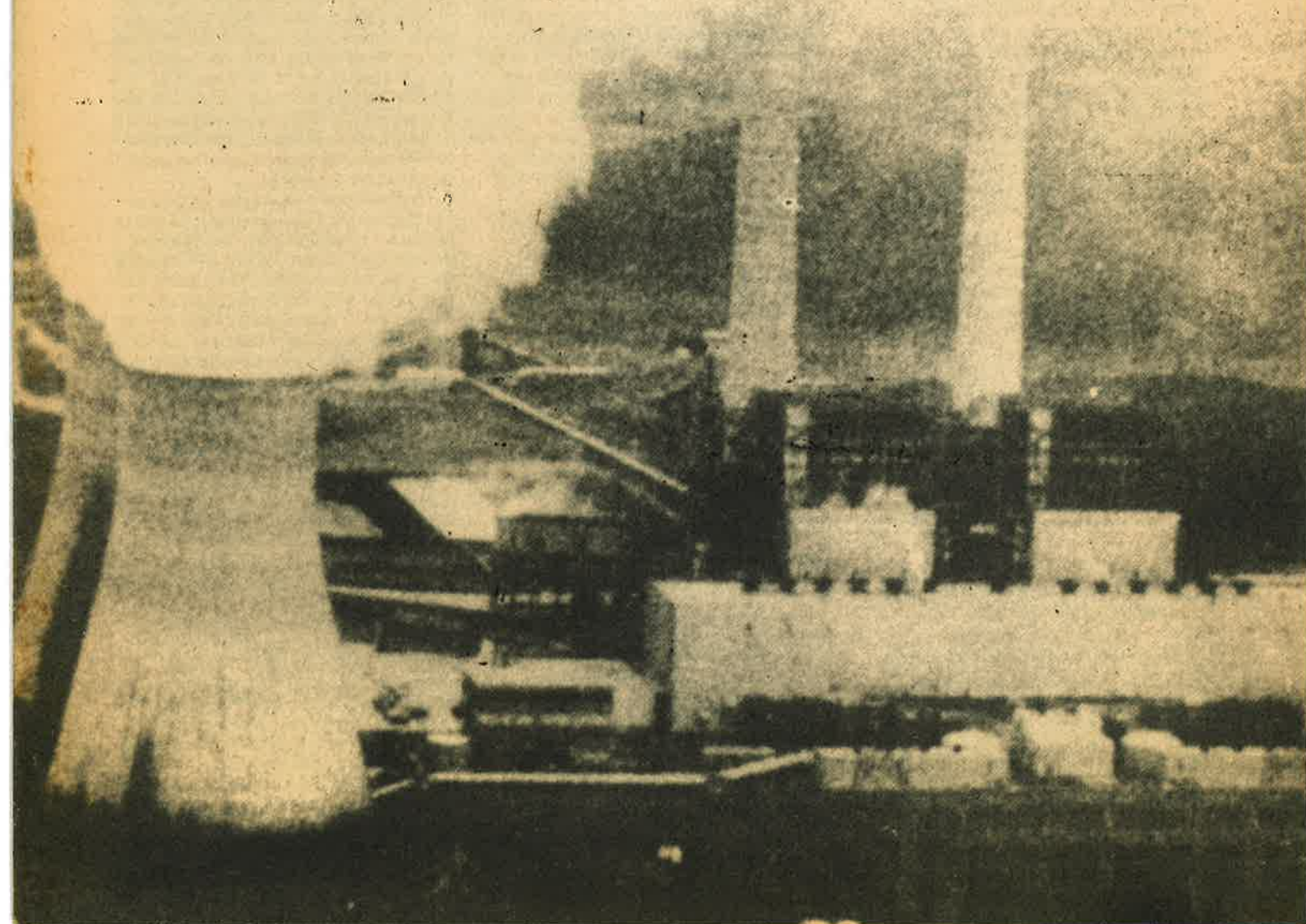


**win**  
PEACE AND FREEDOM THRU NONVIOLENT ACTION

June 27, 1974/ 20¢

**UP AGAINST  
THE NUKES**

—Fighting Nuclear Power  
Plants in Two Communities





Dear Larry Erickson [re: Letter, WIN 6/20/74]: Your childhood was like my own, and so I do feel for you, What I was making in that WIN fund-raising letter was a joke—perhaps a bad one—intended at the expense of the WIN publishing empire, and also, unconsciously I think, to draw a response such as yours. The white, middle-class, heterosexual male-dominated society is also cruel to white, middle-class heterosexual males! Its values are rigidly oppressive and even Richard Nixon can't live "up" to them.

Stokely Carmichael's assinine remark (made, incidentally, before his marriage to Miriam Makeba, after which he has never been heard from again) referred not just to white women, but to black as well, and served to underline how pervasive sexist propaganda (perpetrated by men—who else?) has been. Even so-called revolutionary men parrot it, even genuinely oppressed men. Women are the underdogs who even get kicked by other underdogs. We are the very bottom of the pecking order.

Nevertheless, Larry, I who was also a fat child with a pathetic lack of physical coordination; I who was "reassured" that my shortcomings weren't important because all I would have to do was keep house; I who wanted to go to sea like Melville, to fornicate like Dylan Thomas (I am no less attractive), to blaze through the world like Swift and Voltaire; I, who have all these things in me, and was trained to flirt and be chaste and behave like a lady; I who like you, went mad at 14 and 19 and 37, extend to you a deeply felt compassion, and welcome you to weep openly with me. And I apologize for my hasty, hurtful remark.

Let's help each other from now on.  
—LEAH FRITZ  
New York, NY

I'm really moved to write, because I'm happy to have read the [4/25/74] article on the situation in Israel. I wish I had written it; it is just the way I feel.

Having been a part of the American peace movement since the old Ban the Bomb and Strontium 90 days, I have been surrounded by people who, for the most part have been anti-Israel. I grew up in America, but in a strong Zionist-Socialist youth movement, and lived on Israeli kibbutzim in 1953 and 1957. Agreeing

with my peace movement friends on so many vital issues, and not agreeing with them about Israel, got me to thinking that maybe my ideas about Zionism were wrong—how could all of them be out of step?

And so, I went back to see for myself. I spent my three weeks in Israel just hitchhiking around (yes, there is still a place where a woman can hitch-hike without too much risk) and talking to people. My command of conversational Hebrew is good enough so that I wasn't viewed as a tourist—people opened up and really spoke about gut issues.

Yes, there's dissatisfaction with the government, the prices and enormous taxes, but the people really know what it's all for—it's for survival. As long as you don't come out for Hitler's idea of Jewish genocide, then there must be an Israel. It is small, and there's lots of land that the Arabs have on which to resettle their Palestinian brethren. Israel resettled all the Jews who came out of Arab countries and would like to be able to resettle those few Jews who still suffer in Arab countries (like the approximately 5000 Jews still in Syria, who are imprisoned and not allowed to leave). I can really empathize with the Palestinians; I know what it feels like to want a homeland—a place of refuge. But I'm sorry, it can't be in the sovereign state of Israel.

The Jews who first settled in Palestine came from the Pales of Settlement (where Jews were forced to live in Russia), came from Lithuania and Poland to escape persecution, and came, too, because as Jews, they were not allowed to become full members of the nascent Socialist groups which were forming in Europe. And so they built their Socialism in Palestine, building a higher standard of living and a sense of working together for a common goal of a Jewish state which would be egalitarian for all its inhabitants.

They have realized many of their goals; despite the British, despite the Arabs, despite the Holocaust. They have accomplished making a flourishing, beautiful country out of that small, neglected land. It needs to be!  
—DEET LEWIS  
Chicago, IL

We have just received a letter from Cao ngoc Phuong of the Vietnamese Buddhist Peace Delegation in Paris. Following are excerpts:

*I am writing to ask if Women Volunteers can devote more time for finding sponsorships for orphans.*

*As you know the whole of Vietnam is experiencing economic crisis and even families in the cities with jobs find it very difficult to buy enough rice to eat. In many areas starvation now exists, especially in the provinces which suffered flooding last November and in the past month have been attacked by tornado. We have received reports of several children already having died from hunger. In Quang Ngai over 28,000 people have no food at all. In Thua Thien province we have had reports of over 23,000 people starving with descriptions of 8 villages where the people are fainting and foaming at their mouths because of lack of nutrition. These people have been*

*trying to survive for months on no more than a bowl of thin soup a day and the leaves and roots of wild plants.*

*People in these provinces worked day and night to replant crops after the fall floods but the most recent storms have destroyed a part of them and others have not grown because of the effects of chemical defoliants in the soil. We are very worried for their lives. We have been able to raise some aid overseas but only enough to buy enough rice to feed people for a few days. The workers in Vietnam are continuing to replant crops but if there is no relief from hunger now, how will they be able to continue working and who will there be living and strong to harvest the crops?*

This message needs to reach more people. There is a way to help. The Buddhists, through the School of Youth for Social Service, have set up a system of sponsorships for Vietnamese orphans. They have photographs of children who can be assured a place with a family and get food and schooling for \$6.00 a month. Correspondence can be set up between the child and the sponsoring American family. This can be arranged either by sending the money directly to Laura Hassler, Liaison Office of the Vietnamese Buddhist Peace Delegation, Fellowship of Reconciliation, Box 271, Nyack, NY 10960, or the money may be sent to us.

An important aspect of this effort is that in the process of trying to find American families who would support a child one can talk about why there is need for this kind of help. The issue of starving children cannot be divorced from politics. Not only are the people not getting adequate help from the government due to corruption and minimal concern for their welfare, but the government is actively oppressing them in denying large numbers the right to return to their ancestral homes where they could raise food for themselves.

This program is an example of help getting through via a non-governmental source. Ideally we would like aid to be channeled through the National Council of Reconciliation and Concord. If Pres. Thieu knew that that was the only way he could get any US assistance he would probably allow it to be formed in short order. In order to encourage this process, we ask all readers to write their Congresspersons to vote against all aid to Thieu's government and to channel any humanitarian aid from the US government through the National Council of Reconciliation and Concord.

We urge readers to consider sponsoring a child themselves, or to contact other individuals or groups who might do so.  
—WOMEN VOLUNTEERS TO VIETNAM  
474 Center Street  
Newton, Mass. 02158

Now it's Wendy Schwartz popping off against men and also against women who pop off on the wrong issues. She complains that \$3 an hour is not enough to bring freedom to her. Well, \$5 an hour doesn't liberate the men who get it either—their greed for ever higher wages and habits of consumption enslaves them.

The main reason women earn less is they are worth less to the employer. To a minor

extent this results from the relatively low competitive urge in women, which does not strike me as bad. But low earning power is more the result of female inhibitions against developing skills and abilities, which women have cultivated since childhood as a strategy to enslave some man by becoming dependent on him.

Now, suddenly, some women are rebelling against that indignity, but failing to recognize how much the problem is of their own making. Hence all the loud outcries, looking for an external source to explain personal troubles.

But the deepest mistake of Wendy Schwartz is one she shares with most city-bound people, left & right, men & women, pacifist & war-maker. It is her assumption that humiliating or deadening work is justified by the income it produces, and the leisure and pleasure it buys. She extends this principle even to marriage.

To all of this I want to suggest a simple and ancient idea: the work we do is the first and decisive way we define ourselves,

regardless of what we get in return. Secondly and almost as important are the private relationships we form and maintain. If we cannot express love by our daily work, then personal relations will not lead to much. And if domestic life is a jockeying for advantage, then it is hard to imagine how verbal or other expressions of noble feelings can have much reality. The peace movement has its share of people frantically trying to compensate for the emptiness of their vocations and personal lives.

In women's movement writing such as WIN publishes, hostility and resentment against society and especially men is a constant theme. While that movement has other and healthier motives, why should a magazine devoted to nonviolence give much support to the more negative parts of women's lib? It may be that raucous denunciation of "male chavinism" will sell more magazines. But since when is the quality of nonviolence measured by the mere bulk of its following?

—ARTHUR HARVEY  
South Acworth, NH



## The Continuing Struggle

Thanks to a special grant of \$1,000 from the War Resisters League \$13,355.66 has now come in towards our \$20,000 campaign goal.

That sounds like a lot of money and it is, but the fact that it has taken us nine weeks to reach this point means that this week we will probably again be late with salaries and last week we came within two days of having our phone cut off. The hounds of bankruptcy continue to nip at our heels.

I want to emphasize that this campaign is no gimmick but a life and death matter for WIN. Unless we achieve our goal—and soon—there will be no more WIN in your mailbox every week. No more Leah Fritz, Murray Bookchin, David McReynolds, stolen FBI documents, Dan Berrigan, Barbara Deming and all the rest of the gang. Finished.

Eight years of building "the liveliest magazine on the left" will be done. And it will happen at a time of unprecedented growth for us while other movement publications are losing circulation, cutting back and even folding. We firmly believe—and the many, many letters of encouragement that we have received show that there are thousands of people who share this belief—that WIN must not succumb to this trend of retrenchment. WIN can and must continue to grow.

