to go into the damn thing and

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AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE 2160 Lake Street San Francisco, CA 94121	Non-Profit Organization U.S. Postage PAID American Friends Service Committee, Inc.
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Temp workers zapped in quick fix

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inspect it," he said. "There was no way to inspect the work without getting radiation exposure, so inspections never happened. And there were lots of screw-ups. What was going on was a running joke."

The leak-the jumpers were trying to fix was caused by corrosion in tubes that carry water heated in the reactor core. Heat from these tubes boils water surrounding them, creating steam to drive the plant's turbines. The NRC has admitted that the fix -- fitting metal sleeves onto about 6500 of the tubes -- is experimental and temporary, although the same problem has occurred in many other Westinghouse-manufactured reactors.

In their testimony before the NRC, the workers charged that the repairs were rushed in order to get the reactor back on line before hearings began on operating licenses for the second and third San Onofre units, which are approaching completion. "There was nobody but street people working on this peach," Manning said. "At the recruitment site they showed a video tape of what you'd be doing and said the radiation exposure would be like a couple of dental X-rays." Tests were administered after a four-hour radiation course, but the instructors made sure no one failed, Manning said.

The jumpers were housed in crowded trailers at Camp Pendleton, in an internment camp used for Japanese Americans during World War II. There were no flush toilets or water for washing on the site.

Southern California Edison, which operates the plant, was unable to produce film badge records of the jumpers' radiation exposure. The NRC fined the utility \$100,000 for poor radiation monitoring and overexposing 66 workers, and ordered further investigations into

the complaints lodged by the temporary workers. In addition, the utility was written up for numerous other violations. Many of them were brought to the NRC's attention by an apprentice electrician who discovered the violations as he prepared to contest suspension from his union for refusing to work at San Onofre. (See accompanying story.)

The Community Energy Action Network (CEAN), the Abalone Alliance affiliate in San Diego, has been working with the jumpers to make their story public. Though the local media has covered the situation, out-of-city papers have largely passed it by.

CEAN is asking that the NRC revoke the operating permit for Unit One, despite hearings now underway to grant an operating license for Units Two and Three. Those two

1100-megawatt reactors have already cost \$3.3 billion, \$1.5 billion over their construction budget.

Friends of the Earth, the legal intervenors against San onofre, contest the licensing because of newly discovered offshore earthquake faults that the United States Geological Survey says might produce a quake measuring 7.5 on the Richter scale. Unit One was designed to withstand a 5.0 magnitude quake; Units Two and Three were built for a 7.0 quake. Storage ponds that will hold spent fuel on the site until a federal waste storage program is developed have no earthquake specifications at all.

According to a study conducted for the California Office of Emergency Services, San Onofre Unit One has the highest probability of a meltdown accident of any nuclear plant in the state. The same study indi-

cates that delayed deaths due to radiation releases from San Onofre can occur up to 100 miles away from the plant. About twelve million people live within a 100-mile radius of San Onofre. On hot days as many as 25,000 crowd the beaches in front of and around the San Onofre plant. The only exit from the beach is next to the reactors.

CEAN has also challenged the need for San Onofre. The California Energy Commission estimates a statewide electric reserve margin this year of at least 18%, without San Onofre or Diablo Canyon. A 15% margin is considered adequate to ensure reliable electric service.

-- Mark Evanoff
IAT staff

Thanks to CEAN and Tyme for supplying background material.



Demonstrators at licensing hearings for San Onofre Units 2 and 3, now underway.

photo courtesy CEAN

Letters



- Susan Demerski

PACIFIC ALLIANCE DEFENDED

Dear IAT:

In your March-April 1981 issue of *It's About Times*, you invited readers to share their experiences with concert fundraising. SoNoMore Atomics recently had such an experience and would like to share the results of that event.

The event we are speaking about was the April 26, 1981 Bonnie Raitt/Graham Nash benefit concert at the Sonoma County Fairgrounds. It was co-produced by Pacific Alliance and SoNoMore Atomics. In light of some of the allegations made against Tom Campbell of Pacific Alliance, we feel this letter is very important.

Pacific Alliance approached SoNoMore Atomics with an offer of one-third of the profits or \$2,000 guaranteed in return for forty

volunteers the day of the show and some advance work, including postering. What was expected of our group was clearly explained by Janice Monaco and Tom Campbell. It was agreed that representatives of both SoNoMore and Pacific Alliance would evaluate the performance of our volunteers. This was deemed fair because in essence we were being contracted to do a job, and in the real world if you don't do your job, you don't get paid.

Being volunteers at an event is not an easy job. The urge to party and watch the show is only natural, but at the same time there is work that must be done. Our volunteers did their work and in return we received our full payment with no hassles. In addition, we made approximately \$400 on the sale of buttons, bumper stickers and literature, not to mention the outreach.

Concerts can be a very useful fundraising tool and having a professional group such as Pacific Alliance covering areas that groups are not so familiar with makes it easier. In the past, communication has perhaps been lacking between groups putting on those events, and that is something we all should work on.

As a group, we would like to thank Janice Monaco and Tom Campbell for all their hard work. They made it easy for us to obtain money we badly needed. We'd also like to thank Bonnie, Graham, and all the other performers who donated their time and talents.

Let's stop undue trashing of the people who try to help us!

— Mary K. Moore
Helen Mansfield
SoNoMore Atomics

MUSE letters.....6-7

THE COST OF AWAKENING

Dear IAT:

We noticed an announcement in the *Calendar* section of May's *It's About Times*, offering a seminar on "Awakening in the Nuclear Age" for the low cost of \$58. Having seen slick posters advertising this event in San Francisco, we can only wonder if others really view "awakening" as reserved for those who can afford it. Somehow, it seems a little sad when so many of us, including IAT, have worked long and hard to bring the information to public attention for free.

Has survival in nuclear times become just another commodity to be marketed on the holistic consciousness circuit? We are deeply concerned that some indi-

viduals are capitalizing on the nuclear threat and turning it into the basis for New Age seminars.

For those who wish to awaken to the nuclear present, we would suggest hearing the story of a radiation victim, seeing the ravages of land destroyed by uranium mining, touching for a brief moment on the pain of those who this day are dying of cancer and leukemia induced by reactor leakage and nuclear tests. It is difficult to hear the cry of humanity's anguish from a polite gathering at the Hyatt Regency. It is in the end only this cry which will awaken us.

Fatima Judith Gips
Arnold Erickson
Grass Valley, CA

Abalone Alliance Newspaper

It's About Times

It's About Times is the newspaper of the Abalone Alliance, a California antinuclear / safe energy organization consisting of over 50 member groups. (See page 5.) The opinions expressed in IAT are those of the authors and are not necessarily endorsed by the Abalone alliance.

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Editorial staff: Marcy Darnovsky, Mark Evanoff, David Pingitore, Steve Stallone, Bob Van Scoy and Ward Young.

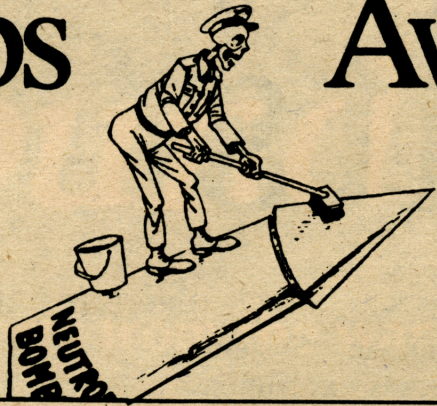
Typesetting: Cindy Cornell, Al Grueneich, Bill Garrett.

