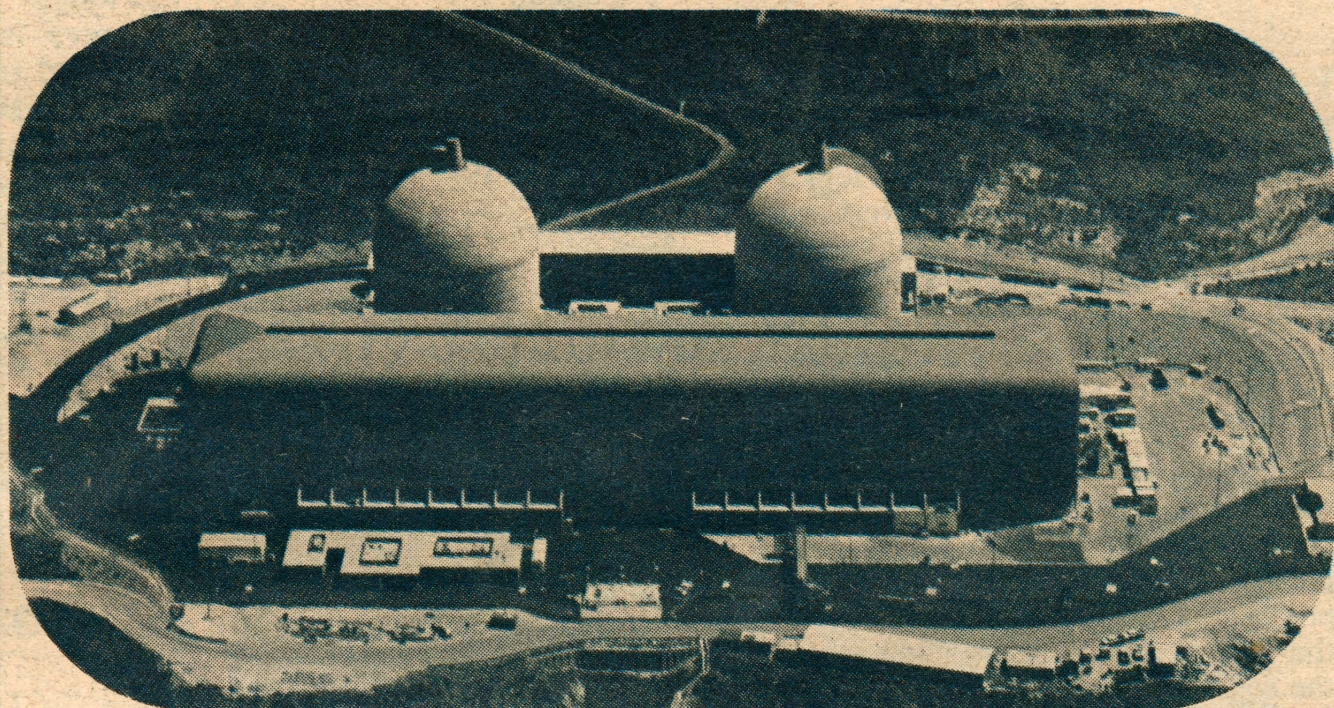


It's About Times

Abalone Alliance Newspaper

April 1982

A bad month for PG&E

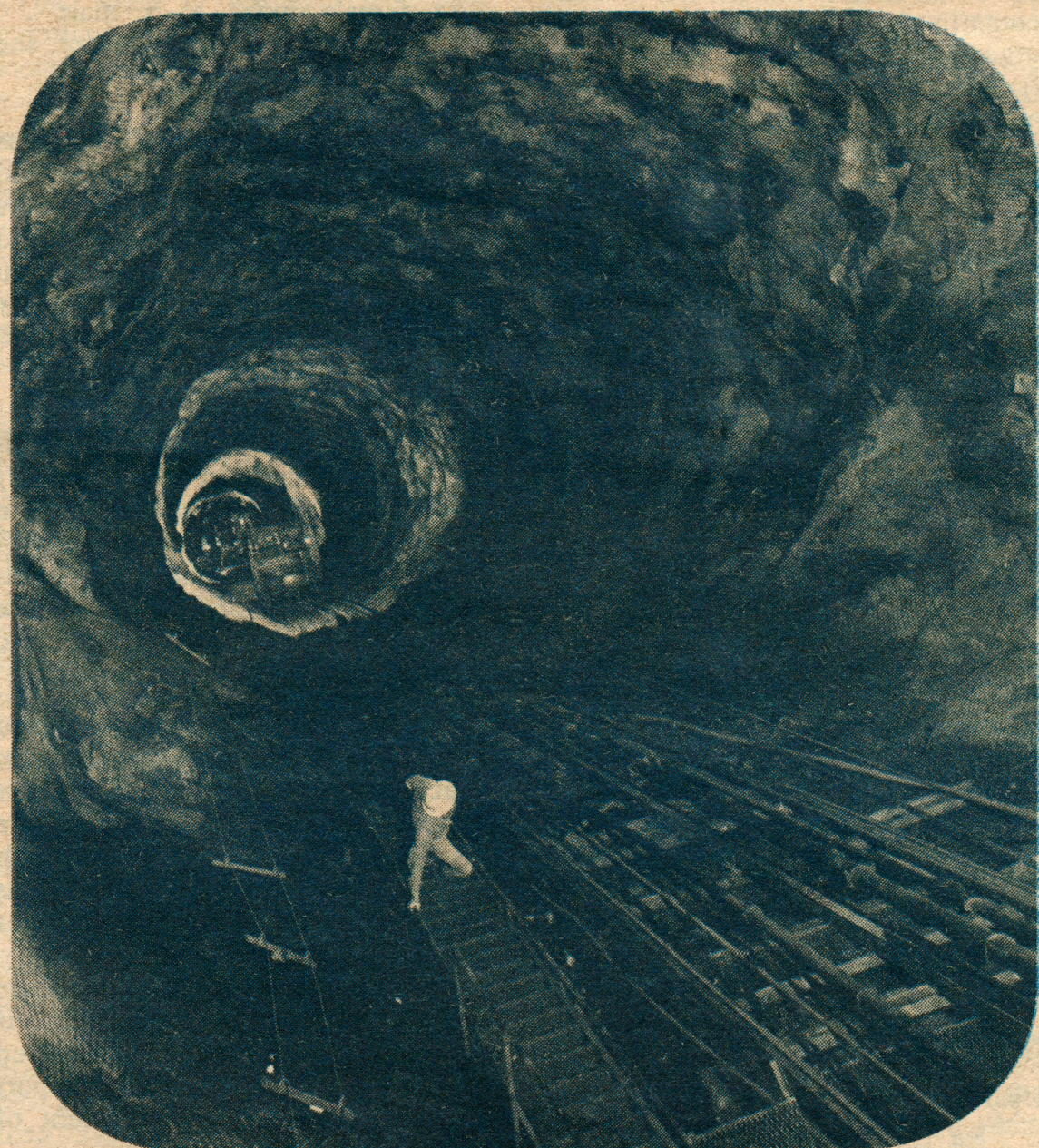


Find the 125 mistakes in this picture
page 3



Touring San Francisco's corporate jungle
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and . . .
the battle against
the Frankfurt airport
expansion page 4



PG&E's other boondoggle
page 6

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Letters



FAIR PLAY FOR GURUS

Dear IAT,

A sense of "fairness" and long, painful experience of our movement using energy attacking friends we have differences with rather than our true opponents, prompts me to respond to Mary Moore's attack on Sat Santokh Singh Khalsa (IAT February, 1982).

Whatever the politics of his movement activity or his spiritual practice, Sat Santokh has not presented himself as a "self-proclaimed Guru" either in terms of the correctness of his position or in the sense of seeking a following. On the contrary, for many of us who worked with him around the events Mary refers to, it was his failure to lead -- his bending over backwards to accommodate all points of view -- that was his greater fault.

On the subject of the concert "supposedly intended to benefit the movement," I feel that it is almost axiomatic that when we fall out we do so over personalities and money. The Grateful Dead financed Sat Santokh's attempts to create some coordination and/or coalition which many recognized as needed around nuclear weapons activities. That this failed, as it had failed several times before in the Bay Area, is cause for critical evaluation.

I have many criticisms of the attempt. The benefit concert, however, was an integral part of the program of support for Sat Santokh by Jerry Garcia, however some people may have represented it subsequently. Tell Jerry what he should be doing with his money!

Lastly, on the issue of workshops for dealing with the personal and political aspects of struggle for sanity and survival, the "Awakening in the Nuclear Age" series was organized by Finley Peavey and friends. I doubt anyone who worked alongside Finley at Diablo would make personal criticism of her integrity or commitment.

As regards these and Sat Santokh's workshops, it is fair to point out that costs may exclude some people. Equally, setting and process (camping and consensus, for example) will exclude others. Neither form is *right*. Each may be appropriate for different constituencies (we need a broader base) and to different ends.

The workshop on "Becoming a Spiritual Warrior" will not draw Mary Moore, me or most of the Abalone activists. They may or may not draw others who we don't, won't or can't reach. Trashing other people's efforts is rarely justified and wholly unjustified if done by slurs, innuendo and misrepresentation.

Tony Webb

Radiation and Health Labor Project
San Francisco

Mary Moore replies:

Dear Editors,

Re the \$90 (\$108 if you want linens) charged for a workshop led by Sat Santokh Singh on becoming a "spiritual warrior":

Tony Webb's statement that

"cost" may exclude some people while "consensus and camping" may exclude others does not address the issue I was raising. I sure do hope that what this movement is all about is to eliminate classism, racism and sexism along with nukes.

I'll stick with my original criticism. Mental health skills are no better or worse than office, writing, organizing, fundraising or artistic skills. We've all got a lot to share with each other so let's do just that. The Abalone Alliance has been quite successful at putting on statewide conferences with delicious, healthy food for between \$10 to \$20 per person. It's what makes us different. You can't have it both ways.