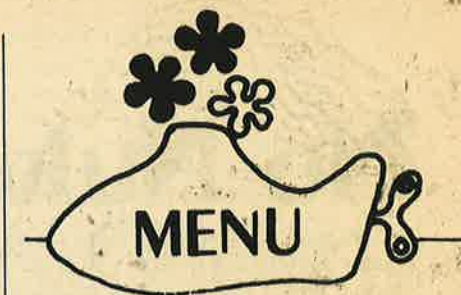
But it depends on you. Can you afford \$100 for a lifetime subscription? Can you afford \$20 for 200 more issues? Can you afford to share a portion of this week's paycheck?

Many readers have already done whatever they can to help. We want to extend our deepest thanks to them. Others are unable to help because they are in prison, unemployed, on welfare or retired. Nevertheless we very much appreciate their support and are continuing the struggle on their behalf.

Can you help?

*Maris Cakars*

Maris Cakars



June 27, 1974	Vol. X, Number 23
No Nukes is Good Nukes. . . . .	4
What is the AEC? . . . . .	6
LNS	
Nuclear Power Plants Can Be Stopped— The Time Is Now! . . . . .	7
Peter D. G. Brown	
NOPE in Mass. . . . .	12
Harvey Wasserman	
On Toppling the Tower. . . . .	14
Sam Lovejoy	
Resources. . . . .	17
Compiled by Peter D.G. Brown	
Changes. . . . .	18
Reviews. . . . .	20

Cover: Keystone Power Plant, PA:

### STAFF

maris cakars, editor  
susan cakars, editorial assistant  
nancy johnson, design  
mary mayo, subscriptions  
susan pines, composition  
fred rosen, editorial assistant  
martha thomases, editorial assistant

### FELLOW TRAVELERS

lance belville + jerry coffin + lynne coffin  
diana davies + ruth dear + ralph digia + chuck fager + seth foldy + jim forest + leah fritz  
larry gara + neil haworth + ed nedeman + grace nedeman + becky johnson + paul johnson  
allison karpel + craig karpel + peter kiger + john kyper + elliot linzer + jackson maclow + julie maas + david mcreynolds + mark morris + jim peck + tad richards + igal roodenko + nancy rosen + wendy schwartz + mike stamm + brian wester + beverly woodward.

box 547 rifton new york 12471  
telephone 914 339-4585

WIN is published weekly except for the first two weeks in January, 2nd week in May, last 4 weeks in August, and the last week in October by the WIN Publishing Empire with the support of the War Resisters League. Subscriptions are \$7.00 per year. Second class postage at New York, N.Y. 10001. Individual writers are responsible for opinions expressed and accuracy of facts given. Sorry—manuscripts cannot be returned unless accompanied by a self-addressed stamped envelope. Printed in U.S.A.

# No Nukes is Good Nukes

In this issue of WIN, we present reports from two small communities trying to stop the construction of nuclear power plants in their back yards. These are two among scores of communities with similar stories. The utility companies decided that Highland, NY and Montague, Mass. were good sites for the nukes, and began to make plans for their construction. In both communities they met stiff opposition. In both communities the fight goes on. While approaches to action may differ from community to community, the goal is the same: stop the nukes while there is still time; restore some sanity to our consumption of energy.

A succinct case against the construction of nuclear power plants is made in question and answer form by the Concerned Citizens of Highland. We quote:

## Who is most actively supporting nuclear energy?

The Atomic Energy Commission (AEC), the large utility companies, the major oil companies who own most of the uranium reserves in the US, and those corporations which have already invested over \$40 billion in the development of nuclear reactors, clearly stand to profit from their proliferation. All of these companies would obviously stand to lose their investments if alternative sources of energy were given priority.

## What is a reactor core meltdown and how could it happen?

The heat generated within the reactor core exceeds 4000°F and is controlled by the continuous flow of cool water. If this flow is interrupted by a leak or rupture in any one of the many pipes, then "the emergency core cooling system will have to spray into or flood the reactor core within 5 or 10 seconds. Otherwise, one is no longer dealing with a reactor core but a glowing mass of molten and melting material for which additional cooling or preventative measures are no longer effective" (Quoted from Dr. Ralph E. Lapp, noted energy consultant and a supporter of nuclear power). The resulting steam explosions would then eject large amounts of concentrated radioactivity into our environment.

## Exactly what are the chances of a reactor melt down?

Nobody knows, and nobody will know until it actually happens. In late 1970, the emergency core cooling system failed six straight tests conducted by the AEC in a mock-up reactor. In every test, the emergency coolant failed to get through to the reactor because of steam accumulations. Despite this critical cooling-system weakness, the AEC would like us to believe that the odds against a meltdown are in the order of one billion to one. You can be sure, however, that if we proceed with plans to rapidly increase the number of nuclear plants, we are hastening the day when that catastrophe will occur.

## How will radioactive discharges from a "normally" operating plant affect us?

Although the AEC apparently does not feel that this question deserves a thorough investigation, indepen-

dent scientists have studied the effects of nuclear plants on the health of surrounding communities. They have concluded that increased radiation has resulted in a dramatic rise in disease, and infant mortality. It is the overwhelming consensus of radiologists, biologists, and geneticists that any amount of radiation entails some genetic risks, resulting in increased birth defects.

## What effect will several 400 ft. high cooling towers have on our area?

Two gigantic cooling towers will be required for each power plant built in each community, and most sites eventually contain 3 or 4 plants. These 400 ft. high cooling towers, which will dominate the landscape from all directions, will spew 80,000 tons (19 million gallons) of water vapor into the air every day. Much of this water will be visible as a heavy, thick vapor cloud many miles long. The climate around plants with cooling towers has been significantly altered, with the added moisture and decreased sunlight causing fog, frozen roadways, and crop damage.

## How long will the deadly radioactive wastes from a nuclear plant have to be stored?

Plutonium 239, the longest-lived waste product and the most dangerous substance known to man, will have to be safely stored away for 240,000 years. In order to prevent leakage or theft for use in atom bombs, it must be kept absolutely protected from geological disturbances, civil strife, or enemy attack. The AEC readily admits that the problem of radioactive disposal is far from being solved.

## If nuclear power really is dangerous, why does the government want to use it?

The government did not foresee the current energy shortage and was not prepared to meet it. Nor did it anticipate the many still unresolved safety problems posed by nuclear energy. The Administration has relied on the AEC, the only governmental agency dealing with energy, for its energy policy; therefore, it is hardly surprising that this policy would emphasize the increased use of nuclear energy.

## Can the growing demand for power be met without nuclear energy?

20% of our electrical needs are for the heating and cooling of our homes. Solar energy can fill this need, and can be commercially profitable within two years (*Business Week Magazine*). This would be much cheaper for the homeowner than relying on fuel and utility companies, because the equipment required is a one-time only expense, and the sun is free, safe, and unlimited. Although additional research is needed, we already know that gasification of coal will soon be commercially available to us. The US has more coal than any other nation in the world. Furthermore, the wind, the earth, and the sea contain practically unlimited amounts of untapped energy. We waste as much as 40% of the power produced in the country. If we eliminated such costly waste, there would be no energy shortage and we would have time to implement

these safe, inexhaustible, and non-polluting means of producing power.

## Is the government investing equally in these alternative sources of energy?

Again we find the AEC playing a dominant role and actually formulating President Nixon's energy budget. An examination of the nation's energy research and development budget for 1975 shows what an unbalanced approach we are taking:

\$724.7 million	nuclear fission
415.5 million	coal
168.6 million	nuclear fusion
50.0 million	solar energy
44.7 million	geothermal energy
41.8 million	oil, gas, shale

## But won't my taxes go down?

Our taxes will go down only if private corporations build the plants. If the Power Authority of the State of New York (PASNY) builds the plants, they will not be taxable. In fact, our taxes will have to go up to compensate for the 1,900 acres that the State would remove from the Town tax rolls. Spokesmen have indicated that PASNY will probably become an agency like the TVA, and will have the responsibility for building New York's power plants, all of them tax free. The reason for this is the desperate financial plight of the electric companies, as indicated by the State's recent take-over of two Con Edison plants. Power companies just cannot afford to build \$800 million dollar power plants. In the event that a private utility would build here, our taxes would go down, but low taxes would be an incentive for people to move here, creating steadily growing demands for schools, sewers, police and fire protection, highways and their maintenance, etc. Our taxes would soon start to go up again.

About five months ago Ralph Nader and the Union of Concerned Scientists (UCS) made public the results of a secret Atomic Energy Commission study on the safety of nuclear power plants. The October 1973 AEC Task Force report concluded that serious safety problems are "besieging" the country's nuclear power plants and that the level of safety of nuclear power plants is "still an unanswered question."

Scattered throughout this issue are quotes from that report (in bold type).

"This secret 191-page report completely contradicts AEC official pronouncements on nuclear power plant safety," Nader told the Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy. "AEC Chairwoman Dixy Lee Ray has been telling everyone that there is only 'one chance in a million' per reactor-year of a major nuclear power plant accident, but she is plainly misrepresenting the facts. The secret Task Force study concludes that it has *not* been established that accidents are that remote. Moreover, so many malfunctions in nuclear power plant safety equipment have occurred in recent years and so many new safety problems discovered that the Task Force 'does not believe' that there is 'the required confidence level that the probability for such [a major] accident is one in a million or less per reactor-year.'"

In addition to the secret Task Force report on nuclear safety, Nader and UCS also disclosed that the AEC Regulatory Staff has proposed new guidelines for nuclear power plant siting, but that the AEC

has not only kept them secret but has refused to implement them. Nader said, "Several large nuclear power plants are now operating in locations which the AEC Regulatory Staff believes to be unsafe because of the large number of people that might be exposed to lethal doses of radioactivity in an accident. Some of these plants are situated near New York City, Chicago, and Detroit. According to the Staff's new way of determining safe locations for nuclear power plants, nearly one out of every three nuclear power plant sites now proposed is unsafe."

"For the better part of a year, however, the AEC has refused to enact the siting standards drawn up by the AEC Regulatory Staff. The Commission was warned by the industry that there would be adverse public reaction from issuance of the new criteria because the criteria would alert the public to the nuclear safety problem. This warning came from industry representatives—from Commonwealth Edison, Southern California Edison, Pacific Gas and Electric, Consolidated Edison, Philadelphia Electric, and Public Service of New Jersey—who met secretly with AEC officials on April 12, 1973. The Commission has plainly heeded the public relations advice offered by the industry. How could the AEC tell people in one region that more heavily populated areas should be spared but that their lives and property were worth the risk?"

UCS called upon the Joint (Congressional) Committee on Atomic Energy to recommend its own dissolution and on the leadership of the Congress to set up a Select Committee to investigate and report on the safety hazards associated with nuclear power.

Clearly, the fight has been, and will be, a difficult one. It must be waged on the national level, on state levels, and on local levels throughout the country. But the fight can be won. As Peter Brown says in the title to his story of the Highland struggle: Nuclear Power Plants Can Be Stopped—The Time Is Now!

—WIN

## What is the AEC?

Early in March, the Atomic Energy Commission (AEC), on behalf of the White House, sent Congress proposed changes in legislation which would leave nuclear plant safety reviews presently done by the Advisory Committee on Nuclear Safeguards up to the AEC alone.

This move seeks to shorten, from ten years to six, the time between proposal and completion of a nuclear power plant. President Nixon called for such a move in his energy message to Congress in January.

Since its creation by an act of Congress in 1946, the AEC has been continuously accused of an inherent conflict of interest in its dual role as both regulator and promoter of nuclear energy.

William Doubt, an AEC Commissioner, said that the proposed measure would speed the cumbersome process of plant-by-plant review by allowing the AEC to approve standardized plants in advance. Because of these so-called "pre-clearance" features, a utility company proposing a nuclear plant would then face a hearing on a specific operating license only, "if questions regarding technological changes or advances or violations of commission requirements were raised," said the AEC.

The power behind the Commission, including Com-

mission Chairwoman Dixy Lee Ray, believes that the AEC's major role is research and development and promotion. A minority position, inside the AEC, holds that its most important function should be regulating the nuclear power industry, contending that the AEC, eager to comply with Nixon's order to shave four years off each nuclear plant application procedure, is willing to sacrifice public safety.

It has been pointed out that the regulatory safety budget stands at less than \$70 million compared to a total AEC budget of \$3.9 billion. The AEC counters that the regulatory budget rose 25% for fiscal 1974. But regulatory officials insist that their work load has increased at a far greater rate.

Besides this organizational evidence that the AEC is committed more to promotion than to regulation, there is evidence that critics inside the AEC and in the nuclear power industry at large have suffered reprisals and faced harassment when they made public criticisms of AEC policy and decisions.

In 1969, two scientists at the AEC's Livermore Radiation Laboratory called for a ten-fold reduction in the amount of radiation considered safe for the public. These scientists, Dr. John W. Gofman and Dr. Arthur R. Tamplin, asserted that if current limits were maintained, about 32,000 additional deaths from cancer could be expected annually.

Before the report was published, the AEC tried to get Tamplin and Gofman to stifle it. When the report came out anyway, other scientists were found who would support the AEC's claim that the team's numbers were inaccurate.

