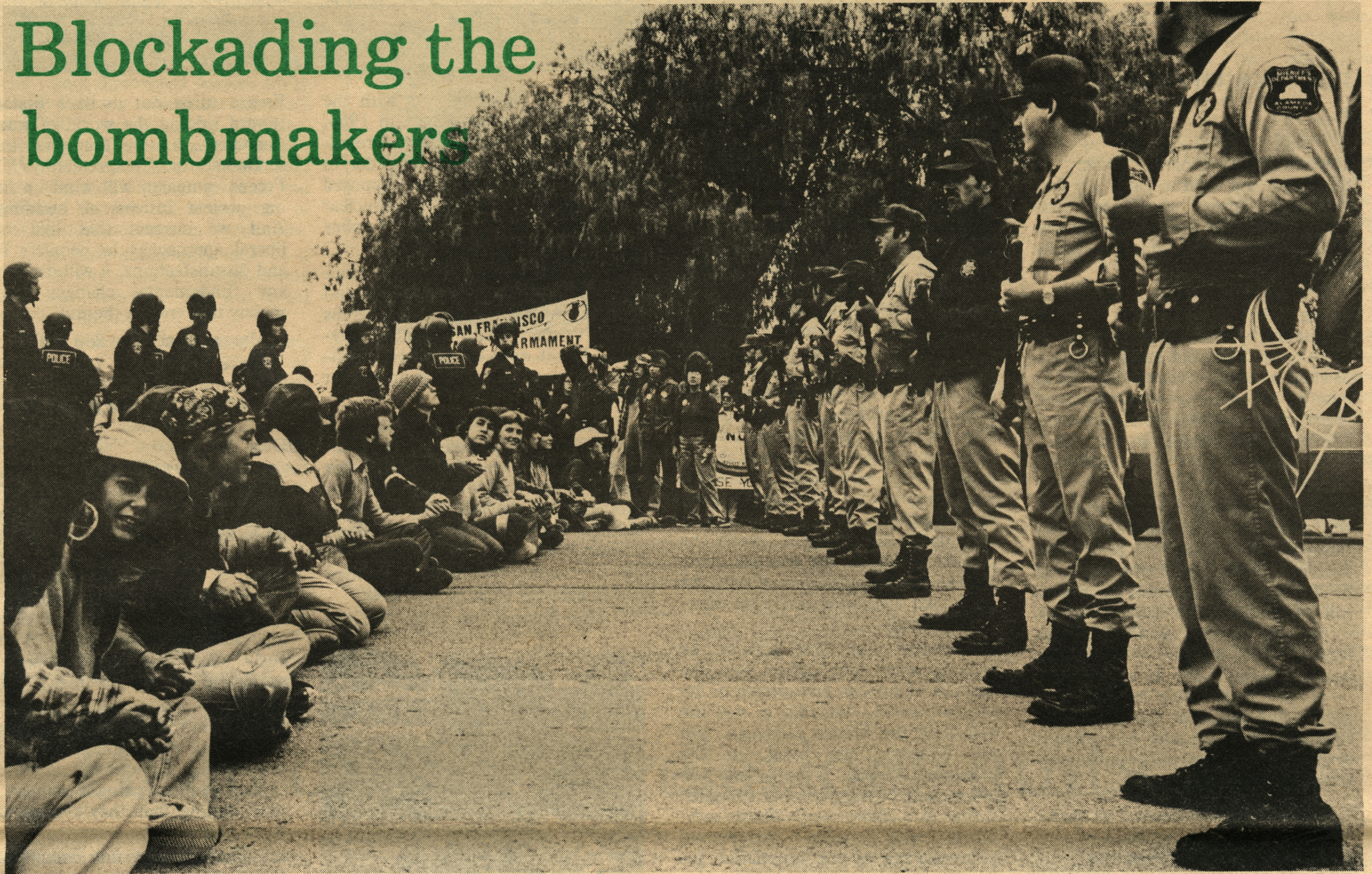


It's About Times

Abalone Alliance Newspaper

July–August 1982

Blockading the bombmakers



Even before the grey streaks of dawn announced yet another Monday morning, disarmers from all over California had blockaded every entrance to the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory located 40 miles east of Oakland. Police began making arrests by 5:30 a.m., as cars full of Lab workers ground to a halt. The June 21 blockade was the fifth they had faced since February, and by far the largest.

To keep the blockade going as long as possible, demonstrators took to the streets in "waves." As soon as each line of blockaders was arrested and taken away, a new line formed just down the road. Police then had to march over to it and, with dozens of cameras and legal observers recording their every move, go through the entire arrest ritual of announcing the code violation, posing for pictures, handcuffing and leading off each blockader individually.

Anticipating this drama, the Livermore Action Group had created a role for a new type of blockader—the mingler. Minglers were blockade supporters who didn't intend to get arrested. They moved from one line of blockaders to the next, beefing up the lines

The June 21 blockade was the largest protest yet at the Lawrence Livermore Lab. With thousands turning out and over 1300 arrested, the bombmakers now know they will never again be able to go about their business in quiet and solitude.

and then moving off the streets when the police moved in, adding confusion to the authorities' situation.

To guard "national security" at the Lab, protection was imported from around the state. Besides the local Livermore police and regular Lab security, the University of California police, California Highway Patrol officers, Alameda County Sheriffs, Oakland City Police, the National Guard and even East Bay Regional Parks officers were called out. Assistant Lab Director Jack Kahn estimated Monday's security cost at \$500,000 to \$1,000,000—an amount roughly equal to what the Lab spends on nuclear weapons

development every working day.

The California Highway Patrol generally used a minimum of force in their arrests. But some of the other law enforcement officers, decked out in riot gear, couldn't seem to get into the nonviolent spirit of the action. They pushed, shoved, and used wrist locks unnecessarily. Some of the blockaders went along cooperatively, but some chose to be dragged away.

By 1:30 p.m. 1332 of the approximately 4,000 protesters had been arrested, including 24 juveniles. The men were taken to Santa Rita jail and the women to a temporary facility at the Army's old Camp Parks site. The kids were released to the custody of their parents. Eighty-nine more blockaders were arrested the following day.

Arraignments began Tuesday morning. Charges were reduced to jaywalking in order to relieve the county of the cost of jury trials. The blockaders were let off for the time they had already served and all were free by midnight Wednesday.

—Steve Stallone
IAT staff

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Letters



PLAYING WITH FIRE

Dear IAT,

This past June 21 at the Lawrence Livermore Lab, I blockaded and went to jail -- my first "political" arrest since the mid-sixties. Basically the experience was moving, exhilarating and fantastically rejuvenating.

Naturally, I found myself comparing "then" and "now." I was impressed by the many months of preparation that paid off in a nearly flawless event. However, all those months of planning never included preparing for trouble from ourselves. There was no chapter in the handbook called "How to Deal with Assholes."

I'm referring to an incident which took place in Camp Parks, the women's jail. It was your basic book burning! True, the books provided by the jail were supermarket rejects full of violence and demeaning sex -- but that doesn't justify Hitlerian tactics. The excuse -- that "the jailers shouldn't give us such trash" -- is ridiculous. Just balance that against the potential for an uncontrollable fire in a tinder box without sprinklers. Too bad this was actually from our own ranks.

I went to jail because I blocked a car going to a lab which works on first-strike nuclear weapons, not because of the quality of literature distributed in the penal system. If we can't straighten out our own act, how can we expect to get any closer to our real goals?

--A Livermore blockader

HOT ON THE FREEZE

In our last issue, we published, "Smile and Say Freeze," an article critical of the Nuclear Weapons Freeze Campaign. Alan George, a Freeze organizer for the past year, sent us a reply, from which we excerpt below.

Whether the Freeze winds up as just a fad and a flash in the pan, or becomes the beginning of the end of the nuclear arms race, will depend on all of us. Both nationally and here in California, the Freeze has developed rapidly and largely by "spontaneous combustion." It is now one of the most decentralized and truly "grass roots" movements to appear on the scene.

To be taken seriously by national policy makers, the Freeze must be able to penetrate the mainstream of American politics. The Freeze has remained rather narrowly focused on the issue and has avoided other polarizing issues to make it more acceptable to the broadest possible pool of support.

The power of this approach can be seen in the astonishing reaction in Washington that the Freeze has produced. The questions in arms control circles are already being changed from how to "manage" an ongoing arms race to how to stop it. Even members of the nuclear weapons establishment who oppose the Freeze have validated the effectiveness of its approach.

The Freeze is about individuals taking responsibility. To succeed we

must go beyond petitions and sloganeering. It is certainly not enough to just sign a petition and then stay home until election day, and the initiative organizers are acutely aware of this. In fact the statewide campaign has two major co-equal goals: (1) to overwhelmingly pass the initiative in November, and (2) to build a strong, informed organization of individuals and groups who will carry out the aims of the Freeze beyond November. The

commitment to the second goal is demonstrated by substantial budget allocations for field organizing assistance to county and congressional district Freeze groups throughout the state which are insisting on a fair amount of local autonomy.

Taking responsibility means participatory democracy. In the California campaign decisions on policy and strategy are not called by any individual, but are made by a statewide campaign committee. The makeup of the committee shows the commitment to balanced participation of women, and to ethnic diversity. Local groups throughout the state are providing a range of activities so that people with varying amounts of time to contribute can participate. The Freeze is an ongoing process with conservatives and radicals on equal footing with those in between. Some people who never before challenged national policy are exploring not only the dangers posed by nuclear weapons, but also are being led to consider questions of why the arms race continues and what alternatives exist.

Horror and fear cannot be avoided when one delves into the realities of nuclear armaments in the present world, but this is not the appeal of the Freeze campaign. On the contrary, the basis for the widespread appeal is hope, and the affirmation of the power of the individual in a democracy. These combined with visible incremental successes can be the foundation for forging staying power.

-- Alan R. George

Alameda County Nuclear Weapons Freeze Campaign

RESPONSE

Like the Freeze itself, Alan George's article is pleasant and polite but avoids the underlying questions. It offers generalities rather than any direct response to the criticisms we expressed.

It also mirrors other limitations of the Freeze. To give just one example, George seems to accept the idea that the US is now trying to stop the arms race. There are new questions in arms control circles, all right: instead of just how to manage an ongoing arms race, the powers are busy figuring out how to manage the protest against it as well.

George leaves some important questions unanswered. The Freeze campaign bills itself as a "first step" towards disarmament. But where are its proposals for the second and third steps? What price would it have us pay just to freeze an already unacceptable nuclear status quo?

Does the Freeze campaign favor reviving the draft and building up conventional arms in order to avoid more nukes, as Teddy Kennedy and others have proposed? Will Freeze organizers go on record as opposing the building or use of such non-nuclear but murderous weapons as nerve gas and cluster bombs?