Mary Moore
Santa Rosa

NOT SO GURU-VY

Dear IAT,

I am writing in regard to the "Meeting of the Ways" conference which will be held March 26-28 in Stanford. I like to see anyone and everyone working for world peace and disarmament, but I feel it's important for you to know:

That "Meeting of the Ways" is run by 3HO-Sikhs, followers of Yogi Bajan;

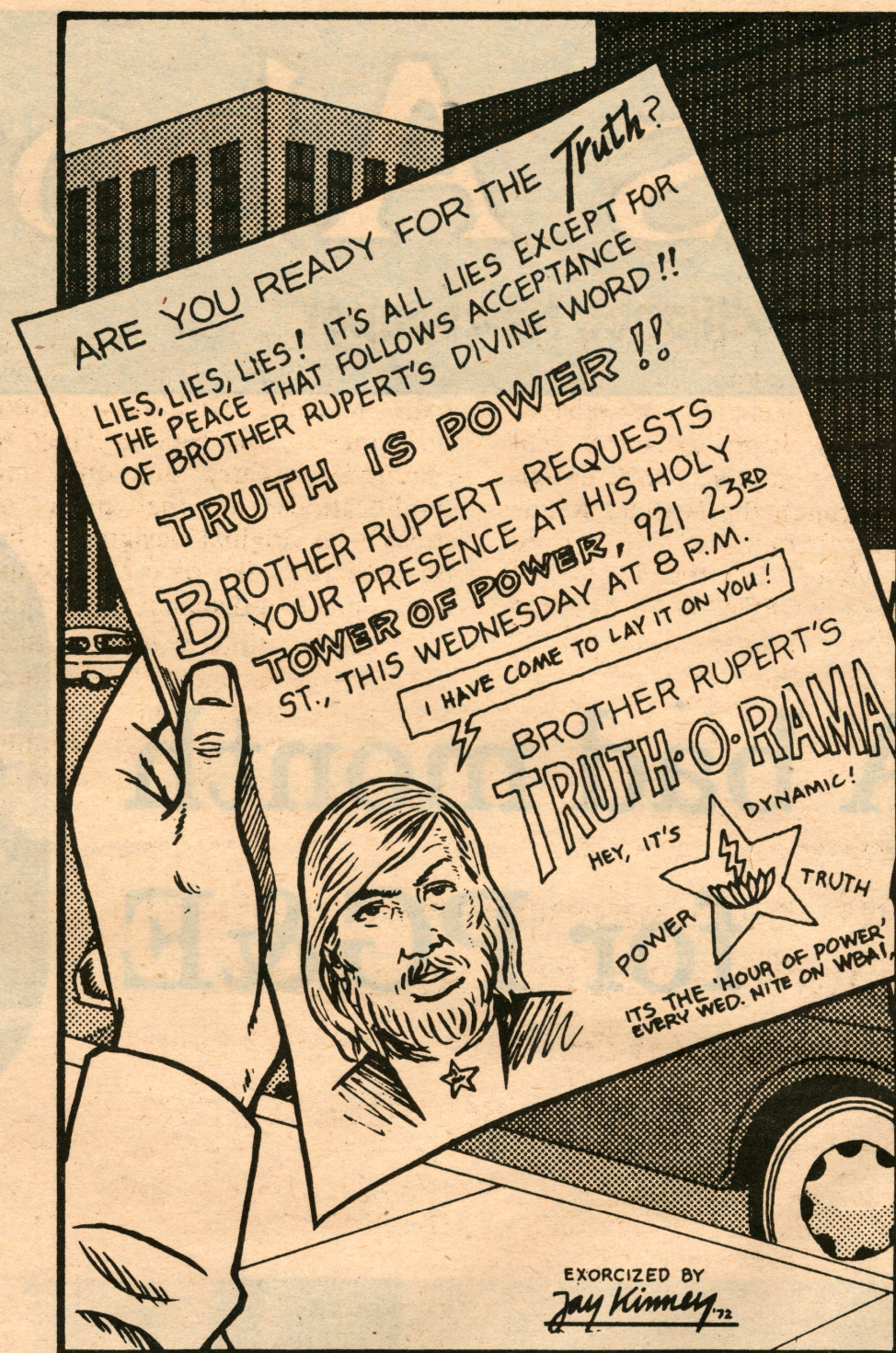
- That Yogi Bajan, who is speaking at the conference, located his community in New Mexico to escape nuclear war, after which they will usher in a new society;
- That he has said, "If someone hits your right cheek, blow up his left, so he cannot do it to anyone else;"
- That according to former members of his group, *Soldier of Fortune* is a favorite magazine of his followers, many of whom carry guns;
- That he is attended by over a dozen women servants, and that he says of women: "One day she is very bright and charming, and after a couple of days she is totally dumb and noncommunicative. This is called the 'normal woman mood.' . . . A female needs constant social security and constant leadership. That is why a female looks to a male . . . When you are not the leader, she is not satisfied."

And, "There's no such thing as buddyness between husband and wife. No matter how rotten he may be, he will still expect and demand respect . . . When you start talking to him as your buddy and your friend, then you will also have slaps and black eyes."

Yogi Bajan is only one example. I would question more generally the model of this conference in which patriarchal superstars, many of whom have encouraged religious retreat rather than social action, claim the wisdom/authority to lead us in dealing with the nuclear threat.

Almost all of the gurus involved have built institutions around them which enable them to avoid ordinary human relationships, including the resolution of conflict, except through authoritarian means. These gurus have dealt in apocalyptic prophecies for years, doing nothing about them beyond teaching people to meditate and move to remote rural ares. If they choose to become involved now, good. But I'd far rather support and celebrate the empowerment of ordinary folks.

Sincerely,
Susan Rothbaum
Berkeley, CA



WHAT'S THE STORY?

Dear IAT,

It was an unexpected pleasure to see Mary Moore's letter about Sat Santokh.

I too have heard the story about his appropriation of the money from the Grateful Dead concert, but only as gossip. Why has this story not been looked into and if it is found to have some basis, its details publicized?

Like the MUSE concerts, the Dead benefit was supposed to be a fundraiser for grassroots opposition movements. The people who bought tickets to it did not intend their money to be a source of advertising revenue for an ambitious spiritual warrior.

Of course, I have no way of knowing out of which pocket Sat Santokh paid for the self-aggrandizing tabloid he sent out. (I must have been on his mailing list because I attended the "In Search of America" conference last year, though I left early, before the bomb consciousness/primal therapy scream-in.) In addition to ads for Sat's antinuclear therapy sessions (at \$118 a throw), the tabloid contained a long-winded biography of the man and the evolution of his heightened

consciousness.

Hucksters like Sat Santokh can only damage movements like the antinuclear movement, as do those who think that you shouldn't publicly criticize people just because they happen to mouth goals similar to yours. Let's have a little investigation.

Tom Athanasiou
Berkeley, CA

DOWN ON CONSENSUS

Dear IAT,

I am in complete agreement with Howard Ryan in his article on "The Art of Democracy." The antinuclear movement does need a better definition of democracy. Consensus is definitely not it.

I enjoy your paper and the time and energy that go into it.

E. Stuart
Idyllwild, CA

(continued on page ten)

Cover photos

Top: Diablo Canyon, photo by Martin Litton. Center: Hall of Shame Tour, photo by Steve Stallone. Bottom: The Helms Project. Five miles of tunnels cut out of solid granite connecting Courtright Lake to Lake Wishon. PG&E photo.

It's About Times

Abalone Alliance Newspaper

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 11). The opinions expressed in *IAT* are those of the authors and are not necessarily endorsed by the Abalone Alliance.

It's About Times is a project of the American Friends Service Committee. *IAT* is published ten times a year. The annual subscription rate is \$8.00.

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

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Divided NRC approves Diablo earthquake safety

While over a hundred newly discovered blunders at Diablo Canyon filled lengthy newspaper columns, a decision to grant final approval to the plant's seismic design squeaked through the Nuclear Regulatory Commission. In a 2-to-2 tie vote on March 18, the NRC left intact earlier pro-PG&E rulings made by its Atomic Safety and Licensing Board. The vote means that no re-evaluation of Diablo's seismic safety will be required. PG&E must prove only that it constructed the plant according to the approved design.

With the help of the "tau effect," PG&E was able to substantially improve Diablo's earthquake resistance -- on paper. They were required to carry out only minor modifications at the plant even though its original design was based on an earthquake of 6.75 magnitude maximum at a distance of 20 miles.

Gilinsky and Bradford attacked the utility-concocted tau effect as "almost mystical" and charged that "... the original design conditions [for the containment building] were more demanding than the new ones

NRC commissioners Bradford and Gilinsky said the commission is declining to review Diablo because "the prospect is so unsettling."

The two dissenting commissioners, Peter Bradford and Victor Gilinsky, say they doubt that Diablo is earthquake safe even if it can be shown that the NRC-approved design specifications were followed. Commissioners Thomas Roberts and John Ahearne voted against re-examining the design and NRC chair Nunzio Palladino abstained.

At the root of the issue is the "tau effect," a theoretical construct especially devised for Diablo Canyon. This exercise in creative engineering was performed by Atomic Energy Commission consultant Nathan Newmark after the Hosgri earthquake fault was discovered less than three miles from the plant. Newmark argued that key structures at Diablo, like the containment building which houses the reactor, would not shake as violently as originally calculated because of their sheer size and rigidity.

imposed after the discovery of the Hosgri fault."

At a January 21 meeting, Gilinsky charged that PG&E knew in 1978, but didn't tell the NRC, that it was using the wrong seismic data during construction of the auxiliary building which houses safety equipment and reactor coolant piping. Gilinsky said the fact that PG&E kept mum about its use of bad data "calls into question the integrity of the company and the question of whether it is fit to run a [nuclear] plant."

Other top NRC officials are also beginning to voice criticisms of PG&E. Robert Engelken, the NRC's western regional director, told the commissioners at the January 21 meeting that the utility's attitude is "one of regulation being sort of a necessary nuisance that they have to put up with and it results in

PG&E's \$35 million Diablo ripoff

PG&E has always told ratepayers that they wouldn't have to start paying for the \$2.6-billion Diablo plant until it went on line. "Under the procedures of the California Public Utilities Commission, no Diablo Canyon costs may be included in rates until the plant begins producing power for customers," the utility proclaims in a special leaflet enclosed with March bills.