Since then, the prestigious National Academy of Sciences has said that the allowable radiation figure is indeed too high and has called for a 100-fold reduction.

At the end of 1973, Nixon simply reassigned authority which had previously belonged to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to the AEC. This was the authority to regulate the radiation emissions in all phases of the uranium nuclear fuel cycle—from mining of uranium ore, through fabrication, use in the power plant and subsequent disposal.

Significantly, the decision came just when the EPS was about to propose stricter radiation standards. One scientist who is a member of the Union of Concerned Scientists—a group which has been actively opposing AEC policies as unsafe and inadequate—said that the decision put the nation in the position of having "the goat guard the cabbages."

About a year earlier, the Union of Concerned Scientists had forced the AEC to conduct public hearings on the pressing safety issues surrounding the nuclear power industry, especially the issue of emergency core cooling systems (ECCS).

The emergency core cooling system is a backup system to cool the hot reactor core if the regular cooling system is lost for any reason. If the ECCS doesn't work within seconds of the initial water loss, the core will overheat and melt down, causing a release of radioactive gas.

This type of catastrophic accident could cause hundreds of thousands of radiation deaths, both immediate and from premature radiation-induced cancers, not to mention property loss and land contamination.

Dr. Morris Rosen of the AEC's own staff testified at the hearings. The supervisor of technical stan-

dards of the ECCS, Rosen spoke of "undeniably serious gaps," and went on to say that "margins of safety once thought to exist do not, and yet reactor power levels continue to increase, resulting in an even more tenuous situation."

The AEC was shaken by his testimony and Dr. Rosen was "promoted" out of his job to another post.

Robert Comar was Rosen's assistant. He spoke openly of current safety standards not providing adequate safety for the public. He has since "resigned."

J.C. Hare was Manager of Safety at Aerojet, which runs safety tests exclusively for the AEC. After complaining publicly that his reports were censored by the Commission, Hare found himself in another job.

And AEC experts aren't the only people who are harassed for making complaints. Utility company employees who ask too many questions have also been fired or harassed.

John Ziegler, for instance, worked as a nuclear engineer at the Trojan Atomic Plant in Oregon. He was worried about the design of the ECCS at the plant because the emergency water supply came through a single pipe and the power station was on the Pacific Coast, an area prone to earthquakes.

He wrote a memo to the Project Engineer and the Chief Mechanical Engineer who said that it wasn't their business as long as the AEC requirements were being met.

Then he wrote a letter to the AEC in which he outlined the situation. He wanted to bring up the matter in a public hearing, a request which upset his employers. They persuaded him to withdraw the letter promising that they would do an "in-company" study of the problem.

He withdrew the letter, the public hearings passed, and the promised study never took place. Subsequently, Ziegler was fired.

Carl Houston was a welding specialist at the Surrey Atomic Plant in Virginia who was fired halfway through construction of the plant. He reported over 550 welding faults and was told either to go along with their standard welding procedure—which he said was unsafe—or be fired.

After being fired, Houston tried to get authorities to investigate his charges and was blackballed from all construction and utility work. FBI agents harassed him, questioned all his relatives and neighbors and are still following and annoying him.

Two weeks after he left the plant, a secondary steam line blew and killed two workers.

This type of harassment is not surprising when you consider that critics of the nuclear power industry take on the most powerful business lobby in America—the energy industry.

At those AEC public hearings on safety, lawyers were present from all the big corporations that build atomic energy plants.

General Electric, with assets of \$7 billion; Westinghouse Electric, \$3.5 billion; Babcock and Wilson, \$660 million; Combustion Engineering, \$721 million, represent a serious power bloc. The 18 power companies who run reactors have assets close to \$30 billion.

And the policies of the AEC have proven it to be more than responsive to pressure from industry. In the conflict taking place in the AEC, public safety is the loser.

—LNS

# Nuclear Power Plants Can Be Stopped— The Time Is Now!

**T**he nuclear power issue is steadily shaping up as one of the major environmental, political, and economic struggles of the 1970's. It cuts across class lines, since no one group has a monopoly on ignorance, greed, opportunism, or apathy. It cuts across national and international boundaries, the latest manifestation of which is President Nixon's use of nuclear energy as an instrument of foreign policy. He has agreed to sell Egypt, and probably also other nations in the Middle East, a nuclear technology which will enable them to mass produce atomic bombs in the foreseeable future, all under the guise of "atoms for peace" and magnanimous-foreign aid. Unfortunately, it will probably take a major nuclear disaster to bring the world to its senses and force it to see the Pandora's box that we have so eagerly been prying open over the past two decades.

The anti-nuclear people, scattered across the earth's most industrially advanced nations, face a formidable array of antagonists: the powerful, highly secretive, and well-funded shaper of our country's national energy policy, the Atomic Energy Commission; the major oil companies who control most of our recoverable uranium deposits (along with most of the oil, shale, and natural gas); the vast electronics empires such as General Electric and Westinghouse; and a host of major business enterprises ranging from the giant conglomerates to insurance companies and financial institutions. Anyone who has invested heavily in the exploitation of an energy source obviously stands to lose a fortune if that method of electrical generation is no longer permitted to be put into commercial use.

For the past 20 years, literally tens of billions of dollars have been poured into the research and development of the "peaceful atom." Now, with over 40 nuclear plants in operation around the country and hundreds more in the construction and planning stages, we stand on the awesome threshold of a new and terrifying age. A full-fledged nuclear economy

would bring the nation to its knees in the event of a successful enemy attack, even if one were carried out with conventional weapons or guerrilla sabotage. An economy that relied heavily on nuclear energy would come to a standstill the day following a major nuclear disaster *anywhere* in the world; nobody would wish to risk continued use of this power source, once such an event actually took place; who would want to live anywhere near one that was still in operation?

Even a fully developed, totally accident-free nuclear economy could only maintain itself for several decades before completely exhausting all our recoverable uranium. Then for the next 240,000 years, mankind would have the task of guarding over the plants' radioactive waste products, notably plutonium 239, the most carcinogenic element known to man. The proliferation of nuclear fission energy makes even less sense, and is certainly far more dangerous, than America's shameless involvement in Indochina. One major nuclear accident could easily cause more casualties than were inflicted on American soldiers during the entire war in Vietnam. Clearly, then, the time to stop this nuclear proliferation is now, while there is still a chance.

My personal experience with anti-nuclear activity has been in three different capacities: as head of the Mid-Hudson Sierra Club's Task Force on Nuclear Energy, as coordinator of the New Paltz Faculty Against Nuclear Pollution, and as a founder and executive committee member of the Concerned Citizens of Highland. While my experience is limited in time and place, there are a number of ideas that I would like to share with those readers who are considering forming, or are already in the process of running, a group opposed to nuclear power. I will begin with the very basics:

Start immediately by getting as much factual information as possible. A sizeable amount of materials relating to questions of safety and siting can be ob-

## BY Peter D. G. Brown

...freedom from accidents does not necessarily demonstrate a sufficiently low level of risk. This is especially true in an emerging technology wherein a broad base of satisfactory operating history has not been established."

P. 10

"The ultimate determination of the acceptable level of public risk is actually a matter which should be debated and established in the public arena. It is a political question which cannot be solely resolved by a regulatory or technical decision. It is recognized that technical issues are difficult for the layman to understand, especially as related to the occurrence of low probability events. In the case of nuclear reactors, the level of risk is presently difficult for even the engineer to quantify, and in fact, it has not yet been firmly established."

P. 11

"The risks to the public from a reactor is truly a value judgement. For simplicity it may be expressed as the total of all risks which result in a degradation of the human environment from all conceivable accidents, weighted by the respective accident probabilities. However, quantification of these risks is complicated since identification of all possible accident combinations has not been accomplished."

P. 12

—from the "Study of the Reactor Licensing Process," the secret AEC study on the safety of nuclear power plants (see Introduction).

tained from the Atomic Energy Commission itself (Washington, DC 20545). If you want to address your requests to an individual, you can write to AEC Chairwoman Dixy Lee Ray or AEC Commissioner William Doub. Be sure to ask for copies of the 1957 Brookhaven Report (Wash-740) and the still-classified Rasmussen Report, due to be released in "early summer." The Rasmussen Report, on which the AEC has spent \$2 million, explores the potential damage from a catastrophic nuclear accident. It will also serve as the basis for the current legislative struggle over renewal of the 1957 Price-Anderson Act and the whole question of nuclear insurance. The Joint Committee on Atomic Energy (House Office Building, Washington, DC 20515) can also be used as a source of official research and policy reports. A detailed list of people, books, and organization to plug into appears at the end of this article.

If a minimum of half-a-dozen firmly committed, well-informed voters in your area, establish a citizens' group to oppose (or at least investigate) the threatened power plant. The meetings initially can simply be bull-sessions in the privacy of a living-room. Meet at least twice a month, trying to add enthusiastic housewives, educators, respected citizens (senior as well as junior), and, if at all possible, scientific experts of all kinds. Out of tiny acorns do mighty oaks grow.

A citizens' group opposed to a nuclear power plant serves several purposes: to ascertain, acquire, and digest relevant data concerning the proposed site and nuclear energy in general; to communicate this information to as many members and groups within the community as possible; to persuade legislators, civic groups, and other sensitive pressure sources to publicly oppose the plant; and ultimately, to stop the

plant through court action. Thus the functions of the group are, broadly speaking, oriented toward gathering research, disseminating information, applying political pressure, and instituting appropriate legal action. Although these four primary functions can often be fruitfully combined, there is a certain logical sequence involved. You can't apply political pressure until you have an informed electorate, and you can't educate people about a complex technology without first getting the facts.

Gathering information on nuclear energy usually is a long, painstaking task, one that requires months and sometimes years. Actually, it is a never-ending process, since new developments are occurring weekly around the country. Make sure to get on the mailing lists of the national nuclear resource centers as soon as possible (see appended list). No matter how concerned about your own particular town or valley you are, don't forget there are equally dedicated groups like your own fighting nukes from coast to coast. We have a great deal to learn from each other's triumphs and failures. Energy litigation is a constantly evolving field. And finally, but not at all to be overlooked, there are the continuing developments in the nation's capital, in the form of federal energy legislation. AEC publications, and hearings before the Congress' Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.

All of these seemingly remote activities have a direct bearing on your particular situation. Not only can national anti-nuclear organizations help your group, but your group should also support—financially and otherwise—the vital work being performed by the conservation lobby in Washington. Even if individual states eventually pass moratorium legislation, the only way we are ever going to get a nation-wide ban on

nuclear power plants is through appropriate federal legislation. It will certainly require an enormous amount of cooperation and perseverance on the part of nuclear opponents to overcome the multimillion dollar lobbying efforts on behalf of the nuclear industry. Government officials and business executives state publicly that they don't think the anti-nuke movement has a prayer of a chance for ultimate success, but neither did these same men think ten years ago that the anti-war movement would prevail. And who would have dreamed of Richard Nixon's impeachment in 1971, only three years ago?

Getting information to the people is not an unfamiliar task for professional educators, lawyers, salesmen, politicians, PR men, and clergymen. For the lay publicist as well, this task, which requires considerable planning and ingenuity, can be extremely rewarding. News releases from your group to the press and broadcast media can be most effective, especially if your releases deal with genuinely newsworthy items. Well-written releases are often printed verbatim in the papers, and topical statements can be telephoned into radio stations for newscast tapings.

It seems helpful for a qualified spokesperson to be designated by the group as early as possible. A successful spokesperson will establish good working contacts with the principal newspaper reporters and radio/tv news directors. After an initial personal meeting, phone and mail contacts should generally suffice.

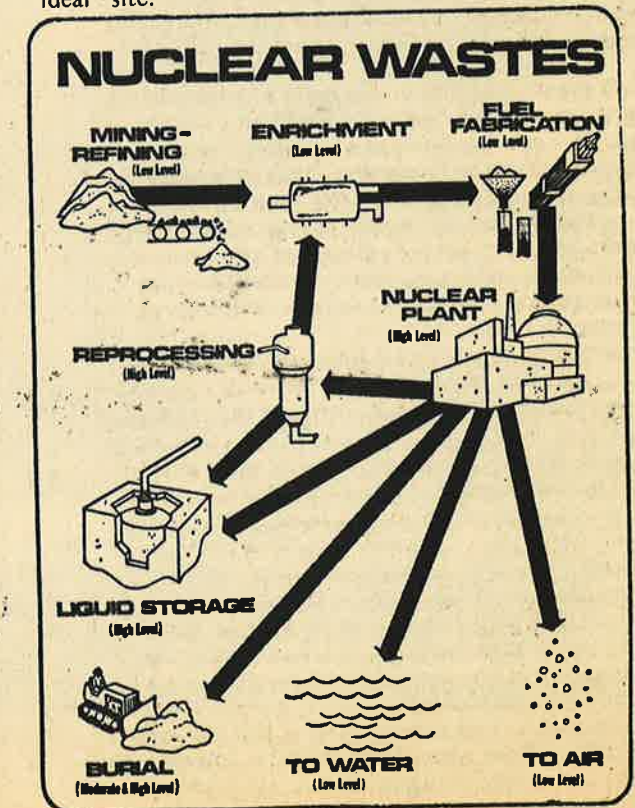
Informational meetings, slide and film presentations, guest lectures by local or outside experts (physicists, biologists, geneticists, radiologists, geologists, etc.), public debates, talk show appearances, these are all ways of bringing necessary information directly to the people. Many of these activities can be carried out with little or no money expended. Some local and state conservation groups distribute rental-free films, and the best, cheapest location for showing them is often the town hall or local school auditorium. The four most widely-distributed films can either be leased or purchased for about \$250. (They are: reactors and plutonium films available from Impact Films, 144 Bleecker Street, New York, NY 10012, and nuclear and alternatives films from Churchill Films, 662 North Robertson Avenue, Los Angeles, CA 90069). If only 25 activists in every state raised \$10 and pooled their resources, we could have eye-opening nuclear education films circulating around every state for free screenings. These movies, which feature some of the nation's outstanding authorities on nuclear and radiation physics, are probably the single most effective tool in awakening large numbers of people to the dangers of fission reactor plants. Nonetheless, a respected local physician, a high school science teacher, or a community college biologist can be just as effective in explaining the hazards of radiation as a distinguished Nobel Prize winning geneticist from Harvard.

