

Three-Mile Island is a nuclear power plant located on an island in the middle of the Susquehanna River, near Harrisburg, PA. Local citizens, concerned about radioactive contamination, held a demonstration on April 30th, to draw attention to plans to increase production at the site. At high noon on a clear, sunny day, Citizens for a Safe Environment released hundreds of helium balloons on the shore opposite Three-Mile Island. The balloons will be carried along by the same wind currents that distribute nuclear fallout from the plant. Inside of each balloon is a card asking the finder to note location and time of discovery and to mail it back to Citizens for a Safe Environment. The group says the nuclear plant routinely releases radioactive wastes that have harmful genetic effects on humans and can produce cancer. The radioactive releases will be doubled if current plans for expansion are approved. The balloons are expected to be carried southeast by the wind, some traveling as far as Reading, Lancaster, and Philadelphia.

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SPLIT WOOD
NOT
ATOMS
AND
MORE ON COMMUNITY



GREEN REVOLUTION

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May 1977

ENJOY

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LETTERS



Dear GR,

I must write to voice opposition to the article called Spiritual Tyranny in the March issue. What you said concerning many of those organizations I suspect is true with the exception of the transcendental meditation organization which you slandered. I feel qualified to speak since I'm a meditator. You might feel that disqualifies me due to brainwashing, but I can objectively say you have no right to make such insinuations that tm is a power trip hoax like all the other organizations without having thoroughly investigated it yourself.

You claim these organizations set the goal higher than what can be attained. That's not true of tm. Research has shown how long a meditator can expect to wait to achieve the goal of cosmic consciousness. It usually takes between five and eight years for those who become teachers and thereby evolve faster, and the goal is real and tangible. Maharishi only talks of what can be scientifically verified to maintain credibility of the movement. Why don't you check it out for yourself, and then report on it?

Susan Markley
 Suitland, MD

P.S. The best way to obtain the equality you speak of is through meditating.

Dear Susan Markley,

Thank you for writing. We certainly don't want to discourage anyone from meditating. It is probable that all spiritual growth organizations offer valuable information and training on some level or other; what we object to is that too many of them lay claim to being the one and only true path to enlightenment, and make an inordinate amount of money from their followers

editorial:

The splitting of the atom has created a two-headed monster. One head is the bomb; the other is the reactor. The reactor is somehow subjectively more frightening. The bomb, though its use will surely kill me, though its purpose is to kill human beings on a scale I can't comprehend, is at least pointed in another direction. The reactor, however, whose purpose is "peaceful," yet whose potential for destruction is so similar to that of the bomb, sits in our communities, employs American workers, and if it's pointed at anybody, (and I think, in a sense, it is), it's pointed at us. It's a science fiction world in which "war" and "peace" can mean the same kinds of death.

And what dilemmas these twin terrors pose for decentralism! I fervently hope that the decentralization of power can be a major step in avoiding such horrors as nuclear war. It is even possible that those in power are capable of considering such action only because the configurations of power-holding itself have protected them from the normal survival-consequences of so many of their acts that they have lost a part of their grounding in reality, a part of their sanity. It is to be hoped that spreading the power around would allay that particular form of craziness. Meanwhile, though, the guys that hold the power we want to decentralize have the bomb; furthermore, any power-hungry individual who is resourceful enough can build one. To the extent that we are successful as decentralists, we will threaten the powerful and tempt the power-hungry; how shall we deal with the deadliness of their weapons?


Decentralization of production would make the reactor superfluous. As soon as communities can take the initiative to generate their own power, the whole energy-shortage house of cards will tumble; the "need" for nuclear power plants is predicated on centralization of production. There is no reason why a well-organized city block can't install solar panels on its roofs, why a small town can't generate power from a nearby river, thereby reducing the demand for centralized large scale power producing facilities. But even if we achieve the dream of decentralization of most production, we will still have already existing radioactive waste to deal with, violent material that we must protect ourselves from for many thousands of years. It is foolish to demand of present governments that they solve this problem; a centralist plan for

containment of radioactive waste would, to be even minimally feasible, require such extensive policing and security that civil liberties and the possibilities for peaceful social change would become dangerously eroded. It therefore becomes our responsibility to design a workable method of containment founded on decentralist principles. This may also, on first glance, seem foolish, because we lack the power to implement such a plan, and because halting the production of such waste is obviously a priority.

But to demand change which we are not prepared to implement, ourselves, if the opportunity should arise, indicates an implicit belief in the ability of those now in power to "run things right" if they would only be reasonable, or ecologically sensitive, or humane. Or something. But the point is that centralized power is destructive, all by itself, no matter who wields it. In order to effectively challenge that power we must be capable of fulfilling the legitimate functions it has appropriated to itself, and we must be capable of cleaning up the mess that's been made. Our movement will grow, in strength and in numbers, to the extent that we demonstrate such capability.

The Cambridge Report Poll, compiled by Patrick Caddell, Carter's White House pollster, reports that 52 percent of Americans want more nuclear power plants.

Our list of future themes has been changed again, and because we keep finding good reasons to change them, like the Seabrook event which inspired this issue, we are only going to announce them three in advance. The next three will be: June, Education; August, Diet, Food and Health; September, Cottage Industry. We hope to do issues on Land Trusts, Decentralism, and possibly one on Shelter and Tools later in the year. Suggestions from readers are always welcome.

The statements in large print in the first 15 pages of this issue, marked with this line  are from The Doomsday Strategy by Sidney Lens, first printed in The Progressive, Feb. 1976.

Let us hear from you.

— Kyla

The **Green Revolution** takes no position either for or against the content of the **Aquarian Research Foundation Newsletter**. The research and reports contained therein are solely the product and opinion of the Aquarian Research Foundation. We hope you will find it interesting. GR

THE BIRTH AND DEATH? OF FREEBROOK VILLAGE

On April 30 and May 1 over 2000 members of the Clamshell Alliance occupied the construction site of the Seabrook Nuclear Power Plant being built by the Public Service Company of New Hampshire [not state owned]. After about 24 hours of the peaceful occupation of the site the police arrested the occupiers and held 1414 of them in makeshift jails in State Armories. One week later, as this is being written, the majority of those arrested are still being held.

Civil disobedience is a time-honored method of facilitating changes in the system. The following account attempts to present both the mechanics and organization that went into planning and carrying out the action, to analyze its strengths and weaknesses, and to give a personal account as experienced by members of the Green Revolution staff.

THE ANATOMY OF THE OCCUPATION

In July 1976 an alliance of groups involved in environmental, conservation, and nuclear power issues was formed to resist actively the construction of a nuclear power plant at Seabrook, New Hampshire. The groups and individuals involved covered almost the entire political spectrum, but were primarily composed of groups in New Hampshire or towns in states whose location was in close proximity to the construction site. It was to be a grass-roots movement—planned, organized and controlled by those whose lives were most directly affected, in communities that had voted against construction of the plant, but whose wishes had been ignored by the Public Service Company (PSC), and by Governor Meldrim Thompson and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC), and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

In the first Clam action over 600 people rallied on August 1, 1976, and 18 people went on the site and were arrested. On August 22 over 1200 people rallied at 180 New England demonstrators went on the site, sat down and were removed by the police and arrested. Plans for the April 30 action were to have 1800 occupy the site and to hold it as long as possible.

The Clam has encouraged and sponsored public education and continued legal battles against nuclear power. It has helped organize college teach-ins, collected signatures on petitions, and held public meetings throughout New England. But it believes, at this point, that direct, non-violent action is necessary to halt the expansion of dangerous, expensive and unnecessary nuclear plants.

REASONS FOR OPPOSING NUCLEAR POWER

Clam opposition to nuclear power stems from its concerns about low-level radiation, marine pollution, nuclear accidents, economics, jobs, and the fact that there are much safer and cheaper alternatives to nuclear power. Most of these arguments against nuclear power are explored elsewhere in this issue of *Green Revolution*, and we will not further detail the specifics as they apply to Seabrook. The only parties that will benefit from the construction of this plant will be the Public Service Company of New Hampshire and its affiliated companies. The plant, if built, will cause harm to our fragile planet and all life.

The Clam says, "Stopping the Seabrook Plant permanently is the first step towards safe power for the people of New England. The Clamshell Alliance believes the people's needs must come before private, corporate profit."

ORGANIZING THE DEMONSTRATION

From the beginning the Clam realized that potentially there were great problems in bringing over 1800 people to the Seabrook site. Controlling 1800 occupiers as well as several thousand non-occupying support persons without resorting to hierarchical, sexist structures (as had often been the case in the past in protest activities) was foremost in their minds. It was also important to exclude persons prone to violence and

THE SPIRIT OF FREEBROOK

Last week was one of the most joyous and exhilarating of my life—a truly profound experience. I was not alone in perceiving the overwhelming nature of this experience. Numerous people spoke to me of the Seabrook Demonstration as changing their lives—a real crisis point.

I have been arrested and jailed four times for non-violent protest, but this last time was in some ways quite unlike the other three arrest. At May Day, six years ago in Washington, D. C., 14,000 people were arrested and jailed at least overnight, but charges were eventually dropped because of the unconstitutionality of the arrests and the "cruel and unusual punishment" nature of the incarceration. From that experience of mass arrests, no one, including me, believed that Governor Meldrim Thomson of New Hampshire would do more than arrest us, book us, and let us go on personal recognizance. After all, how could he keep 2000 of us in jail?

Our methods of dealing—by consensus, in a totally non-hierarchical, shared leadership, non-sexist way—worked so beautifully that we all felt exhilarated by the possibilities for future political action. Non-violent direct action worked so well! We had impressed all those we came in contact with. With minor lapses—such as two disastrous general meetings before we learned that such meetings should only be used for information-sharing, not decision-making—we had successfully governed ourselves, negotiated with our custodians, kept our spirits high, stayed solid in our position, survived very well under difficult conditions and learned a great deal. For us old-time activists as well as for the young college students who had never been arrested before, it was a revelation. No provocateurs, no

provocateurs who could disrupt the entire demonstration and give the authorities an excuse for the use of violence.

It was decided that a system of consensus government would be used. All decisions would be made by the occupiers themselves. Occupiers were organized into Affinity Groups of from 10 to 20 persons. Each Affinity Group had at least one medic, one peacekeeper and one spokesperson. These positions were often rotated with a different "Spoke" for each of the many meetings that were to take place. Each Affinity Group went through at least three hours of training prior to the occupation—which included instruction, practice with quick decision-making, role playing, discussion of problems and the philosophy of non-violence. The Movement for a New Society (MNS) took much of the responsibility for this training. (See Vol. 34, No. 3 of *GR* for MNS addresses in Philadelphia and elsewhere.)

An "Occupiers' Handbook" was prepared which was required reading for all participants. Additional supplements to the original Handbook were circulated, and other reading material suggested. Each person was requested to bring a bedroll, clothing, rain gear, flashlight, a gallon of water, matches, food for four days, and personal medication. Affinity Groups also were to bring tents, cooking utensils, rope, first aid supplies, sewing materials, toilet paper, shovel and trash bags. Each Affinity Group was also to provide at least one support person who would not occupy the site but would take care of vehicles, tend to the needs of occupiers, and coordinate off-site communications.



THE OCCUPATION

On the evening of April 29 and morning of April 30 about 3000 people assembled at campsites within walking distance of the Seabrook construction site. The plan was to converge on the site from four directions, including a contingent of several hundred who would arrive by boat. Shortly after noon Affinity Groups fell into line for the approximate four mile march to the site with all of their supplies in packs on their backs. Accompanied by an army of reporters, camera crews, and a few police, the occupiers marched with colorful banners flapping in the brisk wind, singing and chanting original songs composed for the occupation, setting out in single file toward Seabrook.

On their arrival at the entrance to Seabrook, a security guard advised that they were entering private property, then made a hasty retreat as the army of Clams marched eight abreast down the main road to the parking lot adjoining the main construction facility. (The PSC had announced that it would not try to prevent the demonstration, but it had obtained an injunction against the demonstrators' entering into a fenced-off area which was the actual site of construction. The Clam had decided in advance that they probably would not violate the injunction covering some 20 acres inside the fence, but would try to occupy the rest of the 700+ acre site.)

rowdiness, no vicious political in-fighting, no movement heavies, no macho-behavior, no ego-tripping, but, instead, a group of beautiful people, of all ages from 18 to over 60, living together harmoniously, accomplishing a great deal, and being strengthened tremendously in our basic commitment—not only to the environmental issue of nuclear power, but also to a whole revolutionary way of working for social change in this country. We felt so strengthened by each other, by our knowledge that what we had done and were doing was right. The experience was so tremendous, the hope and sense of possibilities engendered so powerful, that next time when we go back to Seabrook, I believe we will take with us the 18,000 which the Clamshell Alliance is calling for. Let Meldrim Thomson see if he can keep 18,000 peaceful protesters in jail!

SOME SERIOUS BUSINESS

During the 18 hours between our arrest and our booking and arraignment we were given no food or water, but luckily we still had some in our packs, even though the police had taken all visible water away from us. Though none of our group was hurt, the few non-cooperators in other groups who, for reasons of conscience, cannot cooperate with an unjust system in any way, were dragged around, sometimes by the hair, handcuffed too tightly in some cases, and generally roughly treated. (One young woman, a friend of mine—she is all of 4' 10"—had her arm deliberately twisted by a state cop; and her arm was so badly swollen and bruised it could easily have been broken. The State Police would not help her, until after six hours a National Guard Medic insisted that she be medically treated. She was hospitalized, x-rayed, and all charges against her were dropped.)

ON THE LIGHTER SIDE

We waited and waited and waited for our turn to be arrested. We danced in the streets of our town, formed a back-rub line and held an impromptu Indian War Dance, chanting, "The people united will never be defeated," to the music of garbage can lids, pots and pans, flutes, sticks of wood and the clapping of hands.

The affinity groups had wonderful names: the Bunny Foo-Foo Brigade, the Merry Mollusks, the Clamdiggers, the Infinite Affinity Group, the Nuclear Family, the IWW (Independent Worcester Wierdos), Cow 19, and our own group: Nuclear Omega, Omega being the term for resistance.

We sat in our green and drafty army truck home for over 12 hours and, in between trying

FREEBROOK VILLAGE

Never has a more colorful village been established than Freebrook. The sign at the entrance read: **FREEBROOK VILLAGE—POPULATION 1800**, but the Attorney General of New Hampshire estimated 2500 to 2700 had been on the site. Tents of every description and color mushroomed over the parking lot, which soon looked like a medieval encampment. Banners and signs identifying each Affinity Group fluttered in the wind, and streets were named—such as Karen Silkwood Boulevard and Sam Lovejoy Lane. Latrines were dug. There was dancing and singing in the streets. A double circle of all participants formed to ring the site and chant as they held hands in solidarity. Meals were prepared and, of course, many meetings were held.

Affinity Groups were joined into regions and spokesmeetings were held. Delegates from spokesmeetings participated in the Decision-Making Body (DMB), which made recommendations for action that could be approved by each of the Affinity Groups. The meetings seemed to be endless and little seemed to be accomplished; debates raged on issues such as affirmative action (cutting, crossing, or digging under the fence, blocking the road, spreading out onto more of the site) versus those who simply wanted to maintain a presence over a long period of time and felt this could be done as long as the occupiers remained on the parking lot—which they seemed more-or-less to have been given permission to occupy. A security force was set up to patrol the streets and try to identify provocateurs. Arrangements were made to get more water and supplies, workshops were organized, and a commissary and medical center were established.

ARRESTS

On Sunday, May 1, a support rally estimated at 2000 people was held at Hampton Beach. About 3 PM on Sunday Governor Meldrim Thompson flew onto the site and held a meeting with representatives of the Clam. The result was that with 30 minutes warning police officers from all New England states (except Massachusetts) began making arrests for "criminal trespass," a misdemeanor carrying a maximum fine of \$1000 and a year in jail. Tents were folded, gear was packed, and Freebrook was ready to begin a new existence in State Armories. Except for a few instances the Clam went with the police without resistance. (A few demonstrators went limp on arrest and had to be carried or dragged. Some were hurt in the process.) At first police arrested only men and only one or two persons from each Affinity Group in an effort to divide and disorganize the Alliance. Twenty at a time, Clams were loaded into buses and trucks, transported to the Portsmouth Armory with all of their gear, and then arraigned before two judges. The first arrests were made at about 4PM on Sunday. It was 6:00 on Monday morning before all Clams had been removed from Seabrook. Arraignments were not completed until late Monday afternoon. Many Clams were kept in buses, trucks and the back of semi-trailers for up to 18 hours between the time of arrest and the time of arraignment. Bail was set at \$100; personal recognizance was offered to a few, mainly New Hampshire residents. Fourteen hundred and fourteen persons were incarcerated, and several hundred, mostly New Hampshire residents, were thrown out between arrest and arraignment. All those arrested took a vow of solidarity that none would accept personal recognizance unless it was given to all and that none would pay bail until it became absolutely necessary because of their personal circumstances.