But People United for Rate Reform has learned that in fact, over \$35 million of the cost of Diablo is already being charged to ratepayers. The increase was cleverly disguised in a \$100-million rate reduction requested by PG&E after a spate of angry rate protests.

The PUC approved the request on February 17. The adjustment is based on reduced oil use by the utility because of the wet winter, which will give it plenty of cheap hydro power.

Rate adjustments of this kind are usually automatic, and the PUC doesn't hold public hearings on them or look at them very closely. So for a while no one noticed that instead of passing on all of what PG&E will save on oil, the PUC granted only a \$100-million reduction and let the utility keep \$35 million to cover pre-operational costs of Diablo. Not only that, but PG&E's customers may be billed for the \$35 million twice, because that amount was not removed from the rate adjustment

plan which the utility has submitted separately for Diablo.

It was an *It's About Times* reader who noticed this ploy in PG&E's application (#82-0209, section 3, page 3) and brought it to the attention of the PUC staff. S/he told *IAT* that the Commission, which has also been attacked for skyrocketing utility rates, was in such a hurry to pass the reduction on to the ratepayers that it postponed examining the reasons for the rate decrease to a later date.

Dwight Cocke of People United for Rate Reform (PURR) said that PG&E is trying to set a precedent for basing rates on "construction work in progress" (CWIP), a practice which has been the focus of battles in other states but has traditionally not been allowed in California. CWIP allows utilities a comfortable ride -- they can charge ratepayers for new projects no matter how much money is spent on them and whether or not they ever operate.

PURR has prepared a letter of complaint to the PUC, asking it to revoke PG&E's rate increase and to reaffirm that utilities cannot rely on CWIP to finance their projects.

For more information contact People United for Rate Reform, 942 Market, Room 307, San Francisco 94102, 415-543-8072.

Mark Evanoff
IAT staff



2500 marched to the Oakland Naval Supply Center on Saturday, March 27 to protest US intervention in El Salvador. 128 were arrested in a blockade of the main gate.

photo by Drew Mazer

a kind of arrogance that we all feel."

Gilinsky and Bradford also criticized their own agency, saying, "We cannot escape the impression that the commission is declining review [because] the prospect ... is so unsettling ... Without commission review, not only will questions remain about the correctness of the Diablo Canyon design, but the board's decision will stand as an unfortunate precedent which will undermine application of the commission's regulations on seismic design."

The NRC also refused to review Diablo's seismic design back in 1974, when it wouldn't halt construction while the effects of the Hosgri fault on Diablo were investigated. In 1977 NRC memos published by the *Los Angeles Times* revealed the NRC's reluctance to deny PG&E a license despite the problems caused by the Hosgri fault, "because of the large financial loss involved and the severe impact such action would have on the nuclear industry."

Since then, public pressure and multiple embarrassing revelations have made the NRC a bit more circumspect. On March 4, the commission told PG&E that it could not use the firm of Robert Cloud and Associates to conduct the seismic design audit at Diablo because the Berkeley-based engineering firm is too small and too closely tied to PG&E financially. In addition, the NRC charged that Cloud was not doing the work it had ordered.

As an alternative, the NRC approved Teledyne Engineering Services, though that company owns 400 shares of PG&E stock and has had a \$1.2 million contract with the utility for work at Diablo.

Despite the likelihood of its pro-PG&E bias, Cloud Associates has announced discoveries of more than 125 construction mistakes at Diablo. According to Jessie Crews of the NRC western regional office, these revelations make the commission feel that PG&E let it down. "We assumed that design [was]

being done by professionals in the area of engineering and would not require our close examination."

In yet another, even more damaging report, R.F. Reedy Inc., another firm involved in the Diablo re-evaluation, found PG&E's quality assurance program for design work "not adequate in areas of policy, procedure and implementation." Reedy found that contractors hired to test safety equipment were given wrong information on the Hosgri fault. Six of seven consulting firms hired by PG&E for work at Diablo had no quality assurance program.

On March 22, PG&E threw up its hands and hired Bechtel Power Corporation, builder of over half the nation's nuclear plants, to serve as project manager for Diablo Canyon. Bechtel will oversee work on both Diablo units until they are in full-power operation.

Two weeks before hiring Bechtel, PG&E chair Fredrick Mielke claimed that, "no one who was responsible for the errors at Diablo is with the company now." He blamed the problems on PG&E's engineering department.

So far no on-site inspections of the plant have been ordered by the NRC. The reviews consist solely of tracking down paper records. But according to Richard Hubbard of MHB Technical Associates, consultant to the intervenors, the Reedy report will "force them to look at construction, because it shows a general breakdown. If you don't have paper control, you have to go to the construction to prove it came out right."

The NRC is reluctant to broaden the review of Diablo Canyon to include construction and equipment since this would push operation of the plant even farther into the future. Including construction in the review would set a further precedent for an industry nearly moribund from project cancellations and staggering costs.

-- Mark Evanoff and
Ward Young *IAT* staff

No soft landing: Fighting the



Despite a government ban on demonstrations, 20,000 West Germans clashed with police at the Frankfurt airport during the last weekend in January. For the third time in three months, protesters identified by the German media as "upstanding citizens" closed ranks with "masked freaks in sneakers" to battle the expansion of what is already the largest airport in West Germany.

The movement against the airport expansion is little known outside Germany despite the involvement of hundreds of thousands of people, its stubborn militancy, its ability to occupy and re-occupy the center stage of German politics, and its fluid combination of daily life concerns with more directly political issues. Yet at first sight, the proposed construction of a third runway for a giant airport does not seem particularly controversial. At stake, however, is a great deal more.

The construction of the runway, known as "Startbahn West," would mean the removal of over three million trees from the last "natural" enclave in an absurdly over-

industrialized region. Besides providing an escape from the asphalt jungle, the woods that the new runway would replace serve as an oxygen producer, a subsoil water regulator, and a natural air filter. (A liter of air in Frankfurt contains 350,000 dust particles, while in the woods the figure is 500.)

Still worse, the increase in air traffic would raise the noise level in areas where even at night "noise phenomena" of over 90 decibels (roughly the volume of a jackhammer) are often recorded. Though the Airport Corporation and the state government of Hesse say the extension is necessary to deal with increasing air traffic, numerous studies contradict them, and their recent predictions of increased air traffic have been overestimated by 40 to 75 percent.

Uncle Sam's Germany

The real reason for building the new runway can probably be found right next door. The southern part of the Frankfurt airport is occupied by the largest American military airport anywhere outside the US. The

base is the main assembly and departure point for all US troops stationed in Europe and the Middle East.

In light of American plans to double the number of GIs in Germany, to dramatically boost its nuclear arsenal in Western Europe, and to set up the Rapid Deployment Force, it isn't hard to guess who's behind the push for a bigger and better airport. The government in Bonn is in no position to resist this pressure even if it wanted to do so.

The airport conflict should be seen against the backdrop of the current political situation in West Germany. A strong ecology and antinuclear movement have existed since the early 1970s and an antiwar movement developed rapidly in 1981. Years of "Citizens' Initiatives" -- grassroots single-issue campaigns -- and a widespread "alternative scene" have prepared the organizational and cultural ground for the airport struggle.

More recently, with rising unemployment and declining real wages, the youth revolt has taken on an explosive character, most clearly seen in the squatters' movement and

the tendency during demonstrations to smash windows and fight the police. All this has made it more and more difficult for the authorities to impose projects like Startbahn West without facing active opposition.

Airport movement takes off

Although plans to build the third runway go back fifteen years, the movement got under way only in the second half of 1981. In June a group was formed to collect the 120,000 signatures required for a referendum on the subject. A few months later, activists built a hut village in a part of the woods scheduled to be axed. With demonstrations and the petition drive, which collected 100,000 signatures more than required, the movement worked calmly toward the vote on the referendum in mid-November.

The Airport Corporation (FAG) chose this moment of calm, legal preparation to send the police to destroy the village with clubs, gas and bulldozers. Resistance on the spot was minimal, but the efficient alarm system of the Citizens' Initiatives brought swift results.

Students spontaneously left school, elderly villagers were alerted by church bells, hundreds and perhaps thousands of workers came from the giant Opel factory to join "chaotics" in the woods. The police, assailed with branches, rocks and steel slingshot projectiles, reacted brutally. A Protestant minister described the battle as one of "the worst scenes of my life, with blood and screams like during the war."

In the following days, the battleground shifted to Frankfurt itself, where the train station was blocked, store windows were smashed and phone booths were blown up. The police continued to bash heads, sometimes pursuing airport opponents into residential buildings and courtyards, only to be pelted from the windows with bottles and flower pots.

On November 7, over 20,000 protesters at the construction fence at the runway received a visit from the Hessian Minister of the Interior, who promised that he would call for



A day on the green. This hut village, built by members of the Citizens' Initiative on a site they occupied in the woods near the airport, was destroyed by police and rebuilt several times. Gray-hairs and long-hairs worked together on its construction. Their slogan: "Not legal, but legitimate."

Frankfurt airport expansion

photos from Burger im Widerstand

a halt to the construction. Afraid to risk a sit-in, the Citizens' Initiative took him at his word, which he publicly retracted three days later.

This cynical behavior undoubtedly spurred on the 150,000 who marched one week later through Wiesbaden, capital of Hesse, to submit the referendum petition. At the same time, the Citizens' Initiative gave the state government an ultimatum to stop all construction by the next day until the referendum vote took place.

The answer, of course, was no, and the movement went about

Green Party in the Hessian parliament.

The airport battle involves a broad political spectrum, including the Evangelist Church, the Green Party, the Communist Party, sad leftovers of the Marxist-Leninist groups, and a vaguely anarchist militant tendency. The more legalistic currents are sometimes able to demobilize the movement, as on November 7 when they called off a sit-in in exchange for the promise of a state official.

But their influence has not prevented the use of other tactics,

The airport movement derives its force from its combination of general political questions and concern for day to day living conditions.

blocking all access roads to the Frankfurt airport with burning barricades. By the end of the day, eight police cars had been demolished and 109 policemen injured.