It is the refusal of the Freeze campaign to address such questions that accounts for its apparently "astonishing" success in Washington. Liberal militarists like those who ran the Vietnam War have come out in support of the Freeze not because they have had a change of heart but because they see a plum

S.O.S.

It's About Times has been publishing for 3½ years and during all that time, except for a few small grants, we have depended solely on the generosity of our readers to pay our bills.

Although the staff is all volunteer, our printing and mailing costs are skyrocketing. If we are to continue to publish, to get out the inside stories, to harass governments and the nuclear industry, to report on and prod the movement, we need your help. In other words, send money!

And don't be shy. We'd love to hear from you. Send letters, articles, cartoons and photos. Or just drop us a line to let us know you care.

—the IAT staff

ripe for the plucking. As with the atmospheric test ban treaty in 1963, they intend to exploit public revulsion toward nuclear war in order to exact support for the supposed "alternative:" more non-nuclear arms and armies and a foreign policy based on interventionist wars.

A campaign unwilling to challenge this kind of manipulation and to ask whose interests it serves needn't worry about offending anyone. But it risks being just a pointless exercise -- "everyone united for nearly nothing."

Like it or not, disarmament is a radical idea. It threatens the structures of social control in both the East and the West. A campaign that professes an ultimate goal of disarmament but is so afraid to offend conservatives that it includes them on an "equal footing" is destined not to get very close to that goal.

Like George, we hope that the



Preparations for the Livermore blockade at a rally in Oakland, June 19.

photo by Robert Van Scoy

Freeze turns out to be a first step toward ridding the world of nuclear weapons. But we fear that in its scramble for "respectability," the Freeze campaign will wind up limiting protest instead of building it. And we suspect that like other liberal approaches to people's fears and dissatisfactions, it will discourage any fundamental changes in the society that creates them.

-- Marcy Darnovsky Bob Van Scoy
Steve Stallone

IT'S BOHO TIME AGAIN

Dear IAT,

Hooray for Marcy Darnovsky ("Smile and Say Freeze," May-June IAT) who finally said what many of us have been thinking and whispering so as not to "split the movement." In the past few months there has been much written and spoken about the threat of nuclear holocaust and that's great! I obviously share this concern and it's wonderful to see so many people jumping on the antinuclear bandwagon, but there is an aspect about it all that bothers me. Marcy said it when she touched on the concept of people signing a petition and then feeling that they'd done their bit to help end the insanity.

There is just not enough time for single issue politics that don't deal with the corporate underpinnings of the nuclear industry. We must begin to examine and expose why we have these institutions of destruction; in other words, who is profiting by convincing the general public that we need nuclear power and weapons?

When one begins to examine the interconnections between the present government, the military, and the banking and nuclear industries, one has to come to the reluctant conclusion that a relatively few white men are indeed making a "killing" off the planned paranoia of the American public. For more than 100 years the people in Sonoma County have played host to the "good ol' boys" network through their annual encampment at the Bohemian Grove.

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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.

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Out of the frying pan . . .

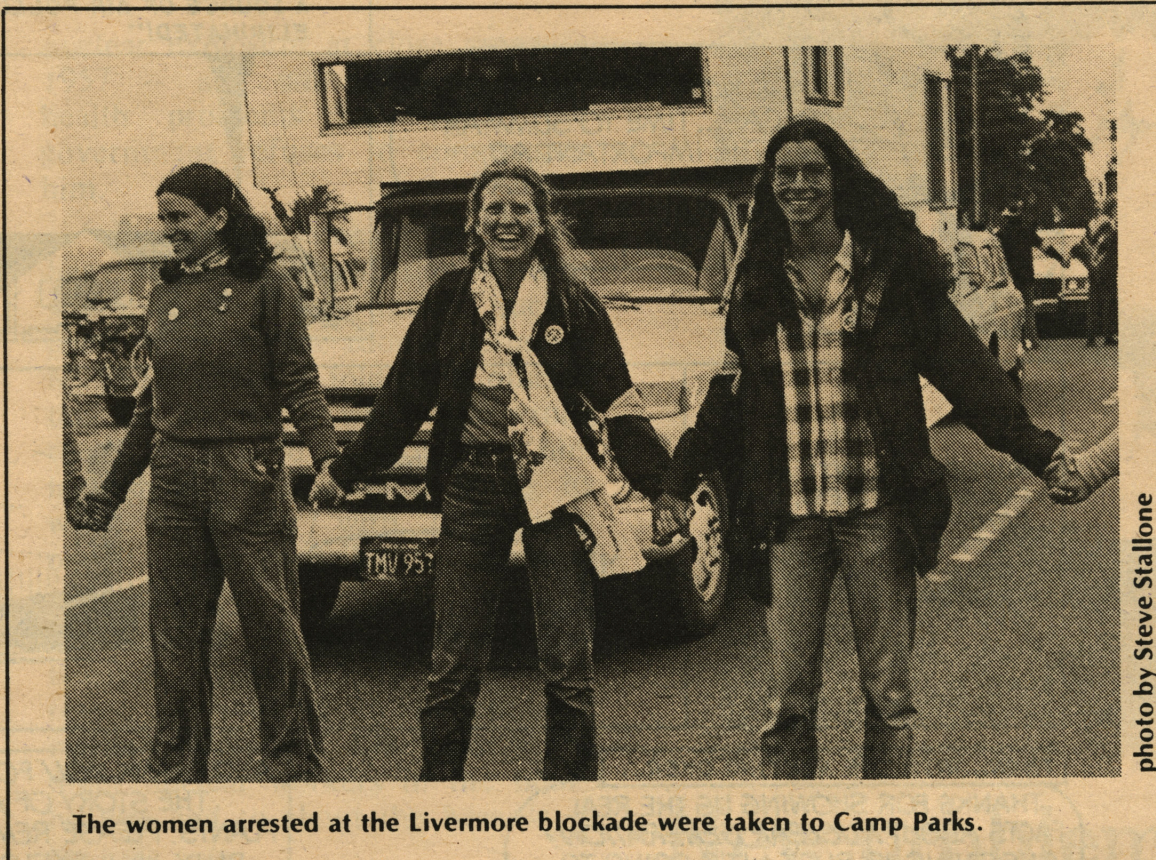
Blockaders held at rad test site

When I heard that the women arrested for blockading the Lawrence Livermore Lab were being taken to the old Camp Parks army base, I could hardly believe my ears. Camp Parks -- the site of a 14-year long radiation testing program which ended as late as 1972. Where two summers ago, radioactive "hot cells" were discovered despite Army denials that any radioactive materials were still stored there. Where, according to the *San Francisco Chronicle*, "simulated fallout" had been dispersed onto the grounds and buildings as part of a program to develop decontamination techniques.

Was this someone's idea of a joke? A way to serve the protesters their just desserts? Or just cruel irony? Who knows.

The Nuclear Regulatory Commission and the Army Corps of Engineers say that they checked Camp Parks last July and found no radioactivity "above normal background levels" around any of the habitable areas. Though they admit that the site where the blockaders were held was used for radiation experiments, they insist the place is safe.

Organizers with the Livermore Action Group (LAG), who have heard that line before, asked the California State Health Department to run more radiation checks at Camp Parks. Those tests, completed on



The women arrested at the Livermore blockade were taken to Camp Parks.

photo by Steve Stallone

June 25, found no measurable radiation at all in water from the Pleasanton army base. The Health Department tests did detect radiation in the water at Santa Rita, where the men arrested at the Livermore blockade were held, but these levels were well below NRC standards. But water tests don't necessarily mean the rest of the camp is safe, and LAG would like to see more tests run.

The arrested blockaders learned of Camp Parks' radioactive past on

Tuesday afternoon, the second day most of them had spent in the old gym. "The announcement created a lot of anxiety," said arrestee Jamie Huberman. "Four or five women were weeping." Many others had a hard time sorting out well-founded distrust of official reassurances from movement hypochondria.

I first heard about Camp Parks while I was working in Washington, D.C. two years ago. That's a long distance away to be worried about a

half-deserted army base, but I was working for a national wire service that was asked by one of its papers to investigate a story about radiation experiments with plants and animals conducted at Camp Parks from 1959 to 1972. That paper, the *Valley Times* in Pleasanton, had discovered the existence of two radioactive compartments still stored on the grounds in August of 1980.

These "hot cells" -- sealed compartments used to handle radioactive materials -- contained strontium-90, which has a half life of 30 years. The cells were found in Building 131, a warehouse, after Army officials had denied that any radioactive materials were present on the base.

"We were never trying to cover anything up," Army Public Information Officer Jim Edwards told *Times* reporter John O'Connor after the discovery. Edwards was standing by an NRC statement that categorically denied any threat to persons living or working around the base.

Unlike the Army, the NRC said it was aware of the stored hot cells -- that, in fact, it had come out to inspect them on April 24, 1975. Unfortunately, during that routine inspection, the roof of Building 131 was found to be leaking. The NRC inspectors were afraid that water

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Defection at Livermore Lab

Head of public relations quits

Like a lot of others who work at the Lawrence Livermore Laboratory, Bill Perry is a liberal and a nice guy. Unlike them, he's decided he no longer wants to be part of the design and production of nuclear weapons. On May 17, Perry quit his job as the lab's Director of Public Affairs, walking away from \$50,000 a year and a staff of 25.

"There was no cataclysmic event that caused me to leave," Perry said. "Working at the lab was kind of like falling in love. You don't see the blemishes until after the marriage has taken place."

Even after he began to have doubts, Perry found his job seductive. He saw the lab as a "magical place . . . a temple of science."

"I've never been to a place with as many facilities, as many bright people, as many challenges," he said. There were other considerations, too. "If you're black and

have worked your way up to a big staff, a lot of money and power -- that's heady stuff."