FREEBROOK IS REBORN

In State Armories the spirit and organization of Freebrook was immediately reborn. New affinity groups were formed. The non-violent resistance process continued with over 200 persons in each of the Summersworth, Dover and Concord Armories and almost 700 in the Manchester Armory. Fourteen Hundred persons united and equal in their voice, acting by consensus, were continuing the occupation, only this time as guests of the Governor. They stayed by choice and endured hardships such as sleeping on the cold cement floor, doing without showers and going as much as 24 hours without food, out of communication with family, lawyers or the other Clams, because of refusal of the basic right to use a phone after arrest and because phone calls were being censored.

Conditions in various Armories varied a great deal, but generally the National Guard was doing its best to perform the function of custodian, for which they had no advance warning, in facilities that were not designed for holding prisoners of the State. Guardsmen were often friendly and tried to carry out their orders with as much compassion as was possible within their hierarchical structure.

to keep warm and get a little sleep, we sang, "We all live in a green army truck, a green army truck," to the tune of Yellow Submarine.

Although conditions in the trucks were miserably crowded and cold we recited Alice in Wonderland poems, listened to the guitar, shared our nuts and raisins, and, to the tune of Frere Jacques sang, "Meldrim Thomson, Meldrim Thomson, do you hear, do you hear? We won't let you build it, we won't let you build it. Is that clear? Is that clear?"

INSIDE THE ARMORIES

Once we were settled into the armories and our affinity groups had been reorganized, we set up political workshops, had a play, art groups, yoga classes, and constant meetings. One night we had an impromptu lecture on Chinese medicine and acupuncture from a young practitioner who had studied it for five years and practiced in Boston.

We developed our own traditions and rituals: silent circles for meditation and reflection, especially on May 4, the seventh anniversary of Kent State, and later Jackson State; a good news sharing and singing time, when we shared the news from outside and our own positive feelings.

Jubal, our School of Living president, was released on bail on Thursday—he then became our "support person" and arranged bail, plus bringing us marvelous luxuries such as shampoo and two bags full of clean clothes from Good Will! He was an instant hero and the armory blossomed with young women in colorful cotton dresses among the drab surroundings.

**BETTER ACTIVE
TODAY
THAN RADIOACTIVE
TOMORROW**

A good example of non-violent resistance was shown in the Summersworth Armory, when the word came down that the sexes were to be segregated, everyone's shoes were stacked in a big pile, and the police were told that since another rule was that you couldn't be moved without shoes, the police would have to sort out among the huge pile of unmatched, tied-together shoes whose shoes were whose! Later, the men lay on top of the women; when the men were dragged off and the women dragged to one side, the women simply scrambled back again, time after time. Barricades were built, and the women climbed the barricades. Eventually, the sexes were separated at night in all the armories.

A QUANTUM LEAP FORWARD?

In personal terms almost every participant found the experience to be something they will never forget and a peak experience that will have profound influence on their future lives. They experienced at first hand the rigidity and apparent stupidity of people in authority. They can now better understand how a governor who has set his course as a champion of nuclear power could make the equally ridiculous decision to feed, house and care for people who were neither destroying property nor harming anyone (except perhaps the PSC, which did not file a complaint) at a cost of about \$50,000 a day, when these same people would have been content to take care of themselves, and the majority of whom would have dispersed within the week had they been left unmolested by the power of the State. The companion article to this one in the right-hand column attempts to convey some of the personal feelings and brother- and sisterhood that developed at Freebrook and in the Armories.

In terms of the "movement" towards some fundamental changes in our social, economic and governmental institutions there is little question that the Seabrook occupation was a quantum leap forward. This was the best-planned, most carefully executed and largest grass-roots-controlled demonstration that has ever taken place in this country. There can be little doubt that the success at Seabrook in personal terms will be translated into larger and better actions in the future, if not at Seabrook then at some other location, maybe many other locations. In a very real sense the Clams owe a debt of gratitude to Governor Meldrim Thompson, for by his actions he put the Clamshell Alliance to the ultimate test, and it passed with flying colors. Without the arrests and the repression that followed neither the individuals nor the movement would have experienced the same degree of "oneness," the tremendous growth of good feelings and personal contacts or the test of ability of this system of non-hierarchical government to function under a crisis situation. Nor would weaknesses in the system have become so apparent. It has been excellent preparation for the future, if the movement learns from some of its mistakes.

Did it stop the Seabrook nuclear plant? Maybe not—but the influence of thousands of people who are willing to suffer and go to jail for a cause is something that neither private companies nor governments can ignore. And the prospect that such a movement may grow must be calculated into the cost of building nuclear plants in the future. The Seabrook plant may not be built for any number of good reasons, none of which are directly related to the April 30 Clamshell action, but the Clams can take full credit for focusing the attention of New Hampshire and of much of the nation on a destructive centralist technology that we cannot afford in either economic terms or those of human survival.

SOME LESSONS LEARNED AT SEABROOK — ADVICE FOR FUTURE ACTIONS

1. Quick decisions are difficult or impossible with groups of more than 20 people. Affinity Groups and all decision-making bodies should be kept closer to 10 people than to 20
2. Sometimes general meetings work very well, especially for information-sharing and for quick decisions about which there is little controversy.
3. Paranoia breeds paranoia: The security force established on the site was ineffective and destructive to our purposes.
4. A clear distinction is required between decisions subject to consensus and the original scenarios which everyone agreed to before the occupation. [Example: All of the literature left little doubt that access to the site would be blocked or at least an attempt would be made to prohibit access once we were on the site. There was no resistance, and many felt let down that affirmative action, although agreed to prior to the occupation, was the subject of hours of debate.]
5. Record keeping and communications systems must be worked on a great deal, and more sophisticated systems developed
6. More emphasis needs to be placed on how to deal with police and National Guard. We are getting more experience with this and it should be shared in the future.
7. Para-legals and attorneys should be more candid in stating the difference between fact and opinion. [Example: We were told the State could not possibly hold 1800 people. Example: We were given hope that our motion for personal recognizance had a good chance, when in fact any layman reading the law could easily determine that the State had no obligation to give P.R. except on a selective basis, which had been ruled out by our own decision to maintain solidarity.]

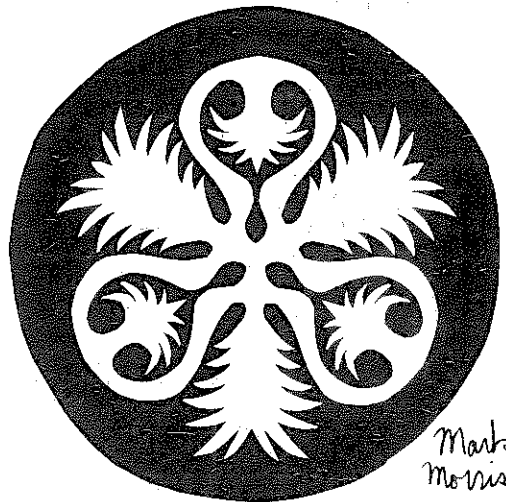
APPRECIATION FROM NEW HAMPSHIRE PEOPLE

As our responsibilities at home became too pressing, four of us decided that we had to take bail. Not only did we want to stick it out until we all were released, but we had made such deep friendships, felt such a sense of belonging, of solidarity with our brothers and sisters, that we could hardly bear to leave. But leave we did on Friday, and when we went to Concord to get supplies, we found that many of the townspeople were on our side. We were given discounts on purchases and encouraging, supportive words. The following excerpts from a letter received from a Seabrook resident nicely sum up many of the feelings: "I would like to share these

**THE PEOPLE UNITED SHALL
NEVER BE DEFEATED**

thoughts with you if I may. You have set such a beautiful example of non-violence and peaceful demonstration. I felt honored to have seen such a beautiful and well-planned demonstration. As I watched you march through the front gate, and coming in by boat, an overwhelming feeling of love and compassion came over me. I am not a Clamshell yet, but I am about to be. You have shown me the way. For those of you who decide to leave, fret not. For you who stay, fear not. My heart and the hearts of millions are with you. You have inspired a new wave of inspiration and dedication throughout the land." Signed: "A Mother."

Nuclear Opponents



Win in Oregon

—NORMAN SOLOMON

When the Oregon Supreme Court ruled that the state's private utilities had failed to make a legal case for construction of a pair of nuclear power plants at Pebble Springs, the long-term implication was unmistakable: Yes, it can be done. A small group of anti-nuclear activists can challenge, and defeat, corporate plans for billion-dollar nuclear plants. Although lacking in funds, a few dedicated people can take on high priced lawyers and the utilities — and win.

The victory resulted primarily through the efforts of longtime nuclear opponent Lloyd Marbet ("Up Against the Nukes in Oregon," WIN, 6/24/76) whose persistence has caused exasperation and, more recently, fury among pro-nuclear executives and their supporters. In a 6-1 ruling March 3, the state's highest court held that arguments for the two nuclear plants — proposed for a central Oregon site at an estimated cost of over \$2.2 billion — had never satisfied legal requirements regarding financial ability, operational standards and regional power needs. Rejecting the utilities' contention that Marbet had no right to

intervene in state hearings, the judges declared that "the important decisions of public policy entrusted to the (Oregon) Energy Facility Siting Council are not to be treated as a dispute between opposing private interests."

For the utilities, the court's decision made a shambles of their nuke timetable, which called for construction of Pebble Spring #1 by 1985 and #2 by 1988. (The initial schedule had projected completion of both plants in the early 1980's, until Marbet's intervention began to cause complications.) In order to get state approval for construction, Portland General Electric Co. and their partner Pacific Power & Light Co. must now go through a new series of hearings in front of Oregon's siting council — which is presently considering a moratorium on any future nuclear plant construction until there can be reasonable assurances of safety in nuclear waste disposal and storage. As the mounting evidence of disastrous nuclear waste disposal programs can attest, such assurances may never be available.

As hearings resume on the state level, Marbet is also continuing to intervene at US Nuclear Regulatory Commission hearings on federal licensing of the Pebble Spring plants. Though handicapped by a budget miniscule in comparison to the utilities' expenditures for attorneys, Marbet has already forced the NRC to hold additional hearings for more than a year, thereby causing delays which the utilities have made clear they view as scurrilous. Whether he is quoting Alan Watts to the NRC administrative judges or pouring through computer print-outs to cross-examine utility witnesses,

THE PROBLEM WITH THE REACTOR IS THAT IT REQUIRES SECURITY MEASURES SO EXTENSIVE THAT ANY SOCIETY RELYING ON NUCLEAR ENERGY MUST ULTIMATELY BECOME A POLICE STATE

PLUTONIUM AND THE OTHER FISSION PRODUCTS ARE SO MENACING TO HUMAN EXISTENCE THAT THEY MUST BE ISOLATED FROM THE BIOSPHERE FOR HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF YEARS

THAT MEANS THAT AT A MINIMUM WE REQUIRE A STABLE GOVERNMENT OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY THAT CAN CONCENTRATE ON THE PROBLEM FOR MANY THOUSANDS OF YEARS — A STABILITY NO NATION-STATE HAS EVEN REMOTELY ACHIEVED

Marbet has tried to focus on concentric layers of issues involving nuclear power; in the process, he has been able to achieve major impact against a nuclear scenario regarded as a virtual fait accompli only two years ago.

Marbet and other Coalition for Safe Power activists represent the unequivocal wing of the anti-nuclear movement in Oregon. The other wing, far better funded and far more ambiguous, sponsored the Safeguards ballot measure that went down to defeat by a 58-42 per cent margin in Oregon last November. As was the case with similar efforts last year in Ohio, Washington, Montana, Colorado, Arizona and California, the Safeguards campaign went for half a loaf — going through sometimes convoluted verbal contortions along the way — and ended up with nothing. By declining to advocate a total outlawing of nuclear power, the Safeguards campaign ended up denying that its proposal really constituted a ban and therefore was unable to fully denounce nuclear power all the way across the board. Consequently, the cautious Safe guards approach precluded addressing head-on crucial economic issues and radioactive safety hazards in any nuclear power plants.

In the wake of the Safeguard's defeats, the Coalition for Safe Power is working toward an Oregon ballot measure which would ban nuclear power plants. Period. This would include shutting down the state's only existing nuclear plant, Trojan, which since going into operation in December 1975 has experienced numerous malfunctions including: "internal" radioactive leaks; breakdowns of emergency safety water pumps over a dozen times; problems with the steam generator system; a control panel fire; and the new presence of algae contaminated with radioactive cobalt-58 in the vicinity of the plant, located on the Columbia River about 40 miles northeast of Portland. Trojan's economic performance has been as dismal as its safety record: in 1976 it operated at a 21% capacity factor instead of the projected 80%, and generated electricity at a cost of 3.4 cents per kwh approximately 30 times the cost of nearby hydro power, and five times what the utilities had claimed its power would cost. During 1976, Trojan was shut down 46 different times, and produced no power for 209 days of the year.

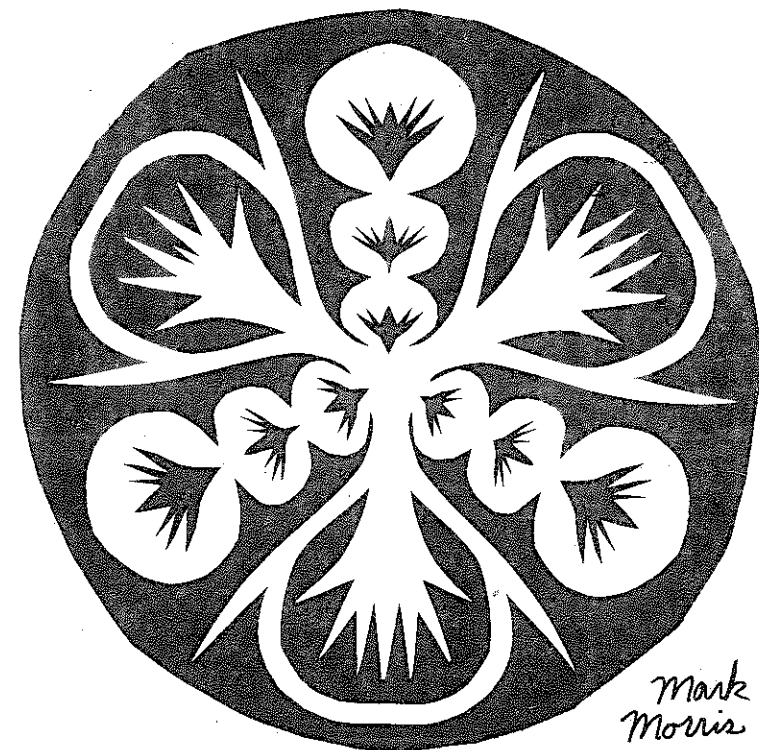
The Coalition for Safe Power is continuing to proceed on the assumption that opposing nuclear power under any circumstances is the best way to eliminate its presence on the planet.