Few people would disagree with the axiom that expert legal advice should be brought into the group at the earliest possible stage. Saving your legal battle till the AEC hearings means almost certain defeat (more than 90% of the cases are lost past this point), and will probably cost you \$100,000 in the process. If you are lucky, just the right lawyer will volunteer his services when the group is initially formed. Chances are, though, he won't. You may be best off with a loose team of legal advisors, with the most active and resourceful ones gradually assuming the initiative.

Since top-notch legal services generally must be purchased at exorbitant costs, it is wise to begin scouting around as early as possible for likely financial resources, be they from state or local conservation groups, county, city, or town governments. Further advice and sometimes even monetary support can be obtained from such national environmental-legal-defense organizations as the Environmental Defense Fund (1525 18th St., NW, Washington, DC 20036) and the Natural Resources Defense Council (two regional offices: 1710 N Street, NW, Washington, DC; 15 West 44th Street, New York, NY).

There is no one generally applicable strategy that can be valid for all situations. Some groups feel that you can't win by attacking nuclear energy *per se*, but rather should point out defects in the particular site, e.g., detectable seismic activity, insufficient amount of water for cooling purposes, or other local environmental hazards. These local factors should certainly not be ignored; they have often proved decisive in defeating a plant that would otherwise have become a reality. However, I am convinced that there is also hope for residents of an "ideal" site, since there are a number of sound reasons for the entire question of nuclear energy to be legally called into question. The Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution clearly forbids any state to "deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws." The health and safety of those residents in communities surrounding nuclear plants can hardly be said to enjoy "equal protection" by the state; if nuclear plants are so unsafe that they are forbidden by law to be constructed in or anywhere near major population concentrations, then the residents of sparsely populated areas are not enjoying equal protection under the state's laws.

Other safety questions that might be raised in connection with litigation to prevent an environmentally "ideal" site:



LNS

1) Nuclear fission reactors represent one of the costliest, least energy-efficient (70% of the heat is lost), and certainly the most dangerous form of boiling water known to man. The utility companies should have to prove a compelling need to construct this particular form of electric generating plant in order to justify the enormous health and safety hazards they impose on the surrounding communities.

2) Low-level radiation is greatest in those areas that are down-wind and closest to the site. The overwhelming consensus of geneticists and radiologists is that any increase in the amount of radiation entails some genetic risks, resulting in a higher rate of birth defects, cancer deaths of all kinds, and infant mortality. Can the state prove that it is equally protecting its citizens, or can the residents of a rural area show that they are being discriminated against, merely because they represent a politically impotent minority?

3) While nuclear power plants are built to produce energy for about 40 years, their radioactive wastes will remain deadly for the next 240,000 years. What legal right does the state have to impose this burden on the next ten thousand human generations?

4) The increased probability of terrorist blackmail, sabotage, routine accidents such as plane crashes (plants are not built to withstand the impact of a large jetliner, according to former AEC chairman and current Secretary of Defense, James Schlesinger), train derailments, acts of nature, or enemy attack poses an unusually high threat to the areas surrounding nuclear plants.

5) The maximum liability (\$560 million) in the event of a nuclear accident, as established in the 1957 Price-Anderson Act, is nowhere near sufficient to cover the actual losses that might be incurred in such a disaster (most recent AEC estimates run to \$17 billion, but take a look at the soon-to-be-released Rasmussen Report). Personal and homeowner's insurance policies carry nuclear exclusion clauses, so here again, the nuclear neighbor is in greater jeopardy of losing his "life, liberty, or property without due process of law."

To prevent construction of a nuclear power plant in the absence of any overriding environmental obstacle (such as a geologic fault) requires overwhelming community opposition to the site. This can be done on the town, county, state, or even the federal level. Even though they are usually of more political than legal consequence, it is most desirable to have local town boards and county legislatures pass nuclear moratorium resolutions, banning further construction of nukes in the governmental district. Once these local governments have gone on record as opposing the plant, they can then be pressured into allocating funds to legally fight the proposed site, or risk not being re-elected.

Sometimes a referendum can be instrumental in forcing a town board or city council to take action against the proposed plant. As a rule, utility companies prefer not to place nukes where they are not wanted. Thus it is essential that a substantial number of townspeople go on record as opposing the plant. Even an informational, non-binding referendum, such as the one held in the Town of Lloyd (Ulster Co., NY) on June 1st, can be very effective in solidifying a town board's negative position.

A successful referendum, while it will not automatically end the power plant question, is a vital step in any anti-nuclear struggle. If the crucial referendum is won by proponents of the plant, then there's only

a very slim chance of ultimately being able to defeat the plant. In a crunch, though, a referendum, no matter which way it goes, will buy precious time during which other delaying strategies can be improvised.

Ideally, there should be several months before the actual vote for the issues to be thoroughly debated and digested. In the Lloyd township where I reside, which has been selected by the New York Atomic and Space Development Authority (ASDA) as its prime site for nuclear plants in the mid-Hudson Valley, the townspeople were only notified three weeks in advance that there was to be a non-binding, informational referendum on June 1st. The Concerned Citizens of Highland (CCOH), which was formed in response to the announced referendum, launched an all-out, multi-media educational campaign to bring the essential facts to the voters.

At the heart of the campaign were two separate mailings to every registered voter in the entire township. Since usually not more than one was sent to any one address or household, this came to about 2,000 pieces in each of the two mailings. Postage costs were kept down with the help of a bulk mailing permit (\$60 for application fee and one year's permit). Both mailings were laid out by a professional ad agency (at no cost), commercially printed on better than average paper, and then hand-addressed overnight by a dozen or so industrious volunteers.

One hundred high-quality posters were printed up and placed in store windows around the town. The posters, many of which have remained on display even after the referendum, bear the simple message: "A power plant that's not safe enough to be built in NYC is not safe enough to be built in Highland" (Highland is the only hamlet in the township). A station wagon, bearing an American flag decal and covered with posters, was parked near the entrance to the main shopping center from 8:30 am to 5:30 pm during the week preceding the referendum. We produced six 30-second spot announcements which were aired over two local radio stations the last three days of the campaign. The day before the referendum, 2,000 copies of a local newspaper which contained photographs of nukes with 500 ft. high cooling towers were distributed throughout the town. The evening before the vote, I appeared on a 30-minute local talk show, and our well-organized telephone campaign continued through the following day until just before the polls closed. Total cost for our campaign ran to less than \$700, all but \$100 of which was collected from private contributions.

The referendum on June 1st was an astounding success, surpassing even our most optimistic predictions. Of the 1,133 voters who turned out, 805 opposed the plant, while only 328 favored it. With 71% of the voters rejecting the notion of building *any* power plant in the town, the Lloyd Town Board will have little choice but to go along with the decision of the people. While proponents of the plant assured the voters that their taxes would be slashed 90% if a private utility constructed the facility, we hammered away at the theme that it was unconscionable to jeopardize our community's health and safety for the sake of possible tax benefits.

Our group, and hundreds like it across the nation, is committed to a long, unrelenting struggle to stop the spread of nuclear power plants. It can be done, but the task must be undertaken now. A year or two from now, it may well be too late. ●

... the equation for the loss of coolant accident, for which the probability of fission product release can be estimated, may be written as:

$$P_a = P_p \times P_e \times P_c$$

$P_a$  = probability of the postulated accident

$P_p$  = primary coolant system failure rate,  $10^{-3}$  per demand per year (assumed)

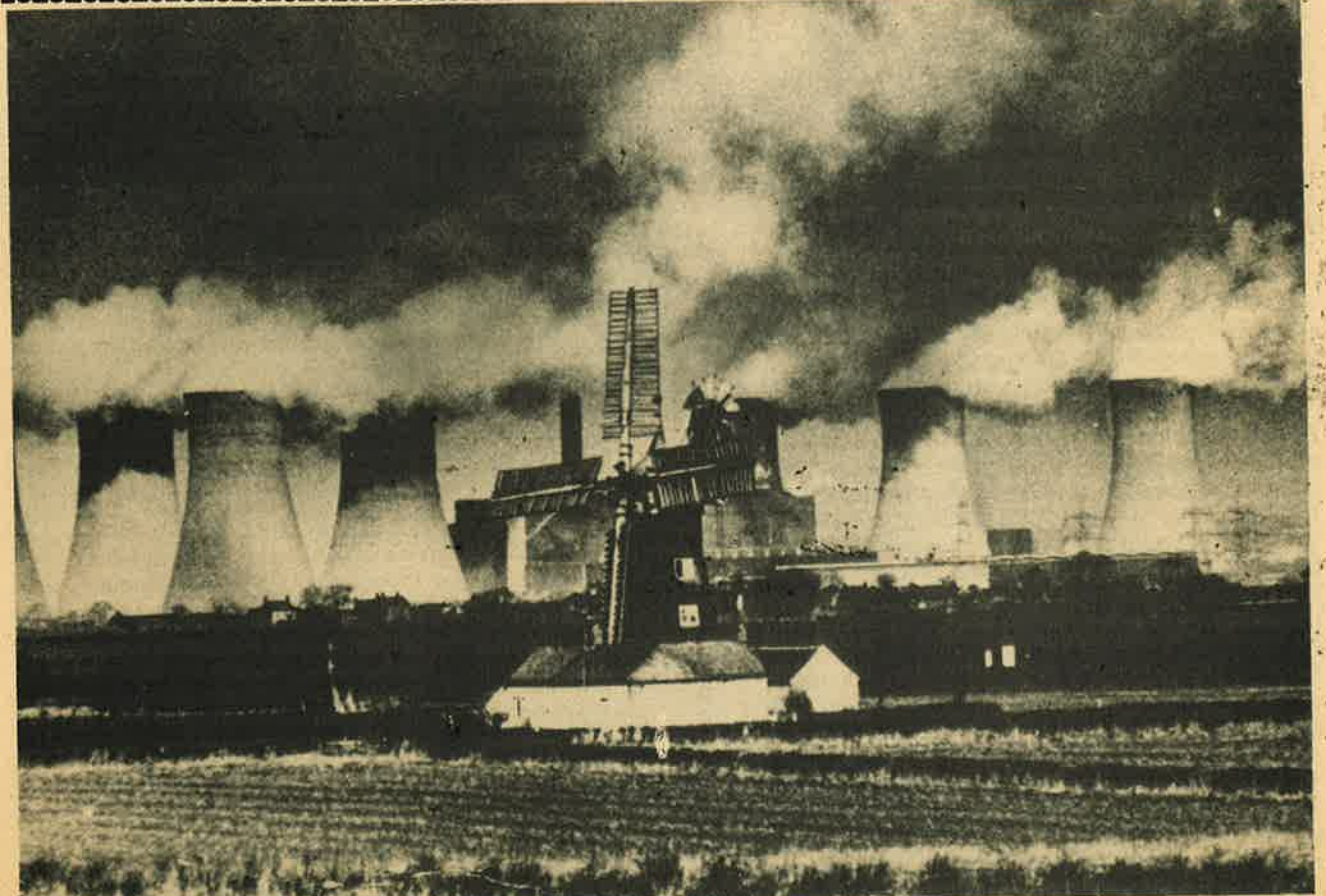
$P_e$  = emergency core cooling system failure rate,  $10^{-2}$  per demand per year (assumed)

$P_c$  = containment failure rate,  $10^{-3}$  per demand per year (assumed)

The resulting probability ( $P_a$ ) for this chain is  $10^{-8}$  per demand per year. In order to prove the above system probabilities (with 95% confidence), demonstrate that each system will perform as designed under operating conditions, and demonstrate that there are no common mode failures that would affect the random, independent nature of the events, it would be necessary to test the particular design for literally thousands of years under all the accident and operating conditions. This approach is obviously impractical. In general the level of risk must be calculated by looking at demonstrated component and subcomponent reliabilities; however, accelerated qualification testing programs may provide the key data in certain areas." PP. 13-14

"The Task Force intuitively believes that the probability of having a major accident during the operation of present-day nuclear reactors is acceptably small. However, it does not believe that the overall incident record over the past several years, combined with the common mode failures that have been identified, give the required confidence level that the probability for such an accident is  $10^{-6}$  (one in a million) or less per reactor-year." P. 18

"The Task Force concludes that wherever reasonably possible, Regulation should strive to improve the confidence level that reactors are indeed safe and should demonstrate that the probability for a major accident is  $10^{-6}$  (one in a million) or less per reactor-year. This is especially important as the number of operating reactors exceeds 100 and approaches 1000. As a matter of interest, if there were 1000 reactors operating and the probability for a major accident were  $10^{-6}$  (one in a million) per reactor-year, the probability would be less than 0.03 (one time in 33) that such an accident would occur at one or more reactors during the 30 year lifespan of the reactors." P. 18



450 foot cooling towers in Holland. Note the size of the houses in front of them.