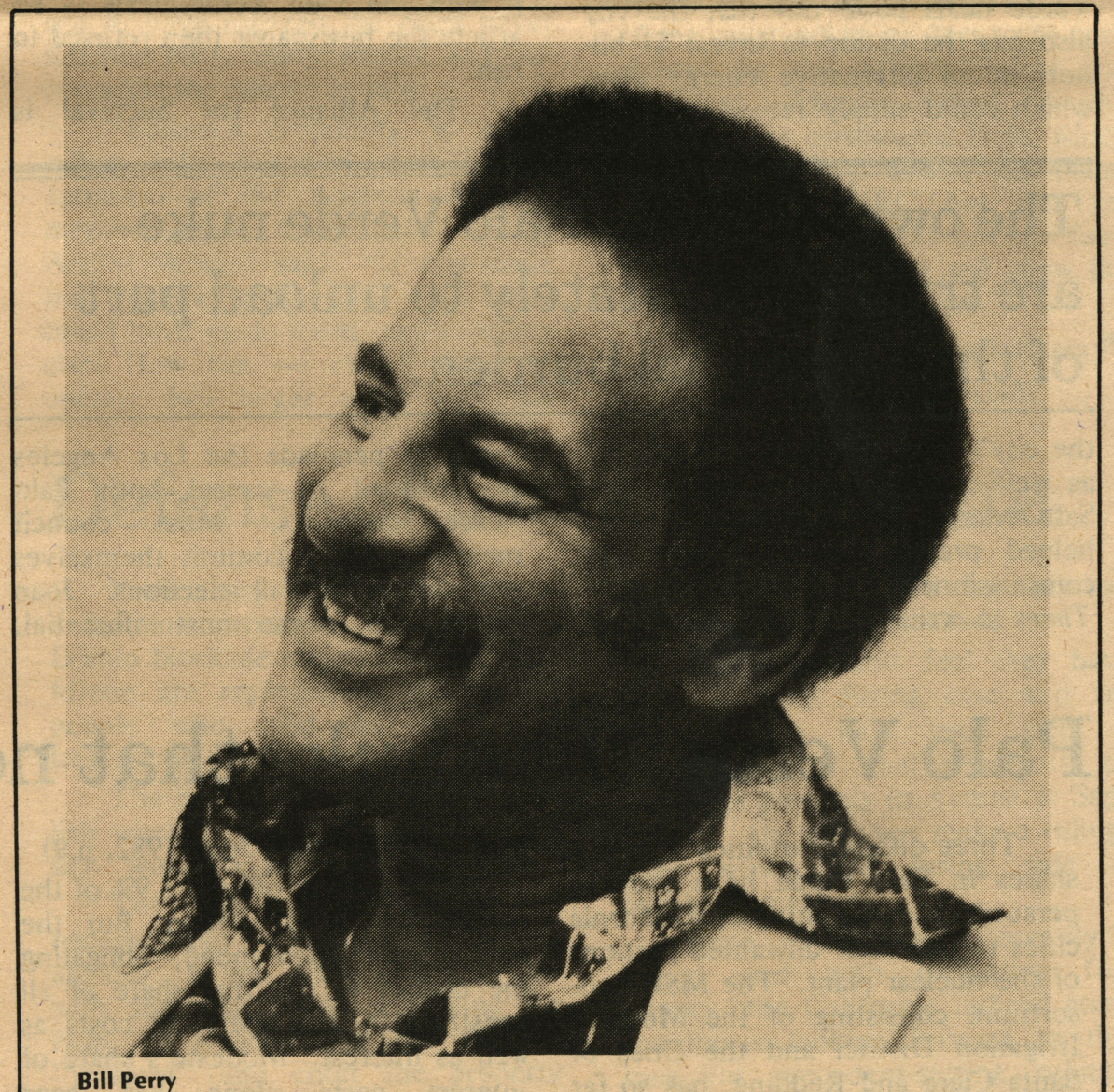
But Perry finally decided that none of it could justify contributing to the weapons work at the lab. His voice dropped as he made the comparison between attitudes among employees at the lab -- "just doing a job" -- and those expressed by former Nazis at the Nuremberg trials.

Perry spoke about his resignation for the first time in public at a June 22 luncheon meeting of the Technology and Society Committee, an organization of Silicon Valley technical professionals. Just before the lunch, he said, he learned that the lab "would prefer that I not give talks."

Contacted afterward by *It's About Times*, acting Livermore public affairs director Jack Shearer denied this. "He's a free citizen. He can do what he wants," Shearer said. Although Perry mentioned that he's been warned by friends the lab might try to discredit him, Shearer said Perry's colleagues and superiors had been satisfied with his work.

Perry has had one foot in the corporate world and one in the world of nonprofit agencies for years. If he was as effective in handling the press as he was in charming the engineers and technicians at the meeting he addressed, he was a real find for Livermore.

After participating in the civil rights movement during the 50s, Perry did public relations work for IBM, Western Electric and SCM Corporation during the 60s. "I began to worry about the questions my kids would ask me when they were 18," Perry remembers, "like, 'What were you doing when the world was falling apart, Daddy?'" He spent the next ten years in the nonprofit field, as public affairs



Bill Perry

director for the National Urban League, the National Mental Health Association, and the United Way.

In 1980, at the age of 50, Perry decided he wanted to "get back to corporate America." He found the position as head of public affairs at Livermore through a search firm.

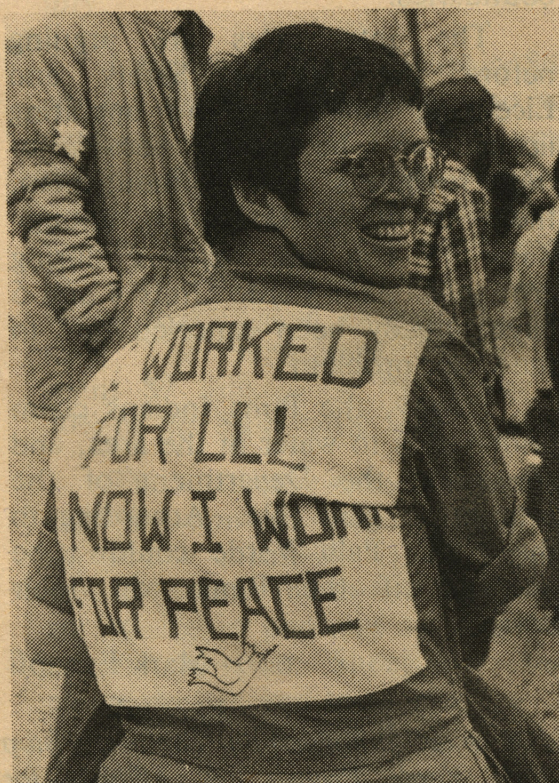
At first, Perry had no moral qualms about his position. He set out to sell the lab as he would sell anything else, and began an aggressive "upscale program" to revamp its defensive public relations image. Countering the charges leveled by critics and demonstrators was a major part of his job.

By February, when the Livermore Action Group began its series

of blockades at the lab's gates, Perry had laid out his campaign. He "orchestrated the theme" that the employees of the lab are as much opposed to war as the demonstrators. He trained "bright, good-looking, articulate scientists" to act as "media stars" for the lab, worked at creating a "focused image" of openness and warmth. He set up a press room: "If I leave the press outside the fence, they're surrounded by the noise of the protesters. Invite them inside, and they're surrounded by the right noise."

Perry and his public relations staff of 25 -- a number that he called "luxurious for the size of the organi-

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Karen Mewes quit her job at the Lawrence Livermore Lab in 1980 because she was worried about radiation hazards.

photo by Sue Bloch

Los Angeles considers a nuclear deal

The largest nuclear power project in the US is now being built in the Arizona desert near Phoenix. Seven utilities, including Southern California Edison and the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power, began construction on the three-reactor Palo Verde complex in 1976.

The investors planned to divide up the power Palo Verde would produce. But the project's cost has nearly doubled over the last four years -- and the utilities are stuck with a \$4.3 billion construction bill for plants they don't need in times of declining electric demand growth. They are trying desperately to unload part of their financial burden.

California municipal utilities are inviting targets for their sales efforts. Since municipals aren't controlled by the Public Utilities Commission, they are free to raise rates as high as necessary to cover their costs -- even if those costs include unwise investments. But to the chagrin of the strapped utilities, the sales pitch has repeatedly fizzled in the face of local opposition.

Palo Verde's owners have made numerous unsuccessful attempts to convince Santa Clara, Redding and the Modesto Irrigation District to buy into the project. Los Angeles and seven other Southern California cities, however, have proved to be willing buyers. Los Angeles already owns 5.9% of the nuclear project, and is buying 4% more at a cost of \$800 million. In theory, this share is enough to supply 8% of the city's electrical needs in 1990.

Critics of Los Angeles' Palo Verde deals point out that the city also has the option to invest \$1 billion in an alternative energy plan, which could supply twenty percent of

it with the Palo Verde deals -- an article the newspaper then refused to run.

The Alliance for Survival is

The owners of the Palo Verde nuke are trying desperately to unload part of their financial burden.

the city's total energy needs in 1990 as well as create thousands of jobs. Safe energy activist Hunter Lovins helped prepare the plan and was commissioned by the *Los Angeles Times* to write an article contrasting

trying to persuade the Los Angeles city council to cancel both Palo Verde contracts. Most council members won't commit themselves until after the fall elections. Joan Flores, one of the most influential,

Palo Verde: The nuke that nobody loves

Three different utilities that own shares in Palo Verde have tried to persuade a consortium of California cities to buy their unwanted portions of the nuclear plant. The MSR consortium, consisting of the Modesto Irrigation District and the cities of Santa Clara and Redding, has so far not consummated a Palo Verde deal.

The first approach was in 1980 from Arizona Public Service, which rescinded its offer after it got the money it needed by raising its customers' rates 40%. Shortly thereafter, the city councils of Santa Clara and Redding nixed an offer from the Salt River Project.

The latest turndown came from Modesto voters in June. By 54%, they passed up the chance to buy a share of El Paso Electric's interest in Palo Verde, which the Texas Public Utilities Commission had ordered the utility to sell. Modesto's decision followed a similar rejection by Redding voters in March after Redding's city council had already approved the

plan (see *IAT*, May-June 1982, p.9).

Modesto was offered 3.9% of the reactor for \$350 million. But the bonds were open-ended, obligating the district to pay that share of all construction and operating costs as well as interest. Modesto's share of interest costs alone has been estimated at over a billion dollars.

Opponents of the Modesto deal focused on economic issues, pointing out the high and uncertain costs of investing in Palo Verde. Organizer Indira Clark of the local Abalone Alliance group Stanislaus Safe Energy Committee said there was a feeling "that if we used the traditional antinuclear arguments, we'd be labeled kooks or Abalones." Campaign literature used quotes from the *Wall Street Journal*, *Fortune*, and other business magazines to impress the voters about the financial risks of investing in the nuke.

Clark is not sure this strategy is what defeated the Palo Verde proposal. "We walked 120 out of 140 pre-

argues that the city needs both Palo Verde and the alternative plan. The council is due to vote on the plan in September.

If Los Angeles does pull out of the Palo Verde deal, it will leave the Salt River Project, an Arizona consortium which is selling the shares, with more stake in the nuclear complex than it would like. It won't be alone. The rest of Palo Verde's utility owners are scrounging the country for unsuspecting municipalities on which to unload pieces of their nuke.

Potential buyers would be well advised to keep their money in their pockets, since Palo Verde may never even operate. The three reactors

need 60 million gallons of cooling water each day, which is slated to come from the sewage wastewater of nearby cities.

need 60 million gallons of cooling water each day, which is slated to come from the sewage wastewater of nearby cities.