Marbet commented recently:

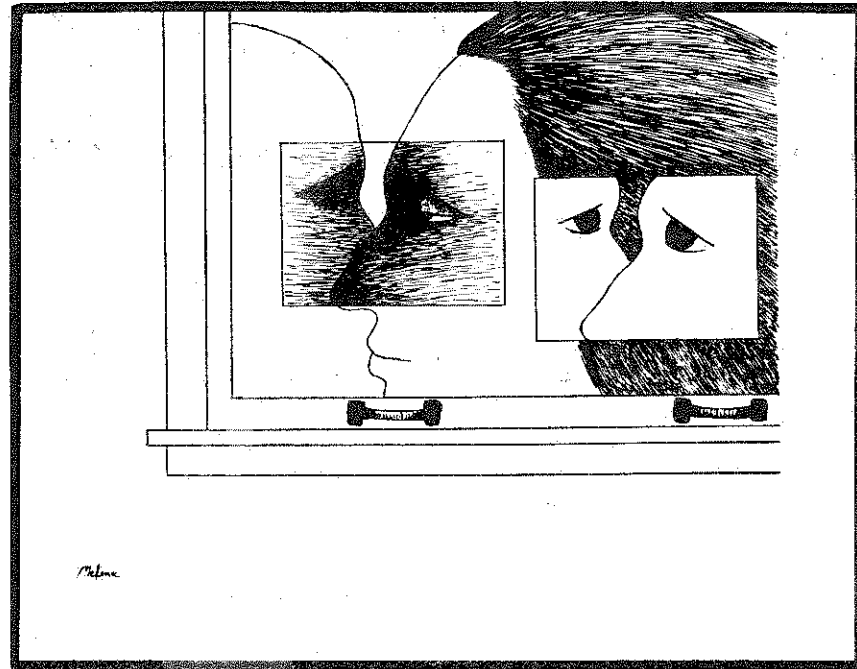
The Ban initiative was born under the principle of "be right, whether we win or lose" which means you can argue the truth on all levels and eventually gain the inevitable. We have yet to make the Ban argument and when we do make it we will be free to debate all issues, including economics and alternative energy sources, which in open debate can be won. We also serve notice upon all concerned, the public, the government, the industry, that the debate is not over and that this issue is bigger than us all and it will continue as long as nuclear power itself continues.

CONTACT: Coalition for Safe Power, 732 SW 3rd, Portland, OR 97204. (503) 223-5777.

—reprinted from WIN



NUCLEAR POWER:



dictator of our political future

— LORNA SALZMAN

U.S. energy policy is being made backwards. Instead of starting a national dialogue on what values and priorities we want to stress in American society and matching our energy policies to them, we are instead choosing energy sources which by their costly, complex, centralized, hazardous nature, will in effect dictate our political and social future.

In the case of nuclear power, we are already being forced to accept restrictions on our personal freedoms as the price for safeguards against nuclear terrorism and sabotage. These restrictions range from utility guards with submachine guns under instructions to shoot to kill, to sanctioned surveillance of dissident citizen groups, and are an open admission by our

government that nuclear proliferation (of both commercial and military facilities) represents the single greatest threat to national security. The question then arises as to whether these restrictions will bring on a political backlash that could stimulate the political terrorism they are designed to preclude.

BIG BROTHER

Some of the actions already taken by the Federal government and the private nuclear utilities (the latter accompanied by its promotional arm, the Atomic Industrial Forum and the public relations firm of Charles B. Yulish Associates in New York City), should give citizens cause for alarm. Over recent years the above conglomerate has been assembling dossiers on anti-nuclear individuals and organizations. Groups

BY THE YEAR 1985 THOUSANDS OF MINERS WHO WORKED URANIUM MINES IN THE COLORADO PLATEAU BEFORE 1960 WILL HAVE PERISHED FROM CANCER INDUCED BY RADON GAS

being surveyed include Friends of the Earth, Sierra Club, Ralph Nader's public interest groups, Environmental Action, Environmental Policy Center, Another Mother for Peace, and the Union of Concerned Scientists. Some utilities such as Potomac Electric Power Co. have files on environmental letter writers in general.

Surveillance of individuals continues at a high pitch, with the aid of Federal agencies such as the FBI. Several years ago the Texas State Police, on the instigation of the FBI, assembled a dossier on Continental Airlines Pilot Robert Pomerey because he was a member of Citizens Association for Sound Energy, a group opposing a proposed nuclear power plant near Dallas. In this particular case the airline, who had been notified by the police of Pomerey's activities, told Pomerey of the investigation and the plot was exposed. More recently, it was revealed that Jacqueline Srouji, an FBI informant, had infiltrated the reporting staff of the **Nashville Tennessean** in order to keep tabs on an editor and a reporter who had written articles critical of nuclear power. Srouji's FBI connections came out in Congressional hearings when it was learned that she had had access to thousands of pages of top-secret FBI files on nuclear power information which clearly only an authorized FBI agent could have possessed or inspected. Srouji later received threats from the FBI not to reveal more information and was recently quoted in a **Rolling Stone** article as saying that she believed plutonium worker Karen Silkwood had been murdered because she had discovered a plot to smuggle plutonium out of the Kerr-McGee plant in Oklahoma.

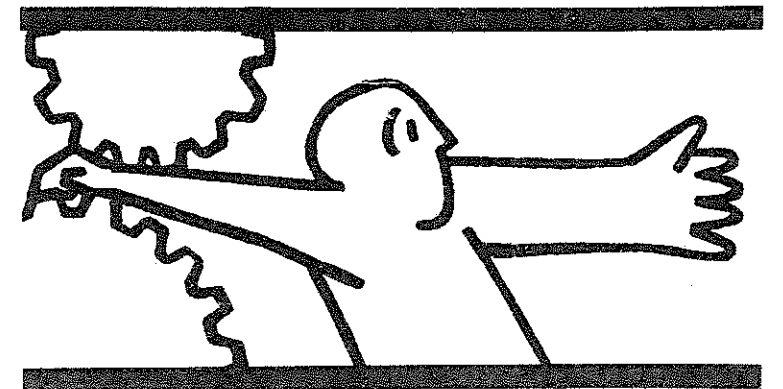
Several government sponsored studies pinpoint the potential for nuclear terrorism and sabotage as the weakest link in the nuclear fuel cycle. In response to this, proposals have been made to institute wiretapping, surveillance, and infiltration of citizen groups to detect possible plots against nuclear facilities — neglecting the fact that nuclear critics are leading the battle to prevent nuclear violence, and that government aided nuclear proliferation will increase the potential for violence.

Both the Rosenbaum Special Safeguards study and the Mitre Corp. report "The Threat to Licensed Nuclear Facilities" contain recommendations for citizen surveillance, personal searches, psychological studies, and investigation of people moving into neighborhoods near nuclear facilities, with surveillance done in conjunction with the FBI, CIA, and the NSA. Both reports recommend creation of a federal nuclear security force.

THREAT TO DEMOCRACY

In the area of legislation, inroads are being made already into the democratic process. The state of Virginia considered a bill in 1975 (proposed by the Virginia Electric Power Co.) to permit VEPCO to set up its own police force with the power to arrest anyone anywhere in the state and obtain confidential records on citizens. Rep. Melvin Price of Illinois, co-sponsor of the infamous Price-Anderson Act (which exempts utilities from liability over a certain amount in the event of a nuclear accident) will re-introduce Federal legislation giving the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) the power to control the siting of nuclear power plants anywhere in the country. Thus, all state and local hearings and decisions on nuclear safety, economics, and siting would be eliminated. More recently, a Mitre-Corporation-sponsored report, "Public Participation in Energy Related Decision Making," responding to Dr. Albert Einstein's famous remark on the need to have decisions made by voices from the village square, suggested re-defining that village voice, an ominous threat to our basic Constitutional right to self-government.

All of this adds up to the indisputable fact that nuclear power as an energy source, as an economic institution, as a political bellwether, and as an environmental and health hazard, may already be condemning democracy to extinction, for it represents the ultimate concentration of political and economic power that in turn may control our personal lives, freedoms, and social fabric. For these reasons citizens must question nuclear power not on technical grounds but must examine the stresses that reliance on this uniquely dangerous energy source will create. The inescapable conclusion is that nuclear power is inherently incompatible with a democratic society.



THERE IS MORE RADIOACTIVITY IN THE HANFORD, WASHINGTON STORAGE SITE THAN WOULD BE RELEASED DURING AN ENTIRE NUCLEAR WAR

health hazards from low level radiation

— DR. ROSALIE BERTELL

I would like to address the public health issues relevant to the nuclear industry, including the inevitable cumulative pollution of the environment with ionizing radiation through the mining, transportation, refining, burning, reprocessing and disposal processes. We have learned much about the danger of radiation, and at this point in time no one would contest the fact that any exposure to it is harmful to any life system.

In 1910, the law allowed workers exposed to ionizing radiation to receive 100 rads per year. In 1934, after the tragic experience with the radium dial workers, this limit was reduced to 30 rads per year. In 1948, after studies on the life shortening effect and the high incidence of leukemia among medical radiologists, the limit was again lowered, and became 15 rads per year.

RADIOACTIVITY — THE ULTIMATE POLLUTION

After World War II, both a national and an international commission on radiation were established and commissioned to give some guidelines for allowable limits of human exposure. Their advice was to lower the permissible dose for workers to 5 rads per year, and to allow the "general public" this allowable dose over a reproductive lifetime — i.e., about 30 years. This recommendation became law in 1958, and it is this standard which we are still operating under today.

In 1970, the National Academy of Science was commissioned to reconsider the radiation standards in

light of growing citizen concern and heightened ecological awareness since 1958. It concluded that there was no need at this time to lower the permissible exposure standards. Present confidence in the nuclear industry relative to its public health impact stems from this document, which is popularly called the BEIR report. I contend that this report has been abused, and that the impression of security which it gave as a forecast has never been tested against the real life situation.

The deliberate continuance of ordinary plant releases of radioactive materials without cautious monitoring of the health of the exposed individuals and their offspring constitutes a deliberate decision to accept without concern both the known and unknown consequences. It is against the law for a worker to receive more than 5 rads exposure per year on a lifetime average, but it is not against the law for him/her to become chronically or acutely ill. Official records of exposure are kept but they are not matched with health records. Most radiation related diseases are not covered under workman's compensation, nor are they recognized by the worker as related to exposure. Who would sue for damages if they had a coronary? Yet there is documentation which relates coronary heart disease with exposure to ionizing radiation.

CHILDREN OF WORKERS

With respect to the offspring of workers, the problem is even more serious and neglected. My colleagues have shown that the effects on children when either parent is exposed to radiation are quite broad,

AS ALBERT EINSTEIN OBSERVED SEVERAL YEARS BEFORE HIS DEATH, "THE SPLITTING OF THE ATOM HAS CHANGED EVERYTHING SAVE OUR MODES OF THINKING, AND THUS WE DRIFT TOWARDS UNPARALLELED CATASTROPHE."

including cancer, asthma, dysentery, rheumatic fever, allergies, etc. Who even thinks to relate the mental retardation of his/her child, or the occurrence of childhood cancer, to the parent's occupation? How is this covered by law? Who is even gathering facts for analysis?

There is also an immoral philosophy which would tell us that planned-in deaths and illnesses are unavoidable. It is the cost we must pay for electricity. This is not true. We have viable alternative paths — including those of conservation, prioritization of time and use, and solar and thermal power.

On the scientific side, I would add also that it is my contention, and that of my colleagues, that the hazards of low level radiation have been underestimated by the straight line estimates made from effects at high doses. The biological mechanism of overkill was little understood when earlier radiation studies were conducted. It seems that there are precise radiation dose cut-offs such that exposures below this dose cause damage to the cell but still leave it intact and able to function in a faulty way and to reproduce itself. Above this cut-off point, the cell dies. It is the living damaged cell which gives us the long term problems such as leukemia and other cancers, heart disease, etc. On the basis of evidence now in hand, we are calling for a reduction of the present level of permissible exposure by at least a factor of ten.

Beyond this immediate concern, we are calling for a human monitoring system for both workers and for the general public at risk from this nuclear industry. General measures of public health are already showing signs of deterioration in the vicinity of nuclear plants. It is now time to specifically search for this information. Ordinary vital statistics do not even give adequate information on mobility, occupation and other variables.

My research shows that the rise in leukemia usually associated with radiation exposure can be considered a secondary effect. By this I mean that the exposure causes one to age at a faster than normal rate, probably causing damage to one of the bio-regulatory systems which under normal conditions break down more gradually with the passage of time. This model predicts a whole syndrome of problems usually associated with natural aging occurring at an earlier age for persons so exposed. Information needed to monitor this effect is not even being gathered.

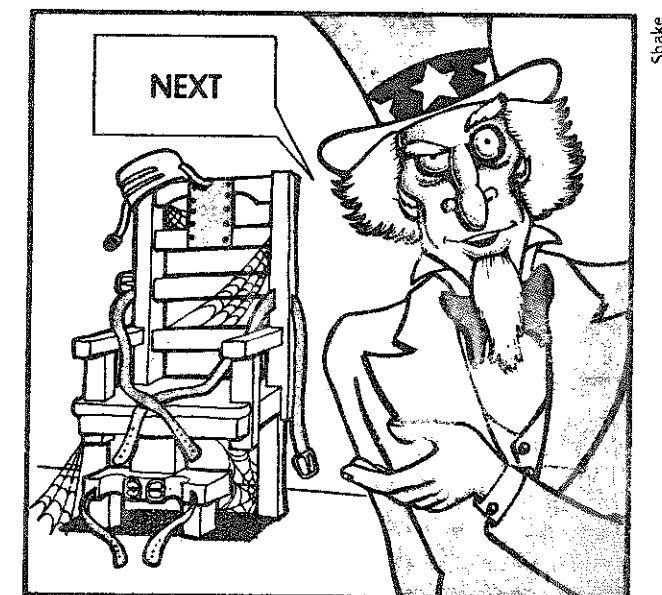
It is necessary to die, but it is not necessary to so abuse one's body that there is a period of debilitation and disease prior to death! The needless exposure of

the body to ionizing radiation, whether from the nuclear industry or from medical x-ray, is such an abuse. The decision to suffer this abuse cannot come from any upper level administrative decision that the people need more electricity! It must be a decision of the people themselves. It must also be a free and fully informed decision! It must be made only for oneself and not for one's neighbor or one's neighbor's children.

UNAMERICAN PHILOSOPHY

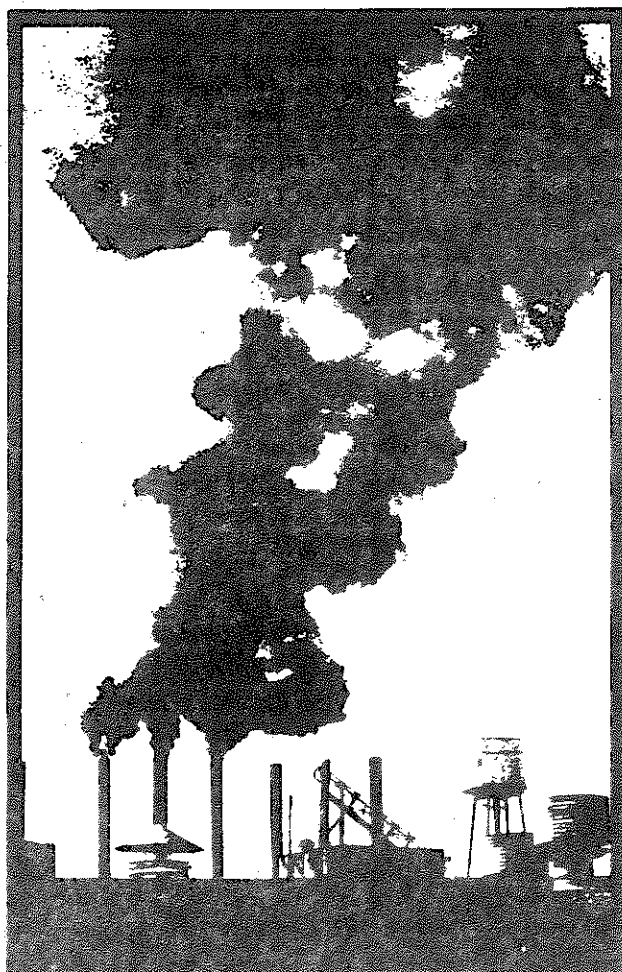
There seems to be a philosophy afoot which wants to take care of the poor ignorant citizen who does not really know what is best. I oppose this philosophy as unamerican and patronizing. We are not less inflamed than our forebears, and we refuse to be tyrannized by wealth or pseudo-learning. We will not live on promises and forecasts, but will be rooted in the real and the human. We reject planning which includes deaths of human beings as one of the "costs." We demand straight answers to our questions. We again grasp our freedom and dignity and the right to choose our own destiny.

(Taken from a speech given by Dr. Bertell at the Seabrook, New Hampshire anti-nuclear power plant rally and alternative energy fair on October 23, 1976. Dr. Bertell is a biostatistician at the Roswell Cancer Research Institute in Buffalo, specializing in the relationship of radiation to cancer.)