Wide World

Peter D.G. Brown is an active member of the Sierra Club and the Concerned Citizens of Highland. He teaches German literature at SUNY at New Paltz.

# NOPE in Mass.

BY HARVEY WASSERMAN

The town of Montague, Mass. borders on the Connecticut River about 90 miles west of Boston and about 200 north of New York City. It is a somewhat disjointed collage of depressed mills, dying small farms and suburbs, with about 6,000 of its 8,555 residents living in Turners Falls, an old, run-down factory center.

For as long as anyone can remember, the economy of Montague has been depressed. Unemployment is high, as are taxes. For years the town has watched neighboring Amherst to the south and Greenfield to the north expand and prosper, while the Turner Falls environs wallowed in depression, apparently without hope.

Until last spring. Then the Northeast Utilities Company (NU), which supplies New England with much of its electricity, hinted it might like to build a nuclear power plant in Montague. The company said it was considering two other sites, but began wining and dining town heavies in a manner gross enough to convince everyone they would choose Montague.

There was reason to test the political waters. Townspeople had just beaten back a scheme to turn the Montague Plains, in the heart of the town, into a garbage dump. The Plains are a natural aquifer, endowed with an immense bed of sand and gravel. The Boston and Maine Railroad wanted to excavate the gravel (worth some \$600,000,000) and fill the hole with Boston's "sanitary landfill." Townspeople found the plan offensive. Armed with an environmental impact study showing how the project would destroy the Connecticut River, the opposition won its case.

No sooner was the dump dumped than NU dropped their little A-Bomb. While Selectmen visited NU's plants and gobbled free steak, townspeople grew enthusiastic about the influx of jobs and business and the giant boost to the tax rolls the plant might bring. By December NU's announcement that Montague had been chosen as the site was a foregone conclusion. But there was a surprise—it would be a twin plant, two reactors instead of one, and the cost estimate was a staggering \$1.35 billion, soon up-rated to \$1.52 billion, to open in 1981. Rated at 1250 megawatts, the plant would be the biggest of its kind ever built.

There was immediate opposition, divided between radical and liberal. The Montague Nuclear Concerns Group, composed mostly of university-oriented people, asked that the plants be built underground. When NU turned down the request, the MNCG came out of the closet and into open opposition.

Nuclear Objectors for a Pure Environment (NOPE) was more direct. A non-organization in the 1960s tradition, NOPE immediately declared its unqualified

opposition to nuclear power in general and nuclear plants in Montague in particular. The stand was taken on four basic health and safety objections:

1) As a matter of course, all nuclear plants emit "low-level" radioactive waste into the atmosphere. This waste has been linked to cancer and birth defects, most notably by Dr. Ernest Sternglass of the University of Pittsburgh. Although the AEC has set standards on exactly how much of this waste a plant can emit, their standards are notoriously lax, and many plants exceed them anyway, usually without penalty.

2) Nuclear plants derive their power from "controlled" atomic fission. Should the reaction get out of control, a "melt-down" from a large reactor could release thousands of times more radiation than the bomb dropped on Hiroshima. The AEC and the nuke industry (the two are inseparable) claim the odds against a melt-down are miniscule, but even if they are, the risk is staggering. Furthermore, the last line of defense against the melt-down is a jerry-rig known as the Emergency Core Cooling System (ECCS) designed to pour water on a runaway reaction. The ECCS has only been tested six times, on simulated models, and all six times it failed.

3) All reactors produce a certain amount of solid radioactive waste that must be disposed of. Because the materials have half-lives of thousands of years, the problem is crucial. The AEC admits it hasn't found a solution, and meanwhile a large storage facility at Hanford, Washington, has already leaked significant quantities of radioactive waste at least 17 times in the last 20 years.

4) Most nuclear plants dump heated water into rivers. The effect at Montague would be critical because of the nature of the Montague Plains aquifer, which is indispensable to the ecology of the Connecticut—the original reason for rejecting the dump project. In addition, it became known that NU proposed to emit enough steam from two giant 550-foot cooling towers to seriously unbalance the weather.

NOPE and the radical opposition further objected to the plant because its construction would double the population of the town and inevitably destroy what farm and forest land was left in an area that is becoming rapidly suburbanized.

But that seemed precisely what was most attractive to much of Montague. The \$1.52 billion represents about 30 times the entire assessed value of the town, and with the prospects of more jobs and business than the town has ever seen, the vibrations were overwhelmingly for the plant. NOPE was essentially the creation of a few communes in the rural Montague Center area, and as the town has an anti-commune law to boot, the opposition seemed pretty isolated.

Until George Washington's Birthday. In the early morning of February 22, Sam Lovejoy, one of the

commune members, slipped onto the Montague Plains and sabotaged the 500-foot weather tower NU had erected to test wind direction. Leaving 349 feet of twisted wreckage behind, Lovejoy flagged down a police car, got a ride to the Turners Falls station, and gave officer Donald Cade the good news (see statement).

A long-time resident of the town, Sam was freed that morning on personal recognizance. Later he was indicted on one count of wanton and malicious destruction of property, which carries a possible five-year sentence. He pleaded "absolutely not guilty" and announced he would handle his own defense. The trial begins September 17.

Response from the local community was outrageous. The Greenfield Recorder ran a front-page editorial denouncing the act, and a columnist compared Lovejoy to John Wilkes Booth, Sirhan Sirhan and Adolph Hitler. One town Selectman wondered (in print) how Sam would like it if someone burned his barn, while another reiterated his belief that those opposed to the plant should leave town.

But the opposition was ecstatic. Letters of support poured in, typically with the sentiment "I was truly inspired!" In general the toppling of the tower made it down in real terms on Montague and the area that the power plant was a real issue, with more at stake than a scientific point of debate. For many it was the first realization the plants were even planned.

In the spring, town meetings in neighboring Shutesbury, Leverett and Wendell went on record against the plant, while the Amherst town meeting narrowly defeated a broad resolution calling for a nuclear moratorium.

But Montague was a different story. By the staggering count of 67-12 the town meeting voted down the call for a moratorium (it also soundly defeated a resolution calling for Nixon's impeachment).

Town elections are usually held before town meeting, but this year, for the political purposes of one Selectman, the elections came after. Included on the ballot was the referendum proposition "should two nuclear plants be built in Montague?"

In was expected by nearly everyone that the issue would pass with an 8-1 or 10-1 margin. To help focus opposition, however, NOPE expanded to create the NO Party, and entered a slate of five candidates—Anna Gyorgy for Selectperson, Janice Frey for Board of Health, Marc Sills for Moderator, and Lovejoy and Nina Simon for town meeting representatives from the Montague Center precinct.

Montague has never experienced anything resembling radical politics, and the campaign got good-press. Townspeople proved to be less sold on the plan than had been believed. In a classic case of small-town paranoia, a family in one house would admit being against the plant, but confess they were afraid to discuss it with their neighbors because they thought



From left to right: Tower topper Sam Lovejoy, NO candidates Anna Gyorgy, Janice Frey, Marc Sills, Nina Simon. That's the author with his back to the camera. The two kids are Eben and Sequolah. The photo was taken at the NO End Bookstore in Turners Falls by Will Lashley.

everyone was for it. Then their neighbors would admit the same thing. The campaign quickly transcended the nuke issue and offered the communes their first real opportunity to communicate with townspeople on an individual basis.

The election results were also gratifying. The nuke referendum was passed, but by less than 3 to 1. That may sound like a back-handed victory, but the fact that 770 of 3,000 voters registered solid opposition to a \$1.52 billion project at such an early stage of the game was no less than amazing. In addition, the NO candidates for town office got more than 6% of the vote. What probably blew the town's mind the most, though, was that Sam got more than 100 votes for town meeting member.

That, roughly, is where the campaign now stands. Spring has come, with its farming demands. School is out in Amherst and people here are glad the campaign has slacked off for a while. The NOPE energy is expanding to a more area-wide movement and will probably sponsor a county-wide referendum in the fall, which may provide an actual majority vote against the plants. There are also plans for a conference on natural energy to take place near the

## Sam Lovejoy's Statement on Toppling the Tower

George Washington's Birthday.

In the long-established tradition of challenging the constitutionality of particular events, I readily admit full responsibility for sabotaging that outrageous symbol of the future nuclear power plant, the NU meteorological tower on the Montague Plains. The Declaration of Independence rightfully legislates action "... whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends... of safety and happiness." The Massachusetts Bill of Rights further states "... The people alone have an incontestable unalienable and inalienable right to institute government; and to reform, alter or totally change the same, when their protection, safety, prosperity and happiness require it." With the obvious danger of a nuclear power plant, with the biological finality of atomic radiation (and other equally ominous problems), a clear duty was mine to secure for my community the welfare and safety that the government has not only refused to provide, but has conspired to destroy.

I held no malice toward the tower in itself; it was a beautiful engineering feat. Indeed I always dreamed of riding to the top to see the entire valley I am wont to love. Symbolically, however, it represented the most horrendous development this community could imagine. The very spectre of it oppressed us all.

Charles Bragg, a vice-president of NU said that local opposition, "wouldn't affect us. We would have to go ahead with it even if there was a protest movement mounted by the citizens of the area." When even the most learned physicists in the country continue to disagree, the citizens of the town were sup-

posed to make a definitive judgement in a very few months on an issue that would radically alter their lives forever (or perhaps not occur at all!)! Social blackmail! Such perverse logic is a usurpation of normal human rights and cannot be tolerated.

Mr. Charles Bragg also compared the development of nuclear power plants to the western expansion of the railroads. The only possible extension of his logic is to remember the liquidation of the American Indian, and thus realize the ominous repercussions for our own fragile little community.

Characteristic of the times, though, the corporate giants not only extort us by preying on the weakness of the local citizenry, but also they degrade us with bribes. The pleasures of money magnanimously offered in the same vein as the carrot (and the stick). Here where the risks—the costs—are so devastating, the system has thrown the entire issue into the economic and political arenas. Economically for our little community, the proposed power plant budget is greater than Connecticut's entire state budget. Politically speaking, there is no democratic solution to a scientific problem. In a situation where unanimity is imperative, the opposite is true. There can be no trade-off here between money and public welfare.

## Contact

Sam Lovejoy Defense Fund; Janice Frey, chairwoman, Box 269, Montague, Mass. 01351.  
NOPE; Box 30, Montague, Mass. 01351.  
Alternate Energy Conference (AEC); Box 269, Montague, Mass. 01351.

The Massachusetts Bill of Rights declares, "No man, nor corporation, or association of men have any other title to obtain advantages, or particular and exclusive privileges, distinct from those of the community." And yet, are we not now only beginning to grasp how grossly the great corporations view their profit?

It was announced only recently (after much research,

and then and only then admitted officially) that the relatively old Rowe nuclear reactor had not been the impeccably safe place it has been so eagerly billed by the avaricious power companies; indeed the plant had no emergency core cooling system at all until 1972! The ECCS is a rather simple water cooling idea much like a car—except it is supposed to control temperatures comparable to our sun! The AEC itself admits that all ECCS tests have been unsuccessful. The industry says that the AEC did not require one until now! What! say I.

I have been living here in Montague going on five years now, and in the valley for another five. As a farmer concerned about the organic and the natural, I find irradiated fruit, vegetables and meat to be inorganic; and I can find no natural balance with a nuclear plant in this or any community.

There seems to be no way for our children to be born or raised safely in our community in the very near future. No children? No edible food? What will there be?

While my purpose is not to provoke fear, I believe that we must act; positive action is the only option left open to us. Communities have the same rights as individuals. We must seize back control of our own community.

The nuclear energy industry and its support elements in government are practicing actively a form of despotism. They have selected the less populated rural countryside to answer the energy needs of the

cities. While not denying the urban need for electrical energy (perhaps addiction is more appropriate), why cannot reactors be built near those they are intended to serve? Is it not more efficient? Or are we witnessing a corrupt balance between population and risk?...

We must remove the dangerous and sensitive issue of nuclear plant development from the economic and political arenas, and put the issue to a more prudent and judicious test. One of man's highest achievements is the principle and right of trial by jury. In any trial, indeed only one juror need voice skepticism to create a hung jury and a mistrial. The issue that faces us is more horrible even than murder, for here we speak not of one but an exponential number of grotesque deaths and mutilations. Herbert S. Denenberg, insurance commissioner of Pennsylvania, states, "It may be that no one but God could write the insurance policy we need on nuclear reactors!"