Differences in the movement

The subsequent media hysteria over "violence," along with demo fatigue and a two-month waiting period while the Hessian Supreme Court decided whether the referendum would be permitted brought two months of relative calm. During this time, another hut village was built, demolished by police, and then replaced by a third one. Small-scale guerilla warfare continued along the hated construction fence. Inside the movement, old differences surfaced between direct action advocates and those who hoped to obtain something through the referendum or the

including imaginative sabotage like hammering nails into trees to break the blades of power saws. Protesters of this persuasion have set up a first aid group, a legal aid group, and tactical planning meetings to familiarize participants with the terrain, with appropriate clothing and equipment, and with the police methods that await them.

In spite of these political differences, the vast majority of the movement braced for a negative Supreme Court ruling. Sure enough, on January 19 the Court declared that the referendum dealt with a national issue, and therefore fell outside the state's jurisdiction. In the following week, as the confrontation in the woods escalated, both the Citizens' Initiative and reinforcements in other parts of Germany prepared for the long-planned

occupation of the construction area.

The January 30 occupation was brief and violent. The Citizens' Initiative received reinforcements from outside of Hesse, but so did the police. Again, small groups of demonstrators were chased through the streets of Frankfurt, on one occasion right into a restaurant. A few dozen injuries on each side, 47 arrests, and a growing frustration and disgust with "the most democratic state that has ever existed on German soil" -- this, roughly speaking, is the balance sheet of the last weekend in January.

Fighting for a future

At the time of this writing, the outlook for stopping the airport expansion is somewhat bleak. The willingness of the authorities to sidestep democratic procedures as soon as they threaten to produce the "wrong" results, as well as the prospect of being clubbed and gassed over and over again, are likely to demoralize both wings of the movement.

Still, it would be a mistake to judge the airport movement solely by its success or failure in reaching short-term goals. This struggle has brought together a broader movement on a militant basis than any other in recent years -- perhaps any since the Nazis took power in 1933.

Members of the major parties are quitting. Opel workers have talked about wildcat strikes against the airport expansion. Reporters were stunned to see otherwise law-

abiding citizens hurling stones at the police. In a country where a law-and-order mentality has deep roots in tradition, upbringing and current political practice, the significance of this change should not be underestimated.

Unlike the peace movement, which lends itself to wishy-washy slogans and political manipulation, the airport movement derives its force and dramatic character from the combination of general political questions like ecology and war with a concern for the day-to-day living conditions of its participants. They have no faith in summit conferences to make the air breathable or the airplanes quiet. As in the antinuclear movement, they are rebelling against a material "progress" that makes life barely livable today and perhaps impossible tomorrow. And like the squatters' movement, the airport opponents are willing to break the law when it conflicts with their basic needs.

The struggle over Startbahn West also poses the question of alternatives to the existing social order and its basis in competitive profit-making and international conflict. In the current economic morass, this order appears to have even less room than before for either the "humanism" of the Evangelist Church or the ecological utopia of the Green Party.

Konrad S.
West Berlin, 2-3-82



On-duty cops make an arrest. Some police were sympathetic to the airport opponents and in off-duty hours collected signatures for the referendum. Divided police loyalties prevented surprise attacks on protesters in the woods.

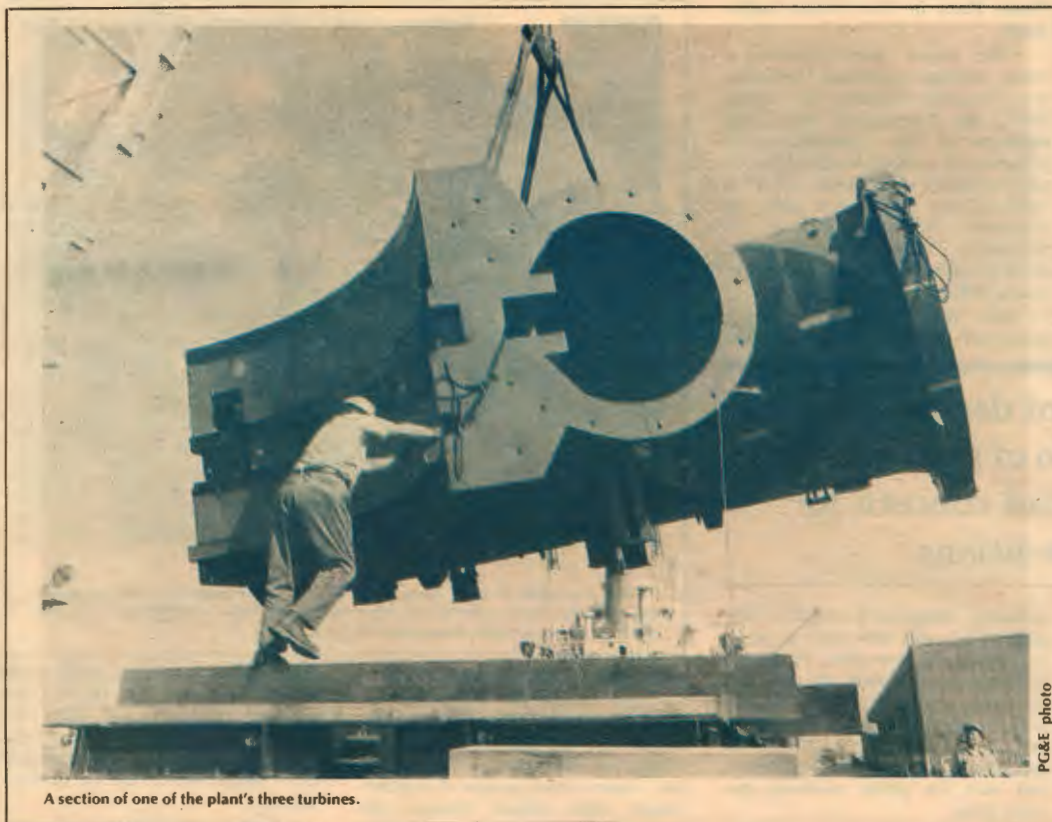


In October 1980 the Airport Corporation ordered trees cut down. A thousand people alerted by a phone tree ensured a shortened work day. A few days later they replanted the site with saplings, and several hundred cyclists blockaded the airport entrances.



End of the democratic sector.

Helms: PG&E's other b



A section of one of the plant's three turbines.

PG&E photo

Diablo Canyon may be PG&E's most costly and famous mistake, but it isn't the only one. In the Sierra near Fresno, the company is sinking a billion dollars into what is literally a hole in the ground -- the Helms hydroelectric project. Sooner or later, that huge investment will show up on ratepayer's bills.

What will PG&E's customers get for their money? Not much, according to a devastating critique of the project recently released by the state Energy Commission. The Commission points out that the Helms pricetag will likely be over four times the original estimate of \$211 million, and that the plant won't be needed for at least ten years.

Any new hydroelectric plant would seem to be good news for bill-shocked PG&E ratepayers. Tap-

ping the energy of water running downhill is the cheapest way to make electricity, and the supply of water is renewed by each winter's rain and snowfall. Unlike most hydroelectric plants, however, Helms wasn't designed as an independent source of energy but rather as a means of temporarily storing power from other plants in PG&E's system.

The Helms project was PG&E's answer to the increases it foresaw in "peak load," the surge in electricity use which occurs for a few hours every afternoon. Traditionally, utilities have built special generating plants which can be fired up quickly during these periods to supply extra power. These plants -- and the power they produce -- are expensive, so one alternative is to store the surplus power generated by cheaper plants during low-use periods and release it

to meet the demand peaks.

At Helms, this will be done by reversing the flow of water between two lakes which are about five miles apart and 1600 feet different in elevation. The plant's powerhouse, located a thousand feet underground, is equipped with three sets of turbines and generators which are specially designed to be "reversed" for use as pumps and motors. During hours of low electric use, they will pump water uphill through a tunnel connecting the two lakes. When demand for electricity is high, the water runs back downhill through the turbines, generating electricity.

The hitch in this scheme is that only 75 percent of the energy used to pump the water uphill can be recovered. For the project to make economic sense, the electricity that

powers Helms must be cheap enough so that a quarter of it can be thrown away and the plant can be paid for -- while the total cost remains less than that of any alternative way of meeting peak demand.

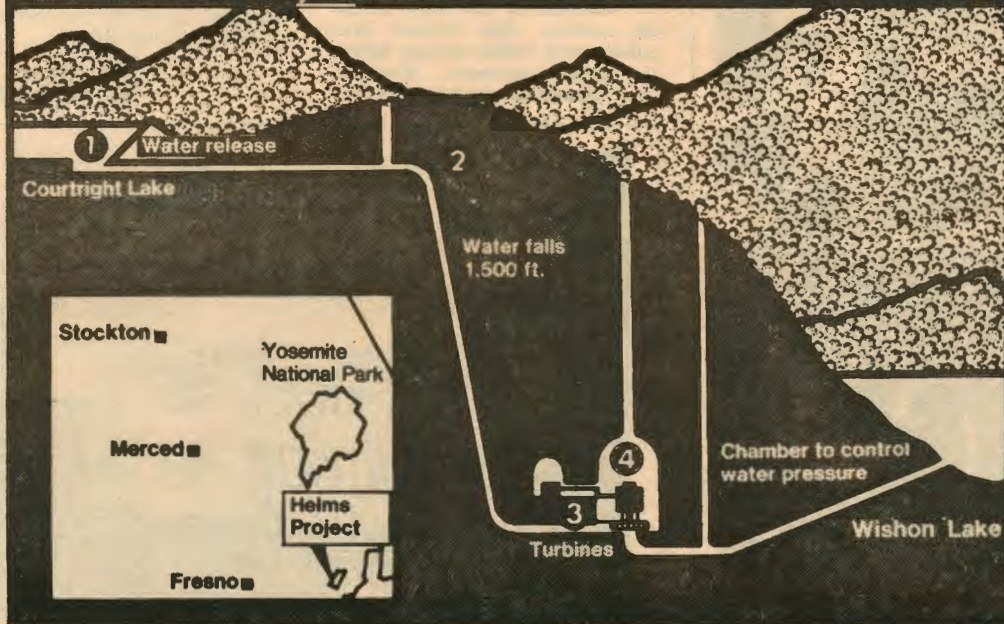
In deciding to go ahead with the Helms project, PG&E's management

PG&E used to promote its nuclear companion to Diablo. "too cheap to meter" has proven to be a pipe dream, PG&E is stuck with a

made some pretty dubious assumptions about how cheap that electricity would be, perhaps based on euphoric visions of virtually free power pouring out of Diablo Canyon and other planned reactors in the West. In fact, the company was promoting Helms as a companion to Diablo until the severity of Diablo's problems became public late last summer. Now that nuclear electricity "too cheap to meter" has proven to be just a pipe dream, PG&E is stuck with a Helms hangover.