A TWENTY YEAR OLD CHEMISTRY STUDENT, APPEARING ON PUBLIC TELEVISION, SHOWED HOW A FUNCTIONAL NUCLEAR BOMB CAN BE MADE IN SIX WEEKS — AND NO ONE HAS SERIOUSLY CHALLENGED HIS DEMONSTRATION

Yes, But What About Jobs?



— JEANNE FUDALA

Perhaps the most dangerous and divisive myth about the supposed need for nuclear power is that it will provide a great number of jobs, and that, in fact, without a vast growth in overall energy production, lowered living standards and rampant unemployment will result. The fact is, however, that the energy producing industries, especially nuclear power, are the most capital-intensive and least labor-intensive in the

US economy. The Worldwatch Institute, in a report to the Federal Energy Administration (FEA) supports this conclusion, while also pointing out that the energy industries drain a huge amount of energy in order to produce energy. States Worldwatch, "Though fuels and electricity are the most energy-intensive goods in the economy, the fuel industries and electrical companies provide very little employment per dollar of goods produced....Capital diverted from nuclear reactors, coal and petroleum refineries will produce more long-term employment if invested in almost any other enterprise."

An analysis done by the Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory for the Energy Research & Development Administration (ERDA); specifically concluded that "a dollar spent on electricity produced fewer jobs than almost any other option." It takes seven times the monetary investment to create a job in the electric utility industry as it does for manufacturing. Professor Henry Kendall of the Union of Concerned Scientists observed that while electricity requires 15% of the nation's capital, it provides only 2% of the jobs.

Energy conservation, contrary to popular supposition, is actually a source of energy because the process of reducing energy waste extracts more energy from from each barrel or kilowatt. Therefore, extensive conservation will not cause economic austerity and unemployment, as many in the energy industry would have us believe. According to the Worldwatch report to the FEA, over half the energy produced in the United States is wasted. The Ford Foundation Energy Policy Project concluded that the United States could reduce its overall energy growth rate without reducing the nation's standard of living. For example, the per capita energy use in four countries — West Germany, Sweden, Denmark and Switzerland — is only half that of the US, but their per capita gross national products (GNP) are slightly higher. Thus, there is not a correlation between the amount of energy consumed and the quality of life. Conservation means not austerity, but efficiency!

There is also not a correlation between energy growth and jobs. The Ford Foundation Project found that a reduction from the historical energy growth rate of 3.3% to a 2% annual growth rate would actually result in a slight 1.5% boost in employment and zero growth rate would cause a 3.3% jobs increase. As physicist Lee Schipper of the Lawrence Lab at Berkeley

AMERICANS NEED DEFENSE AGAINST THEIR OWN LEADERSHIP MORE URGENTLY THAN THEY NEED DEFENSE AGAINST A FOREIGN INVASION 

THE PEOPLE THEMSELVES MUST WIN THE RIGHT TO RULE BY REFERENDUM ON EVERY MILITARY VENTURE, NO MATTER HOW SMALL OR REMOTE



observes, "Greater employment results from more workers (being) needed to build and run a more sophisticated (efficient) energy industry and more labor needed to make well-designed, insulated buildings and homes, efficient appliances and autos, and mass transit."

The energy industry is attempting to use the natural gas crisis as an excuse to hype nuclear power (despite the fact that evidence points to a shortage deliberately created by them). The point does arise, though, that a supply of energy is necessary to run factories that supply jobs. But here again, efficiency can contribute a great deal to keeping factories adequately supplied, and at the same time, make them far less vulnerable to being crippled by temporary "shortages" and the long term real reduction in the available fuel supply. Industry has at its unique disposal a method of supplying half of its own electrical needs by 1985, through a process called "cogeneration." This is the generation of electricity using the process steam normally produced in many industries.

According to physicist Amory Lovins, author of several incisive books dealing with the global energy situation, cogeneration coupled with efficient use of electricity could reduce our total national use of electricity 30%, and our central station generation 60%. This is equal to the amount of energy that nuclear power was expected to be able to provide by the year 2000. Additionally it is now recognized that nuclear power will generate nowhere near that amount because it has become such an economic boondoggle that orders for reactors, and reactor construction, have been delayed or cancelled. Thus, energy efficiency in all sectors of the economy can guarantee us the energy we need to run our industries and provide jobs without necessitating the use of nuclear power, even should other fuel shortages occur. And, in fact, it is the supply of uranium which is actually closer to depletion — at least at economically recoverable rates — than fossil fuels (coal, oil, gas). A dependency on nuclear fuel could actually prove to be the worstcrippler of factories — and jobs.

While energy-saving methods will keep the levels of employment at slightly higher levels than will the

construction of new generating facilities, the accelerated use of alternate energy technologies, such as solar and wind energy generation, can significantly increase the levels of employment. In May, 1976, Skip Laitner of Ralph Nader's Public Citizen, presented a report on energy and employment to the Conference of Energy Efficiency in Washington, D.C. Laitner's study, based on FEA Project Independence report figures, showed that the solar technologies — heating and cooling, bioconversion, windpower and photovoltaic cells — had the potential to generate 2.5 times as many jobs by the year 2000 as nuclear power is expected to.

Even compared with coal-fired plants, nuclear power is a poor generator of jobs. Public Citizen, in another study, found that the total labor requirements for the lifetime of a 1000 Megawatt-electrical (MWe) coal plant would be 40% higher than for the same sized nuclear plant.

A report prepared for Assemblyman Dan Haley in 1976, when he was Chairman of the Legislative Committee on Energy Systems, analyzed the comparative employment potential of various energy sources in New York State. The job-creating possibilities of conservation and two alternate energy sources, wind and wood, were found to be two-to-six times that of nuclear or coal generation. Harvesting wood for energy was found to have the best potential of all, 70-80,000 worker years per 1000 MWe of power, or four to six times as many jobs as nuclear and coal-fired plants. Conservation techniques could provide up to three times the employment in the State at equal or lower capital costs, and of course, far less energy costs, than nuclear or coal generation.

Thus, nuclear power, in addition to its extraordinary health hazards, is also a hazard to economic well-being. Nuclear power will not benefit employment; it is an expensive, wasteful, and dangerous form of energy generation that actually provides very few jobs. Its overall long-range effect will be to reduce employment while causing an increase in the cost of living through being a main contributor to rising electric utility rates. Nuclear power, therefore, is a threat to both our health (and that of many future generations) and to our livelihoods.

IN A MILIEU OF NATION-STATES THE SPLITTING OF THE ATOM IS, ITSELF, THE ENEMY. THERE CAN BE NO SECURITY FOR ANY PEOPLE ANYWHERE UNTIL THAT ENEMY IS MASTERED

WHY THE FACTORY STOPPED

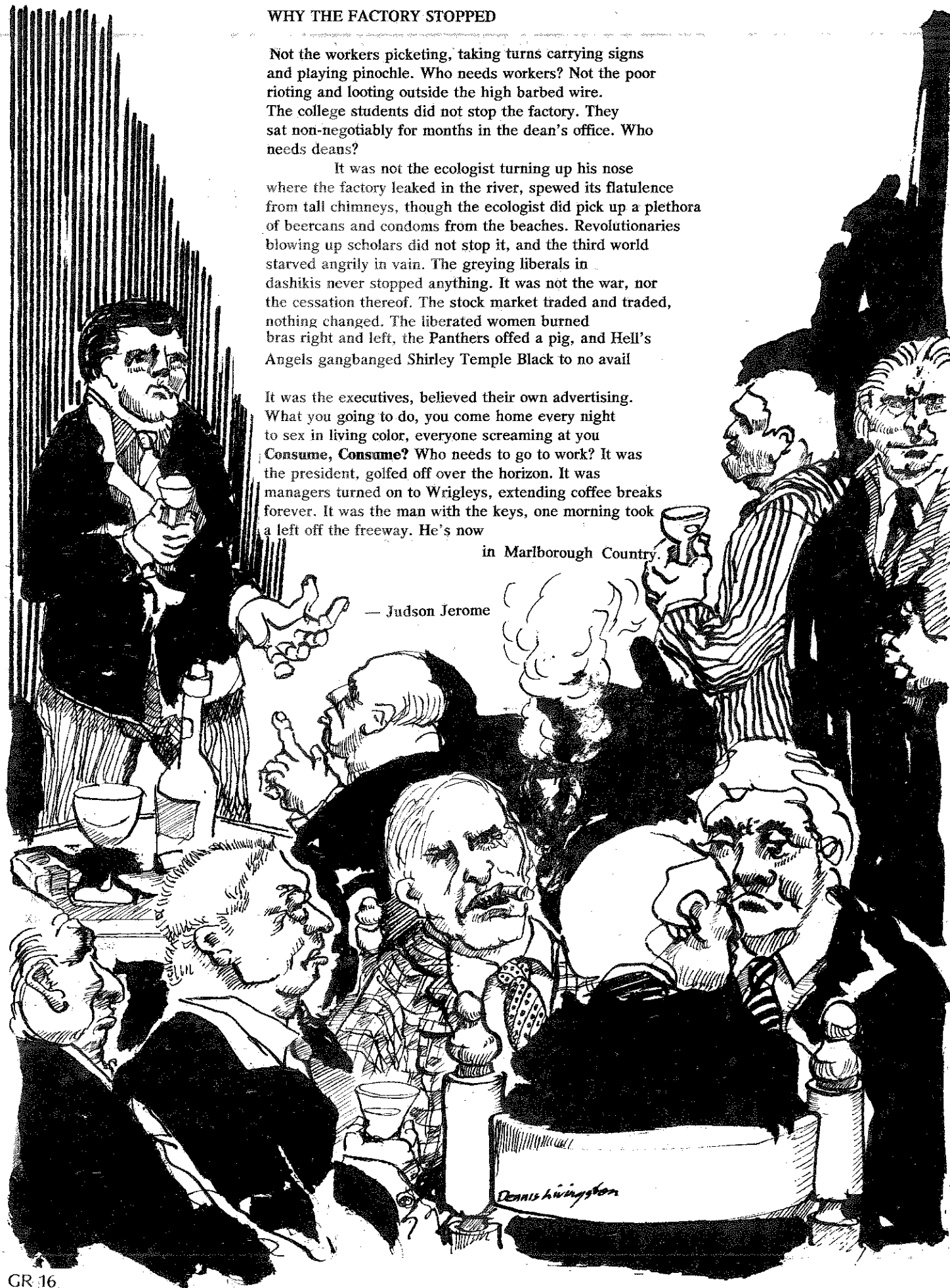
Not the workers picketing, taking turns carrying signs and playing pinochle. Who needs workers? Not the poor rioting and looting outside the high barbed wire. The college students did not stop the factory. They sat non-negotiably for months in the dean's office. Who needs deans?

It was not the ecologist turning up his nose where the factory leaked in the river, spewed its flatulence from tall chimneys, though the ecologist did pick up a plethora of beercans and condoms from the beaches. Revolutionaries blowing up scholars did not stop it, and the third world starved angrily in vain. The greying liberals in dashikis never stopped anything. It was not the war, nor the cessation thereof. The stock market traded and traded, nothing changed. The liberated women burned bras right and left, the Panthers offered a pig, and Hell's Angels gangbanged Shirley Temple Black to no avail.

It was the executives, believed their own advertising. What you going to do, you come home every night to sex in living color, everyone screaming at you **Consume, Consume?** Who needs to go to work? It was the president, golfed off over the horizon. It was managers turned on to Wrigleys, extending coffee breaks forever. It was the man with the keys, one morning took a left off the freeway. He's now

in Marlborough Country.

— Judson Jerome



Aquarian Research Foundation

Newsletter

5620 Morton St., Phila., Pa. 19144
(215) 849-1259 or 849-3237

MAY, 1977 # 81
CHEAPER TO TRAVEL THAN TO LIVE

Dear friends,

Mind-blowing things been happening since the last A.R.F. Newsletter! I hardly believe it myself!

Deborah & I (Art) got scholarships to a program called "Lifespring" which seems to have had the following results:

1. I am living out a dream I've had since the age of 7 by learning to fly a small plane.
2. We are becoming publishers of The Hospitality Guide of North America.
3. We have the franchise for People's Trans-share for the Phila. area.
4. Debbie is leaving A.R.F. to do other things.

In the Lifespring training, we learned to be more honest with ourselves than we've ever been - that also meant being unreasonable in some ways. Or at least doing things that might, at first glance, appear to be unreasonable. Taking flying lessons was one of those things. Learning to fly costs a minimum of \$1,100 and probably quite a bit more, depending on how fast I learn. To get the lowest rate I had to pay the first \$1,100 at one time which meant borrowing \$800.

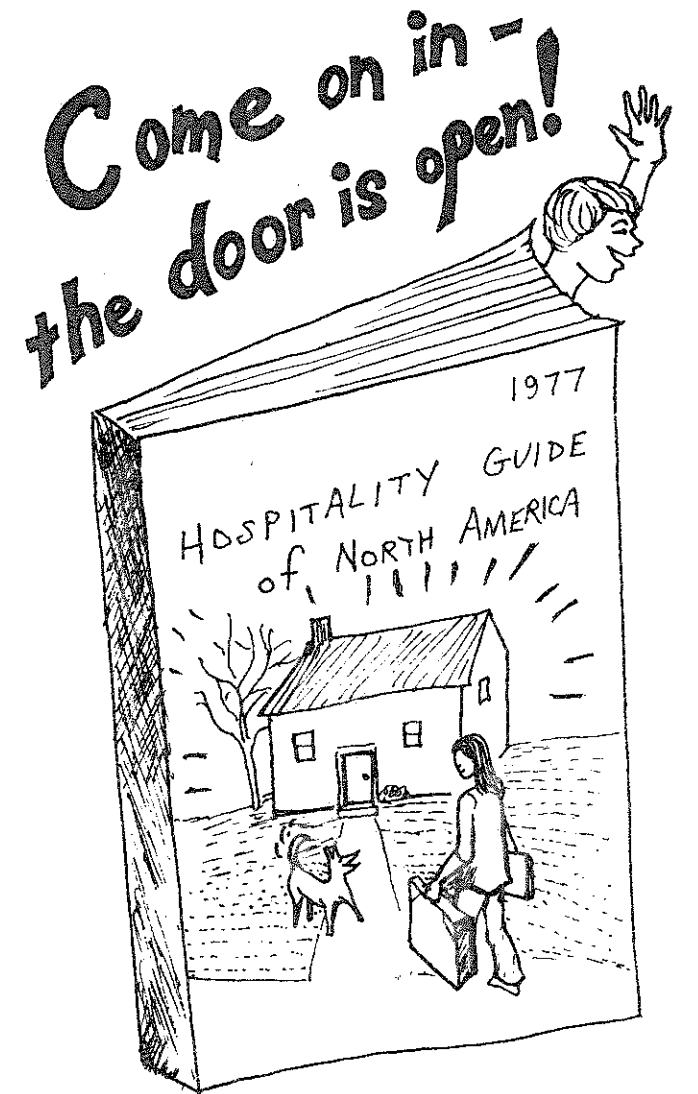
Once I made the decision (together with Judy) to take the flying lessons, I realized that it was not altogether mad. I could combine that with taking on the Philadelphia area franchise for Peoples' Trans-Share because getting small plane pilots into this travel-sharing plan is one of their major thrusts at this time. If we set up registration points at airports that rent small planes, and get a lot of pilots into the program, it could become very popular here. As the franchise holder for the area, A.R.F. would receive a percentage for each one who joins here. That alone might eventually repay the cost of the pilot's training.

PEOPLES TRANS-SHARE

Just in case you don't know about that already, P.T. is an organization that lets you travel at the lowest possible cost by sharing rides with other people who are going your way anywhere in the U.S. & soon in Canada also. After you join you can just dial a toll-free number and the computer center will give you the name & number of anyone who is going your way. You can then arrange to travel with those people by car or small plane and share the gas expense with them. Your only other expense is the small yearly membership fee of \$10 for land travel, \$15 for land & air.

To join in the Phila. area, call 843-3636 and you'll get the numbers of local registration points. To locate a registration point in any other area call 1-800-547-0933. Best (least busy) times to call are 7-8 a.m. or 6-7 p.m., Pacific Standard Time (Portland, Ore.). It's a free call.

Aquarian Research is a tax exempt non-profit scientific and educational organization. Subscriptions to this monthly newsletter cost \$8 to \$10. per year and include the Green Revolution magazine.