Production friends: Jon Katz, Steve Markell, Louis Michaelson, Tom Price, Gary Rouge and Kathy Shagas.

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Bombs Away!



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

Brown shows true colors

As 300 outraged protestors shouted "no nukes" and "sever the ties," the University of California Board of Regents voted June 19 to extend their contract for managing the nuclear weapons laboratories at Livermore and Los Alamos until October, 1987. The 11 to 14 vote went as expected, except that the Regents couldn't hear themselves over the cries of the demonstrators and had to adjourn the meeting to another room.

This was the story as reported by the major news media. But the press failed to cover the behind-the-scenes machinations of erstwhile labs opponent Governor Jerry Brown.

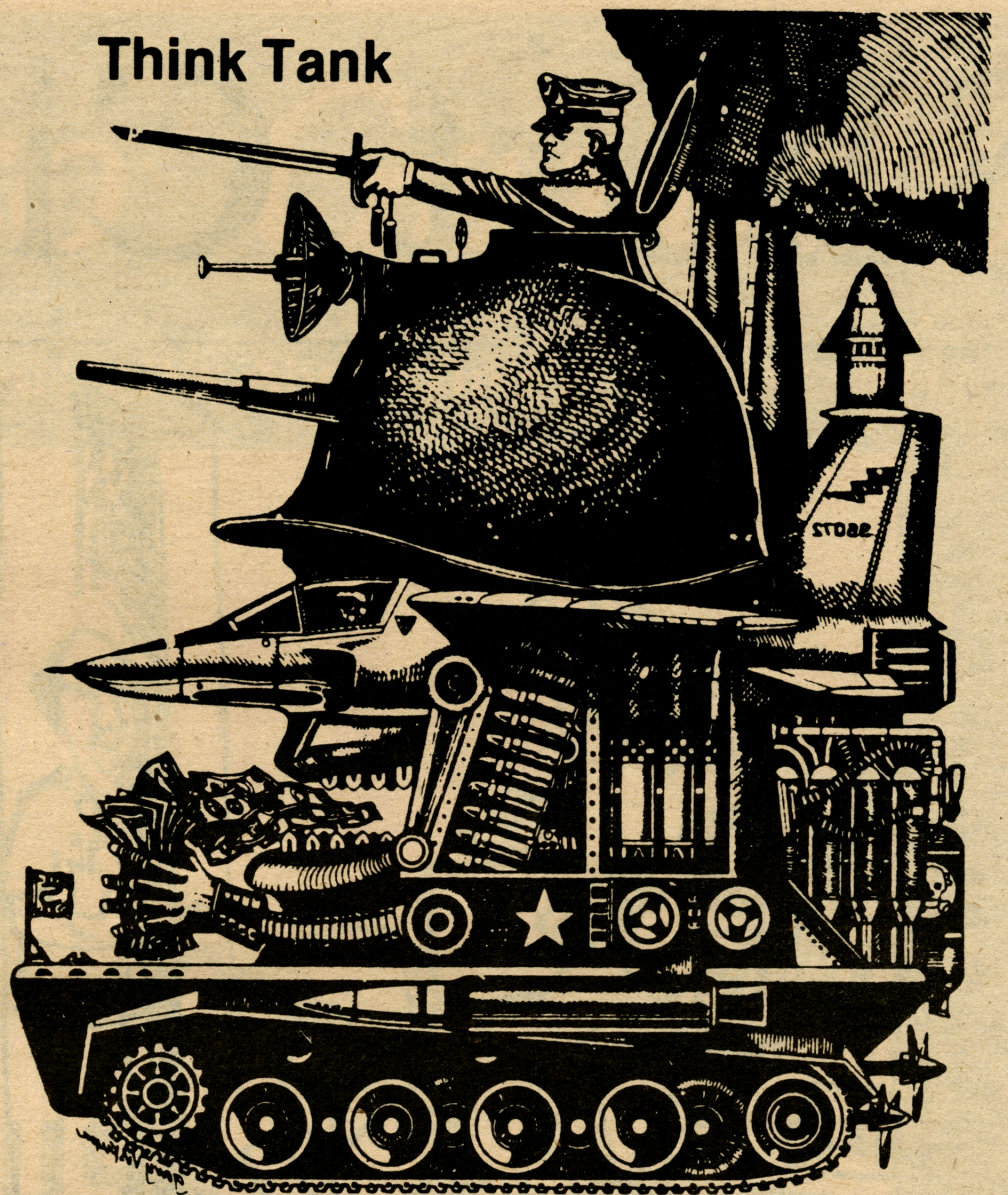
In the past Brown has tried to portray himself as the leader of the forces

pushing for the severance of the ties between UC and the weapons labs. At the June Regents meeting Brown did make a brief statement opposing continued UC management of the labs and was one of the four who voted against the contract. But some disturbing questions remain.

Why, for instance, has Brown waited for months to fill three vacant seats, three potential votes for severance, on the Board of Regents? Why did he fail to show up at a meeting for a vote that occurs only once every five years? At least seven such Regents were absent. According to estimates by the UC Nuclear Weapons Labs Conversion Project and the *Daily Californian* (UC Berkeley's student newspaper), if Brown had made these moves prior to the June meeting, the vote could have gone 14-4 against.

Foreseeing the defeat he helped to engineer, Brown came to the meeting with an "alternative" proposal. He suggested the establishment of an Institute for Global Cooperation and Security, to examine the problems of underdevelopment and nuclear disarmament. Conceived as a counterweight to continued UC management of the weapons labs, the Institute would be funded with money that UC receives to manage the labs. Even the most conservative Regents praised the Institute idea lavishly and it was unan-

Think Tank



imously approved. Ten minutes later the Regents voted to renew the weapons labs contract. Despite Brown's assurances that the Institute would remain in "progressive" hands, the proposal has been referred to the York committee, a University group that is planning a UC "arms control" conference next spring. Three of the seven committee members are weapons labs directors and two others are top advisors to the Pentagon.

The Labs Conversion Project is continuing its fight for severance with a lawsuit charging five Regents with conflicts of interest. It looks as though the judge in the case is sympathetic. Recently, Regents William French Smith,

US attorney general, and William Wilson, Reagan's special envoy to the Vatican, were added to the suit because the California constitution forbids federal employees from holding state office. These seven Regents are among the strongest supporters of the weapons labs, so a successful lawsuit would swing the balance of votes decisively toward severance. Opponents of the labs are confident that rising public opposition will force the Regents to sever UC's ties with the weapons labs long before the contract ends.

—Dave Raymond
UC Nuclear Weapons
Labs Conversion Project

Diablo license looms

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to airlift officers into the plant site and fly demonstrators out.

FAA employee Roy E. Richards, the memo's author, confirmed the document's authenticity, but did not know if the figures were realistic.

Coincidentally, the San Luis Obispo County Sheriff's Department has been threatening to strike and has realized that it can use the blockade as a bargaining chip in its negotiations. The possibility of a police strike increases the chance that the National Guard will be used.