Before the construction of Helms began, critics pointed out that PG&E's forecasts of growth in peak demand were inflated and that there were cheaper ways to handle the problem than building new power plants. In Europe, for example, utilities charge industrial users high rates during peak periods, and offer

How the Helms Project works



Examiner graphics



The Helms powerhouse chamber lies 1,000 feet underground and 144 feet high.

illion-dollar boondoggle

special discounts to customers who let the utility temporarily shut off equipment such as heaters by remote control when it needs to reduce its load. A serious program to improve the overall efficiency of electricity use also could have greatly reduced peak load. But PG&E wasn't interested, and its contractor,

e Helms as a
Now that
o cheap to
be a pipe dream,
Helms hangover.

Granite-Ball-Groves, went ahead with Helms.

Nothing went smoothly. Charges of mismanagement soon surfaced, and estimates of the project's completion cost began their upward climb. In just one year, tools worth hundreds of thousands of dollars were stolen from Helms, as was the dynamite used in the huge bomb that blew up Harvey's casino in Lake Tahoe. Workers told of foremen who drank on the job or filled in time cards for absent workers, crews who worked hard for a few hours and then "screwed off the rest of the day," and a general belief that nobody cared much about what the project would cost.

Local residents and game officials complained of deer poaching and pollution of Wishon Lake with



These steel and concrete liners will be used in the five-mile chain of underground tunnels of the Helms Project.

PG&E photo

diesel fuel. Resentment against the mining-camp rowdiness that the project brought to formerly peaceful communities grew, angering one local sheriff so much that he tried to have the project shut down as a public nuisance. By far the most serious problems, however, had to do with worker safety.

Ten workers have died building Helms. Seven plunged 470 feet to their deaths when a suspended scaffold collapsed in January 1981. At the time of the accident, the scaffold was overloaded by as much as 24,800 pounds and the controls had been modified to the point where they were unsafe, according to a Cal-OSHA investigation. The same scaffold had reportedly slipped dangerously the day before, but had not been repaired or taken out of service.

Art Carter, the head of Cal-OSHA, said the project contractors have already been fined \$60,250 and that the agency is also seeking criminal indictments in the case. He told the *SF Examiner* that there were people in charge who knew the platform was flawed "and they, either through gross negligence -- and I mean gross -- or else knowingly and willfully failed to take action which could have prevented those deaths." Carter said he hopes the individuals responsible will serve time in jail.

In September 1981, another Helms worker, welder Wilfred Simpson, died after he suffered a burst blood vessel on the job. Since the contractor had cut costs by cancelling a helicopter normally stationed at the site, it took two hours to get Simpson to a Fresno hospital. He was pronounced dead on arrival. Over

700 angry workers staged a wildcat walkout a few days later, demanding the reinstatement of the helicopter and the presence of full-time paramedics.

Despite the costs in dollars and lives, construction at Helms goes on. PG&E points with pride to the mountains of granite it has dug out of the Sierra. It sees the plant as a great engineering achievement. That it may be, but it is also expensive, mismanaged and unneeded. As at Diablo, PG&E intends to present ratepayers with the bill for its mistakes.

-- Bob Van Scoy
IAT staff

Sources: *SF Examiner*, 11/15/81; *SF Chronicle*, 3/15/82; *Oakland Tribune*, 9/25/81; PG&E press packet, 8/80.



PG&E photo

underground. It is 336 feet long, 83 feet wide



The Helms Pumped Storage Project is high in the Sierra 70 miles east of Fresno. More than a million cubic yards of granite have been blasted from the mountains with three million pounds of dynamite.

PG&E photo

Short Circuits

ARMY CUTBACK ON BLOOD AND GORE

The Army has decided to cut back on the gore in its public demonstrations of hand-to-hand combat techniques after complaints about a halftime show at a Seattle Supersonics basketball game. The demonstration included littering the court with fake blood and eyeballs, as well as appearing to rip the arm from a soldier's body to use as a bludgeon.

Supersonics officials passed the flood of complaints they received to the Army, prompting the decision to drop the special effects. The demonstration took place at a Sunday afternoon game when the stands were packed with families and senior citizens admitted at reduced prices.

-- Rip'n'Read, 3-26-82

NRC: 19 NUKES TO BE JUNKED

The NRC staff estimates that 19 nuclear power plants now under construction will be cancelled, according to a report released March 12 at a House hearing on nuclear safety. The plants, some as much as 37 percent complete, were scheduled to begin operating at various times from 1986 into the next decade. They represent over one fourth of the 71 nuclear plants now under construction but not yet granted operating licenses.

The report was prepared at the request of NRC member John Ahearn before the March 4 announcement by the Tennessee Valley Authority that it would stop work on two reactors in Tennessee and one in Mississippi, laying off 4,800 workers.

The three TVA units were on the list of likely casualties, along with 16 other plants. Of these, three are in South Carolina, two in Tennessee, and one each in Illinois, Mississippi, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Indiana, New York, Virginia, Louisiana, New Hampshire, Texas and Georgia.

Reacting to the estimates, Don Winston, spokesman for the Atomic Industrial Forum, said, "I'm saddened but not shocked or surprised."

Los Angeles Times, 3-13-82

PEARL HARBOR COVERUP

A book by historian John Toland puts forward new evidence that US Navy radio surveillance discovered Japanese aircraft carriers steaming toward Hawaii five days before they attacked Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941. But President Franklin Roosevelt withheld the information in order to ensure a surprise attack that would lead to American entry into the war.

Toland theorizes that Roosevelt, believing a warning might cause the Japanese to cancel their plans, gambled that the Hawaiian defenses were strong enough to defeat a surprise attack. But the Sunday morning air raid killed 2248 Americans, wounded 1109 and sank or disabled 18 ships. At the time, Washington blamed the damage on local commanders, who protested that vital data had been withheld from them.

Toland characterized the coverup as the most extensive in US history. "On a scale of 10," he said, "I would rate Pearl Harbor 10 and Watergate 2."

San Francisco Chronicle, 3-5-82

WORKS LIKE A CHARM

A former CIA officer has charged that the Johnson administration and the CIA fabricated evidence in 1965 to show that the war in Vietnam was being fueled by outside arms in order to set the stage for US involvement.

Philip Liechty, formerly a case officer handling secret missions in the CIA's top-secret Directorate for Operations, says he discovered CIA documents describing these operations early in his 15-year career with the agency but has been hesitant to talk about them publicly. He decided to do so now because "what is happening in El Salvador looks so similar to what I saw of the agency role in preparing the groundwork for a big US involvement in Vietnam."

One set of CIA documents that Liechty saw described plans to take large amounts of Communist-bloc arms that the CIA had captured and stored in warehouses, load them on a Vietnamese-style coastal boat, fake a battle in which the boat would be sunk in shallow water, and then call

in Western reporters to see the weapons as proof of outside aid to the Viet Cong.

The other documents involved an elaborate operation to print multi-color postage stamps showing the Vietnamese shooting down a US helicopter. The stamps were put on letters written in Vietnamese and mailed all over the world. "And the CIA made sure journalists would get hold of them," Liechty said.

A full-color blowup of the "North Vietnam Stamp" appeared as the cover of *Life* magazine on February 26, 1965, just two days before the Johnson administration published its famous "white paper" called *Aggression From the North*.

This turned out to be a key event in documenting the support of North Vietnam and other Communist countries in the fighting in the South and in preparing American public opinion for what was soon to follow: large-scale commitment of US forces to the fighting.

-- Washington Post, 3-20-82

NUCLEAR OCEAN DUMPING RESUMES

Within a few weeks, the Environmental Protection Agency is expected to announce new regulations that will overturn a 10-year old ban on ocean dumping of nuclear wastes. The new rules, according to EPA officials, will be based on a cost-benefit analysis that weighs economic as well as environmental factors.

One of the first to take advantage of the relaxed rules may be the US Navy, which needs a place to dispose dozens of obsolete nuclear-powered submarines, and figures the cheapest way is to sink them in deep water. Other plans call for dumping 30,000 tons of contaminated soil from a federal disposal site in New Jersey into the Atlantic Ocean.

Of the 47,000 barrels of nuclear waste dumped off San Francisco between 1946 and 1970, only 200 can now be located.

Science Magazine, 3-5-82 and Rip'n'Read

GETTING THE LEAD OUT

The National Center for Disease Control reports that the levels of lead in Americans' bloodstreams dropped by about 37 percent

between 1976 and 1980. Reductions in the amount of the toxic metal absorbed by people resulted from Clean Air Act regulations that cut the use of lead in gasoline and reduced total emissions of lead to the environment from 200,000 tons per year to 90,000 during that period. Lead poisoning is still a serious problem among urban children, however -- and is likely to get worse if industry succeeds in current attempts to gut the Clean Air Act. The House Energy and Commerce subcommittee approved a weakened version of the law in late March.

-- based on SF Chronicle, 3/20, 3/25/81

LEAKS IN THE PROPAGANDA MILL

A Department of Energy publication which says the Barnwell nuclear reprocessing plant in South Carolina may be too dangerous to operate has been repudiated by Energy Secretary James Edwards. The DOE's "Worldwide Nuclear Energy Survey" said that Barnwell's "inordinately high operation and maintenance risks" could cause contamination and "give the industry a further black eye." DOE officials say the document was released due to an "editorial slip-up."