The Hospitality Guide of North America is a directory of folks who like to travel and meet new friends through a voluntary exchange of hospitality. The Guide is republished yearly, or more often as required, and mailed to all listees.

People wishing to be listed in the guide send, in addition to name, address and phone number, a description of themselves indicating their interests, the type of people they would like to invite,

and the kind of hospitality they would be able to offer the visitor. Some sample listings appear below.

The guide is not sold to the public but is available only to the listees who choose to have themselves listed in it; who thereby offer hospitality to others and, in return, receive the free hospitality others offer them when they are away from home.

In short, whether you travel for business or for pleasure or both, here is a way that you can avoid expensive hotels and have warm friends wherever you go; likewise, a chance when at home to invite other travelers listed in the guide to stay with you when they need a place and a friend in your location. There is no obligation to accept a visitor when it is inconvenient for you to do so, but all who may call would appreciate whatever help you are able to offer at that time.

The Hospitality Guide is a project of the Aquarian Research Foundation* of Philadelphia in cooperation with People's Transhare of Portland, Oregon. While the Guide helps with lodgings and friendship wherever you go, People's Transhare helps you to share America's light planes, cars and buses to make travel together as safe, inexpensive, and joyful as possible. To avail yourself of either or both of these privileges, read the conditions and fill out the forms later in this leaflet.

HOSPITALITY GUIDE OF NORTH AMERICA

The above paragraphs are taken from a brochure which we printed up in time for the Diet Expo in N.Y.C., and which we would like to distribute as widely as possible in the next few weeks. We hope to have the actual hospitality guide published in book form before the end of the summer. We'll try to send the brochure out to as many G.R. subscribers as possible. If you haven't already received it, send a stamped, self-addressed envelope to A.R.F. (5620 Morton, Phila., Pa. 19144) and ask for it. Get copies for your friends also. Please send 2¢ ea. to cover postage if you order more than four copies.

JOHNNY ALPHA-SEED

Barry Rosenberg, who for five years has taught "Alpha Mind Control" in Philadelphia, is taking his show on the road. Rosenberg will be travelling around the U.S. and abroad teaching his alpha course in communes and communities on a barter basis:

"I want room, board, travelling expenses & a fair exchange of energies, knowledge & love", he says. Interested parties may contact Rosenberg by writing:

Johnny Alpha-seed, P.O. Box 13506, Phila., Pa. 19101.

(Note: Barry's course was very similar to the Silva Mind Control course which is taught nationally for about \$ 175 per person. It is somewhat less scientific than Silva, but covers additional material.- Art R.)

DIET EXPO - NEW YORK CITY

The "big apple" is becoming health conscious! A.R.F. nibbled at it by selling books and handing out information in our booth at the 1st annual Diet Expo, April 21 - 24. The nutrition show, organized by two "former fatties" - Arthur Glass and Franklin Melnick, was an extravaganza of speakers (including Dick Gregory and Viktoras Kulvinskas, author of *Survival in the 21st Century*), dealers of natural foods, promoters of alternative therapies, consciousness raising groups and martial arts demonstrators, etc. Even Stephen Gas-kin's Farm was represented by their booth selling soy beans and nutritional yeast.

The atmosphere was very high and accepting, lots of "new age" people were there looking for a more natural direction (25,000 admissions). Suprisingly, for some it was their first introduction to ideas about natural birth control (That suprised Judy, who wrote this, but not myself - Art); lots of raised eyebrows at our books. One jarring note - a "junk food" cafeteria set up by the Coliseum right in the midst of the expo.

In general the fair was a great success and the promoters look forward to a repeat in San Francisco the 2nd week in October, and of course another one in N.Y. next year. (We also felt our time there to be a success and we gave out at least 1,000 leaflets each of the Hospitality Guide and about Peoples' Transhare and many sample newsletters. The last Green Revolution with its Commune Guide was also of great interest.



THE NEW AGE - Suddenly it's gonna dawn on you! (Blue/white/gold backdrop by Judy R. at Diet Expo.)

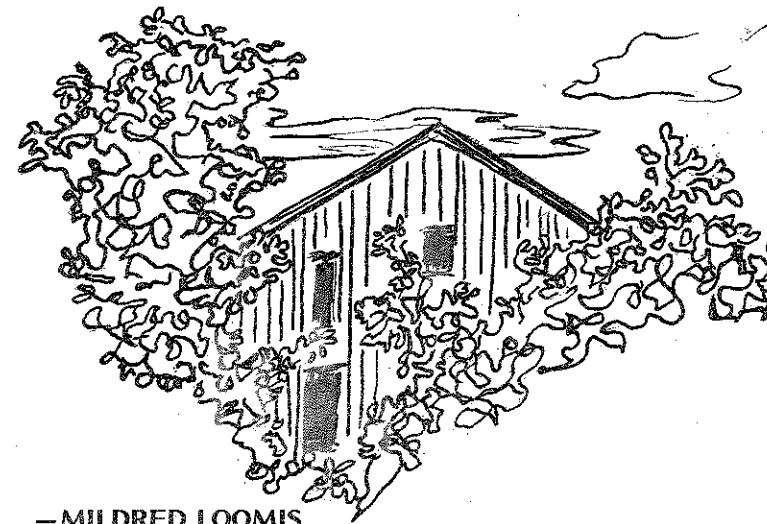
FINDHORN HOLDS SEMINAR IN PHILADELPHIA

Peter & Eileen Caddy, founders of the world-famous Findhorn Community, are coming to Philadelphia for two days this June 12 & 13. They will be holding a series of five workshops or seminars on the afternoon and evenings of Sunday the 12th & Monday the 13. Cost will be \$ 3.50 per session with reductions for students, old people and those who pay for all 5 sessions.

Location will be Stein Auditorium, Nesbitt Hall, Drexel University, at the N.E. Cor. of 33rd & Market. For additional info. call the Fenskes at 222-0619 after 6 p.m. or write them at 3310 Baring St., Phila. 19104.

Green Revolution

- A Beginning



-MILDRED LOOMIS

I have been asked to write a series of anecdotal items on the history - success and failures, and general points of interest of the **Green Revolution**, and its three forerunners, **The Interpreter**, **Balanced Living** and **A Way Out**. This I am glad to do, and as good a place to any to begin is at the beginning. This takes us back to October of 1944, when we published our first issue and a bit earlier.

It was Ralph Borsodi who suggested it - he often visited us. John, his son Steve, and I were living at Lane's End, a 30-acre homestead fifteen miles west of Dayton, and six miles south of Brookville, Ohio (our address.) John and I had come to the Dayton area by different routes, but each of us influenced by the Great Depression of the thirties. John and his family were having a difficult time making ends meet on his Missouri farm, Learning of the Dayton Homestead Project and Dayton's famed Slutz Progressive School, he moved to become a homesteader on Liberty Project, at the same time working in the Dayton Ohio postoffice.

I had been a teacher in Dayton's Weekday School of Religion, deflated by financial losses and "bank holiday" in 1931. From '32 to '34 I was doing social work at Eli Bates house in Chicago. I was editor of the house newspaper and published an item depicting a wealthy woman in her chauffeured car caught, unable to move, in a mob of unemployed in downtown Chicago. For this my job ended (Samuel Insul, Jr. and other wealthy citizens were our benefactors.) I returned to be part of a cooperative household on the Liberty Project. My friendship with John grew and we were married in 1940, after I had had a year at the Borsodi School of Living in Suffern, N.Y..

It was a natural for John to do self-sufficing, productive farming; I helped equip our house with

modern machines - an electric mill, a roto-tiller, a Merryway Mixer for bread making, an electric stove. Lane's End was a mid-west model of the Borsodi idea in homestead living, and Borsodi was often a guest in our home.

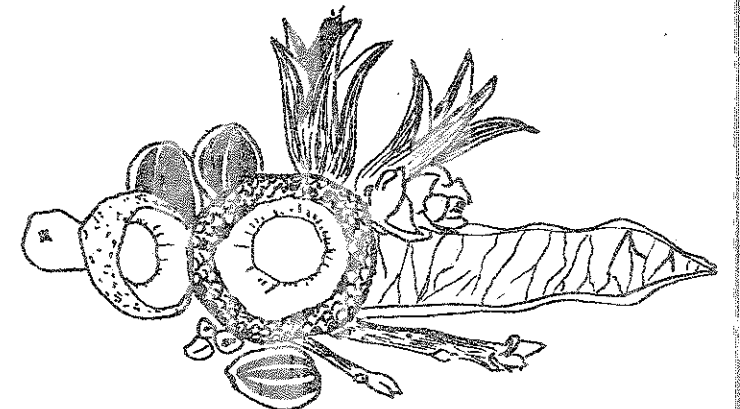
In the summer of 1944, Borsodi spent some time with us. I was preparing a Christmas letter to friends, recounting the activities of the year. Borsodi read it and said, "This is good decentralist stuff. It should reach many people. Why don't you start a decentralist newspaper?" I was somewhat taken aback, but said, "O.K., if you will be co-editor."

"Sure thing," he said. So we forthwith prepared a mailing piece announcing our intentions, and letting people know they could get a biweekly **Interpreter**, (current events from the viewpoint of decentralism) for \$2.00 a year. Lo and behold, people responded. Some 250 friends sent their \$2.00, and I made arrangements with the post office, and a local printer. With Borsodi's help, we got copy ready and by October we sent off 500 copies of the first **Interpreter**.

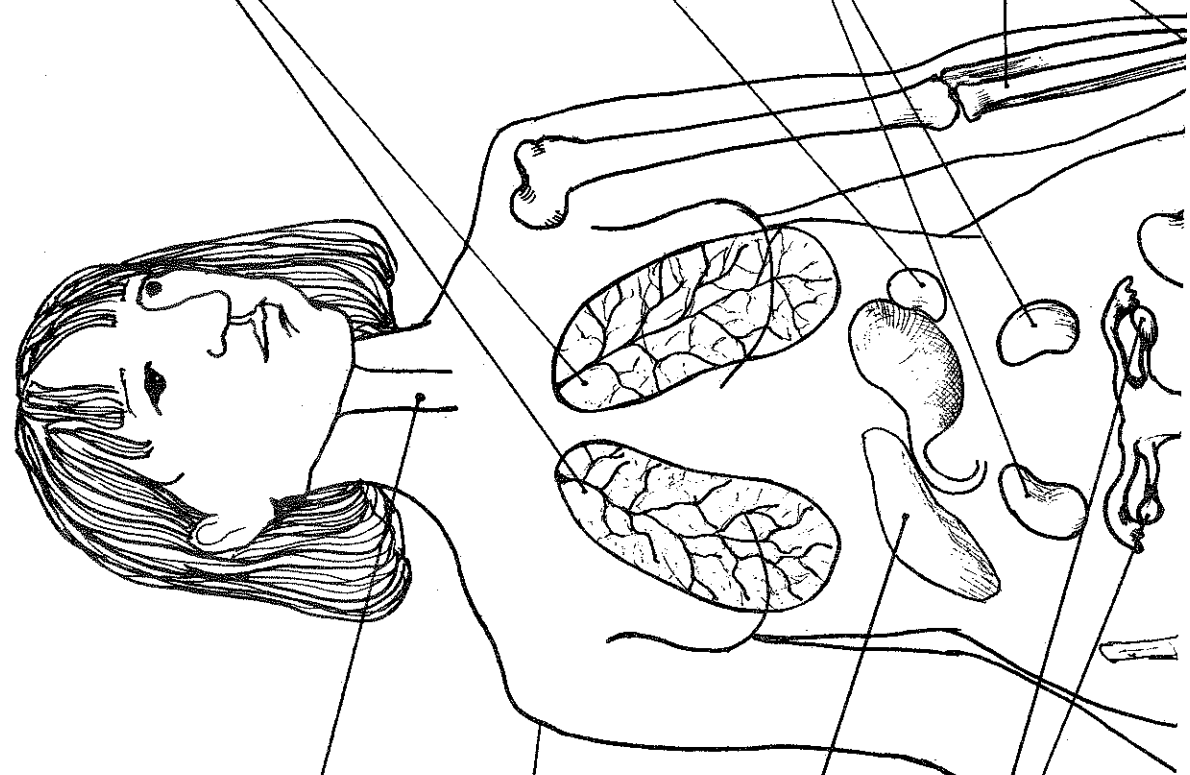
There was of course a Salutory, begging pardon for issuing another journal when "the world is inundated with words." But since there was none issued from the viewpoint of decentralism, we had the courage to start one (however modest).

We were very much alone in this field. There was no other such journal, except **The Land**, a beautiful magazine of 150 pages put out by Friends of The Land, Russel Lord, editor. **Organic Gardening** had not yet come on the market. (J.I. Rodale and his 8 year old son visited the School of Living and had long interviews with Borsodi in '38 and '39).

From that day to this, I have been responsible for, or have had a hand in, School of Living and decentralist publications. For this, John Shuttleworth of Mother Earth, has dubbed us "the grandmother of the counter culture." Though this puts me way up there in age, there's nothing I'd rather be grandmother to, than a journal that publishes stories, comments, reports, and history of the green revolution.



IONIZING RADIATION



THYROID
IODINE-131
*beta (gamma), 8 days **

LUNGS
RADON-222 (and whole body)
alpha, 3.8 days
URANIUM-233 (and bone)
alpha, 162,000 yrs.
PLUTONIUM-239 (and bone)
alpha, 24,000 yrs.
KRYPTON-85 (and ?)
beta (gamma), 10 yrs.

SKIN
SULFUR-35
beta, 87 days

LIVER
COBALT-60
beta (gamma), 5 yrs.

OVARIES
THE REPRODUCTIVE ORGANS
are attacked by all radioactive isotopes
emitting gamma radiation. In addition,
the deadly PLUTONIUM-239 is
known to concentrate in the glands.
The radiation it emits can cause

SPLEEN
POLONIUM-210
alpha, 138 days

KIDNEYS
RUTHENIUM-106
gamma (beta), 1 yr.

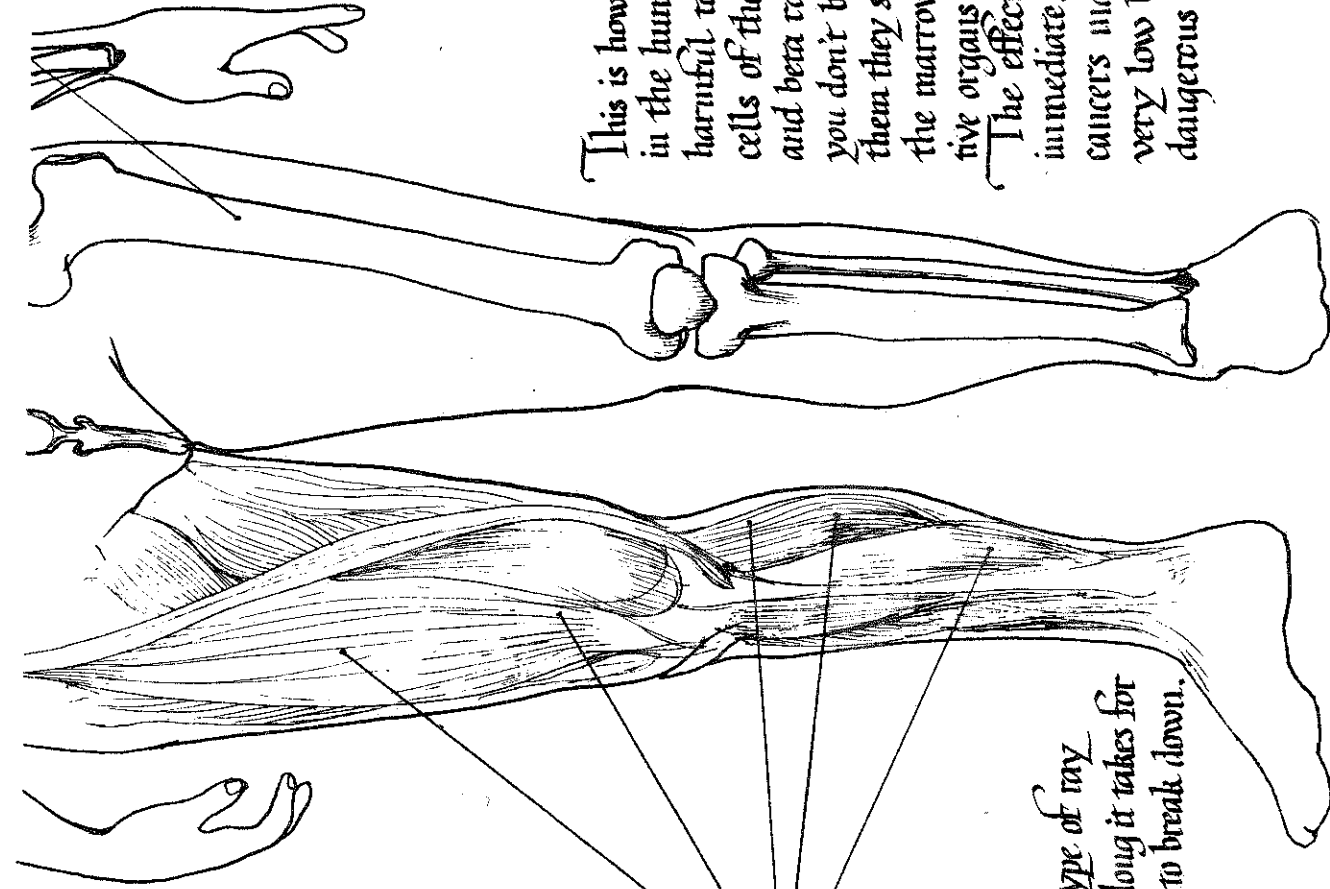
BONE
RADIUM-226
alpha, 1,620 yrs.
ZINC-65
beta (gamma), 245 days
STRONTIUM-90

birth defects, mutations and miscarriages in the first generation after exposure and/or successive generations.