PG&E's blockade preparations

have included distributing leaflets to Diablo workers predicting that between twenty and sixty thousand blockaders will show up outside the gates of the plant on August 1. The Abalone Alliance's Diablo Project Office has also been leafleting at Diablo for the last few weeks, and reports a favorable response. Some of the workers have told them, "We're looking forward to a vacation."

Although it is virtually certain that Diablo's security plans will be approved, several problems have

surfaced to embarrass PG&E. One Diablo worker told *IAT* that setting off cherry bombs that have been sneaked into the plant is a standard prank. During a security check in mid-July, an NRC inspector smuggled a gun past guards and detectors onto the site. The NRC attributed this security breach to a failure of the X-ray machine. PG&E's public relations officer Dick Davin explained to reporters, "It was a training exercise. It was the guard's first day at work and he didn't recognize it [the gun]. He will now."

Another potential problem for PG&E is a lack of certified reactor operators. Ten out of 23 candidates for senior operator flunked the last licensing exam. Half of those who passed are management supervisors or instructors, and the NRC says they can't be scheduled into work shifts. If PG&E can't get enough operators certified in time, full power operation of Diablo may be delayed. But there are already enough operators for low power testing.

The final irony -- but also one that won't delay the licensing -- is that PG&E will have millions of barrels of surplus oil if Diablo goes on line. According to the *San Francisco Chronicle*, the utility will be forced to honor contracts with Chevron USA for imported oil effective through January 1, 1986 -- even though PG&E is paying much more for the oil than current market rates and will have to resell it at a loss if it doesn't burn it. The *Chron* says that this will cost ratepayers up to \$400 million a year until the contracts expire.

-- Mark Evanoff
IAT staff

Strike three for the Guv

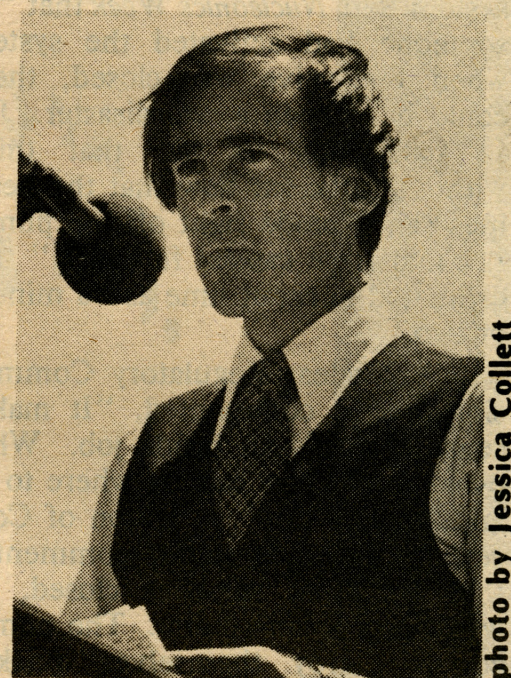


photo by Jessica Collett

In June of 1979 Governor Jerry Brown told a crowd of 40,000 at an Abalone Alliance rally that he would do everything in his power to stop Diablo Canyon. Now his spokesman says he will "uphold the law" by sending the National Guard to arrest Diablo blockaders if the job is too big for the local sheriff's department.

Brown has also made much of his opposition to the University of California's ties to the Livermore and Los Alamos weapons labs. But somehow he didn't get around to appointing Regents who could have prevented the renewal of the labs contracts in June.

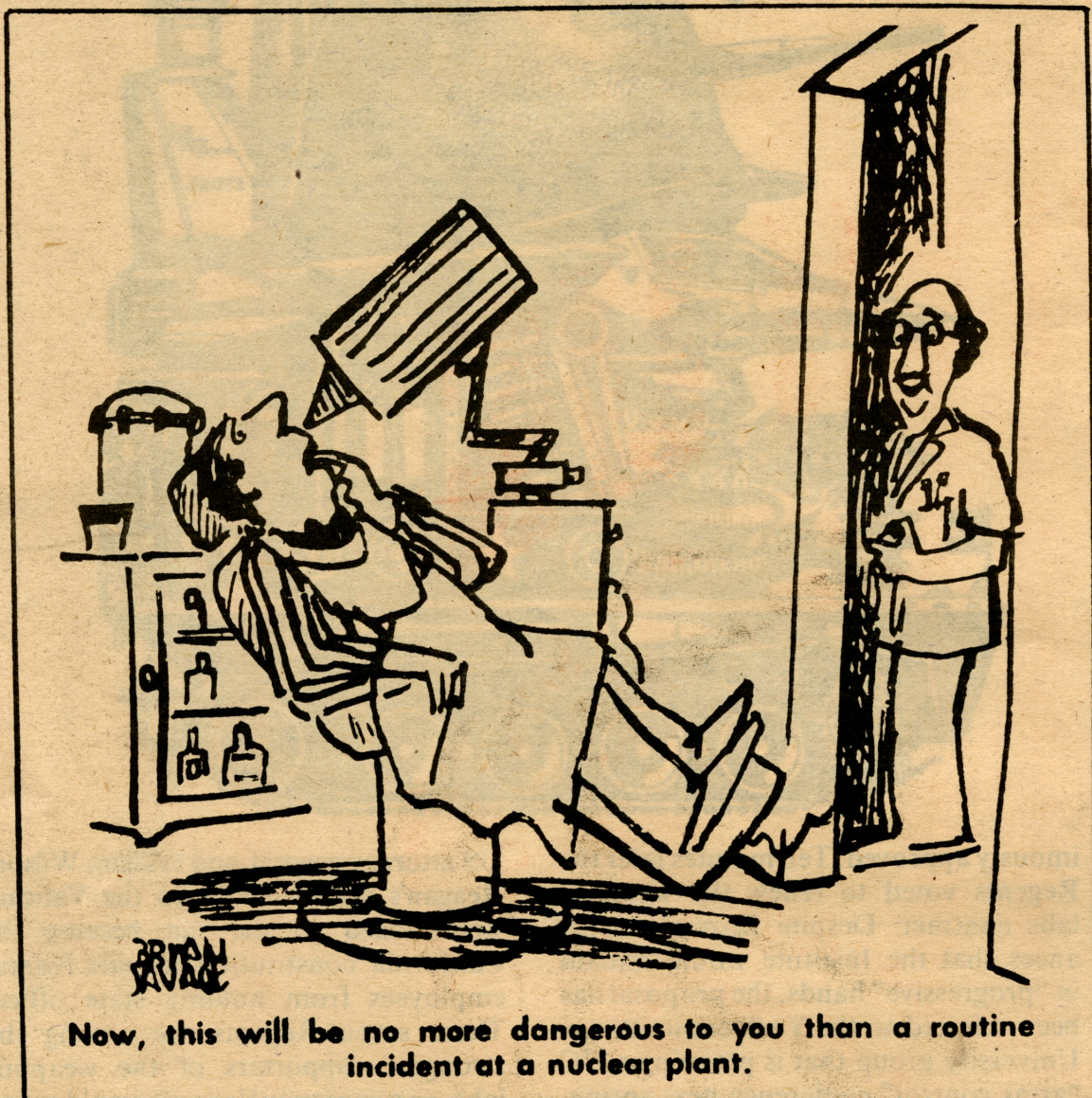
Finally, Brown's much-publicized opposition to the Medfly spraying collapsed last month under agribusiness and federal pressure. He then started playing the role of chemical company flak by reassuring the sprayees.