Rip'n'Read, 2-8-82

SCOUT'S HONOR

The Environmental Protection Agency has suspended its requirement that industries generating hazardous wastes report annually on what happens to them. It is proposing instead to take a survey each year of only 10 percent of the companies involved.

The EPA justifies the move by saying it will lessen the "burden" of regulations on chemical companies and other waste generators. Critics charge that the EPA action will make it impossible to monitor wastes from "cradle to grave" to insure that they aren't illegally dumped as has happened in the past.

-- SF Chronicle, 3/15/82



REAGANOMICS AT WORK

Industrial giant General Electric, whose products include nuclear reactors and missile warheads, made a profit of \$2.66 billion in 1981. But the huge firm will not only pay no taxes, but will get a tax refund of \$90 to \$100 million due to a law passed last year allowing corporations to buy and sell tax breaks. GE bought tax breaks from at least nine companies by paper transactions called "leases," where it bought equipment for the firms and then leased it back to them, gaining a tax writeoff in the process.

The law which allows this scheme was supposedly intended to benefit weak firms that lack the cash to buy their own equipment. In the two years before it was passed, GE paid several hundred million dollars in taxes each year.

SF Chronicle, 3/16/82

MORE URANIUM LOST

An NRC investigation has found that another 14 pounds of high-grade uranium -- enough to make an atomic bomb -- are missing from the Nuclear Fuel Services plant, which processes nuclear fuel for US submarines.

Al Gibson, the chief of the NRC's technology inspection branch, said officials do not believe the uranium was stolen from the Erwin, Tennessee plant. The bomb-grade uranium turned up missing in inventory reports from July through December 1980.

Previous shortages at the same plant have been explained away as "losses to the environment" or "stuck in the pipes." Critics have charged that some of that uranium was diverted for use in the Israeli nuclear weapons program.

-- Oakland Tribune

Dropping in on the nuclear corporadoes

San Francisco's financial district received unwanted exposure of many of its investment portfolios on March 22. Antinukers escorted tourists through the corporate jungle-land, disrupting business as usual.

Wells Fargo's law firm, Brobeck, Phleger and Harrison, left their offices at 11 am, apparently fearing an invasion by protesters. Merrill Lynch's office, usually at its busiest between noon and 1 pm, locked its doors. Westinghouse and GE sealed off their offices, the DOE set its sixth floor elevator button on override and the Embarcadero Center hired fifty extra security guards for the day.

Of the 52 members of the Hall of Shame that were visited, eleven of them were chosen by affinity groups and organizations as targets for direct action. The winners were: Wells Fargo (by a wide margin--they are among the top five shareholders in 32 of the 36 biggest corporations involved in nuclear technology), the Department of Energy, Kerr-McGee, GE, Utah International (a subsidiary of GE), Bank of America, Westinghouse, Du Pont, Union Carbide, Bechtel and PG&E. Virtually all of these institutions received visits, both inside and outside their four walls, from activists, many of them bearing tailor-made leaflets. To the runners-up: Better luck next time!

There were four arrests during



A waitress asked passersby if they had ordered these nuclear missiles. "Who, me?" "Well, you're paying for them anyway."

the action. Three of these occurred when activists met with a Union Carbide vice-president in his office and decided to stay and put in some overtime. "Myth California" brought the total to four when she took her nuclear-powered appliances to the PG&E Visitor's Center and attempted to locate an electrical outlet in the lobby. All four were

charged with the infraction of "refusing to leave a business when asked" (rather than the misdemeanor of trespassing) and spent the night in jail.

The police took no chances on this action. TV's Channel 9 (KQED) reported that the police had snipers on some rooftops, as well as officers on horseback and motorcycles. The bomb squad, the hostage squad and backup units were also on hand. The extensive preparations made for the arrestees were sorely underutilized.

The police were not visible during most of the tour. They beat an abrupt retreat after an encounter with the first group of tourists, school children on an official outing. When the kids came upon a large contingent of blue-uniformed public servants, one young tourist asked them, "What are you doing here?"

Throughout one part of the tour, two waitresses with platters full of fresh nuclear weapons searched in vain for whoever in the world ordered these things. Although no one claimed the delicacies, they were

all informed that they were paying for it anyway.

Of all the stationary tour guides, perhaps the funniest was the member of Love and Rage affinity group doing the rap on Du Pont. He worked the crowd without a megaphone, like a Wobbly ranting and raving from a soapbox. He prefaced his remarks about their plutonium reprocessing plant on the Savannah River with, "Behind every great fortune lies a crime!" and followed with a brief presentation on the sovereign state of Delaware.

The organizers felt that two major goals were met. One was illustrating the tight web of concentrated control within the nuclear industry, and that the multinational corporations and the government are equally to blame. Another was demonstrating the connection between the nuclear weapons and energy issues. The action also proved the antinuclear movement can effectively act in the heart of the city as well as in the depths of the woods of Diablo Canyon. But much greater work must go into outreach to insure more diversity in the composition of the participants. The countercultural trappings of the antinuclear movement can stifle as well as enhance creativity of expression.

Special thanks must go to Bechtel and PG&E for their timely announcement the day of the action that Bechtel will take over management of the Diablo Canyon plant. It underscored why Bechtel got as much attention during the action as PG&E.

There is great interest in the Hall of Shame becoming an annual event. Maybe next year the action can include a focus on funding human needs as well as exposing corporate crime. Also, new questions keep popping up. For example, who is the landscape architect for the MX? For the answer to this and other questions, as well as nominations for the Hall of Shame, contact Box 693, Santa Cruz, CA 95060.

--Jack Wood and
Bill Simpich



Thousands gathered in front of the Bechtel highrise in San Francisco.

PG&E let off the hook on Humboldt

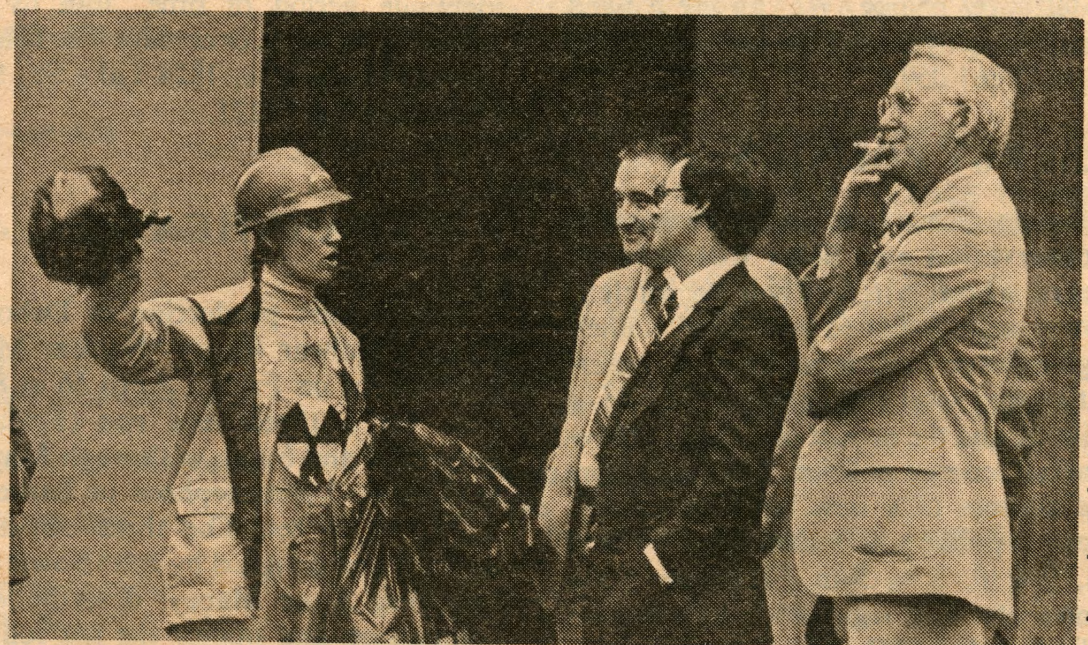
PG&E has been given a reprieve on a final decision about the Humboldt Bay nuclear plant, closed in 1976 because it was judged unable to survive an earthquake. Opponents argue that since the company refuses to make the plant earthquake safe, the NRC should order the plant decommissioned. PG&E counters that until the NRC adopts new safety goals they do not have all the information needed to calculate whether it is cheaper to make the plant safe or to decommission it.

On February 16 the Atomic Safety and Licensing Board told the utility that it would have to make a decision on the plant six months after the safety goals are adopted. The catch, however, is that the goals may never be adopted because the cost/benefit computations are so confusing and the dollar figures put on human life are so politically sensitive. This would allow the utility to let the plant sit idle with the fuel still in the reactor.

Preliminary cost/benefit studies by Bechtel Corporation, builders of the plant, indicate that it is cheaper to decommission it than to make it comply with post-Three Mile Island safety requirements. However, no plant the size of Humboldt has ever been decommissioned and the cost is unknown.

There are several possible decommissioning scenarios. In the *safe storage* method the fuel elements are removed and the system is flushed out. The plant is placed under guard for 40 years to allow the short-lived cobalt-60 to decay and then is dismantled and taken to a waste storage dump.

A variation of the waste storage plan is *entombment*, surrounding the plant in concrete after the fuel is removed. The final alternative is *dismantlement*. After the fuel is removed, the radioactive structures are cut apart by remote control and all materials are removed from the site.



Nuclear waste was offered free, but there weren't many takers.