- IODINE-131
gamma, 8 days
- COBALT-60
gamma, 5 yrs.
- KRYPTON-85
gamma, 10 yrs.
- RUTHENIUM-106
gamma, 1 yr.
- ZINC-65
gamma 245 days
- BARIIUM-140
gamma, 13 days
- POTASSIUM-42
gamma, 12 hrs.
- CESIUM-137
gamma, 30 yrs.
- PLUTONIUM-239
alpha, 24,000 yrs.

- MUSCLE**
POTASSIUM-42
beta (gamma), 12 hrs.
CESIUM-137 (and glands)
beta (gamma), 30 yrs.

*The times listed next to the type of ray emitted are the half-lives: how long it takes for half of the radioactive material to break down.



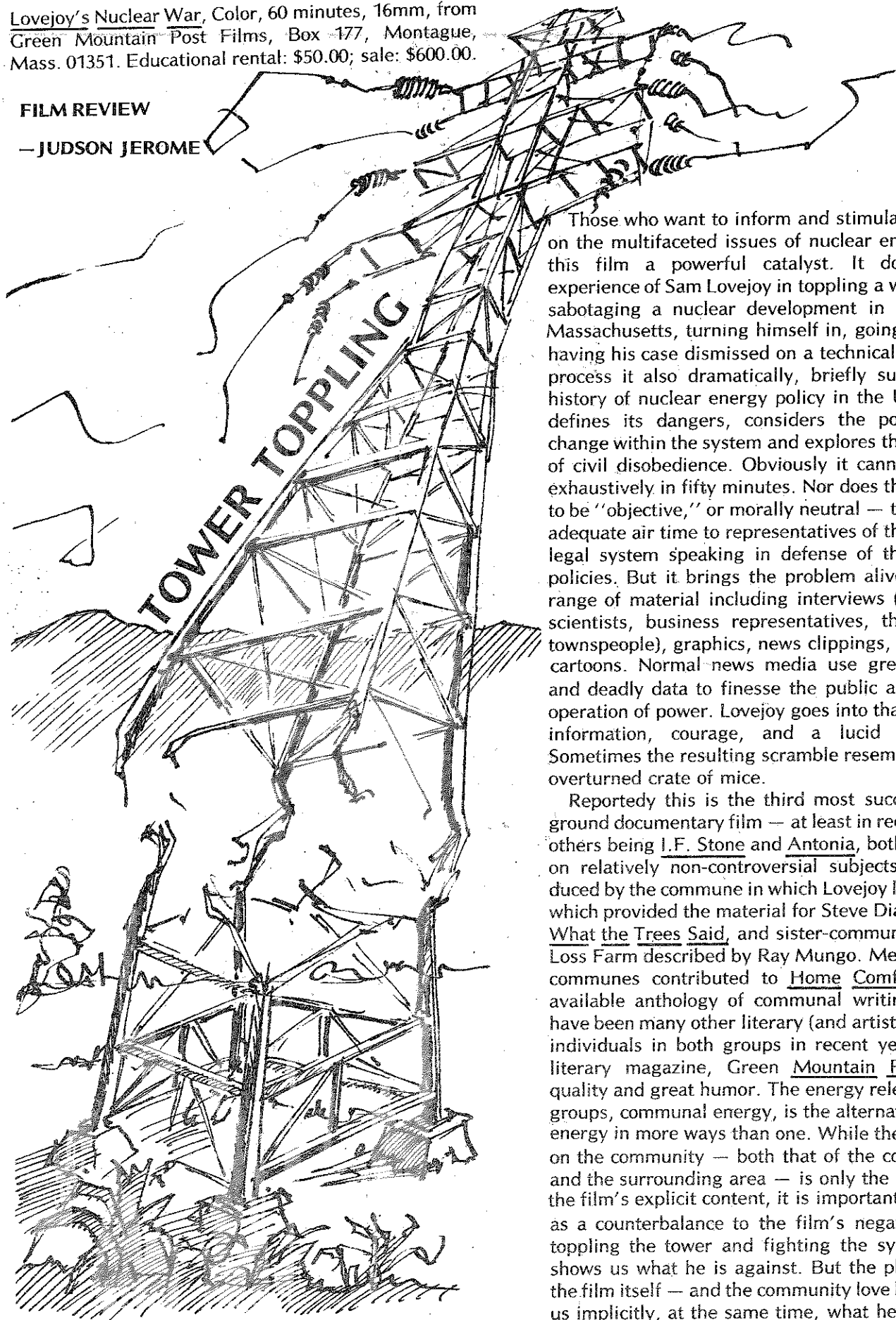
This is how ionizing radiation is concentrated in the human body. All this radiation is harmful to normal tissue, because it damages cells of the body. Generally speaking, alpha and beta rays are harmless to you as long as you don't breathe or eat them, but if you ingest them they set up permanent business next to the marrow of your bones, in your reproductive organs or vital parts.

The effects of ionizing radiation are not immediate. Exposure to radiation can cause cancers many years later. Exposure to very low levels of radiation can be equally dangerous over time.

Lovejoy's Nuclear War, Color, 60 minutes, 16mm, from Green Mountain Post Films, Box 177, Montague, Mass. 01351. Educational rental: \$50.00; sale: \$600.00.

FILM REVIEW

—JUDSON JEROME



Those who want to inform and stimulate themselves on the multifaceted issues of nuclear energy will find this film a powerful catalyst. It documents the experience of Sam Lovejoy in toppling a weather tower, sabotaging a nuclear development in rural western Massachusetts, turning himself in, going to court and having his case dismissed on a technicality. But in the process it also dramatically, briefly summarizes the history of nuclear energy policy in the United States, defines its dangers, considers the possibilities for change within the system and explores the implications of civil disobedience. Obviously it cannot do all that exhaustively in fifty minutes. Nor does the film pretend to be "objective," or morally neutral — though it gives adequate air time to representatives of the utilities and legal system speaking in defense of the established policies. But it brings the problem alive with a wide range of material including interviews (with Lovejoy, scientists, business representatives, the prosecutor, townspeople), graphics, news clippings, headlines and cartoons. Normal news media use grey abstractions and deadly data to finesse the public and distort the operation of power. Lovejoy goes into that morass with information, courage, and a lucid moral focus. Sometimes the resulting scramble resembles that of an overturned crate of mice.

Reportedly this is the third most successful underground documentary film — at least in recent years, the others being I.F. Stone and Antonia, both of which are on relatively non-controversial subjects. It was produced by the commune in which Lovejoy lives, the same which provided the material for Steve Diamond's book, What the Trees Said, and sister-commune to the Total Loss Farm described by Ray Mungo. Members of both communes contributed to Home Comfort, the best available anthology of communal writing, and there have been many other literary (and artistic) products of individuals in both groups in recent years — plus a literary magazine, Green Mountain Post, of high quality and great humor. The energy released by these groups, communal energy, is the alternative to nuclear energy in more ways than one. While the intense focus on the community — both that of the communal farm and the surrounding area — is only the background to the film's explicit content, it is important to remember as a counterbalance to the film's negative force. By toppling the tower and fighting the system, Lovejoy shows us what he is against. But the phenomenon of the film itself — and the community love behind it, tells us implicitly, at the same time, what he is for. It lays out the options. Watch it — and choose.

LIFESPRING

(A report by Deborah Zipkin)

Lifespring is one of those "quasi-religious" type therapies that seem to be making the rounds these days. I say "quasi-religious" in the sense that, though it takes no overt religious stand, it does take from the teachings of spiritual schools, as well as the "psychological". Since coming to Aquarian, words like EST, Silva Mind Control, Re-evaluation Counseling, etc., have floated past my ears, mostly pretty new to me. From what I hear, Lifespring encompasses all of the above.

The Lifespring training takes the trainee through a series of lectures and exercises designed to assist them in finding solutions to their problems and develop a better sense of self.

Personally, I feel that religion (or anything that seeks to put us back in touch with Self, which, obviously, no one gives us, but which is here all the time) should be free like the rain. However, perhaps for some, paying for something increases the incentive to make it work.

Art and I were offered scholarships to the first Lifespring Basic Training in the Philadelphia area, otherwise the training would have cost \$250 which also includes the right to re-audit the training at any time at no cost. If you are not satisfied with the results, Lifespring promises a full refund.

I went into it a skeptic. This "intellectual, psychological stuff" wasn't up my alley, but I was curious. I think if I'd been more open to it I could have gotten more out of it. But I did learn some important things. I learned that just because something does not use the word, 'God' or 'Spirit', doesn't mean it's not spiritual. Also, I saw that I could share real stuff with with people I would previously have said were just 'too different' from me.

Personally, the course didn't show me much I hadn't seen before, but for many others who haven't had the opportunity of living in situations where open, honest sharing is an integral part of daily living, and religion is a way of life, Lifespring opened up vast new territories and possibilities. People worked out solutions to things they'd been dealing with for a long time; faces and attitudes changed. People left glowing, and liking themselves better than ever. The instructors offered no explanation for how the program works — it just does. They told us, "You did it."

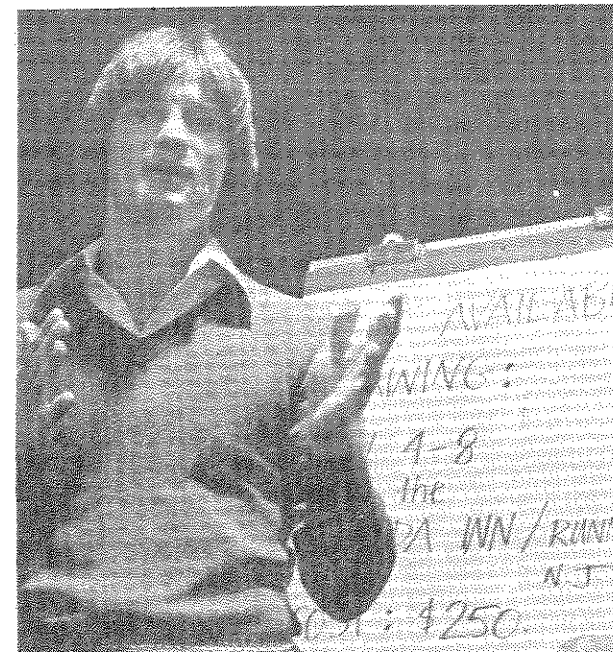
Lifespring promises to grow on the East Coast as it has on the West. You can attend a free guest event to find out more about it. After all, you have nothing to lose.

Deborah Zipkin

(Note: Lifespring has only 2 centers in the East at present. For info. in the Phila. area call 667-7123 and in Reston, Va. (near D.C.), 703 620-4800.)

LIFESPRING FOUNDER IN PHILADELPHIA

John Hanley, the founder of Lifespring was in Philadelphia a few days ago and spoke to about 80 people. He was a much younger man than I'd expected (26?) and it hardly seemed possible that he'd done so much at such a young age. He told how the work got started and what the course consisted of, trying very hard not to be dogmatic or over-important. I tried to make a good quality tape recording of the talk but it was difficult because he moved around so much. I expect it's quite understandable, though. We've got too much going on here at present to make a copy of



John Hanley, founder of Lifespring speaks in Philly.

the tape, but anyone who wants to come here and do it would be quite welcome to do so.

EDITOR'S PERSONAL REACTIONS

As this is a personal kind of newsletter, I'd like to tell a bit of my personal reactions to both John Hanley and the training. I liked John for his humor and honesty, but feel now that I would have liked him better if he had gone more deeply into his own personal life and struggle that led to the creation of this training. Perhaps he does that at other times.

The training was very much of a mind-expanding experience for most of us, giving us the freedom to dwell freely on needs and desires that we've kept to ourselves for many years. The program also does not end with the basic training, but goes on to do many other activities with the graduates who really come to know each other very intimately in the long run. I hope to find time for that involvement and understand that the cost will not be great. In the meantime, I'd just like to share in a few words what I discovered to be my own needs and longings as a result of the course.

During the training we were asked to list ten things we wanted to have, do, or be together with the foreseeable obstacles in our way. For me these came in the following order:

I wanted to be able to fly a light plane.

Find way to establish a school of alternative lifestyles so that many would know of alternatives for their own lives.

Increase sales of our publications and be able to get more speaking engagements.

I would like to have a freer, more open disposition, capable of relating to people better on the emotional levels.

I would like to experience a general improvement in health as years go by so that I would not need

glasses for reading or have to worry about some circulatory problems I've had for years.

As indicated in this newsletter, my flying lessons have already begun; the fulfillment of a dream I have had for many, many years. I now also realize that instead of being unreasonable, it makes perfect sense to be doing this as an aid in the work of A.R.F. if it is to grow in the future. I have the hope and belief that the other desires are no more impossible than that one, and will follow along in due time. Perhaps they are happening already in ways I am not fully aware of.

ALTERNATIVE LIFESTYLES IN EUROPE

We have received considerable information from an international communal group that seems very interesting. This letter is the information in short:

VISITING USA CITIES SOON:

INTERNATIONAL ALTERNATIVE LIFESTYLE GROUP

"The AAO (Actions-Analytical Organization) has been in existence since 1970 and has succeeded in developing a model for a society in which all of the human's biological needs are satisfied. In the AAO, a social organization has been created that excludes aggression and the use of violence, exploitation and sexual repression. The AAO proves that principles such as international common property, collective work and production and direct democracy can be realized in the praxis. The AAO has expanded into an international organization of groups in Vienna, Berlin, Geneva, Munich, Hamburg, Paris, Oslo, and other European cities.

"An important aspect of our work in the AAO is to provide a positive climate where children can grow up without disturbances such as jealousy, aggression, fear of authority, depression, that usually arise as a result of the upbringing in the nuclear family. We have been doing further research into the nature and origins of problems that prevent humans from living together in a social context.

"In the beginning, we based our work on Wilhelm Reich's discovery of the character armoring. We developed a method of overcoming the superficial roles that inhibit communication and restoring contact to the emotions and need for love that had been repressed. We called this process 'Actions Analysis'. Out of the actions analysis, we developed the selbstdarstellend, spontaneous emotional self-expression in the group. In the selbstdarstellend we all sit together and the participants have a chance to voice their opinions and share their feelings by making speeches, singing, dancing, yelling, creating spontaneous theater, etc. The selbstdarstellend enabled us to become conscious of and resolve problems that arose in the group and provides a forum for discussion and decision making.

"The economic base of the AAO consists of the group's own business enterprises, clothing stores, restaurants, graphics and printing shops, moving and transport, carpentry and auto repairs. The European AA center is located on Friedrichshof Farm in Austria near the Hungarian border. There, various courses and programs are conducted throughout the year.

"Since 1974, the AAO has been offering lectures and seminars at major universities throughout Europe. We have also produced many performances of AA spontaneous theater, in which audience participation plays an important role. A documentary film is also avail-

able portraying the development of the AAO and the selbstdarstellend; 30 min., color."