Jerry's batting average on promises is getting pretty low. Three strikes, he's out.



drawing courtesy Harrisburg

Short Circuits



NUKE THE WHALES?

The Navy's Ocean Systems Center in San Diego has experimentally used two Beluga whales to retrieve unarmed torpedoes left on the ocean floor by training maneuvers. Although the Navy asserts that it has no plans to use the mammals in combat, the Seattle office of Greenpeace isn't convinced. Greenpeace's John Hink says that the Navy has refused to answer his questions about what will happen to the whales when the current study ends.

Hink reports that the organization may use the Freedom of Information Act to pry the answers it is seeking out of the Navy. Greenpeace, he says, "didn't go out on the high seas to stop Russian whalers so the US could use whales for warfare."

-- Zodiac News Service, 6/18/81

DRAFT THY NEIGHBOR

The Selective Service System is currently trying to line up about 10,000 Americans to serve on local "stand by" draft boards. But according to the *Wall Street Journal*, the effort isn't going very well. It says an intensive publicity campaign in Maryland brought in only 300 to 400 applications statewide, with very few from blacks.

The new draft boards -- which the Selective Service calls "claim boards" -- are supposed to reflect the racial, ethnic, and age compositions of their communities. However, there have been so few minority applicants in Maryland that 19 vacancies have been set aside in hopes that local black leaders can persuade additional blacks to serve.

In the meantime, the Selective Service insists that the reactivation of the boards doesn't suggest in any way that the draft itself is being reinstated.

-- Zodiac News Service, 6/2/81

NUCLEAR SAFEGUARDS BOMB OUT

An inspector with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) has quit his job, charging that the agency's inspection procedures are totally inadequate to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons around the world.

The IAEA is charged with policing the 40 nations that have signed the nuclear non-proliferation treaty. It is supposed to ensure that those countries don't use "peaceful" nuclear facilities to secretly build atomic bombs.

Until his resignation last month, Roger Richter was the only American inspector in the IAEA division that monitors the Middle East. He charges that the IAEA's accounting systems for keeping track of nuclear materials are flawed and that inspections are careless and perfunctory. Furthermore, Richter says, it's impossible for inspectors to make surprise visits because they must get visas from the host government before they can even visit the nuclear site.

Richter says he believes that Iraq was pursuing an active nuclear weapons program when Israeli planes bombed its nuclear reactor near Baghdad last month.

-- Zodiac News Service, 7/8/81

THEY'RE EVERYWHERE

Energy Secretary James Edwards is charging that "subversive elements" are behind the environmental movement.

Edwards recently told a South Carolina newspaper reporter that, "There are a lot of people who would like to do to us economically what no military in the world can do -- bring us to our knees." He went on to suggest that "subversive elements are using" opponents of nuclear energy.

-- Zodiac News Service, 7/3/81

SPANIARDS PROTEST NUKE PLANS

About 6000 demonstrators marched through the streets of Barcelona on June 14 to protest plans to build five nuclear reactors in the Catalonia region of Spain. Constructing the five Westinghouse units would give the region the highest concentration of nuclear plants in the country.

Several demonstrators were arrested when police broke up the march, which was organized by the Antinuclear Committee of Catalonia.

-- Nucleonics Week, 6/18/81

COURT DUMPS DUMPING BAN

A federal judge in Washington has ruled that the state's ban on accepting out-of-state nuclear waste is unconstitutional. The ban, which would have gone into effect in early July, was passed by Washington voters last November.

Judge Robert McNichols ruled that the measure intrudes into the federal government's field of regulation and interferes with interstate commerce. He said that it would aggravate national nuclear waste storage problems by putting the two dump sites at Hanford off limits. The state of Washington plans to appeal the decision.

-- Zodiac News Service, 7/2/81

THE GLOW OF HEALTH

Would you pay money to sit in a cold, damp uranium mine? Some people do.

Several thousand people reportedly visit old uranium mines in Boulder, Montana every year to soak up the low-level radiation from the radon gas that accumulates in them. The visitors believe that the radiation will heal such nagging ailments as arthritis and rheumatism.

The self-proclaimed "health mines" go by names like "The Free Enterprise," "The Merry Widow," "The Sunshine," and "The Radon Tunnel." For \$3, an elevator takes visitors into an underground chamber where mostly elderly people huddle, read magazines, play cards, or chat while waiting for the radiation to work its supposed wonders. Discounts are available for frequent visitors.

The Federal Trade Commission, which has doubts about the mines' healing potential, is requiring the Free Enterprise to tell its patrons that its effects on any disease can't be proven. This bit of government interference is resented by the mine's president, John Lewis. He says of the FTC, "I'm a little bitter about those bastards."

-- Zodiac News Service, 6/12/81

SABOTAGE AT NUCLEAR PLANT

A routine inspection at the Beaver Valley-1 nuclear power plant in early June found that a valve in the plant's emergency core cooling system had been closed after a chain and padlock that held it open was cut. An inspection a few hours earlier had found the chain in place.

Although the valve was reopened immediately, an industry source familiar with the emergency system told *Nucleonics Week* that "if someone had activated the system when the valve was closed, there could have been a real disaster. It's so dangerous to run that thing without sufficient flow that the bearings can explode right off the pump. It could have caused fatalities." He estimated burnout time as "a minute or two."

A Nuclear Regulatory Commission source commented, "It makes sense that it's an inside job. Whoever it was knew exactly where to go and what to do." A Union of Concerned Scientists staffer commented that, "If that valve is closed, no water gets to any pump. The pumps could destroy themselves quickly. Also, the redundant safety systems are all disabled... This incident makes me wonder if closing the valve is the only thing this person has done to the plant."

The FBI, the NRC, and the utility that owns the plant are all investigating the incident.

-- Nucleonics Week, 6/11/81

HOT WEATHER AHEAD

The Georgia Power company is distributing more than 2600 weather radios to homes, schools, and businesses within a ten-mile radius of its Hatch nuclear plant as part of an emergency plan required by the NRC. The radios are designed to turn on automatically when storm warnings are broadcast, and will now also be used for nuclear alerts broadcast from a tower at the plant.

-- Nucleonics Week, 6/18/81

FREE SPEECH AT PG&E WON

The right to distribute anti nuclear literature inside the PG&E Nuclear Information Center has been recognized by the San Luis Obispo County Superior Court.

In May of 1978, Abalone Alliance members Sandy Downey and Jeff Kalbach were arrested for trespassing and attempting to disrupt business when they tried to place antinuclear leaflets in PG&E's information racks. They were later convicted. But on April 15, 1981, their convictions were reversed. The San Luis Obispo court agreed that the defendants were exercising their First Amendment rights in an orderly fashion in a place to which the public had been invited. Furthermore, the court said, the defendants were trying to participate in the function for which Nuclear Information Center was established -- namely, providing information about nuclear power. It didn't matter that Downey's and Kalbach's view was opposed to that of PG&E.

The case establishes a precedent for groups to legally place their literature at local PG&E displays, so long as they do not interfere with the activities of the place of business.