It is my firm conviction that if a jury of 12 impartial scientists was empanelled, and following normal legal procedure they were given all pertinent data and arguments; then this jury would never give a unanimous vote for deployment of nuclear reactors amongst the civilian population. Rather, I believe they would call for the complete shutdown of all the commercially operated nuclear plants.

Through positive action and a sense of moral outrage, I seek to test my convictions.

Love and affection to all my fellow citizens.

...in view of the energy crisis and the Administration's expressed interest in nuclear power, it is difficult to consider acceptable variations... P. 57

"In June 1972 an expansion joint in the main condensate circulating water system at a BWR Facility failed and flooded the turbine building to a depth of approximately 15 feet. Safety related equipment including diesel generator cooling water pumps, service water pumps, and the residual heat removal system were flooded and rendered inoperable. Although the failure, per se, was not precipitated by a deficiency in safety related equipment, the inundation of safety related equipment as a result of the non-safety related component failure highlighted a deficiency in overall plant layout. As a result of this occurrence other utilities have examined their plant layouts and corrective actions are being initiated as appropriate.

In May 1972, during conduct of the power ascension testing program at a BWR facility, the licensee discovered and reported that several pipe hangers supporting the 24 inch ring suction header for the ECCS systems had failed and the header had sagged approximately six inches. Utility response to the Bulletin issued by Regulatory Operations and followup inspections revealed that similar problems (broken or bent hanger bolts, no lock nuts, improper bolts, overranged seismic restraints, and unbalanced hanger loadings) were in evidence at 4 additional BWR facilities. Failure of the ring suction header could negate operability of the ECCS and constitute a breach of containment integrity. The cause of component failure was attributed to failure to take dynamic effects into consideration during the stress analyses, failure to specify proper bolting materials to be used in erection of the ring header, and poor workmanship during system erection. Corrective action has been taken at the affected facilities.

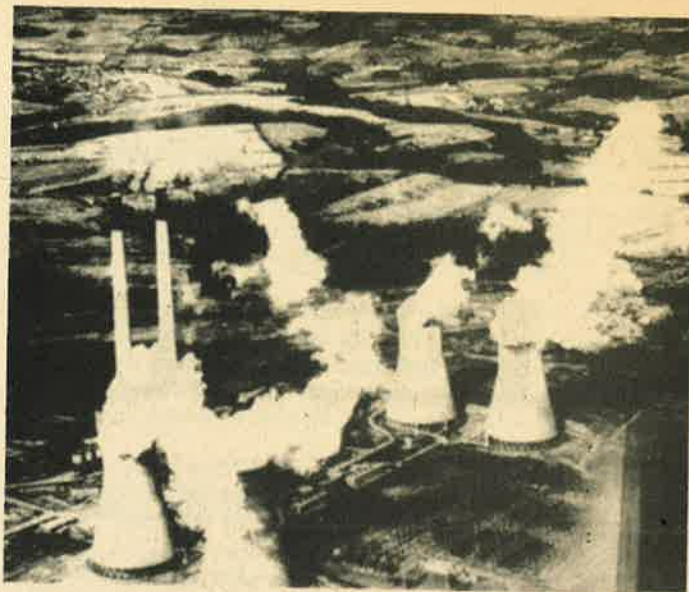
In a two year period, three significant incidents associated with main steam system pressure or temperature reduction systems have occurred at PWR facilities. On one occasion the nozzle between the safety valve and the steam line was completely severed during hot functional testing and resulted in injury to seven personnel. During the second incident, 3 of the 4 safety valves had blown off a main steam header and the header was split open during hot functional testing. Eight personnel were injured during the incident. The third incident involved the decay heat release system. During operation of the decay heat release valve the nozzle backed out of the vent sleeve due to reactive forces. Two personnel died as a result of injuries suffered during the incident. Operator error was a contributing cause of this incident.

The above incidents were precipitated by design inadequacies which did not consider the total dynamic forces involved during valve actuation. As a result of these occurrences, owners of other light water reactor facilities are analyzing and modifying their relief systems as appropriate." PP 5-3 through 5-9

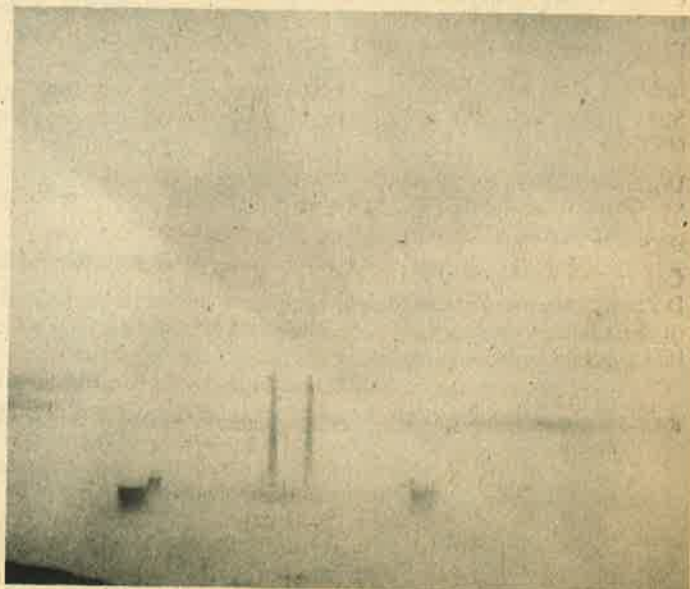


**Some Present Nuclear Plant Sites  
That Do Not Meet Secret AEC  
Regulatory Staff Safe-Siting Guidelines:**

- Indian Point located at Westchester County, NY
- Shoreham located at Brookhaven, NY
- Bailly located at Dune Acres, Ind.
- Oyster Creek located at Toms River, NJ
- Midland located at Midland, Mich.
- H.B. Robinson located at Hartsville, SC



- Beaver Valley located at Midland, PA
- Millstone located at Waterford, Conn.
- Zion located at Zion, Ill.
- Salem located at Salem, NJ
- Fermi-2 located at Lagoona Beach, Mich.
- Connecticut Yankee located at Haddam Neck, Conn.



The pictures on this page are of the Keystone Nuclear Power Plant in Western Pennsylvania. They were taken over a period of two days and indicate the results of changes in the weather and wind direction.

# RESOURCES

\*Some invaluable sources of information, not necessarily listed in the order of their priority:

**Sen. Mike Gravel**, 4107 New Senate Office Bldg., Washington, DC 20510. Sen. Gravel is the leading nuclear opponent in Congress, and his periodic newsletter on energy matters is required reading.

**Task Force Against Nuclear Pollution**, 1936 Park Road, N.W., Washington, DC 20010. The Task Force publishes a newsletter and is organizing a nationwide petition drive that has collected about 70,000 signatures to date.

**National Intervenors**, 153 E Street, SE Washington, DC 20003. A broad-based coalition of over 100 anti-nuclear groups.

**Environmental Action Foundation**, Suite 731, 1346 Connecticut Ave., Washington, DC 20036. Send 50¢ for their excellent 36-page booklet titled "The Case for a Nuclear Moratorium."

**Citizens Energy Council**, Allendale, NJ 07401. Larry Bogart, who heads this group, is a first-rate speaker and publicist.

**Coalition for Fair Nuclear Insurance** (David Powell, coord.), 620 C Street, SE, Washington, DC 20003. Coordinating current fight against Price-Anderson Act. Write them at once!

**Energy Policy Project**, PO Box 23212, Washington, DC 20024. Send 75¢ for copy of recent 80-page Ford Foundation Report, "Exploring Energy Choices."

**Coalition for Safe Energy** (Lorna Salzman), 72 Jane Street, New York, NY 10014. One of the principal NYC groups.

**Union of Concerned Scientists**, PO Box 289, MIT Station, Cambridge, Mass. 02139. Best-informed group of nuclear experts.

**Committee for Nuclear Responsibility**, PO Box 2329, Dublin, Calif. 94566. Board of Directors includes some of the nation's most outstanding scientists, including half a dozen Nobel Laureates.

**Sierra Club**, 1050 Mills Tower, 220 Bush Street, San Francisco, Calif. 94104. Club has over 140,000 members.

**Environmental Action Reprint Service** (Ben Billings), 1100 14th Street, Denver, Colorado 80202. Ben can supply you with flyers, re-prints, and bumper-stickers at non-profit prices.

**Friends of the Earth**, 529 Commercial Street, San Francisco, Calif. 94111. Leading organization involved in litigation to close down all commercial fission power plants. Capital office: Ann Roosevelt, Friends of the Earth, 620 C Street, SE, Washington DC 20003.

\*Here are a few essential books you will find helpful:

Curtis, Richard and Hogan, Elizabeth, *Perils of the Peaceful Atom* (New York: Ballantine, 1970).

Gofman, John and Tamplin, Arthur. *Poisoned Power* (New York: New American Library, 1974).

Lewis, Richard S. *The Nuclear Power Rebellion* (New York: Viking Press, 1972).

Metzger, H. Peter. *The Atomic Establishment* (New York: Simon and Schuster, 1972).

Sternglass, Ernest J. *Low Level-Radiation* (New York: Ballantine, 1972).

Novick, Sheldon. *The Careless Atom* (Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1972).

Nelkin, Dorothy. *Nuclear Power and Its Critics* (Ithaca: Cornell University Press, 1971).

\*There are two periodicals that devote considerable space to alternative energy sources:

*Alternative Sources of Energy*, Route 1, Box 36B, Minong, Wisconsin 54891. \$5 for six issues.

*The Mother Earth News*, PO Box 70, Hendersonville, North Carolina 28739. \$6 for six issues.

Compiled by Peter Brown

"Review of the operating history associated with 30 operating nuclear reactors indicated that during the period 1/1/72 - 5/30/73 approximately 850 abnormal occurrence were reported to the AEC. Many of the occurrences were significant and of a generic nature requiring followup investigations at other plants. Forty percent of the occurrences were traceable to some extent to design and/or fabrication related deficiencies. The remaining incidents were caused by operator error, improper maintenance, inadequate erection control, administrative deficiencies random failure and combination thereof."

# CHANGES

## NEW YORK ASIAN-AMERICANS DEMONSTRATE AGAINST CONSTRUCTION CO./UNION DISCRIMINATION

Asian-Americans, joined by blacks and Latin construction workers in Manhattan, halted work temporarily on a \$40 million construction project being built in the Chinese community at the end of May. The work stoppage was part of a two and a half week series of protests by Asian-American workers. Fifty-five demonstrators were arrested at the job site—known as Confucius Plaza—during the protests and sit-ins aimed at eliminating the contractor's racist hiring policy.

The protestors, organized by the Asian-Americans for Equal Employment (AAFEE) are demanding an end to all job discrimination, immediate hiring of Asian-American workers, and that 25% of all workers on the construction site be Asian-Americans.

The demonstrator's signs, in English and Chinese, said things like "The Asians Built the Railroads, Why Not Confucius Plaza?" and "DeMatteis, You Are a Big Racist," referring to the contractor for the 764-unit co-op.

"We live in the oldest, most dilapidated tenements in the city," explained Takashi Yanagida, a spokesman for AAFEE. "We want new housing and we want to build it. We're going to shut down Confucius Plaza, day after day until we get justice, until we get jobs."

Although Confucius Plaza, a government financed housing complex, is being built in the heart of the Chinese community, the contractor, the DeMatteis Corp., has hired only two Asian-Americans among the seventy workers it employs on the Confucius Plaza site.

Despite the availability of a substantial pool of experienced Asian-Americans, DeMatteis has ignored all demands to change his hiring practices. AAFEE charges that the corporation is fulfilling its minority quota for this site by importing workers from other sites—a practice known as checkerboarding.

During the protests, DeMatteis fired one Asian-American worker he had hired at another site. Peter Moy, who had worked for seven years as a bricklayer in Hong Kong, was fired, according to DeMatteis, because he couldn't

speak English well and didn't dress properly. An AAFEE spokeswoman stated, however, that these excuses were used to dismiss Moy because he was about to be accepted into the union.

The protests have had widespread support from the Chinese community. On their lunch hours, garment workers joined the picket lines which numbered 200 nearly every day. In addition, many older Chinese joined the picketing. Black and Latin construction workers, represented by Fight Back; the Black and Puerto Rican Coalition; and Black Economic Survival also joined the protests. Throughout the picketing there were several arrests.

The increasingly large demonstrations at the construction site forced the New York construction industry to run a full page ad in the *New York Times*. The ad claimed that the construction industry doesn't discriminate in hiring.

However, the results of a study released by the NAACP in mid-May reaches a different conclusion. Herbert Hill, labor director of the NAACP charges the building trades unions with working hand in hand with the construction industry to keep the construction trades all white. —LNS

## EXILE ARRESTED AT DAD'S FUNERAL

A war resister living in exile because of the draft has been arrested while attending his father's funeral in Rock Island, Illinois.