But even wastewater is precious in the desert, and those cities are already suffering water shortages. Their contracts with Palo Verde allow them to cut off its water supply in times of emergency. Without water, the reactors would have to shut down -- at a loss which is estimated at \$870,000 per day when the cost of replacement electricity is included.

Intervenors against Palo Verde say the wastewater contracts are illegal in the first place. The Salt River Project, in addition to being an owner of Palo Verde, is a federal reclamation project supplying water to several cities. Federal law prohibits shipping water out of a reclamation district unless it is unneeded or replenished -- and Palo Verde lies thirty miles outside the district's boundaries.

The intervenors are arguing before the Atomic Safety and Licensing Board that an operating license can't be granted because of these restraints. Even without them, there is no guarantee of enough water to run the reactors during droughts. Palo Verde Units 4 and 5 have already been canceled due to the water problem.

Finally, the Pima Indians claim prior rights to water in the area, and are suing the Department of the Interior to gain title. According to the NRC, Palo Verde couldn't be operated if the Pima win their lawsuit.

-- Mark Evanoff

IAT staff

For more information contact: Stop Palo Verde Project, c/o Alliance for Survival, 1503 Hobart Blvd., LA, CA 90027, or Palo Verde Intervention, Rural Route 1, Box 90, Phoenix, AZ 85040.



From a nuclear industry comic book, 1973

A Eurodisarmer talks politics

While it is clear that the British disarmament movement has by no means lost momentum, there is a sense among activists that it is in a period of transition and perhaps uncertainty. With this in mind, *It's About Times* interviewed Roger Spiller, a former nuclear technologist who is now East Anglian Regional Chairman of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament (CND) and a member of the Campaign's National Council.

How has the Falklands war affected the movement in Britain?

It's been both plus and minus, and so in effect has canceled itself out. Even within CND there were two major currents of opinion around the war. One was purely pacifist and 100% against the war. The other took the view that we could at least be thankful that no nuclear weapons were used--though of course they may have been around the [Falklands] scene, on board ships.

As for the effect on people outside the movement, obviously there has been a shift toward an acceptance of militarism and all that goes with it. But over against that, some of CND's arguments will seem to thinking people somewhat stronger.

For instance, if we had had Trident [new nuclear submarines which the Thatcher government plans to buy from the US as a substitute for carriers and cruisers] at this stage, we wouldn't have had any conventional surface ships to send to the Falklands--that's the kind of argument that weighs with some people. From people not philosophically opposed to nuclear weapons, we have growing support because [given Britain's military budget] there's a mutual exclusiveness between nuclear and conventional weapons. Those are the short-term effects.

In the longer term, the effect on the movement will be beneficial. When the present jingoistic public mood has worn off, people will think more clearly. They'll tot up the numbers of dead and the damage and expense. In the discussion of armament and defense policy, nuclear-dominated defense strategies will begin to seem very inflexible and incapable of dealing with minor brush-fire situations like the Falklands. To become antinuclear for that reason is the right conclusion for the wrong motives, but at least such people's attitude is somewhat shaken and so that much more in touch with our point of view.

What about the Second UN Special Session on Disarmament?

In Britain we made good use of it as a focus for public discussion of the issue, and we sent people there. The attitude of our government has been quite strongly influenced. Mrs. Thatcher would probably not even have attended if the movement hadn't stressed the importance of the Special Session.

As a run-up to it there was the World Disarmament Petition for which two million signatures were collected in Britain alone, a lot of them by CND activists. Elsewhere in Europe people don't seem to have been quite as prompt in grasping the opportunity as we in Britain were, but there were movement representatives from most European countries at the demonstration on the 12th.

Is the British movement still growing?

Oh, yes. The rally and the advertisement in the *London Guardian* which appeared at the same time have brought about a thousand people a week into CND in the weeks since then, which is very encouraging.

How are the movement's relations with trade unions and working-class militants?

A lot of trade unions are now formally affiliated with CND, but this doesn't really mean all that much. The number of trade unionists in Britain is colossal, but most belong as rather inactive members of an organization which they hope will improve their money incomes, and as an expression of opinion by the union--they probably don't even know it's been made, and by no means necessarily agree with it. So union CND affiliation can't be taken as an index of genuine mass support.

The strongest support so far comes from white-collar unions--civil

servants, teachers, local government workers. The municipal workers are beginning to take a strong line on nuclear waste transit through urban areas.

As yet there's been no antinuclear action, whether against civil or military installations, by trade unions, but this may not be too far away. [Britain's Electrical Engineers, hitherto known for their pro-nuclear stance, recently announced that they would walk out *en masse* if British-made plutonium were sold to the US to make weapons.]

What sort of links has CND been developing with Eastern Europe?

We have developed useful contacts. I've recently been to East Germany and the Soviet Union. I found I was able to be quite critical and outspoken--not just saying how wicked the West is, but how abominable SS-20s are, and how monstrous the overkill on both sides is. This kind of opinion seemed to register with the Soviet and East German people I met.

We made quite a lot of contacts with the Protestant Church in East Germany. There was a big demonstration in Dresden before Christmas, with 5,000 Protestant youth demanding non-deployment of Cruise and SS-20 missiles, an end to both NATO and the Warsaw Pact as such, and opposing conscription. They issued a badge which was an image of a statue outside the UN building in Geneva, which symbolizes beating swords into ploughshares. The statue was paid for, if not designed, by the Russians. The East German Minister of Education banned it, and then there was a row and the ban was withdrawn.

How do they get around the official government sponsored peace movement there?

I don't know how they get around it. I used to see it purely as an instrument of government control, but now I see it as also the outcome of a genuine popular belief that "our policy is peaceful, therefore we must support it." Overwhelmingly, the sentiment in Russia is always harking back to World War II and its ghastliness and suffering, and an absolute determination that it shan't happen again--or if it does, it bloody well won't be on *their* patch.

--Louis Michaelson and Christopher Cornford (Mr. Cornford is the Chairman of Cambridgeshire CND)

Rallies, rallies everywhere



photo by Robert Van Scoy

June 12, USA: In San Francisco, 30,000 antinuclear protesters marched to Civic Center. Three quarters of a million turned out in New York, one of the largest demonstrations in the nation's history. Many other disarmament rallies were held the same week, including one in Denver, 30,000 strong.

Reagan's European reception

Across Western Europe, and especially in Britain and West Germany, the disarmament movement has maintained its head of steam through the first part of this year. Its activities climaxed in an impressive series of demonstrations around Reagan's European visit and the Second UN Special Session on Disarmament.

June 6: 230,000 demonstrators thronged London's Hyde Park in a rally called by the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament (CND). The event began with Ken Livingstone, Chairman of the Greater London Council (GLC) declaring London a "nuclear-free zone" through which no nuclear materials may pass--though the GLC currently lacks the power to enforce this ban. Left-wing

Labour party leader Tony Benn denounced the Falklands war and "the poison of nationalist hysteria" spread by the media. Mineworker leader Arthur Scargill was thunderously applauded when he called for the movement to go beyond rallies to mass civil disobedience.

June 7: President Reagan arrived in London after failing to get Western leaders to agree on economic sanctions against the USSR. Groups of women protesting previous arrests of demonstrators lay down on pedestrian crossings around Law Courts and the Stock Exchange, blocking traffic.

June 8: Reagan delivered a ferocious Cold War speech to the British Parliament. Over 30 members of Parliament from the Labour, Scottish and

Welsh nationalist parties walked out in protest to join a nearby mass meeting called by the "Reagan Reception Committee," an ad-hoc coalition of Liberal, Labour, Social Democratic and Communist party members and other peace activists. Outside the US Embassy, Trotskyist and other left-wing groups, who had split from the Reception Committee, staged a peaceful demonstration of two to three thousand.

June 9: As Reagan addressed the West German Bundestag (parliament) in Bonn, the city's air-raid sirens sounded for several minutes, apparently triggered by a radio signal from disarmament activists.

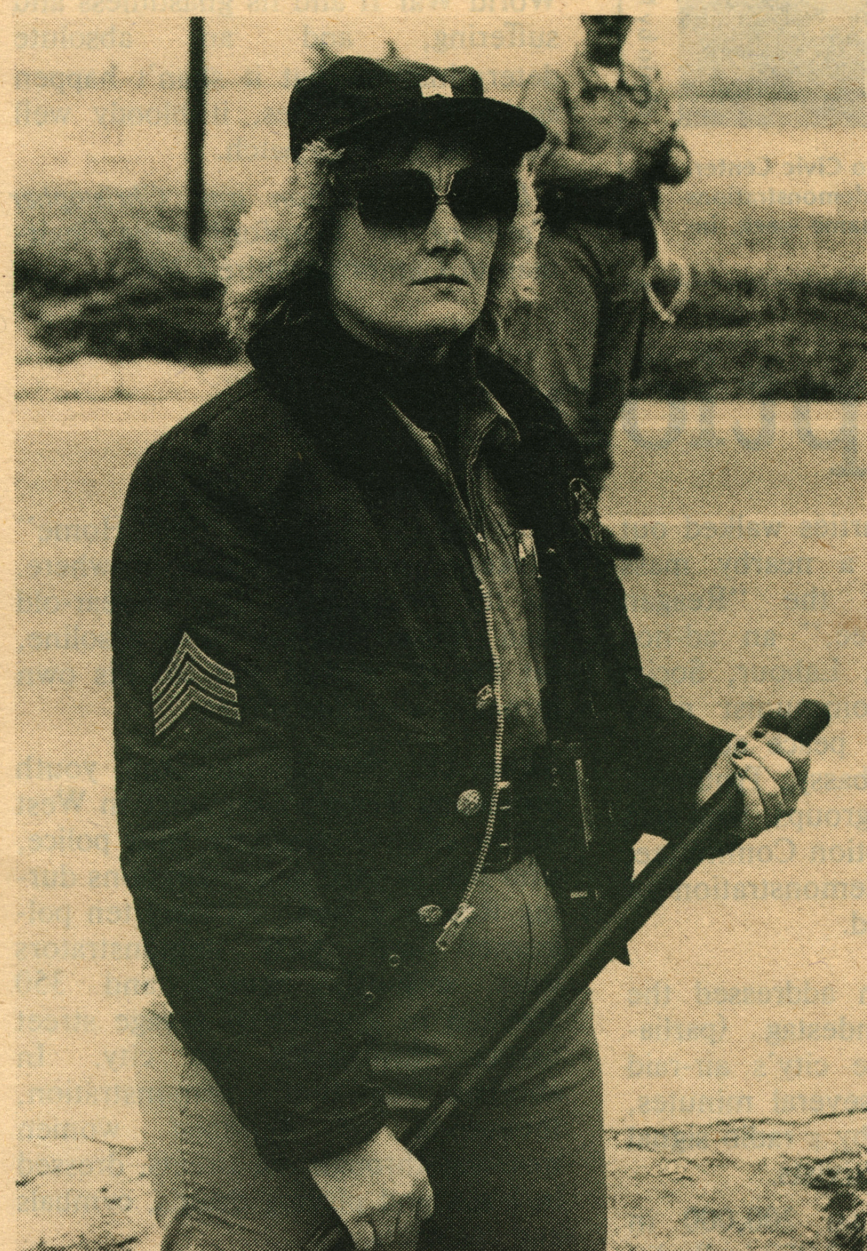
June 10: More than 200,000 in Bonn and more than 40,000 in Berlin marched peacefully against nuclear

weapons. "Reagan Go Home" stickers were plastered everywhere. At the Bonn rally, one 36-year-old man doused himself with gasoline, set fire to himself and slit his own throat in a suicide protest.