NOW THAT'S CULTURE

As federal budget cuts threaten theater and music groups across the country, things have never looked better for one group of musicians: the military bands of the US armed forces.

Rolling Stone magazine reports that the \$90 million proposed budget for the military bands is larger than the entire proposed budget for the National Endowment for the Arts. While the Endowment's funds support thousands of activities in all areas of the arts, the military band budget will go to fewer than a hundred bands.

The Pentagon defends the big band budget on the grounds that military musical groups play an important role in supporting morale and in community relations and recruiting.

-- Zodiac News Service, 6/23/81

NEW ABALONE OFFICE STAFF

Friends,

I am the incoming Abalone Alliance Office staffperson, replacing Charlotte Davis, who resigned as of June 30. Charlotte, who has distinguished herself as the AA staffperson to survive the position for the longest time, is returning to local organizing and more art-play.

The many requirements of the AA office include budgeting, finances, office administration, conference initiation and general facilitation between regional AA groups. Your individual and group responses are critical for maintaining the best possible alliance. To facilitate better statewide communication and resource sharing, please support the Abalone Alliance network by sending newsletters and updates to the AA office: 944 Market St., Room 307, San Francisco, California 94102.

Semi-annual budget formation and skills sharing conferences have become the motivation behind ritual gatherings of AA member groups. There will be a Statewide Conference called in September, so be thinking of agenda items and resources to share. Send your initial ideas to the AA office.

You might find this amusing: the Abalone Alliance's only dependable income source comes in \$10.00 amounts from member groups. We function by donation alone, month-to-month, and at the time of publication, we have not hired a Fundraiser. Brilliant ideas, monetary contributions and regular part-time volunteers are hereby invited to enlighten the atmosphere.

Jugglers, programmers, artists, teachers, students, electricians, clerks, mothers, gardeners, organizers and dis-organizers — stay in touch, we've got a lot of work to do. And, as Charlotte would say, "If I can't have fun, it isn't really worth it."

Peace & No Nukes,
Susan Swift

Calendar

August 1, 13, 14:

Bill Talen and the Automatics premier *The H-Bomb Secret*, a multimedia freewheeling musical based on the controversial article in the *Progressive* about the inner workings of the H-bomb.

11 pm on August 1, 8 pm on August 13 and 14 at the Eureka Theater, 2299 Market Street, San Francisco. Tickets are \$3.50.

August 6-9:

The following activities are planned to commemorate/protest the US bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

August 6: 12:00-1:30 pm. Commemorative assembly at Union Square in San Francisco.

August 7: Vigil and protest near Bldg. 101 of the Lockheed Plant in Sunnyvale. People will gather from 6:15-7:45 am then hold a silent vigil from 8:00-9:00 am. Messages will be delivered to Lockheed from 11:00-1:00 pm.

August 8: Commemorative assembly at Aquatic Park in San Francisco with speakers and workshops.

August 9: Balloon release at Etcheverry Hall, 1:00 pm, across from the UC Berkeley campus at Hearst and LeRoy Streets.

August 9: Circle of Concern, silent vigil encircling the UC Berkeley campus, 1:30-2:30 pm.

For more information on August 6-9 events, or to send a financial contribution, contact the August 6-9 Coalition, 944 Market Street, Room 808, San Francisco, CA 94102. (415) 781-5343.

August 27-30:

"BUILDING A COMMUNITY and a STRATEGY for ACTION in the 80's"



The H-Bomb Secret premieres August 1. See calendar.

is the theme of the 1981 War Resisters League National Conference, which will be held at McGucken Center, near Occidental, California.

For more information, write WRL/ West, 85 Carl St., San Francisco, CA 94117, (415) 731-1220. A \$15 non-refundable deposit is required.

AA Safe Energy Groups

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

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

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

NORTH

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

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

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

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

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

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

REDWAY: ACORN ALLIANCE, P.O. Box 773/95560 (707) 923-2258
*SO NO More Atomics, 883 E. Sonoma Ave./95404 • (707) 526-7220

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

CENTRAL VALLEY & SIERRA

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

GREATER BAY AREA

BERKELEY/OAKLAND:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SANTA CRUZ: ACTION COMMUNITY ON DIABLO CANYON, Box 693 / 95060 • (408) 423-0964

PEOPLE FOR A NUCLEAR FREE FUTURE, P.O. Box 5204/95062 • (408) 425-1275

SOUTH

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

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

OJAI: STOP URANIUM NOW, P.O. Box 772/93023 • (805) 646-3832

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

SAN DIEGO: COMMUNITY ENERGY ACTION NETWORK, P.O. Box 33686/92103 • (714) 236-1684

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

SANTA BARBARA: PEOPLE AGAINST NUCLEAR POWER, U.C. Santa Barbara, P.O. Box 14006/93107 • (805) 965-8947

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

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

VENTURA: VENTURA ALLIANCE FOR SURVIVAL, c/o Ron Cone, Box 308 / 93002 • (805) 642-6522

WEST LOS ANGELES: COMMON GROUND, 2222 S. Sepulveda 90064,

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

More MUSE controversy:

It's About Times ran a series of articles on MUSE in its March-April 1981 issue. We hoped that they would instigate a discussion of MUSE and its effects on the antinuclear movement. IAT readers have responded in great numbers and at great length.

None of the MUSE staff has chosen to respond directly to IAT. However, both Pam Lippe and Sam Lovejoy sent letters to Not Man Apart after its publication of a summary of our MUSE articles. Lippe denied IAT permission to reprint her letter, but here's Lovejoy's letter to Not Man Apart together with Mark Evanoff's reply.

A complete set of the MUSE articles and IAT reader response, along with copies of all IAT back issues in stock, is available for \$5.



The Seabrook occupation of May 1977.

A musician's view

Dear Friend:

Please send a copy of your April, '81 issue with the MUSE article and any other issues that deal with MUSE in brief or at length.

Also, I'd be honoured to help out with the publication however I can.

The musicians of MUSE have had high ideals; but managers, producers, agents and other personnel in the music business have corrupted the whole thing — the same sad story that's true with all good causes that start off with good intentions. Now I guess we've got to stick to individuals, rather than groups.

Ed. note: This letter was written by a musician involved with MUSE, who asked that his or her name be withheld for fear of reprisals from record companies.

Lovejoy takes the stand

In order to correct a mis-informed article on MUSE, printed recently in NMA, I offer the following information:

- 1) The MUSE concerts netted \$300,000, or 20 percent, after all bills were paid, a figure deemed very good within musical production circles.
- 2) The MUSE production board never used, by conscious decision, any concert receipts to finance the NO NUKES records, or the NO NUKES feature film. The record and film projects independently financed each other.
- 3) If MUSE had not filmed the concerts, the record advance would have been only \$500,000, and not the \$1,150,000 so graciously given us by Elektra/Asylum Records. The record cost \$335,000 to complete (very low for a 3 record set) and thus a profit of \$165,000 would have been realized. The additional \$650,000 paid by E/A Records was directly tied to a film production, assuming a film would boost record sales.
- 4) Only after researching whether the money to shoot the concerts was recoupable, did the MUSE production company decide to go ahead. We got a good film contract from Warner Bros.