Several representatives of the AAO will be in American cities at the following locations and dates:

- May 11 Boston (M.I.T.): Richard Gardener, 354-1216
- May 13 Amherst (U. Mass.): Wm. Zwicker, Belcher-town, Ma. (413) 323-7323
- May 19, 20: Cornell U. (Ithaca, N.Y.): Anthony del Plato (607) 277-3820
- May 23: U. of Pittsburgh; Contact Fred Thayer at the U
- May 27: Whole Earth Cntr., Evanston, Ill.
- June 2: Madison, Wis. Lindsay Mc Gowen 249-4635
- June 6: Chapel Hill, N.C. - David Eckerman, Dept. of Psychology.
- June 7: Antioch College; Jack Kytile, Human Ecology Center, Columbia, Md.
- June 12-13 ? Philadelphia: Date & place not yet certain. Call Aquarian for info. 849-3237 or 849-1259.

BIRTH CONTROL, PRENATAL YOGA, HOMEBIRTH

The center for Family Growth (555 Highland Ave., Corati, Ca. 94928 (707) 795-5155) is presenting a five-day intensive teacher's training in Natural Birth Control, Prenatal Yoga and Homebirth from May 20 to 25. Many other subjects will be shared. Call the above number or write for further information.

LAETRILE WINS IN ALASKA, INDIANA & FLORIDA

We have just received news that after many years of struggle, the non-toxic anti-cancer natural therapy known as "Laetrile" has finally been made legal in Florida & Indiana. It was legalized in Alaska a short time ago. The FDA is also now considering making it legal nationwide. This is a great break for the field of natural therapies.

TOWARDS TOMORROW FAIR: A.R.F. PRESENTATION

We just received a program from the Towards Tomorrow Fair (Amherst, Mass, June 24-26) indicating that they are making place in their program for A.R.F. to give a presentation. We hope to speak on Natural Birth Control and on New Age Alternatives. For further info. write: T.T.Fair, 105 Hills House, N., U. of M., Amherst, Mass. 01003. Keynote speakers: Buckminster Fuller, Dick Gregory, Ralph Nader & etc.



Flight instructor, Emil Belinsky by the Cessna 150 he's teaching Art to fly.

Higher & higher, *Art & Judy*
Art & Judy Rosenblum



Control and Management

— JUBAL

Nietzsche called the issue of control "the tarantula's den." Control in all enterprises must be lodged somewhere and wherever it is lodged there is the risk that it will be abused. Ralph Borsodi, in his book *Seventeen Problems of Man and Society*, expressed it as follows: "Control is therefore crucial; it should not be confused with management. Management is immediate; control is ultimate. The essence of control is the power of determining who gets what. Where this power is exercised, there actual control is; where it only in theory resides, the control is titular control; actual control is in the hands of those who determine what the government shall or shall not do. It is the distinction between reigning and ruling, between executing and issuing directives, which is involved."

The process of writing by-laws of an organization and writing leases between the organization or an individual and the trust is essentially the process of defining how, where and under what conditions control shall be exercised. The by-laws are written by those who organize any enterprise. Leases are written between persons wishing to use the land and persons or representatives of organizations who either own the land or are holding the land in trust. The final result must be satisfactory to all persons concerned (if decisions are made by consensus) or to a majority (if made by majority rule). Neither party to the lease agreement is in a position to dictate the terms of the lease.

In non-profit organizations the by-laws specify the relationships that shall exist among the members, the board of directors or trustees, and the officers of the organization, and the ways in which these people are selected. Control may be vested in the members, which it often is, in the board, in the officers of the

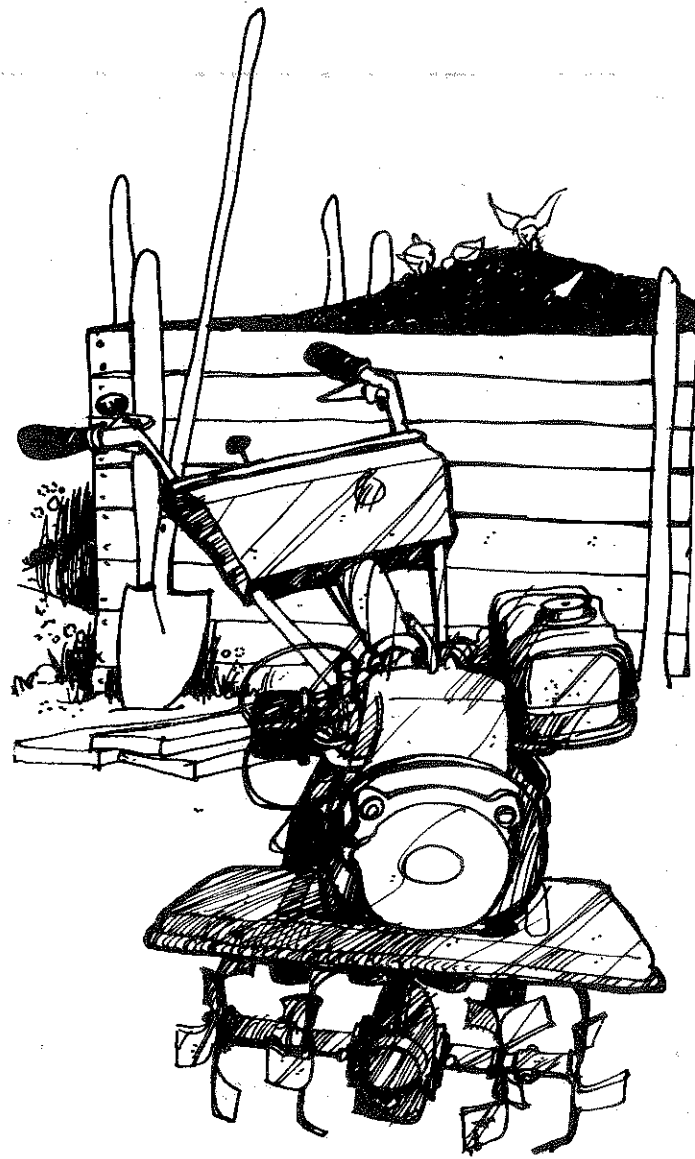
enterprise, or it may be divided among the three in a system of checks and balances. The duties and responsibilities of each position are spelled out in detail, and provisions are made for changing the by-laws at some future time.

WHO CONTROLS THE TRUST

The issue of control arises in almost every land trust. Often the question is whether those using the land should have ultimate control of the trust. In the legal sense a trust is "a legal title to property held by one party for the benefit of another." It is a contradiction in terms for a person or group to act as trustee for themselves. Even if a group forms a corporation and deed the property to that organization, they have not really changed anything except the name on the deed and the liability of the individuals involved. They or their successors could still sell or abuse the land if they chose.

What I call a "true trust" involves obtaining an outside third party's consent in order to make changes in the trust. The degree of difficulty in obtaining this consent, and the degree of rigidity in the trust will depend on the lease and the by-laws. It will also depend on the nature of the organization or individuals who are serving as trustees. In general as much flexibility or rigidity as is desired can be built into the trust. But if all of the control rests with the users then it has accomplished little in terms of protecting the land for future generations and the term "trust" is a misnomer.

It should not be assumed that in a true trust outsiders would be controlling the lives of residents on the land. The only rights which residents give up are the right to speculate and profit from



the sale of land and the right to abuse the land by unsound mining, farming, or other practices. There is generally no discernible difference in the way things are handled after land is put into trust, with the exception that over the long term future residents will have to maintain sound ecological practices if they are to remain on the land.

MANAGEMENT OF THE TRUST

The problems of management are immediate. They involve the day to day decisions of an enterprise and are distinct from the problems of control. Since management of activities on the land is rarely affected by the trust, we will examine the management of the trust itself. We will use the School of Living Trust as an example of the types of things that may be the legitimate concerns of any trust.

In the School of Living a Land Committee has the responsibility for administering the trust. The purposes, functions and duties of the committee are:

1. To sponsor and promote land reform and to provide information to the public on issues dealing with land ownership, land taxation, land use, and land abuse, all in accordance with decentralist principles (including site-value taxation) as far as is practicable;
2. Encourage sound ecological use of the land;

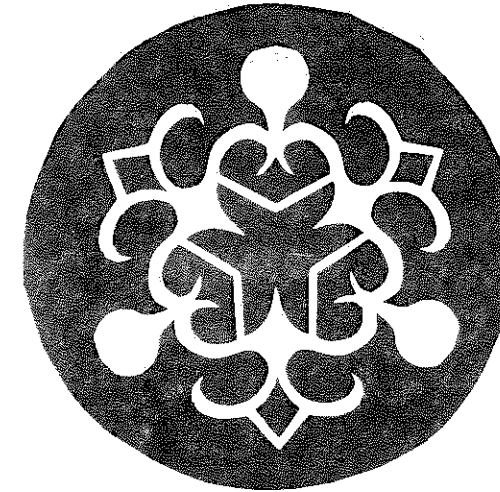
3. Encourage and assist the poor and disadvantaged to locate on 'community land trust' land;
4. Administer land held, leased, rented, or owned by the School. This shall include the following: a) enforcing lease provisions; b) recommending changes for renewal of leases; c) recommending terms and conditions for the granting of new leases; d) being responsible for all matters pertaining to the termination of leases; e) regulating all transfers of a lessee's interest in either land or improvements, including such transfers as by sale, assignment, mortgage, gift, sublease, or any other means, for the sole purpose of looking for evidence of financial speculation on the land, the committee being bound to prohibit strictly any such speculation on land; f) supervising the receipt of lease fees, taxes, and other monies; g) establishing as needed separate accounts for the purpose of 'f' and for the acquisition of additional land.
5. Protect all legitimate use-rights of each leaseholder;
6. Negotiate for the acquisition of additional land by the School, but final approval of such negotiations shall rest with the Board of Trustees;
7. Act as a mediator upon request in efforts to reconcile disputes and grievances of any persons living on or using School land;
8. Abide by the provisions of compulsory arbitration as provided in each lease agreement in disputes involving the School and leases;
9. Investigate the land use and make policy recommendations therefor;
10. Find people to use School land when it is appropriate to do so;
11. Make an accounting to the Board of Trustees at least once a year or more often if it is thought necessary, of all monies, transactions, agreements, contracts, minutes of meetings, etc., that shall have transpired since the last accounting was made;
12. Inspect each piece of land at least once a year, but never to enter into a structure without the residents' consent;
13. To work with other committees of the School to carry out these objectives;
14. Except under extraordinary circumstances, it is not within the purposes of the School to sell land.

For a copy of the complete articles of incorporation, preamble to the by-laws and by-laws of the School of Living, send \$.50 and a self-addressed, stamped envelope.

Next month: Writing the By-Laws



What Public Officials Should Know About Nuclear Power



A FREE ECONOMY SUFFERS FROM THE TAX DEMANDS OF NUCLEAR POWER

There is a capital crises going on. Ask your banker. It means that there is not enough investment money to go around for new enterprises. We need to make new products. We need to build new homes and buildings. We need to improve our industrial processes. All of these projects can bring new jobs and use much less energy that the old, energy-wasteful products, homes, and processes.

This investment of private and public money in new jobs and industries is what conservation really means. It offers us material comfort, employment, energy independence, and less pollution.

Nuclear power demands the major part of our tax dollars spent on energy problems. Nuclear power accounts for 35%. Conservation gets 1%. All non nuclear choices combined get only 13%. (1)

It hardly seems sensible to subsidize one industry at the expense of the full diversity of American industry and technology.

1. ERDA (Energy Research and Development Administration) Fiscal 1977 Budget Request.

Non nuclear:	\$ 698 500 000/13%
Nuclear fission:	\$ 1 564 900 000/30%
Nuclear weapons systems:	\$ 1 821 000 000/35%
Other:	\$ 876 700 000/17%

NUCLEAR POWER IS TOO EXPENSIVE

Commonwealth Edison, the nation's largest producer of nuclear power, recently admitted its nuclear electricity is 27% more expensive than its coal-fired electricity. (1)

Inflation may force Austin, Texas to pull out of the South Texas Nuclear Project. Cost overruns led Mayor Jeff Friedman to say he "doesn't think the economy of the plant is justified anymore." (2)

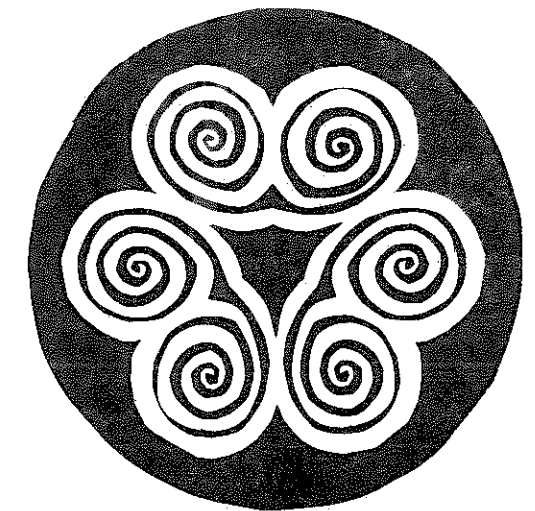
Lincoln, Nebraska rejected buying 13% of the local reactor because they could get one whole coal-fired plant for \$20 million less than the 13% interest. (3)

The Florida Power Corporation has abandoned nuclear power in favor of coal because of uncertainties and costs. (4)

Northeast Utilities and Connecticut Yankee Atomic Power Corporation are suing General Electric and Westinghouse for \$300 million for broken contracts dealing with wastes, which crowd the reactor facilities. (5)

"New nuclear power plants cannot be justified on economics anywhere in the central part of the U.S.," says James J. Humphries of the Boston investment firm Harris, Upham & Co.. (6)

1. Business and Professional People in the Public Interest Memo 750308-a, 3 8 75.
2. Austin American-Statesman, April 24 & May 2, 1975.
3. Public Utilities Fortnightly, 11 6 75.
4. Nucleonics Week, 12 25 75.
5. Business Week, 7 12 76, p. 39
6. Nucleonics Week, 11 27 75.



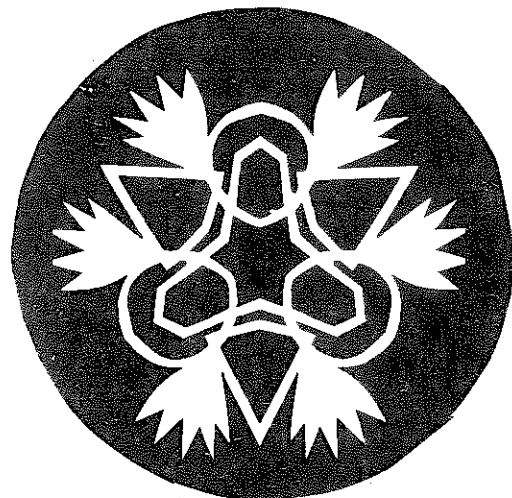
NUCLEAR ELECTRICITY OFFERS FEW JOBS

If it's jobs you want, investment in manufacturing gives five times as many jobs as investment in utilities. (1) We have to make a choice between labor-intensive future or an energy-intensive future. Labor is plentiful while energy is scarce and expensive. The choice seems obvious.

Energy replaces labor. That's what machines are all about. If you have lots of energy you can replace lots of labor. If you don't have lots of energy then labor becomes more valuable. Every wage earner wants to become more valuable. Every unemployed citizen deserves to become more valuable through productive work.

Getting enough energy is not the problem. We waste half of our energy now. (2) We could have more wealth with the same amount of energy we use right now. Adopting a national energy policy is the problem. We need to value our labor, and get more "mileage" from our energy.

1. U.S. Bureau of Census, Statistical Abstracts, 1971.
2. FEA/Stanford Research Inst., PB-245 652, 1975.



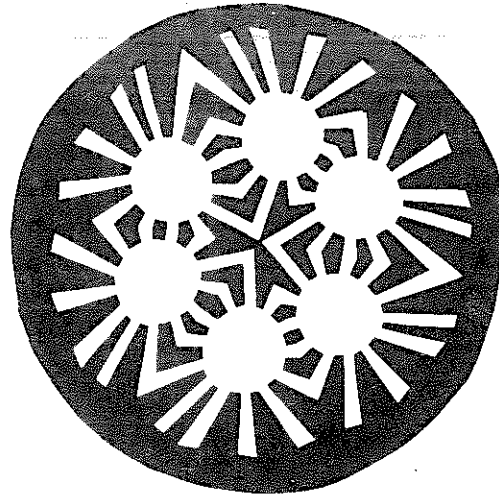
NUCLEAR POWER IS ON WELFARE

Nuclear power has never been able to make it without massive tax subsidies. It never will.