June 11: Several thousand youth protesting Reagan's presence in West Berlin clashed violently with police, who had banned demonstrations during Reagan's visit. At least ten policemen and thirty demonstrators were seriously injured and 350 arrested in a series of savage street battles throughout the city. In another West Berlin demonstration, thousands of feminist women marched through the streets, dressed in black and playing drums, cymbals and castanets.

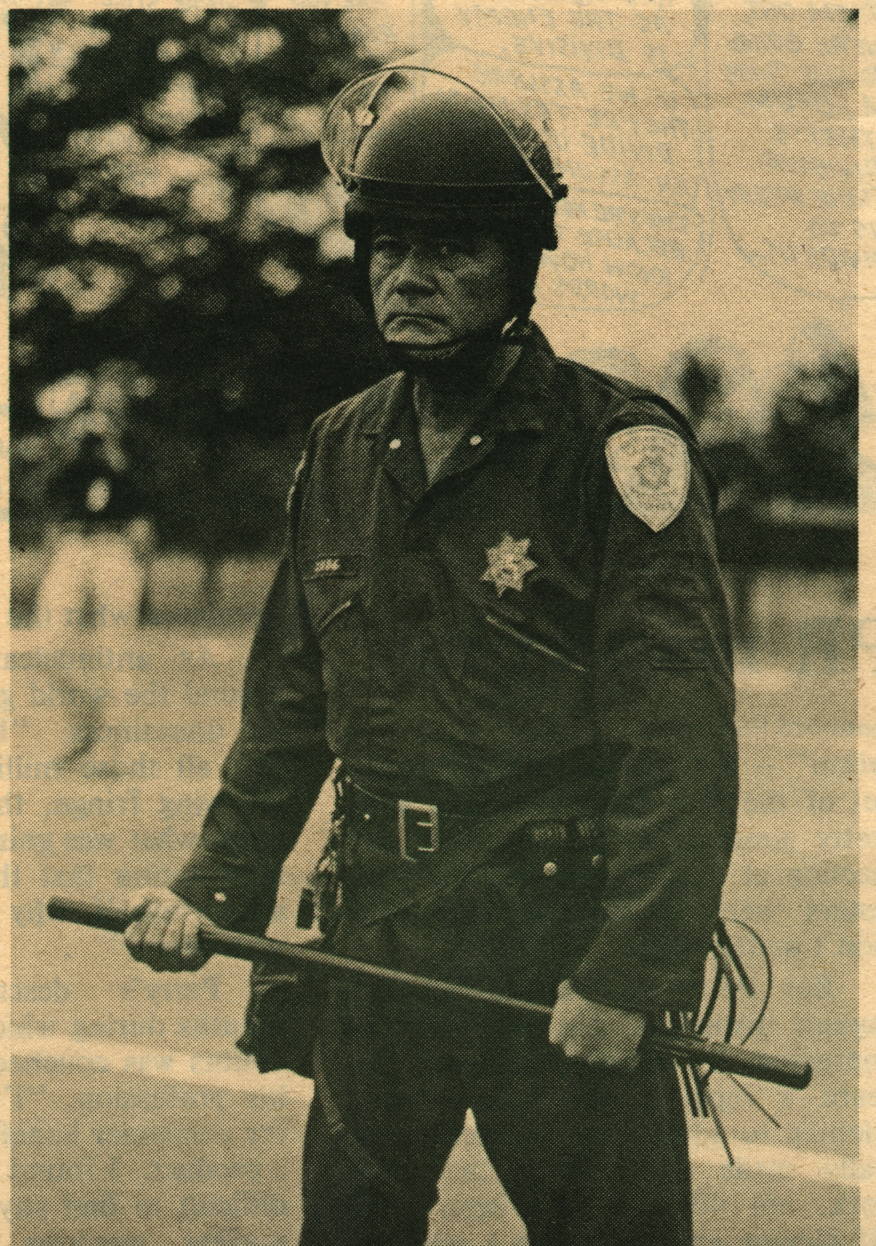
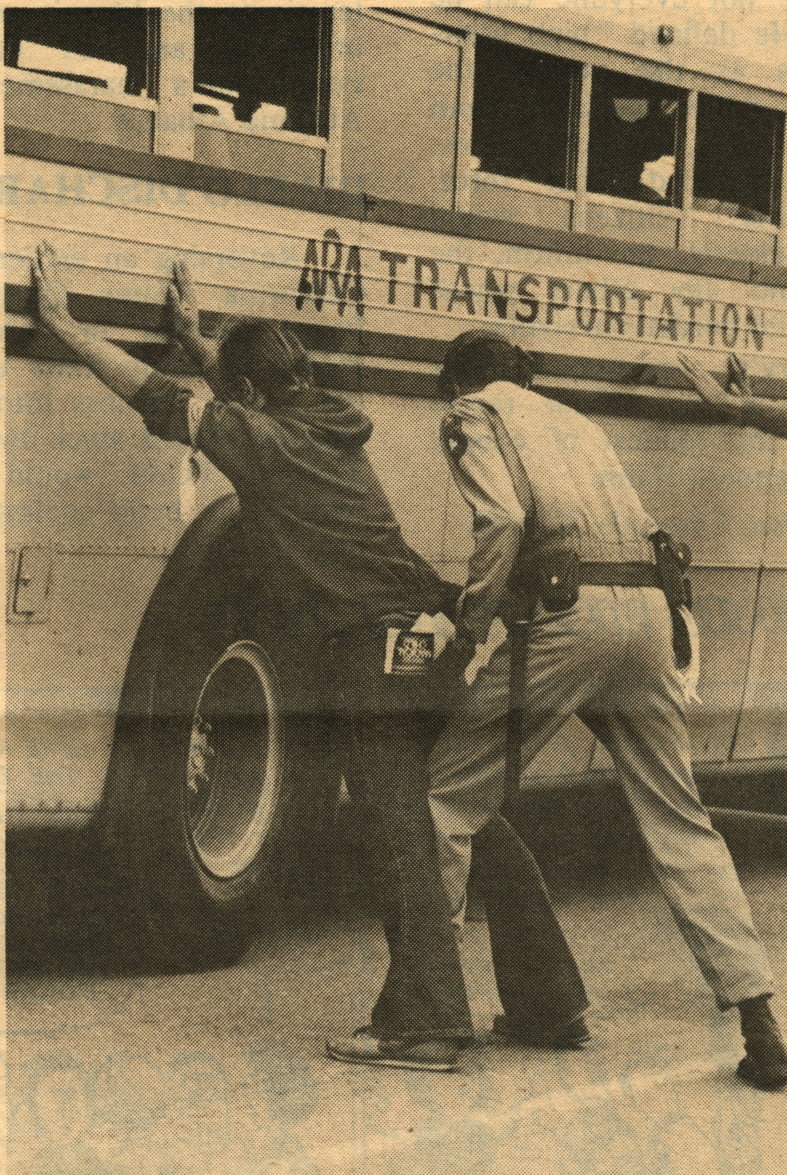
—Louis Michaelson

Blockading the b



bombmakers

RESPASSING -
LOITERING
RBIDDEN BY LAW



Short Circuits

DRAFTY IN PEORIA?

The *Washington Post* reports that the Reagan administration is planning to soon start prosecutions of young men who refuse to register for the draft, choosing nonregistrants in small towns and rural areas so as to minimize publicity. According to the transcript of a recent meeting that was leaked to the newspaper, officials fear that highly visible trials in urban areas might give a boost to antinuclear groups. Assistant Navy Secretary John Herrington reportedly urged the government to carefully "choose the right jurisdiction" where draft cases would receive the least notice.

Other moves are being made to locate all of the estimated half-million men who have failed to register. A special act of Congress is allowing the Selective Service System to begin computer searches of Social Security files to locate nonregistrants.

The draft agency is also searching other files such as high school graduation lists and drivers license records. Once the list of nonregistrants is complete, Internal Revenue Service computers will be used to try to match up the names with current addresses, and warning notices will be sent out by mid-summer. Names of those who still don't register will then be handed over to the Justice Department for threatened prosecutions.

A bill already passed by the Senate would require the draft registra-

tion status of all applicants for Federal student aid to be verified. Aid would be denied to nonregistrants and their names turned over to Federal authorities.

--from Pacific News Service, and *SF Chronicle*, 4/13, 6/13/82.

UNEMPLOYMENT SOLVED IN A FLASH

A Los Angeles county official says only healthy and useful citizens should be evacuated in the event of an imminent nuclear attack. "Let's get the people out who can contribute to survival after a nuclear strike," says Robert Kingsbury, a retired Army major who now heads the Los Angeles department of military and veterans affairs.

Kingsbury says he knows his proposal is "very unpalatable and truthfully rather sickening" but believes priorities must be established since not everyone can be evacuated. He defined "high priority" citizens as the young, the physically fit, skilled specialists from all sciences, trades, and occupations, and a well-balanced labor force. "Low priority" citizens would include the elderly, the infirm, the unskilled, and any others whose presence would burden survivors.

Kingsbury's recommendations were made in an official report prepared at the request of county supervisor Kenneth Hahn.

-- *San Francisco Chronicle*, 5/13/82

ABALONE LEGAL VICTORY

The Abalone Alliance won a major legal victory on June 1. San Luis Obispo County Superior Court Judge William Freedman dismissed the Pacific Legal Foundation's \$1-million lawsuit against the Abalone Alliance for its role in organizing the 1981 Diablo blockade (see *IAT*, February, 1982).

"The court has recognized that there is no danger created in our society by people who peacefully demonstrate to warn others of the inherent dangers of nuclear power," Abalone Alliance attorney Leonard Post said after the decision.

However, Diablo Canyon employees Lynn McFadden and Donald A. Rockwell are still recognized as plaintiffs in the suit for losses suffered as employees. Since they never lost any wages, it is unlikely they will collect any damages. Alliance attorney Kathy Fisher predicts that the Abalone will prevail on a legal motion to have them removed from the complaint.