(if less lucrative than our dreams), one that gave us domestic TV rights, worldwide cassette and disc rights, and a profit escalator clause.

5) MUSE film debts now stand at \$135,000 and will be paid soon. Television negotiations are proceeding well; we expect around 7 million homes will receive the film on cable at the end of 1981!

In summation, I believe the film/record controversy to be false, or misunderstood; the movement would have been granted the same amount of money had no film been made. However, MUSE feels that the untold millions who see the politics and music of NO NUKES is a non-monetary and tremendous dividend.

MUSE desires no plaudits, but the artists and the hundreds of dedicated people who worked for free or cut-rate salaries rightfully deserve thanks for their heartfelt dedication to our movement to Save The Planet.

A copy of the program book containing statements by MUSE artists and activists can be obtained by sending \$2 to MUSE, 72 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York 10011.

Sam Lovejoy
President, MUSE, Inc.

The author responds

The story of MUSE is more than a financial statement. MUSE was organized to raise money for the anti-nuclear movement. The musicians and the staff, called the Production Board, assembled a Foundation Board to distribute the proceeds and to provide legal oversight. Members of the Production Board later decided MUSE should be a multi-media project in addition to being a funding mechanism for grass roots groups. Hence a contract was signed to produce the movie *No Nukes* — without the approval of the Foundation Board. *It's About Times* published the story to explain how this happened.

MUSE was plagued with organizational problems. The Production Board and the Foundation Board each thought it was in charge. The Foundation Board, expecting the movie to stay within its budget, awarded record royalties to grass roots groups. But when there was a cash flow problem record royalties were diverted to finance the film. Groups promised money had to wait almost a year before they were paid. Many are still waiting.

The record contract was signed before the movie contract. Record royalties

were not conditional to making the movie, as Lovejoy states. Advance royalties were later provided to finance the filming of the concerts, but it was not additional funding.

The value of producing the movie instead of giving the money to local groups is open to discussion. Evaluations are a part of all antinuclear events. The final evaluation of the effectiveness of a project lies with those served, not just the organizers of the action.

MUSE was a story many of us have experienced in our own organizing — mesmerized by our solution to nuclear weapons and power, we become immune to criticism and lose the ability to evaluate the quality of our work. Implementing our project becomes the priority rather than accomplishing the goals of the organization. The lesson of MUSE and all organizing is learning to look at what we create.

P.S.: The MUSE staff said their organizing did not cost the movement one cent. But the cost to the movement can be more than monetary. Murray Bookchin offers one perspective in this issue of *IAT*.

— Mark Evanoff

Filmmakers fall out over MUSE

I think that we are all too familiar with the "I'm more radical than you" mindset expressed so self-righteously by Andrew Phillips. While I do not think MUSE a total success, nor condone some of the excesses that occurred, the organization did achieve some very worthwhile and significant results. And the motivation of the people involved, including what Andrew cavalierly refers to as the "Massachusetts folks," was and is born out a desire to expand the base and popular support of what has to this point been, in fact, a "soft" antinuclear movement.

MUSE was an attempt to break out of the comforting circle of preaching to the already converted that so many radicals and activists indulge in. The overwhelming majority of the 100,000 people who attended the concerts, the 200,000 who came to the largest antinuclear rally ever at Battery Park City, the people who have and will see *No Nukes*; and over half a million record purchasers (with sales still going strong overseas) who also received a booklet explaining the perils of the atom, were uninformed and unconcerned with the issue beforehand. Many of them came away from these experiences with a spark of interest in the issue and have subsequently become actively antinuclear. This is called outreach, and many times requires going beyond the sterile and "pure" political lofty tower prison so comfortably occupied by Andrew.

Regardless of overly optimistic projections and subsequent financial difficulties, MUSE has managed to distribute almost \$500,000 in support of grassroots organizing efforts throughout the country. I believe that this has been the single largest cash infusion that the safe energy movement has every received.

MUSE definitely made some mistakes and some regrettable compromises, but to classify it as a "jet-set organization" and to tar it with the label

to use or distribute the film because we did not think it particularly good or "effective" (in the best sense of the word). It was of no use during the concert showings, as the scratchy and grainy black and white photography would obviously not have withstood being blown up to 35mm, which was a technical requirement for showing on a 60-foot screen before an audience of 20,000 a night. Furthermore, we are not in a position to take each and every film on nuclear power. We are constantly in a financial squeeze, overextended, and just cannot take on everything. Admittedly we've made mistakes in rejecting some and taking others — however, the negative decision on Andrew's film was not one of those.

By way of information, *Save The Planet*, which is the 18 minute film that we produced especially for the rock and roll audience at Madison Square Garden for MUSE, has gone on to featured screenings and awards at the Sydney Film Festival, LA Filmex, the Sinking Creek Film Celebration, the San Francisco Film Festival, and has been widely distributed throughout the country, and excerpted on television. Andrew's characterization of the film as "not effective anyway and has had little exposure since" is patently untrue and reeks of the sour grapes, frustrated tone that permeates his letter. As an independent filmmaker I can sympathize with his predicament in trying to get exposure for his work, but it is no excuse for the wholesale attack he feels justifies in launching.

I would like to close by saying that constructive criticism of MUSE, of Green Mountain Post Films, or of any movement organization should be welcomed and open to discussion. The kind of vicious attack which Andrew and other so called "hard liners" seem to delight in dishing out has been a heavy contributor to the decline of the movement. As an eyewitness to the disruption and fragmentation of the

MUSE was an attempt to break out of the comforting circle of the already converted

of "effective" as if the word were some sort of curse, is just ludicrous thinking. It's also quite amusing to see that leading exponent of leaderlessness, Murray ("an argument waiting to happen") Bookchin, quoted with the authority of Chairman Mao by his own version of a political groupie.

Now to the real heart of Andrew's complaint — his film. We did not choose

Clamshell Alliance by a clique with a similar mindset, I think it's time to take a closer look at the tactics and motivations of our so-called friends and allies. It makes more sense for us to find common ground and mass acceptance of our goal, than remain isolated in some ivory tower of political purity.

— Charles Light
Green Mountain Post Films

The plot thickens

MUSE and the demise of the Clamshell Alliance

July 3, 1981

I would like to thank *It's About Times* for letting me read Chuck Light's letter while I was visiting Berkeley and for allowing me to answer it in this issue.

I will leave Light's rather snide personal attacks upon me aside and merely note that I've had no contact with Andrew Phillips for at least a year. But Andrew does subscribe to my newsletter, *Comment*, and if to quote or cite material from my writings with approval makes someone a "groupie," Light will have to include such widely disparate people as Herbert Marcuse, E.F. Schumacher, Rene Dubos and Karl Hess.

I regard Light's *ad hominem* attacks upon Phillips as mere malice and very much in character with his entire set. For my part, I will gladly acknowledge that after Light bombastically declared during an alternative cinema conference at Bard College two years ago that "we intend to be CBS, not LNS," [Ed note: *LNS is Liberation News Service*] I stopped being a "groupie" of Green Mountain Post Films.

Dubious benefactors

What is important is that *IAT* readers gain some direct knowledge of how the Clamshell Alliance was wrecked -- and certainly not from one Chuck Light, who played his own role in its demolition. It's a story all the remaining alliances should hear if they hope to survive the attentions of some of their more dubious "benefactors."