Allen Kelly, 28, who left the US in 1969, was arrested February 19 after a surprise return to the country. He was freed on \$5,000 bail and allowed to return to Canada pending trial. The arrest was made by Robert Wickwire, head of the Rock Island FBI office and a close friend of the Kelly family.

Kelly had unsuccessfully sought recognition as a conscientious objector before leaving the US. He had been living with his wife in Prince George BC, where he works with mentally retarded persons.

A coalition of pro-amnesty groups in Iowa City, Iowa, has initiated a defense fund for Kelly. For information, contact James E. Jacobsen, Co-Chairman, Allen Kelly Legal Defense Fund, Box 1206, Iowa City, Iowa 52240. —AMEX

## 18 MONTHS FOR LEAF-LETING BRITISH SOLDIERS

Pat Arrowsmith, longtime British peace activist, was sentenced on May 20 to 18 months for distributing leaflets of the British Withdrawal from Northern Ireland Campaign to soldiers at the Warminster School for Infantry last September. A jury took 40 minutes to find her guilty of "incitement to disaffection." An appeal is planned.

Pointing out that the issues in the case were free speech, a soldier's right to disobey inhuman orders and British repression in Ireland, Pat told the court: "My colleagues will continue to distribute this and other leaflets, and, if free, I shall consider it my duty to join them. To those urging British withdrawal from Ireland, I say 'Right on!'" —J.P.

## GAINESVILLE 8 SUES GOVERNMENT

Suit was filed in US court in Washington, DC seeking \$100,000 in punitive damages and \$50,000 in compensatory damages for each of the ten plaintiffs, reimbursement of legal expenses and the appointment of a special prosecutor to seek indictments against three federal prosecutors and an FBI agent. The plaintiffs charge that the US Government, with and through US Special Prosecutor Guy Goodwin (the governments specialist in trumped-up conspiracy cases), US Attorney William Stafford, Assistant US Attorney Stuart "Jack" Carrouth, and FBI Special Agent Claude Meadows, conspired to violate the plaintiffs civil rights and deny their right to a fair trial.

The plaintiffs are the Gainesville Eight defendants (Scott Camil, John Briggs, Stanley Michelsen, Peter Mahoney, John Kniffin, William Patterson, Alton Foss and Don Perdue) and two other VVAW members who also were subjected to harrasing grand jury subpoenas at the time of the 1972 Republican National Convention, Wayne Beverly and Jack Jennings. Wayne and Jack were both jailed by District Court Judge David Middlebrooks when they refused to testify before the grand jury, but were later freed by a higher court.

During grand jury proceedings in Tallahassee in July, 1972, Goodwin was specifically asked by Judge Middlebrooks whether any of the individuals represented by the team of lawyers shared by the current plaintiffs and others were agents or informants of the government. The transcript shows that he stated there were none. The previous page of the transcript shows that Attorney Doris Peterson had in-

formed the court that she represented Emerson Poe, who later emerged as one of the prosecution witnesses, having been a paid informer throughout his association with the defendants and even participation in discussions of defense strategy. Until his appearance as a witness, Poe was Assistant State Co-ordinator for VVAW in Florida and was considered by Scott Camil to be among his closest friends. The crucial point of the suit is Goodwin's lie under oath (although that certainly isn't the only lie that was told in the trial). A motion for mistrial upon discovery of Poe's real role was denied by Judge Winston Arnow, who heard the case.

Middlebrooks, who presided over the grand jury proceedings, has submitted his resignation from the bench. Both Carrouth, who headed the prosecution team during the trial, and Stafford have been mentioned as possible successors to his seat. —Neil Fullagar

## BE ON THE LOOK-OUT FOR HOT FRUIT

California's avocado growers are patrolling their hillside groves with

The United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, which was rocked by cheating scandals this semester, invited an appropriate commencement speaker to commend the future Naval and Marine officials. President Nixon, who, despite early reports, did not lecture on the ins and outs of income tax cheating, talked to the assembled graduates about his role as world leader. Despite television reports of a generally friendly crowd, Nixon met some opposition at the military center. Several of the graduates refused to stand when he arrived and, outside the heavily guarded stadium, a crowd of over one hundred, two thirds of whom are black citizens of Baltimore, demanded his impeachment. . . . The Wisconsin Alliance, a socialist organization active in pre-third party work, among other things, in Wisconsin, offers a free, three month trial subscription to the *Wisconsin Patriot* "for the asking." One of their more innovative programs has been the Farm brigade. Over the last few years, over 130 people on vacation or layoff have been placed on small farms operated by people who cannot afford to hire regular help. You can contact them at 1014 Williamson Street, Madison, Wisconsin 53703. . . . Somewhere along the maze of hallways in the ugliest and most expensive office building in Washington, the Rayburn House Office building, the Judiciary

shotguns these nights to protect the ripening fruit against thefts that are running into millions of dollars.

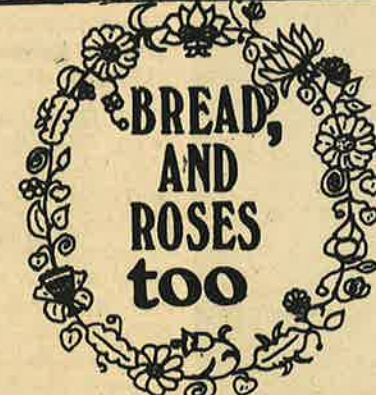
Some growers have banded together to organize roving nighttime patrols or have installed "booby trap" alarm systems, because law enforcement officials concede that it is virtually impossible to track down the thieves.

"There is just no way of telling one man's avocado from another man's once it has been taken from the tree," said Sheriff's Captain Kenneth Deering. "We are spread thin trying to protect the 14,000 acres of groves here in northern San Diego County."

Officials of several growers organizations, meeting in the Escondido City Hall, said that if the thefts continued at their "epidemic proportions" the black market avocados reaching consumers this year might amount to about \$4 million, about 10 per cent of the total value of the California crop and four times greater than last year's thefts. —WIN Avocado Bureau

## SIMPLY DISGUSTING

Use of a women's health guide, *Our Bodies Ourselves*, in a high school



Committee meetings on impeachment grind on. One can get an idea as to how congressional committees think and operate just by examining the Rayburn building itself. If you enter it from what seems like the front, walk up a flight of stairs and look around to see where you are, you'll find that you're in the basement. *Pacifica News*, an alternative radio network, will be carrying the impeachment hearings live, if the committee ever gets around to making them public, and you can be sure that in an election year they will. *Pacifica* knows its way around Capitol Hill pretty well. The questions they ask cut much deeper than the usual liberal cotton candy type of reporting that has been rampant among reporters covering the hearings. . . . *The Puerto Rican Solidarity Day Committee* has called for a demon-

stration at Madison Square Garden in New York October 27 to demand "self determination and independence" for the people of Puerto Rico and a "Bi-Centennial Without Colonies."

The committee can be reached at Box 319, Cooper Station, New York, NY 10003. . . . The folks at the People's Bi-Centennial Commission (1346 Connecticut Avenue, Suite 1010, Washington, DC 20036) are thinking about 1976 too, of course. They've got some interesting stuff lined up for 1974. Beginning July 4, over 200 TV stations will begin carrying 60 second spots on revolutionary documents in our history. Seventeen people, including George Burns, Jon Voight, Quincy Jones and Robert Vaughn will read from the Declaration of Independence in what the PBC people hope will be the first of a series of such telecasts. According to the PBC paper, *Common Sense* this will be the first time that our "independent founding statement of democratic rights" has been read over the tube in such a manner. . . . The New American Movement, a democratic socialist group, will be holding their annual convention in Louisville, Kentucky this year July 11 through 14. They are urging all persons interested in building socialism to come as participant/observers. For more information, contact NAM, 2421 E. Franklin Avenue, Minneapolis, Minnesota 55406. —Brian Doherty

class in Gilroy, California, caused the schools trustees to suspend the entire course. "It is one of the dirtiest, dirtiest books I've ever read" said one trustee, and the board then described the book as "contrary to the predominant moral values of the taxpayers in the community. . . It is a political document and propaganda for socialist leftism."

The trustees voted to replace the suspended course, "Survival For Today," with one called "Advanced Foods." —LNS

## AN IGNORANT REPUBLIC IS A STABLE REPUBLIC

Chairman John L. McClellan (Dem-Ark.) of the Senate Appropriations Committee said disclosure of the intelligence budget total, including the annual reports on CIA spending which are now a well-guarded secret, would lead to demands and details. "If you end all the ignorance, you end national security," he asserted. —LNS



Photo by Wendi Lombardi/CREEM

## REVIEWS BOOKS

### S.T.P.: A JOURNEY THROUGH AMERICA WITH THE ROLLING STONES

Robert Greenfield  
Saturday Review Press  
337 Pages, \$8.95

The Rolling Stones are not ordinary human beings like you or me. There may be five ordinary human beings who become the Rolling Stones every few months, but once they reach that level of consciousness, they cease to be mortal. For whatever length of time these five men are together in this guise, they become empowered to ingest more strange chemicals, stay up later partying, fuck more chicks, and play better rock 'n' roll than we can. They fascinate, and even the most cynical of us follows them, at least spiritually, every time they go on tour.

Some, like Robert Greenfield, are lucky enough to follow along physically. As a member of the press section of the Stones Touring Party (the S.T.P. of the title), he not only got to hang out with the roadies and the engineers and an occasional Stone, but also got to see most of the concerts on the 1972 tour. He got to watch the months of nerve-racking preparations with the managers and agents. He got to watch backstage before and during each concert. He got to watch the kids' reactions in every city the Stones played. He got to watch the continuous party between gigs. He was there from the beginning in Vancouver in June to the end in New York City during the last days of July. And while he tries to stay objective, or at least detached, he's obviously fascinated, too.

So what you get is a slightly detached, fascinated account of the Stones as they were Summer 1972. You find out what songs they were doing, and what their favorite drug was at the time, and what kind of groupie they preferred, and what kind of hotels they stayed in. You get to know what kind of people work for them. You meet the fans and the hangers-on, and find out how to tell the difference. You even learn the secret inner workings of the Playboy Mansion.

Greenfield does it all pretty well. He makes you feel the excitement as the tour begins to take shape. He shows what a drain on energy a fifty-four day national tour can be without draining you, too. Unfortunately, he can't capture the music. Mere printed words on paper cannot make your spine move like the Stone's music can.

Instead, he describes the effects this music has on the people around them. The simple fans who merely buy tickets and albums and pass out from ecstasy or claustrophobia at the concerts. The roadies, engineers, business managers, and groupies who try to keep up the level of partying necessary to please the Stones, especially Keith and Mick. Boredom is the greatest enemy, but the ways to combat it are always the same—more drugs (on this tour amyl nitrate) and a new flock of girls. Women are not even mentioned, all females are either chicks or ladies (as in "Keith's lady of the hour" or "so-and-so's old lady"). There is some kind of class difference between a chick and a lady, but it is never explained. In any case, both are little more than mouths. Bianca Jagger is mentioned twice, and each time all that is said about her is that she is a terrific dresser.

It's not so much that I expect the Stones to be serious revolutionaries. They are merely capable of affecting huge numbers of people because they play fantastic music. The problem is that this book makes a heavy consumption trip seem like the only hip, far out way to live. Occasionally, when someone gets ripped off, or beat up, or seriously ill or freaked out from drugs, Greenfield will show a little disapproval, but mostly he seems jealous. Instead of envying that power, wouldn't it be more constructive to object to it? He does express shock at the amount of money the Stones made on the tour, but that is not really the place to get angry. People spent the money from their own free will. No, the problem is the power, especially since rock is supposed to be a rebellion against *any* kind of authority.

Fortunately, even the Stones seem to be sick of the whole media star trip. *Goats Head Soup*, their most recent album, is a very mellow work. In it, they seem to be tiring of the complications and yearning for simpler times. As Keith and Mick say in the song "One Hundred Years Ago":

*"Went out walking through the woods the other day  
And the world was a carpet laid before me  
The buds were busting and the air smelled clear and strange  
Seemed about a hundred years ago."*

They want to be ordinary human beings, like you and me.  
You can read S.T.P. and understand why.

—Martha Thomas

### WHERE HAVE ALL THE ROBOTS GONE?

Harold L. Sheppard and Neal Q. Herrick  
NY: Free Press, 1973. \$7.95

The American working class according to most accounts was not strictly supposed to exist. Studies of worker discontent are often approached as if they were journals of the discovery of a lost continent. Previously, disillusioned social scientists were firm in their conviction that the worker who might have been waiting for Lefty during the Depression had become an indistinct blur upon the arrival of the first television set. They believed that the plenitude of the post-World War II era had created a nation of "mass-men," and android middle class majority, ridden with status anxiety and dispossessed of genuine culture. In this manner an authoritarian working class could be blamed for the

distasteful excesses of McCarthyism (quite different from "intelligent anti-communism," to use Arthur M. Schlesinger Jr.'s felicitous phrase) at the same time it was said to have disappeared as a social presence. The most insistent purveyors of the middle class myth were scholars who regarded statistics as final and irreversible documentation. The acclamation of the affluent society and the end of ideology was less prophesy than belief that history was played out for America.