Diablo Project Office staffer Raye Fleming said their removal will terminate the lawsuit and hopefully bring to an end Pacific Legal Foundation's harassment of the Abalone Alliance.

DIABLO DISCHARGE OK'D

Reversing an earlier ruling, the California Water Quality Control Board decided in June to allow PG&E to dump water used to cool the Diablo reactors into the ocean. Had the Board stuck by its original decision, PG&E would have been required to build cooling towers for the reactor.

SHUTTLE DIPLOMACY

Space buffs who have avidly followed the first few flights of the Space Shuttle may not be able to watch the show much longer. Operational flights of the craft are about to begin -- and it appears that the Shuttle's main mission in the 80's is going to be the pickup and delivery of secret military payloads in space. According to NASA officials, many details of the flights will soon be cloaked in military secrecy.

Even the latest test flight, due to return to earth on July 4, is carrying a major secret military payload which the astronauts will launch. Future flights may launch satellites that can "shoot back" at spacecraft sent to destroy or disable them, and the Shuttle may even ferry repair crews to make "house calls" on malfunctioning military equipment in space.

Pentagon planners are ecstatic over the military possibilities of space in general and the Shuttle in particular. According to Brigadier General Bernard Randolph, the Air Force's space systems director, "Space is the modern equivalent of the 'high ground' that military leaders have for centuries sought out and exploited to their advantage."

-- *San Francisco Chronicle*, 6/24/82, *Eureka Times-Standard*, 4/1/82

DISTURBING THE WHAT?

A July 10 demonstration at the Rockwell International plant in El Segundo, California, resulted in the arrest of 72 trespassers who objected to Rockwell's contracts for the MX missile and the B-1 bomber. Rockwell also makes the plutonium triggers for US nuclear weapons. The demonstrators were charged with "disturbing the peace."

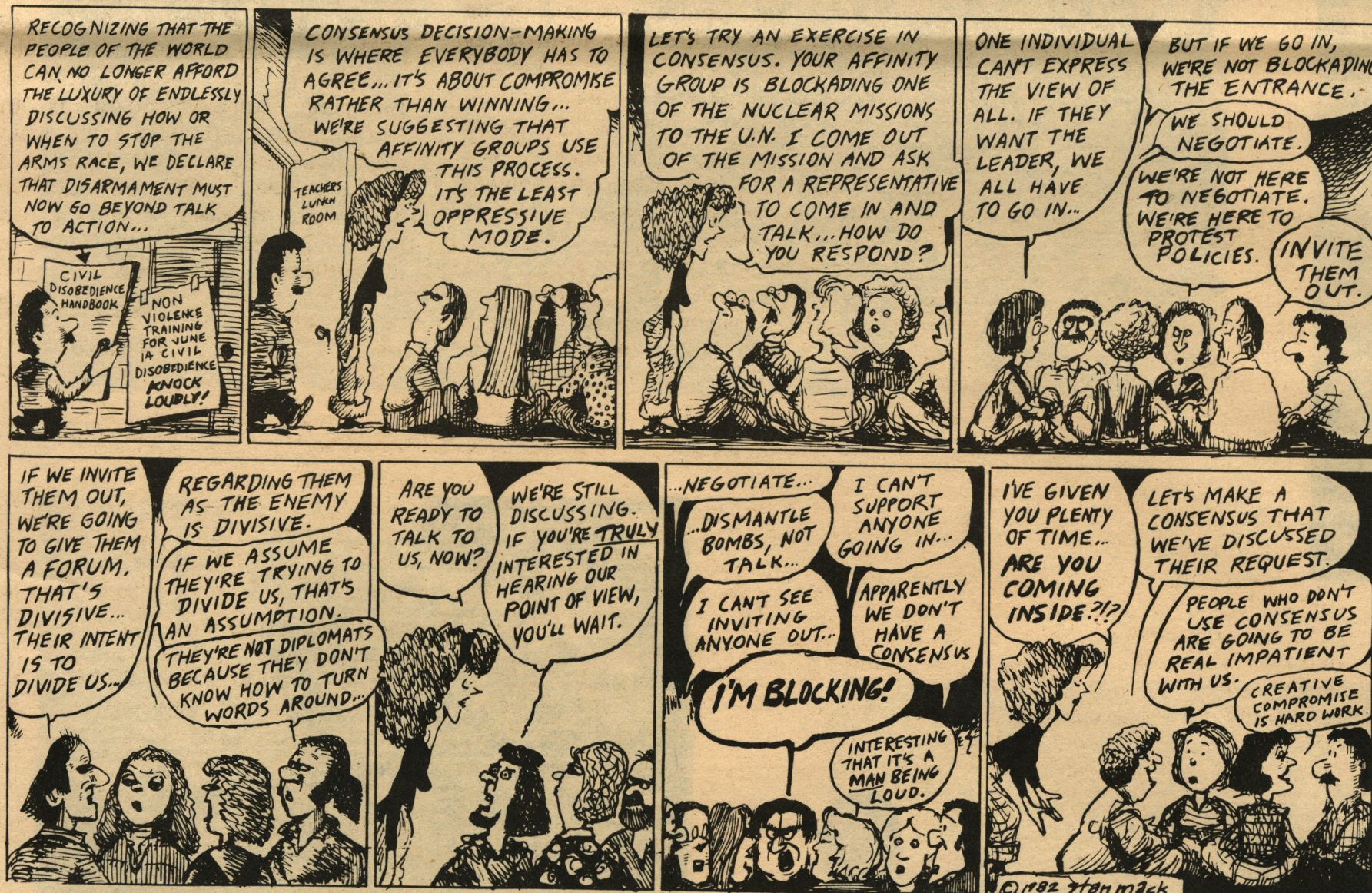
-- *San Francisco Chronicle*, 6/11/82

STAN MACK'S REAL LIFE FUNNIES

GUARANTEE: ALL DIALOGUE OVERHEARD

CIVIL DISAGREEMENT

Village Voice



PR man quits

continued from page 3

zation" -- felt that the lab had come out of the first demonstrations with pretty good coverage. At first, the reaction at the lab was that the protesters were all college kids who didn't understand.

But Perry had begun to feel vaguely disturbed. He met and was impressed by Helen Caldicott; he heard a reporter get a Livermore scientist to admit that weapons work really made up 60% of the lab's work, not 40% as he'd been told. "If kicking and screaming a scientist said 60%," Perry remembered, "I

wondered what the real answer was."

As antinuclear demonstrations around the world grew larger, so did his uneasiness. "I couldn't believe that all those millions were on the left-wing fringe, that none of them knew what was going on. If we have information that they don't have, I asked myself, why don't we share it with them?"

Perry's description of the months during which he weighed his doubts was couched in the jargon of his profession. "I've always looked for consumer benefits in order to sell a product. I found it more and more difficult to find any at the lab. And nuclear weapons is not one of them."

Still, Perry believes in a strong national defense and rejects the idea that the lab is an "evil" place. "It's in the interest of the demonstrators to paint it as evil," he commented -- not sarcastically, but as a professional evaluation. Perry characterized the June 21 blockade of Livermore as a "total success" for the antinuclear side.

There can be no doubt in listening to him that Perry is satisfied with his decision to leave the lab. "I never saw a happier kid than mine when I announced that I'd quit," he said. "I feel clean, I feel good."

-- Marcy Darnovsky
IAT staff

CASHING IT IN

You might think that it's all over once those nuclear bombs start to fall, but government bureaucrats are nothing if not optimistic. The postal service has announced plans for special post-attack change-of-address cards for "evacuees" (forward my junk mail to the Great Beyond, please) and now the Government Printing Office is looking for a safe place to print stamps and money after the big blast. Federal planners are surveying 50 cities in their search for "something not listed as a high-risk area," according to project coordinator Ken Farrow.

--Pacific News Service, 5/27/82

Nukes in print

Nuclear Witnesses

Nuclear Witnesses: Insiders Speak Out. By Leslie J. Freeman. New York, W.W. Norton. Paper-bound, \$5.95.

Nuclear Witnesses could easily be missed among the current deluge of antinuclear paperbacks. That would be unfortunate, since it is far more exciting and important than most.

Leslie Freeman has collected interviews with sixteen people -- scientists, construction workers, technicians, bomb test veterans, and others -- whose nuclear experiences have led them to speak out. Like Studs Terkel, Freeman has a gift for listening and editing which makes each person's story compelling on a personal level and amazingly informative as well. The reader learns as much about the nuclear issue from the facts woven into these interviews as from most more conventional texts.

Many of the nuclear witnesses worked in the industry itself. They believed that their work was important and that it should be done safely and well, a position that soon got them into trouble with their employers.

Take Tom Martin, for example, who worked as a millwright on the Zimmer nuclear plant near Cincinnati. Martin was fired after warning a plant engineer about control rod defects. When he later testified at an NRC hearing, he found the government and utility lawyers more interested in trying to discredit him than in finding out about the plant's problems.

For others who Freeman interviewed, the nuclear assaults were deadlier. William H. Hodsden was ordered by the Army to witness a

nuclear explosion at close range in 1957 -- and still suffers serious health problems for which the government refuses to compensate him.

Pipefitter James Pires was heavily dosed with radiation when he was mistakenly sent into a nuclear plant waste storage room. Although he had repeatedly told plant officials that he thought he was in the wrong room, they tried to intimidate him into signing a document saying he was "unfamiliar with the power plant" and responsible for his own overexposure.

Navajo uranium miner Kay Begay is dying of lung cancer as a result of working in unventilated mines for 27 years. Like most of the other nuclear workers in the book, he was lied to about the hazards of his job.

Nuclear Witnesses is, above all, about power. It is about how those who rule use deception and intimidation: about scientists losing their funding for getting the "wrong" results, veterans sick from radiation exposures that the government claims they never got, workers in a "civilian" reprocessing plant finding out that they've really been producing plutonium for nuclear weapons.

But it is also about the power of resistance and integrity and about the extraordinary determination of some ordinary people. This book is the perfect gift for that skeptical friend or relative who still thinks the antinuclear movement consists of just "those hippies" at the plant gates.

-- Bob Van Scoy
IAT staff



New problems at San Onofre

A new NRC report says that the Unit One reactor at San Onofre, which has been in operation since 1968, never met the commission's earthquake safety standards. According to the June, 1982 report, more than 800 modifications are required before the plant, presently shut down, can go back on line.

Gus Lainas, NRC assistant director for safety assessment, said the commission's basic concern is that "high stresses on the piping and supports" of the plant's emergency core cooling system and other safety equipment could lead to the escape of radiation during an earthquake.

Southern California Edison (SCE), San Onofre's owner, claims not to have realized the plant never satisfied NRC requirements, and still contends the reactor is safe.