The Clamshell Alliance developed around the very radical principle of direct action, which meant the democratic self-management of the Clamshell Alliance itself, not only the occupation of nuclear plant sites. The 1977 occupation of Seabrook produced a thrilling sense of hope throughout the country. The promise that this action would be followed a year later by a still larger and more militant occupation aroused tremendous enthusiasm in many thousands of people. Living in Vermont, I watched the forthcoming 1978 occupation enlist massive support from highly motivated people until it became impossible to predict the enormity of the occupation and its impact on the country.

The Montague Mafia

IAT readers (and any future "historians" of Clamshell) should know that the 1978 occupation was deliberately and cynically torpedoed by the "Massachusetts folks" to whom Phillips alludes -- apparently, Harvey Wasserman, Sam Lovejoy, Chuck Light, *et al* -- a cabal whom many of us came to lovingly call the "Montague Mafia." In my opinion, it was torpedoed precisely to create "movement" corporations like MUSE and to help Green Mountain Post Films become more like "CBS than LNS," with its own star-studded anchormen, impresarios, and performers.

Clamshell was a monkey on the backs of these people. Committed to direct action, popular control, non-hierarchical structures and riddled with people who distrusted move-

ment impresarios, it patently stood in the way of the "folks" and the realization of their panting media ambitions.

Seabrook '78

I believe the following details to be true:

1. Large Clamshell meetings were told half-truths and outright lies by the "folks" and their traveling representatives about the degree of support they had from residents near the Seabrook reactor. Their insistence that Seabrook residents opposed the occupation was questionable, to say the least. When I went to Seabrook, I was astonished to find many residents who flatly denied that they would have refused Clamshell the staging areas needed for an occupation -- a denial that contradicted what the "folks" were telling the Clamshell membership. Some residents told me that they were completely puzzled that the occupation had been called off.

2. The "folks" ruthlessly cajoled clearly mandated spokespersons at the Portsmouth Coordinating Committee, where plans for the 1978 occupation were to be finalized, into violating their mandates -- in short, they convinced them to "stand aside" in order that the "folks" could call off the occupation against the will of the Clamshell membership. One spokesperson from our area

and oozing expressions of "love" that invite complete capitulation on the speaker's terms.

The demise of Clamshell

After this utterly demoralizing experience, Clamshell's membership steadily melted away. An immense number of trusting people became discouraged, defeated and finally disgusted. It was this violation of trust, this act of moral rape, that I think contributed more than anything else to Clamshell's death. At our next meeting in Montpelier, some 400 people had dwindled down to about thirty.

What the "folks" had gained in trading off an occupation for a Seabrook "Woodstock" -- and their moral integrity for ambition -- was

tainly highly idealistic people for hundreds of thousands of passive spectators who attended concerts rather than took action, and who went home with MUSE albums under their arms rather than formed movements.

How many of these spectators and concert-goers *really* opposed nukes -- or even Reagan -- we will never know, *precisely* because the "folks" have reduced them to a faceless mass. Light, like Wasserman and Lovejoy, counts bodies -- not thinking heads and feeling hearts. He lives on that quick arithmetic fix that made a Jerry Rubin bounce like a rubber ball from a Chicago courtroom to a Wall Street brokerage house.

Clamshell did not decay; it was

The 1978 Seabrook occupation was deliberately and cynically torpedoed by the "Montague Mafia."

the hollow shell of what had been one of the most exciting, militant, fast-growing, yes, *radical* organizations since early SDS.

One tableau that will never leave my mind: as I wandered around Seabrook during the "Woodstock" of 1978, I was shaken by the contrast between nondescript thousands rocking along with the stars in the Seabrook dump site, while unknown hundreds of dedicated Clamshell members were meeting in small groups in the adjacent forest by their campsites, earnestly trying to discuss ways of res-

destroyed. That it had many weaknesses goes without saying, but they could have been resolved and remedied by education and moral probity. The Alliance was *replaced* by MUSE and by the efforts of people like Light to become a "CBS." What was left of it after 1978 was battered around by well-meaning but angry people who overreacted in their utter hatred for Wasserman, Lovejoy, and the likes of Light by making impossible claims to "take" Seabrook. But their pathetic mistakes formed a fragment of a much larger tragedy in which the "folks" returned the trust they had received with duplicity, ambition, and a passion for filling TV screens, babbling over microphones to huge crowds, consorting with media executives and rock stars, *etc. ad nauseum*.

Perhaps even more disquietingly, the "folks" started an insidious rumor mill in which (usually by innuendo but explicitly in a Wasserman article in *WIN*) their opponents were characterized as "police infiltrators." Having started with manipulation, the "folks" did not hesitate to use the most odious forms of police politics -- including such juicy characterizations as "terrorists," which were used against Clamshell by the Loeb press in New Hampshire.

A heavy silence broods over the death of the Clamshell Alliance that will not be broken until some of our more guarded movement people speak up and tell us what they privately know about the events of 1978 and afterward. MUSE engaged in more than "excesses" and the Clamshell Alliance was more than a "comforting circle... of the already converted that so many radicals and activists indulge in."

The irony is that far too many people who criticize MUSE rarely challenge its methods, opportunistic "politics" and the price the antinuke movement paid for its formation. They tend to quibble over the way it spent its money, as though it were an ill-managed bank run by slovenly corporate executives. I don't know how low we have to go before we hit bedrock and finally bounce back to issues that really deserve discussion. For my part, MUSE and the "folks" can do whatever they like with their money; my problem is what we are going to do with the kind of "managerial radicals" they represent and embody.

-- Murray Bookchin



The Seabrook occupation of May 1977.

later told me that Harvey Wasserman bore down on her in such an intimidating manner that she was reduced to tears -- and agreed to "stand aside."

3. In Vermont, we learned about the "decision" over the radio. The "folks" made no attempt whatever to communicate with us until feelings rose so high that Portsmouth was obliged to send one of its "folks" to a huge angry meeting in a Montpelier, Vermont church. There we were given the usual bagful of falsehoods and half-truths, followed by the inevitable appeals for "unity"

cuing the Alliance from the "folks" who had betrayed them.

The MUSE tradeoff

It is most important, I believe, for *IAT* readers to know that MUSE was really started in 1978, when a promising occupation was replaced by a sleazy side show in the Seabrook garbage dump, not a couple of years later when it was formally organized. MUSE started its concerts at Seabrook, even before it called itself MUSE, by "trading off" possibly tens of thousands of highly motivated, largely educatable, cer-

photo by Lionel Delevigne

CORPORATE LIES DEPARTMENT

The new and belligerent crowd in Washington may get excited about defending "vital interests" halfway around the globe, but a lot of draft age men have a lot less enthusiasm for Uncle Sam's idea of a free vacation.

For those who'd rather stay home, the nuclear industry has a seductive offer. Let us build nukes, they say, and you won't be drafted to fight for mideast oil. This ad presents that message, using a series of distorted and misleading statistics to imply that nuclear power could replace half of US oil imports by saving oil now used for electric generation.

In fact, less than *one eighth* of US electricity is generated in oil-burning power plants. These plants use only about 6% of all US oil consumption. Replacing *all* of them with nuclear plants would shave oil imports by barely a tenth. Since nuclear plants can produce only electricity, they are useless in replacing the oil used to run vehicles, which amounts to over half of US consumption.