Harold L. Sheppard and Neal Q. Herrick are two prominent explorers into the new realm. (Sheppard and Herrick were major contributors to the *Work in America* report issued by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.) Through calculations based on responses to an extensive questionnaire they demonstrate in their book that 17 percent of all blue collar workers express negative attitudes toward life. (See Appendix A, Table 1.) They generally prove the obvious and state it in awkward prose. "The main point," they write at one juncture, "is that regardless of whether we ask the indirect or direct kinds of questions designed to tap favorable or unfavorable orientations of workers toward their job, they will tend to be related to the ratings the workers have of the intrinsic nature of their job tasks." This is one way of saying that the kind of job held determines a great deal of a worker's feeling toward it. Those with more menial jobs were consistently more dissatisfied than those with more autonomous and complex ones. Also, Sheppard and Herrick reveal that those with lower pay are more unhappy than those with higher pay, that blacks are more discontent than whites and that the new working class generation differs from the older one. These manpower experts are instructive only insofar as they buttress some contemporary truisms with figures. They have produced a book which should be occasionally footnoted in other studies. —Sidney Blumenthal



The gulls come farther inland when it rains  
as if the Sea itself  
in its deposits on the land  
were there. they drop  
and swoop to fish in the longer grass  
then bank  
and rise up puzzled before they hit  
then move away,  
till they get high enough to see  
the final demarcation of the land,  
then drift  
then hold themselves  
in that location.

My heart's in the highlands too sometimes  
my body also turned  
to whatever job or pleasure,  
the mind gets lost  
dips, and returns again  
to you: my Sea of Tranquil Waters.

Always  
driving past the dump  
we see gulls lining the largest hills,  
a string of pearls like wisdom  
half way between  
the garbage and the sea.

—Toby Olson

# People's Bulletin Board

Free if no \$ involved but limited to 20 words. Otherwise \$1 every 10 words.

US COMPLICITY IN SOUTHERN AFRICAN RACISM AND COLONIALISM. End the news blackout. Read about People's Movements, US political, economic, military involvement. Read SOUTHERN AFRICA monthly magazine, \$5/year. Write for sample, SAC, 244 W, 27th Street, Dept. W, New York, NY 10011.

NOVA INSTITUTES—A Week with Dorothy Day, July 15-22 Voluntown, CT. Energy: Creating a Nonviolent Perspective and Alternatives. E.F. Schumacher, resource person. August 26th-September 2nd. Plymouth Union, VT. For more information contact AFSC, 48 Inman St., Cambridge, MA 02139. 617-864-3150.

Do you believe that a simplified lifestyle is a crucial ecological and political witness in our time? Would you like to be trained to help others examine their lifestyles? A Training Workshop is slated for Nov. 4-8, 1974. Write 'Churchmouse,' 4719 Cedar, Phila, PA 19143.

IMPEACH THE (expletive deleted)!" T-shirt. Guilty red on whitewash grey. State size. Send \$3.50 to: WILLOPUS, Box 3961, Rochester, New York, 14610.

New Midwest research institute seeks unselfish, socially-conscious, non-careerist MA-PhD economists, political-scientists, etc, who can get grants or raise funds. Semi-scholarly studies on war-peace reconversion etc. Read Gross and Osterman "The New Professionals" pp 33-77. Midwest Institute, 1206 N 6th St., 43201.

German pacifist/socialist needs car for speaking/meeting tour of US, July 20 to Sept. Loan or buy up to \$300. To loan or sell a car or arrange a meeting, contact Bradford Lyttle, 339 Lafayette St., NYC 10012, (212) 777-5560.

ALTERNATIVE PERSPECTIVES ON LIVING. We cover all aspects of Life—economic, cultural, interpersonal, health, politics in the GREEN REVOLUTION Magazine. Your name and address on a postcard gets you a free sample copy. Send to: SCHOOL OF LIVING, 3959 Shedd Terrace, Culver City, Los Angeles, CA 90230.

Amnesty Bracelets (anti-war answer to POW campaign) with resister's name, ID style. \$5.25 donation. Safe Return, 156 Fifth Ave., New York, NY 10010.

Political/peace enthusiast, military counselor (experience unnecessary), counter-recruiter. Subsistence salary. Friends Peace Center, 4836 Ellsworth, Pittsburgh, PA 15213.

"IF IT'S A JOB, WHY CAN'T YOU QUIT?" New Military Counterrecruitment Leaflet. Available from AFSC, 407 S. Dearborn, Chicago, 60614.

ATTENTION! All non-union wage earners interested in becoming unionized—please contact us. We're America's most militant and democratic labor union. This is YOUR union. THE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD, 752 West Webster Avenue, Chicago, IL 60614.

Free catalog of WOMEN'S LIBERATION books, pamphlets and posters, from Times Change Press, Penwell-WN, Washington, NJ 07882.

NEWSLETTER for folks interested in low income folk's struggles for day care and other needs, 8 issues \$2.00, ECERTP, 652 South East St., Holyoke, MA 01040.

Aikido woman wanted. Object: to get high on Aikido and each other. Write: Chlp Bacon, Route 2, Hotchkiss, Colorado 81419.

In Philadelphia, PA, a good place to get WIN and other good things to read is Leaves of Grass at 5600 Greene St. In Berkeley, CA try Lyon Enterprises at 2439 Durant Ave.

Help fight nuclear power, "NO NUKES" bumper stickers, 25¢ and/or contribution, from Nuclear Objectors for a Pure Environment, Box 30, Montague, Mass. 01351. Free literature also available.

YOUTH OF ALL AGES. . . We're organizing groups to work actively on awareness and real support of 3rd World and poor peoples' groups. . . National Coalition for Social Change, 58 N. 3rd St., Phila, PA 19106 (215) 923-6763.

I can't handle school, but would like to be apprenticed to a science profession, Aaron Kleinbaum, 211 W. 85th St., Apt. 2E, NY 10024.

NEED HELP supplying desperate family in South Africa with food and clothing. Write Sybil Sticht & Lorry Thembani, 2099 Magnolia Way, Walnut Creek, CA 94595.

I'm moving and would like to give two years' worth of old WIN's (most but not all) to someone who could use them. Scott Jordan, 853C 17th St., Santa Monica, CA 90403.

Discussion with Faggot and Dyke Anarchists on developing a publication between collectives, Monday, June 24, 7:30 pm at comeluntly press, 13 E 17th St., NYC 675-3043

FED UP WITH ESTABLISHMENT SCIENCE???

THERE IS AN ALTERNATIVE.

SUBSCRIBE TO:



SESPA/SCIENCE FOR THE PEOPLE is an organization of scientists, engineers, teachers and all others united to challenge the current trends in science.

It argues that science is inevitably political, and in the context of contemporary U.S. corporate capitalism, that it largely contributes to the exploitation and oppression of most of the people, both in this country and abroad. It calls for a reorientation of scientific work and suggests ways in which scientific workers and concerned people affected by science (everyone!) can redirect research to further meaningful social change.

Learn about what we're doing (and about groups in your area) by subscribing to our bi-monthly magazine SCIENCE FOR THE PEOPLE. Write to: SESPA, 9 Walden St., Jamaica Plain, Mass. 02130. Tel. No. 427-0642 (617)



the independent radical newsweekly that has been the most consistent and reliable source of anti-imperialist news and analysis for more than 25 years; on-the-spot reports from Indochina, Middle East, African liberation movements, People's Republic of China; reports from the picketlines, union halls and rank-and-file caucuses of the American labor movement; covering Black liberation struggles, the movements of the left, women's emancipation, farmworkers, vets, the impeachment movement, current films, books, etc.

Special introductory offer: 8 weeks for \$1.00

**SUBSCRIBE NOW!** 1017

Enclosed is:  
 (\$12.50 for a regular one-year subscription  
 (\$20.00 for a two-year subscription  
 (\$7.50 for a one-year, G.I., unemployed or retired worker subscription.  
 (\$1 for an eight week trial subscription.  
 (\$1 for a one-year prisoner subscription (add \$4 add'l postage for Canada and elsewhere abroad.)

MAIL TO:  
 Guardian, 33 West 17th St., New York, N.Y. 10011

Name.....  
 Address.....  
 City.....State.....Zip.....

# NATION

If you like **win** you will also like The **NATION**.

For The NATION has been a dissenting journal since the Civil War.

That's 109 years of dissent, making The NATION America's oldest weekly.

Who keeps it alive and kicking? Editor Carey McWilliams.

See for yourself. Send \$1.00 for the next 3 issues.

We're not asking you to subscribe -- just to look. Okay?

Write to:  
 The NATION  
 333 Sixth Ave.  
 New York, N.Y. 10014

and mention **win** when you do.

## DEMONSTRATE in WASHINGTON

- UNIVERSAL UNCONDITIONAL AMNESTY
- IMPLEMENT THE AGREEMENTS - END ALL AID TO THIEU & LON NOL
- SINGLE TYPE DISCHARGE FOR ALL VETS
- DECENT BENEFITS FOR ALL VETS
- KICK NIXON OUT



# JULY 1-4

The first three days will be a VVAW/WSO encampment, on the 4th there will be many groups marching. We assemble at 11:00 at the Lincoln Memorial and march to a rally at the Ellipse. For more information contact:

VVAW-WSO NATIONAL OFFICE - 827 W. NEWPORT - CHICAGO - 60657

'Tis Better



to Give than to Receive

... But it's best to do both. If you send a friend a gift subscription to *WIN* magazine, we'll send you your choice of two free books. **FREE FIRE ZONE** (Publisher's price: \$2.95) is a collection of 24 short stories written by Vietnam veterans which, in the words of the editors, examine "direct violence and the subtler forms of cultural rape and pillage." Or you can have **WINNING HEARTS AND MINDS** (Publisher's price: \$1.95), a book of poems written "out of fire and under fire." Both books are published by 1st Casualty Press, and either one is yours if you act now.

It's not all free books, you know. If you turn a friend on to *WIN*, you'll be sure that there will be someone around who is as up on things as you are. You won't have to wait months while the rest of the world becomes aware of issues like Chile, or child-raising, or secret government intrigues, or gay/women/men's liberation, or the Middle East, or ecology and agribusiness, or the many new ways radical pacifism is working all over the world. (The *Village Voice* didn't call us the "liveliest magazine on the left" for nothing.) Give *WIN* to a friend and get the best.

Enclosed is \$\_\_\_\_\_ (\$7 for a one year sub.) Please send a gift subscription to:

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Zip \_\_\_\_\_

Please send a Gift Card signed: \_\_\_\_\_

And the book I've circled above to me at:

My Name \_\_\_\_\_

My Address \_\_\_\_\_

Zip \_\_\_\_\_

Please use a separate piece of paper for additional gift subscriptions.

WIN \* Box 547 \* Rifton, NY 12471

contact  
your local  
War Resisters  
League group

NATIONAL OFFICE  
WRL, 339 Lafayette St., New York City,  
NY 10012

REGIONAL OFFICES  
WRL WEST, 1380 Howard St, 2nd Fl.  
San Francisco, CA 94103  
WRL SOUTHWEST, PO Box 25363,  
Albuquerque, NM 87125  
ATLANTA WORKSHOP IN NON-  
VIOLENCE, Box 7477, Atlanta,  
Ga 30309  
WRL PLAINS STATES, 3950 Rainbow  
Rd., Kansas City, KS 66103.

CALIFORNIA  
SACRAMENTO WRL, 4840 Willowbrook,  
Sacramento, CA 95842  
ISLA VISTA LIFE RESOURCE CEN-  
TER WRL, 892 Camino Del Sur, Isla  
Vista, CA 93017

D.C.  
WASHINGTON WRL, 2237 40th Pl. NW,  
No. 3, Washington, DC 20007.

HAWAII  
HAWAII WRL/CATHOLIC ACTION,  
1918 University Ave., Honolulu, HI  
96822

IOWA  
IOWA CITY WRL, c/o Center for Peace  
& Freedom, Box 1206, Iowa City,  
Iowa 52240

MICHIGAN  
DETROIT WRL, 692 West Forest,  
Detroit, MI 48201  
GRAND RAPIDS WRL, Box 1114, Grand  
Rapids, MI 49501

MINNESOTA  
TWIN CITIES WRL, 30 Winter Street,  
St. Paul, MN 55103

NEW JERSEY  
JERSEY SHORE WRL, 364 Westwood  
Ave. (Apt. 80), Long Branch, NJ  
07740

NEW YORK  
BROOME CO. WRL, Box 196, Jean  
Court Rd. No. 3, Binghamton, NY  
13901  
GROPE/WRL 244F RD 1, Kerhonkson,  
NY 12466  
ITHACA WRL, 210 Pleasant St., Ithaca,  
NY 14850  
JAMESTOWN WRL, 12 Partridge St.,  
Jamestown, NY 14701

TEXAS  
AUSTIN WRL/DIRECT ACTION, PO  
Box 7161, University Station, Austin,  
TX 78712  
FORT WORTH WRL, PO Box 11073,  
Fort Worth, TX 76109

WASHINGTON  
SEATTLE WRL, 2713 NE 94th St.,  
Seattle, WA 98115