"Edison's credibility is being called into question here," Jim Jacobson of the Abalone Alliance member group Community Energy Action Network said. "If they made miscalculations on Unit One, they could have made them on the others also. How can we expect them to operate two larger units with the

horrible record they have with a small one?"

Unit Two is scheduled to begin low-power testing at the end of June and full-power testing in August.

In a separate investigation the NRC found "weakness in management oversight and supervision of the security program," and is considering fining the utility \$60,000. In still another incident, a leak in the cooling pipes of Unit Two went undetected for weeks because 126 valves did not appear on schematic drawings.

Governor Brown has requested that SCE not be allowed to operate Unit Two until all issues under appeal are decided by the NRC. One of the outstanding matters to be considered by the Atomic Safety and Licensing Appeals Board is the Christianitos earthquake fault, which may run directly under the plant. Although the NRC has not yet determined whether or not the fault is active, it has said it will allow the reactor to begin operation.

--Mark Evanoff
IAT staff

Blockaders at rad site

continued from page 3

from the leaky warehouse roof might spread contamination from the improperly protected cells. Sometime between then and the inspectors' next visit in December of that year, the roof was fixed, and the camp was given a clean bill of health.

I was asked to find out what exactly had gone on at Camp Parks that required the use of radioactive materials. As the hot cells were being removed from the base by a Fremont nuclear disposal company, I tried to reconstruct the camp's history.

I tracked down Dr. Edwin Still, an Air Force veterinarian who was detailed to the Navy for three years in the 1960s to conduct radiation experiments on animals at Camp Parks. The testing was done under the direction of the now defunct Naval Radiological Defense Laboratory. The Department of Defense spent \$7 million on the project -- 30% of the Navy lab's entire budget.

The experiments involved exposing animals such as sheep and beagles to cobalt-60. Their purpose was to observe the rate at which cells are injured by and may recover from gamma radiation. Sheep, for example, were exposed to as much as 500 rems. Most of them died within 30 days.

When I found Still he was in charge of reconstructing the missing records of radiation levels to which nearly 250,000 humans had been

exposed during the 17 years of atmospheric nuclear testing in Nevada and the South Pacific. He vehemently denied that the standards developed at Camp Parks could apply to humans exposed to fallout from weapons tests, insisting that the "the type of radiation used was not characteristic of when a bomb blows up."

When Still heard I was writing for a Pleasanton paper, he warned, "Do you know what's going on out in Livermore? Do you want to stir those people up out there?" He even invited me to come by the Pentagon so he could more fully explain things to me.

So here we are, two years later, at the punch line of an ironic joke. Hundreds of people protesting the laboratory that designs nuclear holocaust are herded into a jail cell with a long radioactive history. Who's trespassing against whom?

--Marilee Strong

Defense of necessity update

Preliminary hearings for fifteen defendants involved in last fall's Diablo blockade ended in June. The fifteen are representing nearly 600 people who pled not guilty to trespassing charges.

The hearings were held to establish whether the "defense of necessity" would be allowed in jury trials.

The idea of the defense of necessity can be summarized by this analogy: if you see a house on fire with someone inside screaming for help, it is justifiable for you to "trespass" and enter the property because your actions are for the "greater good." The Diablo defendants are arguing that a great harm was imminent because the plant was

about to go critical and that they had no recourse but to blockade.

The defendants feel they have made a very strong case and are awaiting the next legal step, a presentation of final arguments to the judge probably in August or September. He will then make a ruling, after which the losing side is expected to appeal.

Since the defense of necessity is being used with increasing frequency, the California judicial community is looking forward to this case for precedent-setting rulings. Whichever way the appeals courts rule, the actual trial is expected to take place in about a year.

--Terry Lamphier

Letters continued: It's Boho time again!

Continued from page two

The Bohemian Grove Action Network, a diverse coalition of 57 groups, has been doing research on the corporate, political and banking interconnections of many of these men. Our research has explored the Bohemians in PG&E, the top ten defense contractors; the Fortune 500 and the present Reagan administration. Reagan is a Boho.

For the third year we are focus-

ing attention on this annual encampment with a series of events. We urge you to join us July 16 while we form a human chain (with signs) from the entrance of the Grove through Monte Rio and down River Road. On July 17 we will have our own "Resurrection of Care" ceremony. We can be reached by phone at (707) 874-2248, or by mail at P.O. Box 216, Occidental, CA 95465.

It's great that so many people are becoming involved in the attempt to prevent our collective suicide, but we must begin to focus public attention on the "sources" of this insanity as well as the "symptoms."

-- Mary K. Moore
SONOmoreAtomics
Bohemian Grove Action Network

Down in the dumps: The Navy's nuclear waste

Over the next 30 years, the Navy will retire 100 nuclear submarines, and it needs a place to dump them. Given the difficulties of nuclear disposal on land, it is looking at Davy Jones' locker.

The Navy is anxious to get rid of its old Polaris subs in order to make way for the new Trident submarines. Under the limits of the Salt I treaty, the Trident and its missiles cannot be deployed until some old sea-launched missiles are taken out of service.

The Navy is considering two possible ocean dump sites, one on the East Coast near Cape Hatteras, North Carolina and the other 160 miles southwest of Cape Mendocino, off the coast of northern California. There have been no permits issued by the Environmental Protection Agency for ocean dumping of radwastes since 1970, although there is no official ban on ocean dumping.

The Navy's record for accuracy in measuring the impact of radioactive wastes in the ocean is hardly reassuring. In the late 1940s, 52 warships that had participated in the two July 1946 atomic weapons tests at Bikini Island (some had been just a few hundred yards away) were "decontaminated" in the San Francisco Bay Area. The Navy recently

announced that a new study concluded that this procedure "posed no danger to the environment or populace of the area then or now."

But the Navy concedes that it cannot find the environmental monitoring records to back up its claim. Examination of Navy records shows that the Navy's Bureau of Ships was under heavy pressure to decontaminate the ships with all haste so the crews could be relieved. Meanwhile, the Navy's own doctors were warning that the procedures being used were untried and unproven and could be dangerous.

Recently declassified Navy documents show that an undetermined amount of acid solutions used to clean the ship's water systems were dumped into the Bay. The documents also show that the Navy sold sand that had been used to sandblast contaminated hulls to unsuspecting contractors.

Among the sharpest critics of the 1946 tests and the decontamination programs that followed are veterans who served aboard the ships and who carried out most of the decontamination work. They claim the Navy was entirely concerned about how quickly the fleet could resume operations following the atomic blast and showed no interest

in the effects of atomic warfare on crews.

Many of these veterans now suffer from cancer, leukemia and other ailments; some have had children and grandchildren with birth defects. A good number have joined the National Association of Atomic Veterans.

For twenty years after World War II, the waters around the Farallon Islands (off the coast of San Francisco) were used to dump what is officially termed low-level radioactive material. The 47,000 55-gallon drums and cement boxes as big as vans contain pieces of prototype reactors and radioactive materials including plutonium, cesium, and strontium. When the area was surveyed, about a quarter of the 55-gallon drums were found imploded -- broken inward -- because of the pressure at 3,000 to 4,500 feet.

Radioactivity in the area was measured at two to 25 times what could be accounted for because of atmospheric nuclear testing. Surveys of nuclear dumpsites near the Farallon Islands by the EPA have confirmed the presence of elevated levels of plutonium-239 in the sediment surrounding the barrels.

Although studies at the Farallon dump site could determine the

effects of radioactive substances on marine life and whether they are making their way into seafood consumed by humans, virtually nothing has been done. About \$250,000 has been spent on scientific studies of the existing dump sites, while \$30 million has gone into feasibility studies for sub-seabed disposal of high-level radioactive waste.

The Department of Energy has announced plans to develop the option of seabed disposal of high level radwastes as a "longer-term supplementary disposal method." The DOE is reportedly looking to the ocean as a possible dumpsite for thousands of tons of radioactive soil from nuclear weapons facilities, and perhaps for decommissioned nuclear reactors and other radioactive wastes.

Following Congressional hearings in 1980, the EPA agreed to devise a monitoring program for nuclear dumpsites in both the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. However, the Reagan Administration failed to provide funding for the program. Despite a broad scientific consensus on the need for monitoring past disposal sites, the Reagan Administration is pushing to resume ocean disposal of nuclear waste.

-- Linda Peters, Charles (Stash) Williams and Dobie Dolphin

Abalone fall actions

At a June 26 spokes meeting, the Abalone Alliance reached consensus for a new Stop Diablo Campaign. The first action will focus on the California Public Utilities Commission. On August 6, the Abalone Alliance will send a group of three to five people to demand that the PUC rescind PG&E's *Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity* to operate the plant. If the PUC doesn't agree, a nonviolent civil disobedience action will occur October 18.

The campaign takes into account the possibility that intervention at the Diablo site may be necessary. If and when the low power license is reinstated, an Abalone Alliance Statewide Collective will meet and set a date for mass civil disobedience

at the Diablo site. The action will be held within three months of the decision, allowing time for organizing since criticality will not occur immediately after the license is granted.

Three collectives will coordinate various parts of the campaign. A statewide collective is organizing media and outreach campaigns and a speaking tour. A second collective is coordinating the PUC action, facilitated by the San Francisco Abalone Alliance Office. The third collective is working on the Diablo action, coordinated by the Diablo Project Office. For more information contact the Diablo Project Office or the San Francisco Office.

Ban Ocean Nuclear Dumping

BOND (Ban Ocean Nuclear Dumping) is an action group composed of representatives from several Mendocino County affinity groups that participated in the blockades of Diablo Canyon or the Livermore labs. BOND evolved in response to the Navy's proposal to dump 100 decommissioned submarines in the ocean as a means of making room for newer and more deadly subs.

BOND proposes that the Abalone Alliance support and endorse an action to take place in Mendocino on Labor Day weekend of 1982, with sympathetic demonstrations encouraged throughout California.

The action, which will be legal and will not involve arrests, will consist of a parade through the town of

Mendocino on Sunday, September 5, from noon to 1 p.m., followed by a rally to include theatre, speakers and musical entertainment. The speakers will address the whole nuclear cycle, from the initial extraction of uranium from the earth (and the effects on Native Americans) through weapons manufacture and waste disposal problems.

We propose that AA support and endorse BOND as a project organization.

The proposed budget for BOND activities is \$5,000. All money for the project will be raised by the group and will not come from the Abalone budget.

For more information, contact: BOND, Box 1385, Mendocino, CA 95460, (707) 937-0405 or 459-3443.

End of the World's Fair

We propose that the Abalone Alliance sponsor a nuclear disarmament parade and carnival -- "The End of the World's Fair" -- to be held in San Francisco on September 25, 1982.