Whether or not the US goes to war over oil will not be influenced by another hundred nuclear plants. Nuclear power simply cannot affect imports enough to make any difference. But an oil war is unlikely since the ruling elites of most of the producing countries need US oil payments -- and weapons -- to stay in power. They are not about to commit suicide by cutting off their own money supply. Nor, despite Reaganite pronouncements, have the Soviets shown much interest in interfering with the West's mideastern oil supply arrangements.

Foreign oil provides about 20% of US energy. Nuclear power provides another 2%. According to

Maybe The World Won't Go To War Over Oil...But Who'd Be Foolish Enough To Want To Find Out?



With international tensions what they are today, America must do whatever it can to eliminate potential sources of military conflict.

Oil is one major source of tension. It is a sobering fact that much of the world's oil supply is controlled by Middle Eastern countries like Iraq. What these countries choose to do with the price and availability of oil has a radical impact on America's economy -- and our national security. For example, what if supplies of Mideast oil were cut off completely? Where would we find the energy needed for our own survival?

This threat was underscored by the President, when, following the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, he bluntly warned a Joint Session of the Congress: "Any attempt by an outside force to gain control of the Persian Gulf region will be regarded as an assault on the vital interests of the United States of America and . . . it will be repelled by any means necessary, including military force."

Replacing Foreign Oil with Nuclear Power

Most Americans agree that continued dependence on foreign oil is unacceptable.

The fact is that two-thirds of the oil used to generate our electricity is *imported*. We can reduce our reliance on that foreign oil -- and the threat to our national security -- by turning to *other* domestic sources of energy, like coal and nuclear power.

Right now, nuclear power is already providing 11% of the nation's electricity. In some parts of the country, that contribution is much higher. It has been estimated that the 75 nuclear power plants currently licensed and the 106 under construction or on order could provide America with the energy equivalent of approximately 4 1/2 million barrels of oil per day, or half our current imports.

By using more nuclear power -- and less oil -- to generate electricity, America *can* reduce its reliance on foreign oil.

Energy Independence And World Peace

Virtually every industrialized nation is turning to nuclear power as a way to reduce dependence on Mideast oil. The Soviet Union, Japan, Canada, France, Germany, the United Kingdom and others are all moving forward with the construction of more nuclear plants. Moreover, considering the grave international consequences of continued dependence on Mideast oil, the United States joined other Western nations at the Venice Summit in declaring: "The role of nuclear energy must be increased if world energy needs are to be met."

One thing is certain: We cannot afford ever again to be dependent on foreign sources of energy. America must produce its own energy. Our own security and that of the free world may depend on it.

Nuclear Power. Because America Needs Energy.

America's Electric Energy Companies, Dept. S, 1111 18th Street, NW, Washington, D.C. 20036

numerous studies, both could be eliminated through a program of increased efficiency in using energy from other sources.

Imported oil isn't essential to our comfort, much less our "survival," as this ad claims. We remain dependent on it because it is the foundation of the great American energy swindle, where US energy corporations hike the price of the *other* 80% of our energy supply to match that of OPEC oil. When con-

sumers get angry, the energy industry just points to the "greedy Arabs." Then it turns around and offers nuclear power as the answer to the problem it just created -- at a price that makes OPEC oil look like a bargain.

This little scam has generated billions of dollars in corporate profits over the last few years. But as conservation and smaller cars have taken hold, oil consumption -- and oil profits -- are dropping. Gasoline

prices are even falling in some areas of the country.

The Reagan administration's response to all this has been to ax federal conservation and solar programs in hopes of getting oil consumption and energy profits back up. It may be that the best way to avoid fighting for oil abroad is to fight the oil companies and their government cronies at home.

-- Bob Van Scoy
IAT staff

Diablo blockade info

The Diablo Project Office (DPO) will activate the blockade alert system as soon as the NRC Appeals Board rules in favor of PG&E on the security issue. This is probably one of the last steps before a low-power operating license is issued and nuclear fuel is loaded into the plant.

Abalone Alliance trainers will notify affinity groups to come to San Luis Obispo. Beware the rumor mill -- don't come until you are called. And don't rely on the media for blockade information. If you have any questions call your local group regional contact. (See list below.)

Everyone who wants to participate in the blockade must participate in a non-violent training session and join an affinity group. Due to the last-minute nature of the action, trainings will be held in San Luis Obispo after the blockade has begun. But if you possibly can, participate in a training session in your area. Each regional contact has information on local trainings. (See below.)

Upon arriving in San Luis Obispo affinity groups will be directed to the Routing Information Center for maps and up-to-date information. *Do not go to the Diablo Project Office.*

Store supplies in and around San Luis Obispo may be severely strained, so come prepared. Everyone is expected to bring food and other personal supplies for the action.

The blockade itself will begin when the San Luis Obispo blockade collective decides that enough affinity groups are

assembled. Blockaders will be transported from the camp site to one of the three staging areas and will enter the plant site in clusters. Last-minute information and armbands will be available at this time.

Each affinity group will decide whether to blockade one of the plant's three access roads, hike seven miles onto the site and camp near the reactor, or gain access from the sea. The Diablo Project Office is to be notified of each group's plans before the blockade begins.

There will be no legal rally during the blockade. If you don't plan to participate in the blockade-encampment or do support work off-site, please do not come to San Luis Obispo. Those with special skills (medical, legal, organizing) who would like to join one of the off-site support collectives, please contact the DPO as soon as possible at 805-543-6614 or 805-543-7518.

For more information, consult the *Blockade Handbook*, available through your local group or the DPO for \$2.00.

The following supplies are needed for the blockade. Contact the DPO if you can lend any for the action:

Tents, plastic, water containers, lanterns, toilet paper, porta-potties, rope, water bottles, poles, bullhorns, non-perishable bulk food, large buckets, vehicles, shovels, hoses, tarps, fuel, firewood, large trash cans, butcher paper, markers, tables, chairs, carpentry tools, building supplies, walkie-talkies.

— Diablo Project Office

REGIONAL NON-VIOLENCE TRAINING CONTACTS

1. Humbolt, Arcata, Trinidad, Red Bluff, Garberville, Redding — 707/822-7884.

2. San Anselmo, Bolinas, Santa Rosa, Mendocino, Napa, Sonoma, Clear Lake, Boonville — 707/795-2330.

3. Nevada City, Davis, Chico, Sacramento, Tahoe, Stockton — 916/891-6424.

4. San Francisco, Concord, Walnut Creek, El Granada, Hayward — 415/781-5342.

5. Saratoga, Palo Alto, San Jose,

San Mateo, Menlo Park, Santa Cruz, Monterey, Watsonville, Pacific Grove — 408/423-0964.

6. Fresno, Bakersfield, Modesto, Visalia — 408/423-0964.

7. San Luis Obispo, Lompoc — 805/543-7518 or 805/543-8402.

8. Camarillo, Ojai, Ventura, Santa Barbara — 805/968-2886 or 805/966-9680.

9. Los Angeles, Orange County, Venice, Topanga, Woodland Hills, Riverside, Avalon — 213/617-2118.

10. San Diego — 213/617-2118

11. Out-of-State — 408/423/0964

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