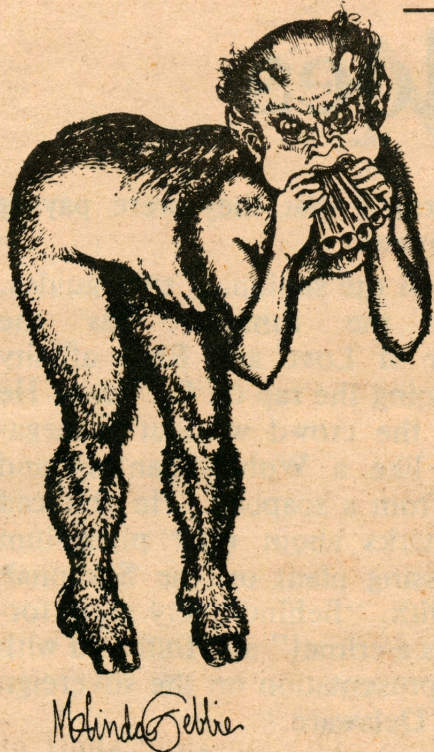
New studies indicate that safe storage and entombment may not be safe. The New York Public Interest Group and students at Cornell University have discovered that nickel 59 and niobium 94 isotopes, found in the reactor core, remain radioactive for thousands of years, outliving any conceivable entombment structure. Donald Calkin of the NRC argues, "The more we see of it, the more we think the thing to do is to encourage dismantlement."

But if the plant is dismantled, PG&E may run into other problems. The volume of material to be

disposed of is 11,700 cubic meters, equal to 16% of the low level waste generated annually in this country. Disposal sites for all this waste have not been secured.

Whatever the technical fix, it will be expensive. The California Public Utilities Commission has not yet decided who will pay for decommissioning. Most likely, Humboldt ratepayers who never enjoyed the "benefits" of the plant will be asked to foot the bill.

--Mark Evanoff
IAT staff



PAN: Poets Against Nukes

Poetry is a weapon loaded with future. —Gabriel Celaya

DON'T BE FOOLED

Art Bontempi

Don't be fooled that the marches
don't count • that the arrests

don't matter • that the strikes
don't hurt • Because the dragon

is a liar with a tongue as slick
as grease & miles & miles of wheels

that only roll as long as you let it
Each bump spells a break in the

interlocking management that runs
this juggernaut • Corporate Moloch

Nuclear horse that eats its young
Paws ore from the earth to forge

its mills & the more you ignore it
the more mess it makes • So

don't be fooled when the camera
distorts • When the courts don't

rule • When the headlines say
that the blood that's spilled

was spilled in vain • It takes more
than weathermen to make it rain

Don't be fooled • Each mother voice
is a rock in the way • Each wrench

wrecks havoc in the smooth engine
of the dragon's day

PAN: Poets Against Nukes, P.O. Box 1139, Berkeley, California 94701 USA.

Announcements

ABALONE BENEFIT

Benefit Dance for Abalone Alliance
Thursday, April 8, 9 pm at the Starry
Plough, 3101 Shattuck in Berkeley.
Music by "The Unreal Band" (rock n' roll)
and "Hayton Harvard Band" (rock-
reggae) and food provided by Berkeley
New School and the Irish Republican
Club of the East Bay — sounds like a deal,
\$4.00 cover charge. We can use a hand
distributing flyers, call the statewide office
at (415) 861-0592.

ENERGY POLITICS

Energy Class: **U.S. Energy Policy: The
Conservation and Solar Controversy.**
Learn about alternatives to nuclear
power, superinsulated low-energy homes,
high-mileage cars, economics of conser-
vation and solar technologies, the role of
utilities, and the impact of Reagan's "free-
market" energy policies. The instructors
are authors of a new book on energy.
Open to public and students. April 17 and
18, 9-4:30, \$50, San Francisco State
University. For registration information
call (415) 469-1373.

MOTHER'S DAY RALLY

The Mother's Day Coalition for
Disarmament is sponsoring a Celebration
of Life Rally & Children's Walk for
Disarmament in Golden Gate Park on
May 9th. The walk will begin at the
Academy of Sciences at 12 noon and end
at 1 PM with a Rally at Marx Meadow.
The afternoon rally will be emceed by
Kris Welch of KPFA and will include
speakers and entertainment. It will be a
commemoration of the true spirit of the
day which began as a protest for peace
and justice.

Contact: Cynthia Johnson (415) 981-
8909, 386-5464. Women's Party for
Survival, 13 Columbus, San Francisco
94111.

1978 BLOCKADERS FACE THE BENCH

1978 Defendants who were attached to
the Appeal (you know who are you are!)
We must make a court appearance in San
Luis Obispo County, Monday April 19 at
10:00 am. If you aren't there you will be
issued a bench warrant — and can be filed
in a jail for traffic violations for an
indefinite period of time. Join us for
solidarity the 19th, or contact: The Diablo
Appeal Committee, 1824 Lake St., San
Francisco, CA 94121.

NUCLEAR THEATER

The premier production of Deborah
Rogin's antiwar trilogy "Nuclear Mad-
ness" opens on Friday, April 16 at 8:00
p.m. for a three-week run (Fridays,
Saturdays and Sundays through May 2)
at Theatre Metamorphose in Berkeley,
2525 8th Street. The three one-acts,
directed and designed by John Sowle and
featuring Anne Macey, describe with
compassion and humor the last folly of
the human race. Call 548-7677 for
reservations.

NUCLEAR CALIFORNIA

Greenpeace and the Center for
Investigative Reporting are proud to
announce the publication in April of
*Nuclear California: An Investigative
Report*. The book is a 144-page
anthology which details the impact of
nuclear technology on California
with charts, graphics, photographs
and maps.

The book can be ordered for
\$5.95 (please add \$1.35 for tax, han-
dling and postage) through
Greenpeace/CIR, Building E, Fort
Mason, San Francisco, CA 94123.

[A] sizeable number of people...refusing to pay 50% of their
taxes...would be a definite step toward disarmament.

—Archbishop Raymond Hunthausen

Guide To War Tax Resistance

A comprehensive, up-to-date sourcebook containing

- the hows, whys, consequences, and history of war tax resistance
- historical analysis of US military spending
- accounts of people who have experienced IRS harassment, and
some who have successfully refused taxes for decades
- 120 pages in 8½" x 11" format; 3-color perfect bound cover.

For your copy, send \$7 to

War Resisters League, 339 Lafayette Street, New York, NY 10012.

Letters

(continued from page two)

FOLLOW THE LEADER

Dear IAT,

On March 2nd I attended one of a
series of political forums being sponsored
by Sonoma State University. Featured
were State Senators Barry Keene from the
2nd District and his choice for the
gubernatorial race, John Garamendi,
Majority Leader of the California Senate.

After addressing some of the issues of
threats to higher public education, Sen.
Keene opened the floor to questions from
the audience. I asked Barry Keene what
his views were regarding Diablo Canyon
going on line if PG&E's problems were
resolved and they received clearance from
the NRC to activate that nuke.

Sen. Keene, supposedly concerned
about the Navy dumping 100 old nuke
submarines off the Sonoma coast, was
quick to respond. HE SAID HE AP-
PROVED OF DIABLO CANYON
GOING ON LINE BECAUSE IT REP-
RESENTED A LARGE INVEST-
MENT MADE BY THE PUBLIC! He
attached the potential loss of Diablo as a
reason why higher education and child
care were suffering financially.

I then asked Barry Keene, "Does it
seem reasonable, following your logic,
that since we paid to build bombs that we
should use them to get our money's
worth?" His response was arrogant and
direct: "You follow the logic I'm making.
Next question."

I did not hear Sen. Garamendi's
opinions on things nuclear but both
politicians were making maximum
mileage out of the popularly received
Nuclear Weapons Freeze Initiative.

It's evident that our politicians — even
those whose liberal work has endeared
them to some — have made trade-offs
that threaten all our lives. Is our political
system so cancerous that all we can do is
sit back and watch it take us with it?

Let's truly begin the search for
leadership that will really reflect the
mandate of the People.

Gene Bowlds

SONOMOREATOMICS

UNION FREEZE

Dear IAT,

The Executive Board of Winery
Workers Union Local 186 unanimously
passed a resolution supporting a freeze on
nuclear weapons and calling a halt to
further construction of nuclear power
plants.

The resolution condemning nuclear
power and weapons systems is believed to
be the strongest stand yet to be taken by
any organized labor group in California.
Local 186 has nearly 3000 members and is
affiliated with the AFL-CIO through the
Distillery, Rectifying, Wine & Allied
Workers International Union of America.

Lee Corbett

Business Representative

1410 Adams St., St. Helena, CA 94574

Abalone conference

The Abalone Alliance will hold a skills sharing conference April 16, 17 & 18 in Cazadero, five miles from the Russian River in Sonoma County. The camp has cabins and meeting rooms to accommodate about 150 people.

The AA office will try to keep a record of those needing and offering rides. Try your local group first. There is a Greyhound stop in Monte Rio and a shuttle to the conference will be provided. Call 632-5211 when you arrive.

The conference will cost \$20.00 per adult and \$10.00 for children 2-12 for 5 meals, lodging Friday and Saturday nights and entertainment. You must register by April 9 (late registrants will be charged an extra \$2.00). For registration info see your local group or call the Abalone office at (415) 861-0592.

CONFERENCE SCHEDULE

Friday evening

Registration (begins at 4 pm), potluck dinner, special seminar (Millitism, Feminism and Emerging Social Ecology), and dance.

Saturday morning workshops

Graphics: How to make attractive and effective posters and leaflets.

The powers that be: Challenging the NRC PUC and DOT, working within/against administrative agencies.

Antinuclear answers: Handling questions from the media and nuclear promoters.

Alternative Energy: Strategies for community organizing, shaping local policy.

Saturday afternoon workshops

Feminism for men: Sex role behavior and its impacts on organizing

Facilitation & Group Dynamics: How non-hierarchical structures can work, getting the work done and taking care of the personal.

Overcoming Classism: Exploring our roots; patterns of oppression and privilege; moving beyond rhetoric.

Late afternoon caucuses

Time for gathering around specific interests or to catch a film.

Saturday evening

Nuclear California Forum: Updates on the Humboldt Bay Pro-

ject Office, Community Energy Action Network, Diablo Project Office and Citizens for Safe Energy; on the state of nuclear power in California.

Party, Dance, Unwind

Sunday morning workshops
Disarmament Strategy: The Freeze Campaign and beyond.

Structure & Process: Improvements in Alliance decision-making.

Fundraising: A brief overview on canvassing and making \$.

Strategy: The long and short of it, making a campaign successful.