The demands of the action are

- a nuclear-free world (multi-lateral nuclear disarmament/conversion or dismantling of all nuclear weapons facilities/phasing out of all nuclear power plants)
- peace now (no draft, no draft registration/no war/no aid by any government to military dictatorships).

The objectives of the action are:

- to provide a forum for the growing public demand for peace and disarmament,
- to publicize the connection between nuclear power and nuclear weapons,
- to create an atmosphere in which many people can actively participate--meeting, talking and expressing themselves rather than passively listening to a long array of speakers,
- to boldly go where no demonstration has gone before . .

The parade will march to Golden Gate Park. Through advance publicity, people will be encouraged to bring signs, banners, costumes and floats. A festive atmosphere, a celebration of life over death, will be promoted.

For the rest of the afternoon we plan a disarmament festival. Peace, disarmament and antinuclear groups will be invited to set up informational booths and displays, distribute literature, talk with people, exchange ideas and make connections.

To decentralize the event, several stages will be set up around the fairgrounds. At any given moment, people might be able to hear music or poetry, take part in a debate, or watch a theatre troupe. There will be games, food, discussion groups and art exhibits--all intended to synthesize the fun and seriousness of the event. Anyone interested in participating is urged to contact The End of the World's Fair/2000 Center St. #1200/Berkeley CA 94704 and/or attend the general meeting on Sunday, July 11, 3 p.m. at the Unitas House, Bancroft at College in Berkeley.



Calendar

July 7-15: International dialogue with Guido Grunewald of West Germany, held in San Francisco, sponsored by War Resisters League West, (415) 731-1220.

July 10: Bohemian Grove Teach-In. Sonoma State University. Sponsored by Bohemian Grove Action Network. (707) 874- 2248 or 762-5180.

July 10-11: Waking Up in the Nuclear Age, workshop with Chellis Glendinning. 7:30-10 p.m. on Saturday, 9:30 a.m.-6 p.m. on Sunday. Fort Mason, Building B, Room 340, San Francisco. \$15. (415) 885-5038.

July 11: Door-to-door canvassing training for Freeze Campaign Workers. Sponsored by Golden Gate Alliance. 5 p.m., 2735 Franklin St., San Francisco. \$5. (415) 673-7422.

July 11: Fundraiser for Bohemian Grove Action Network, sponsored by Sonoma County CALM -- Garbos -- Guerneville. (707) 874- 2248 or 762-5180.

July 16: Greeting the Bohos: a human chain of people and signs beginning at the entrance of the Grove and extending down River Road. Bohemian Grove Action Network (707) 874- 2248 or 762-5180.

July 17: Resurrection of Care Rally. On the beach in Guerneville with

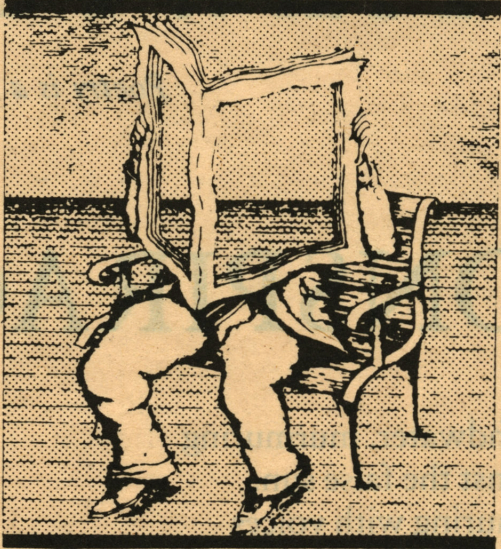
Reverend Cecil Williams, Bill Wapewah and many others. A counter-rally to the Bohemian Grove's "Cremation of Care." Sponsored by Bohemian Grove Action Network.

July 24: Fundamentals of War Tax Resistance: introductory workshop in San Francisco. For details call George Rodkey, (415) 849- 2360.

August 5: Guns or Butter: National Security or Human Needs? Films and discussion on national security and developing strategies for change to enable individuals to become more effective actors for the creation of a more human, just and peaceful world order. Sponsored by the Alameda Nuclear Weapons Freeze Campaign. Contact: Vivienne, 4042 Broadway, Oakland, CA 94611, (415) 654-6312/653-0317.

COMIC RELIEF

The Boarding House in San Francisco is sponsoring a comedy benefit August 4 for the Abalone Alliance. What's to laugh about? High Wire Radio Choir, Doug Ferrari, Righteous Raoul and Ray Hanna will tease humor from the most serious activists in our midsts. For ticket information call 441-4333 or 861-0592. Show at 8 p.m., 901 Columbus Avenue, San Francisco.



GOT THE BAD-NEWS BLUES?

Are reports of bigger bombs, shrinking social services and Moral Majority crusades getting you down? Are even your favorite left-wing magazines mired in Reagan-esque gloom?

Well, there is an alternative! For 16 years, one magazine has followed the people who are **doing** something about war, poverty and injustice. Draft resisters, antinuclear protesters, feminists, conversion organizers, Indian activists, the Anti-Klan Network—these are just a few of the folks who appear of the pages of **WIN Magazine** every two weeks. Subscribe to **WIN** and get the good news about the growing nonviolent movement for social change.

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AA Safe Energy Groups

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

NORTH

ALBION:
PACIFIC TIDEPOOL ALLIANCE,
P.O. Box 462/95410 • (707) 964-7468
WOMEN FOR SURVIVAL, Box 415/95410 • (707) 937-0090

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

BOONVILLE:
ANDERSON VALLEY NUCLEAR AWARENESS COMMITTEE,
P.O. Box 811/95415 • (707) 895-3048

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

COMPTCHE:
MENDOCINO TRAVELING ALL STARS,
P.O. Box 326/95427

EL VERANO:
NO NUKE OF THE NORTH,
P.O. Box 521/95433

LAYTONVILLE:
CAHTO ALLIANCE FOR RESPONSIBLE ENERGY,
P.O. Box 902 • (707) 984-6170

MENDOCINO:
ALL US MOLLUSKS,
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OCCIDENTAL:
BOHEMIAN GROVE ACTION NETWORK
P.O. Box 216/95465 • (707) 874-2248
FAMILIES FOR A NUCLEAR FREE SOCIETY,
P.O. Box 362/95465 • (707) 874-3197

POINT ARENA:
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P.O. Box 106/95468

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PAN: Poets Against Nukes

Poetry is a weapon loaded with future. —Gabriel Celaya

CONSPIRACY

Charles Upton

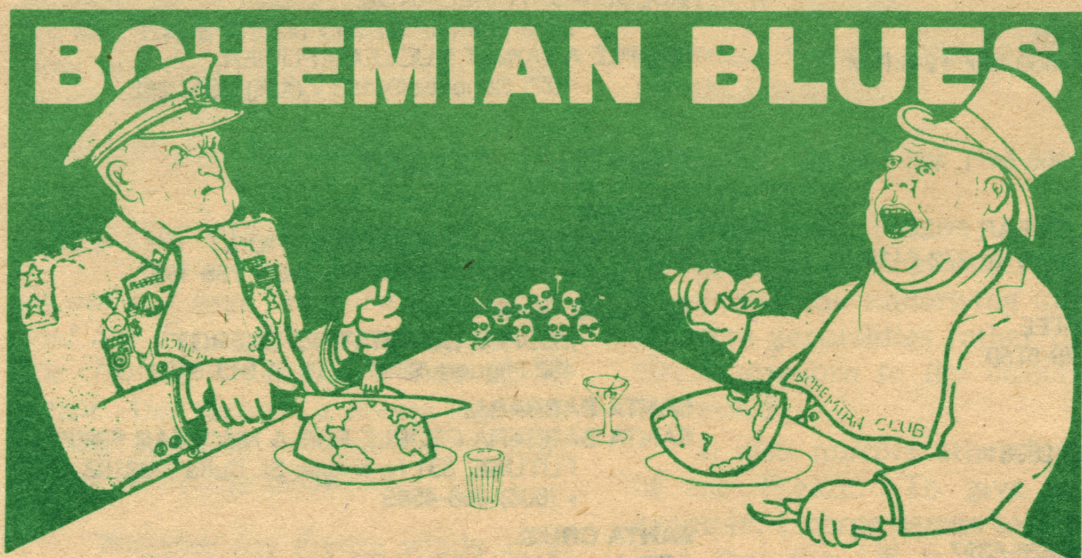
Groundwater. murmuring
against the false sun.
murmuring with voices
of frogs, of newts
of men roped to the
bone of childhood,
refusing to die their
appointed deaths.

We are strong. We have youth.
We stoop under our strength
like hunchbacks.
We lie & are kept safe.
We make a little room for our families
with lies. We swim in a medium
of false speech, falser
than a wind in an axeltree
with a painted face &
carrying a summons.
a pamphlet hawking the
return of the nurturing pines.

How can blood travel
and not be seen?
What are the underground pathways
of blood?
What seed can be planted
under the sole light of the
true Sun, not spied upon &
branded by the sun of falseness?
What brotherhood can travel
secret and unaltered
between two bleeding wrists?

I lie full length on the ground.
I open my ribs to the Earth
and let our two hearts, my blood
and her blood
hold conference together.
I know nothing of my wife's history.
Her purposes roll & hiss in un-
fathomable darkness.
I ask her no questions.
I enter her, without knowledge.
Her immense groundwater is stirred
by a fire deeper than any searching eye.
We move together. We breathe together.
We conspire.

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



**July 16: Greet the Bohos
Human chain from the Grove
entrance through Monte Rio and
down River Road. Park across
from the Rio Theatre.**

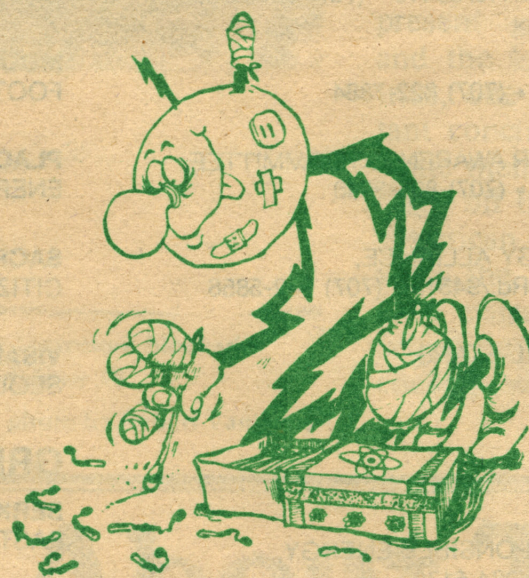
**July 17: Resurrection of Care
On the beach behind River Lane
Resort, Guerneville. With Cecil
Williams, Mary Watkins, Bill
Wahpepah.**

Bohemian Grove Action Network

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