Non conference gathering

Evaluation, crit, self-crit, strokes and all that stuff.



AA Safe Energy Groups

ABALONE ALLIANCE OFFICE: 2940 16th St., #310, San Francisco, CA 94103 • 415-861-0592
DIABLO PROJECT OFFICE: 452 Higuera St., San Luis Obispo, CA 93401 • 805-543-8614

NORTH

ALBANY:
PACIFIC TIDEPOOL ALLIANCE,
P.O. Box 462/95410 • (707) 964-7488
WOMEN FOR SURVIVAL: Box 415/95410 • (707) 937-0090
ARCATA:
REDWOOD ALLIANCE EDUCATIONAL COLLECTIVE,
P.O. Box 293/95221 • (707) 822-7884
BOONVILLE:
ANDERSON VALLEY NUCLEAR AWARENESS COMMITTEE,
P.O. Box 811/96415 • (707) 895-3048
CALISTOGA:
UPPER NAPA VALLEY ENERGY ALLIANCE,
2200 Diamond Min. Rd./94515 • (707) 942-5858
COMPTCHE:
MENDOCINO TRAVELING ALL STARS,
P.O. Box 106/95427
LATONVILLE:
CAHITO ALLIANCE FOR RESPONSIBLE ENERGY,
P.O. Box 902 • (707) 964-6170
MENDOCINO:
ALL US MOLLUSKS,
P.O. Box 1385/95490 • (707) 937-4008
OCCIDENTAL:
BOHEMIAN GROVE ACTION NETWORK
P.O. Box 216/95465 • (707) 874-2248
NUCLEAR FREE SOCIETY:
P.O. Box 362/95465 • (707) 874-3187
POINT ARENA:
POINT ARENA ACTION FOR SAFE ENERGY,
P.O. Box 106/95468
PORTLAND, OREGON:
SOLARITY,
3210 SW Arnold/97201 • (503) 245-0273
REDWAY:
ACORN ALLIANCE,
P.O. Box 773/95580 • (707) 923-2258
SANTA ROSA:
SO NO MORE Atomica,
1030 Second Street/95402 • (707) 874-2702
SONOMA:
NO NUKES OF THE NORTH,
429 Bennettcourt St./95476 • (707) 938-0022
SONOMA ALTERNATIVES FOR ENERGY:
P.O. Box 452/95476 • (707) 996-5123

CENTRAL VALLEY & SIERRA

CHICO: PEOPLE FOR A NUCLEAR FREE FUTURE,
708 Cherry St./95628 • (916) 881-6424

DAVIS:
PEOPLE FOR A NUCLEAR FREE FUTURE,
411 5th St./95616 • (916) 753-1630 M-F 12-6 P.M.
FRESNO:
PEOPLE FOR SAFE ENERGY,
175 Blackstone/93701 • (209) 266-5471, 485-9444
GRASS VALLEY:
NEVADA COUNTY PEOPLE FOR A NUCLEAR FREE FUTURE,
P.O. Box 471/95945 • (916) 278-6418
MODESTO:
STANISLAUS SAFE ENERGY COMMITTEE,
P.O. Box 134/93354 • (209) 529-5750
MOUNTAIN RANCH:
FOOTHILL ALLIANCE FOR PEACE,
P.O. Box 96/95346 • (209) 728-2698
PLACERVILLE:
ENERGY FOR PEOPLE,
1458 Lane Drive/95667 • (916) 826-6397
SACRAMENTO:
CITIZENS FOR SAFE ENERGY,
312 20th St./95614 • (916) 442-3635
VISALIA:
SEQUOIA ALLIANCE,
3017 South Cuyler/93277 • (209) 733-8050

GREATER BAY AREA

BERKELEY/OAKLAND:
EAST BAY ANTI-NUCLEAR GROUP,
585 Alcatraz, Suite A/94609 • (415) 655-1715
BOLINAS:
LEGAL ACTION FOR UNDERMINING GOVERNMENT HARASSMENT IN SOCIETY,
P.O. Box 249/94824 • (415) 868-0245
EL GRANADA:
COASTSIDERS FOR A NUCLEAR FREE FUTURE,
P.O. Box 951/94018 • (415) 728-3119
PALO ALTO:
CITIZENS FOR ALTERNATIVES TO NUCLEAR ENERGY
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CORPORATE LIES DEPARTMENT

Wrong Route to Peace

Across Western Europe, pacifist passions are on the rise. Marchers have hit the streets in large numbers in some capitals to protest measures taken by their own governments in their own defense.

The demonstrations are well-meant. They are understandable in the context of the deep-seated yearning of all people for a peaceful world.

Yet the new outcries are disturbing on both sides of the Atlantic. For they represent a turning away from reality. They reflect a welling up of isolationist sentiments that pose potential danger to the alliance, anchored by the U.S., which has kept Western Europe free and secure for upwards of three decades.

Many Europeans are aroused, in particular, by the proposed deployment of new breeds of U.S.-built missiles on European soil to modernize NATO's nuclear forces, an upgrading made necessary by Soviet deployment of improved missiles.

There's an irony about the new palpitations being expressed in the streets and salons of Europe. It was pointed up in a recent late-night TV talk show in England, with the audience participating. Two politicians were discussing the NATO missile deployment when a young man rose from the audience and asked: "Why are we protesting? We were the ones who asked the Americans to send the missiles over to protect us from the Russian missiles that are already there. The Americans didn't insist. We asked."

Yes, the Europeans did ask, back in the late '70s. Now, in a turnabout, some of them are calling for unilateral nuclear disarmament. They seem to feel that if Western Europe lowers its nuclear defenses, then the Soviets, in their inherent goodness, will dismantle all the missiles they're emplacing and targeting at capitals and

other key sites in the West. The notion seems to be that weakened resolve by the West will somehow cause the Soviets to lose their expansionist appetite.

That is their barren dream, a mythical vision. It flies against all the evidence of the Soviets' unslackened determination, backed by a military buildup of gargantuan dimensions, to exploit every opportunity to extend their military and political influence around the world, wherever and whenever they can. The Soviets' opportunism can be likened to that of a hotel burglar who skulks along the corridors at night, checking doorknobs, ready to enter any room he finds unlocked. The West must keep its doors locked.

Unilateral arms reduction is appeasement. It could be suicidal. Arms reduction surely is a cherished goal. But it must be *bilateral*. It must consist of specific, fair, verifiable measures growing out of negotiations between the two sides.

In a perfect world, there would be no nuclear weapons at all. In the real world, nuclear weapons exist. So long as they do, the best way of reducing the risk that they'll be used against you is to make certain that any nation considering their use is dissuaded from doing so by the knowledge that you are capable of striking back in kind.

That's deterrence. It has been at the heart of Western security since the end of World War II. Its validity remains unsailable today. But its continued efficacy is now being threatened by a misguided movement on the part of some in Europe who quiver in the face of the potent, ever-growing military machine to the east.

They envisage a neutral Europe, with military ties to neither of the superpowers. What they do not see, or are blinded to, is a neutral Europe becoming a neutered Europe.

From *The Atlantic*.

March 1982



Old ideas die hard -- especially when they're constantly being patched up to justify the Cold War. In an attempt to discredit the growing disarmament movement in Europe, this United Technologies ad warps the movement's politics and forces it into the Cold War mold. It's not a very good fit.

Playing on memories of the Nazis, the ad warns of the dangers of the movement's supposed "isolationism" and "appeasement." Far from retreating into nationalism, however, most European disarmament groups are attempting to build a broad international movement in both blocs, strong enough to stand up to *both* superpowers and refuse to "appease" either by accepting their nuclear weapons.

That movement has no naive faith that the "inherent goodness" of the Soviets -- or the Americans -- will make them disarm voluntarily. Nor does it buy the ad's prescription for endless "negotiations between the two sides" whose main function

is to defuse public protest while the arsenals of both superpowers go on growing.

The ad's claim that the Europeans "asked" the US to deploy its latest generation of nuclear weapons there is simply false. European governments and the public in the US agreed to accept the new missiles. But nobody asked the people, and in fact British Prime Minister James Callaghan made a secret pact with the US, violating the platform of his own Labor party. Government decisions of that kind several years ago, rather than some fictional "turnabout" under later Russian threats, sparked the explosive growth of the disarmament movement.

It is obvious that the USSR, like the US, tries to exploit unstable world situations to its own advantage. But it is faced with a crumbling empire, and has had to resort to numerous interventions in the last several decades just to keep its Eastern European colonies in line.

Increasingly, Europeans believe

UNITED TECHNOLOGIES' Route to "Peace"

WHO LETS ONE U.S. ARMY FIRE CONTROLLER AIM 12 GUNS AT ONCE?



NORDEN: ON TARGET.

that a Russian invasion of Western Europe is far less likely than a nuclear shootout there between the superpowers. They are rolling up the welcome mat and demanding a nuclear-free Europe.

The ad winds up with an overt appeal to its readers' presumed *macho*. No real man would identify himself with those who "quiver" in front of the Soviets' "potent, ever-growing" military machine -- or, much less, allow himself to be "neutered."

This familiar message is reminiscent of the saber-rattling of Alexander Haig, not so incidentally the president of United Technologies before he became Reagan's Secretary of State. But United Technologies has a far greater interest in sabotaging disarmament efforts than its mere ties to prominent militarists. Here are a few reasons it might want to make sure arms reduction remains a "cherished goal" rather than a reality.

-- Bob Van Scoy
IAT staff

This is a test

For the next 60 seconds, this newspaper will conduct a test of the Political Savvy System. Match the statements in the left column with who made them at the right. GO!

- 1) Who cried tears of joy when Jaruzelski declared martial law in Poland?
 - 2) What California governor advocates building the B-1 bomber?
 - 3) Who else has jumped on the Nuclear Freeze bandwagon?
 - 4) Who said, "A freeze simply isn't good enough because it doesn't go far enough. We must go beyond a freeze."
- A) Jerry Brown
B) Ronald Reagan
C) William Mandel, KPFA Soviet affairs specialist
D) William Casey, former CIA director

Put your pencils down.

ANSWERS 1-C, 2-A, 3-D, 4-B

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