The decision to develop nuclear power was never a dollars and cents decision. It was a political decision, made by the American government, to prove that atoms could be used for peace as well as war. The electric utilities knew that nuclear power was not economical. But the government offered them a blank check. They took it.

We have given \$8.5 billion to General Electric, Westinghouse, and the other nuclear contractors. (1) They are not interested in considering other energy choices. They want to stay on the dole. That is why it is foolish to leave energy policy decisions up to them.

1. Bruce Welch, American Assoc. for the Advancement of Science bulletin, 6 11 75, p. 1061.



N-POWER IS AS CLEAN AS ROCKY FLATS

Nuclear facilities have leaked radioactivity in Colorado. More facilities must be prevented from leaking more radioactivity into our lives. Workers at Rocky Flats have twice the national average of cancer deaths, but the industry claims there are not enough people dead yet to make significant statistics. (1) Uranium miners have shown a cancer death rate 7 to 8 times higher than normal. (2)

Some engineers will tell you that leaks are small and therefore unimportant. Many doctors and biologists will tell you, however, that living cells feel tiny amounts of radiation as a large force. (3) A very small amount of radiation which cannot even get through the dead skin cells outside the body, can break chromosomes and also start cancer when it gets inside the body and its cells.

Tiny amounts are the threat. Plutonium particles travel by air to the lungs and go from there to the bones and sex organs. (3) Radioactive strontium and cesium replace calcium and potassium in living things, travelling through the food chain, plants to animals to man. The smallest amounts come to rest in our sex organs.

The dangers of cumulative radioactivity are slow to measure: maybe 20 years for cancer to show. The amounts involved are often too small to measure. The research has only just begun because the effects are only starting to show. No one really knows how much genetic damage will be caused by "small leaks". Caution is advised by thousands of scientists who do not draw their salaries from the nuclear industry. (4)

1. Denver Post, 6 20 76, pp. 1, 16.
2. Denver Post, 7 4 76, p. 20.
3. Dr. John Cobb, Testimony on Plutonium Standards, EPA (Environmental Protection Agency), Denver, 1 10 75.
4. A Declaration by Members of the American Technical Community, August 6, 1975, Union of Concerned Scientists, Cambridge, Mass.

UTILITIES PASS THE COSTS ON TO YOU

By law, nuclear utility investors are guaranteed a certain return. We guarantee that profit through the government and our taxes. We pay for cost overruns and cost increases due to the rising price of limited resources. We pay the added costs due to inflation. We pay through our public service bills. We pay through our income taxes and the bureaucracy of ERDA.

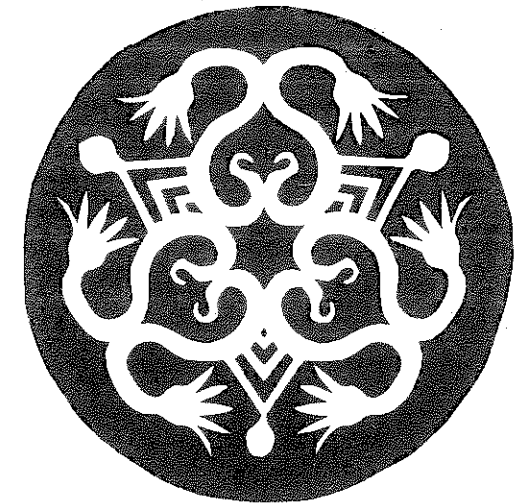
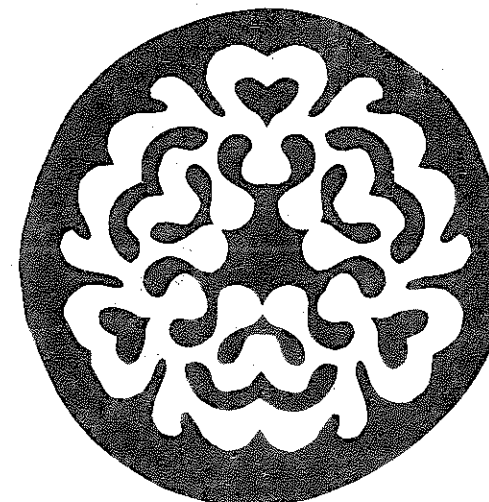
The nuclear industry does not have to worry about making responsible, economic choices like other nonsubsidized industries. Whether they waste money or save money, their investors are assured of profit. That is why we should not leave nuclear development policy to the industry.

NO SYSTEM TO CONTAIN N-WASTES

Nuclear power produces a "small pile of lethal wastes, some of which must be contained for half a million years. After 25 years the industry and the government have nothing but proposals. To quote nuclear advocate H. Peter Metzger: "A workable dumping place for the nation's radioactive waste, already ten years overdue, is crucial for a viable nuclear electric generating industry..." (1)

A Denver Post writer says: "A glut of spent fuel is building up at the reactor sites throughout the land," and 10 reactors may have to be shut down by 1978 because of it. (2) Robert Seamans of ERDA says the experts are still working on it and will start testing in 1985. (3)

1. Rocky Mountain News, 11 9 75, p. 2.
2. Bruce Ingersoll, Denver Post, 12 26 75, p. 62.
3. Denver Post, 7 12 76, p. 26.



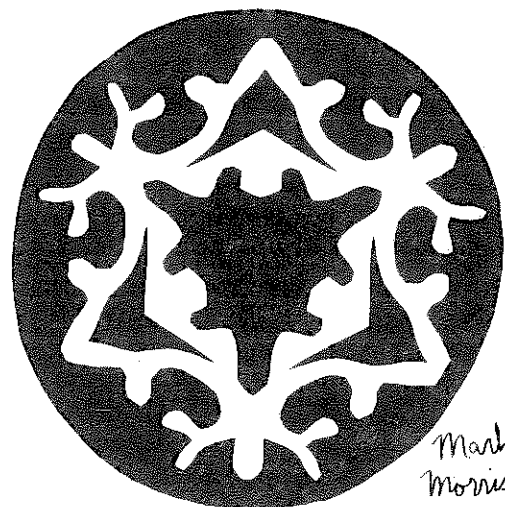
CIVIL LIBERTIES ARE THREATENED BY THE DEMANDS OF NUCLEAR SECURITY

"The people have it right," says Seymour Smiley of the NRC (Nuclear Regulatory Commission). "The biggest threat is taking special nuclear materials and making bombs." (1) And the CIA tells us we can expect more terrorist actions in the U.S.A. (2)

But to be effective, terrorists do not even have to make a bomb. All stations of the nuclear fuel cycle are connected by train or truck. The nuclear transport network is vulnerable to sabotage. By blowing up a train, terrorists can cause mass evacuations. Strong demands can be made with the threat of serious radioactive contamination.

A special nuclear police force is predicted by many. (3) The baggage check we now gladly submit to at airports is a minor hint of the erosion of civil liberties we will experience with a large traffic of radioactive materials in our state.

1. Denver Post, 11 23 75, p. 28.
2. Denver Post, 6 18 76.
3. Nuclear advocate, Alvin M. Weinberg called it a "nuclear priesthood" in his famous "Faustian bargain" statement of 12 27 71 (quoted in Science, 7 17 72). Russel Peterson, chairman of the Council on Environmental Quality, posited an international nuclear police force. (Denver Post, 7 12 76).



N-POWER DEMANDS DAILY PERFECTION FROM ORDINARY HUMAN BEINGS

"Nuclear power is an unforgiving technology. It allows no room for error. Perfection must be achieved if accidents that affect the general public are prevented." That's what former AEC (Atomic Energy Commission) engineering consultant Carl Hovevar says. (1)

The industry has a bad record of mistakes. A fire at Rocky Flats came close to contaminating "hundreds of square miles." (2) The Brown's Ferry reactor in Alabama almost had a meltdown because electricians using candles started a fire at the one place where all safety systems wiring crossed. (3) The Trojan reactor in Oregon came within five minutes of a meltdown because two safety system wires had been "connected up backwards." (4)

If so many mistakes can occur when reactors are few and their service intermittent, then we can expect an increase of human errors when reactors become numerous, and they try to give reliable service. (5)

1. Business Week, 12 1 75, p. 4.
2. General Giller, Division of Military Applications, AEC, before subcommittee, U.S. House of Reps, 10 1 70.
3. NRC (Nuclear Regulatory Commission) News Release, 3 27 75.
4. Portland General Electric engineer quoted in Oregon Times Magazine, April 76. The accident occurred 2 29 76. The same safety system had failed 13 times since December. All failures, including the near-meltdown, were aggressively hushed up.
5. 861 abnormal incidents in 1973, 1,400 in 1974. AEC Office of Operations Evaluation, (00E-OS-001).

THE CHANCES OF A "SMALL" ACCIDENT ARE AS GOOD AS A FULL HOUSE

The Rasmusen report gives many probabilities for different size accidents: the chances of a billion-dollar accident with 5,100 deaths are about as good as getting dealt a full house in a poker game. (1) That happens!

All estimates of safety are based on computer models. There has been no full scale testing in emergency conditions.

The industry's record includes no major disasters. But it does include numerous mistakes due to human error, including near-meltdowns, leakages, and costly shutdowns. (2)

1. "US Reactor Safety Study Distorts Facts," Critical Mass, 5 76, p. 11.
2. Near-Meltdowns: Brown's Ferry Alabama, 3 22 75; Trojan Reactor Oregon, 2 29 76; Fermi Reactor Detroit, 1966, so hot they couldn't return to the plant for 1 year; AEC National Reactor Test Station in Idaho, 1961, three persons were killed in steam explosion from a hot reactor core (AEC WASH 1250 July 1973, pp. 6-29). Leakages: Rocky Flats, plutonium from rusty canisters 1959-1969 and tritium in Broomfield water 1973; Hanford Washington, June 1973, 115,000 gals. radioactive wastes; Maxey Flats Kentucky, 1976, EPA reports buried wastes are leaking. Costly shutdowns: Vermont Yankee Reactor, Feb. 1976; Ft. St. Vrain Colorado, four years overdue.

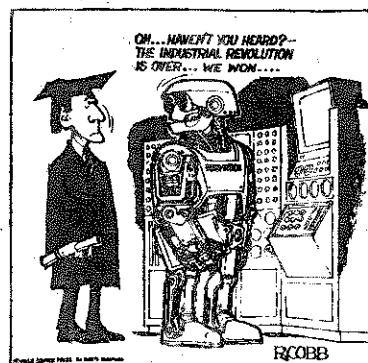
THE NUCLEAR INDUSTRY IS NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR ITS MISTAKES

An ordinary industry could lose its shirt if it made a mistake as big as a small nuclear disaster. It would be sued until its assets were gone or the damages were settled.

Not so for our subsidized nuclear industry. Though estimates for nuclear disasters run up to \$14 billion, present liability insurance coverage is held down to \$560 million by the Price-Anderson Act. \$435 million of that money will come from us through federal taxes.

If nuclear reactors are so safe, why will private insurance companies cover only \$125 million of the nuclear insurance?

(excerpted from literature prepared by Coloradans for Safe Power, 1450 Logan, Denver, 80203)



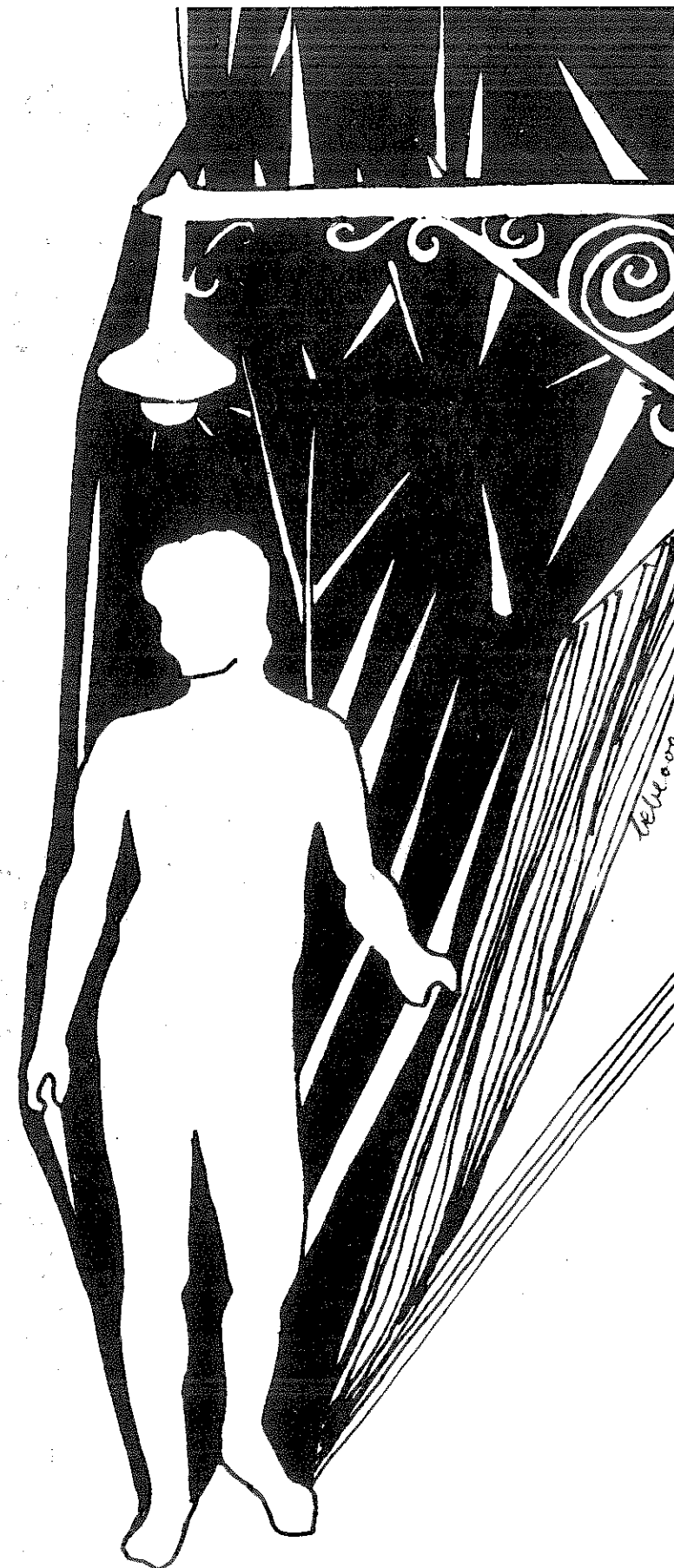
WHAT ABOUT PRIVACY?

Most of us can agree that on some level we want to collectivize private property, such as the means of production. Certain functions of living space, and transportation facilities, also are rather obvious targets for collectivization. We also know that certain personal possessions need not be collectivized, for example, toothbrushes and underwear. The line between these two categories should vary according to the situation in which it is drawn; if a group of people for some reason really wants to collectivize underwear—say, there isn't enough to go around—then that's what they should do.

Unfortunately, too many communes fail to draw this line. The ones that do tend to be maximally collective. The ones that don't operate in the atmosphere created by the ones that do, and experience the guilt and insecurity that result from allowing situation A to dictate the boundaries for situation B, where A and B have different needs. This has the opposite effect from that intended by collectivization: materials, space, and resources become unavailable because no one believes he or she should use them. People get unnecessarily frustrated, and lots of good stuff goes to waste because everyone hesitates to use it.

There is nothing wrong with personal possessions. If I know this is your guitar I know who to ask if I can play it. If you say no, I have the opportunity to learn (a) why you say no, and (b) how badly I want to play the guitar. But if everyone is trying real hard to collectivize but at the same time feels uptight about this or that, chances are I'll just stare at the guitar as I pass, wonder whether it's okay to play it, decide against it to avoid a hassle, and be reluctant to ask anyone for fear of revealing my own lack of collective "spirit."

What do you think about privacy? **GR** wants to know your thoughts and what your experience has taught you about this issue. Write to Kyla, c/o Green Revolution, Box 3233, York, PA 17402.



MAKING IT REAL

Book Review

—KYLA

The Town That Fought to Save Itself by Orville Schell, photographs by Ilka Hartmann, 200 p., \$6.95 (paper) from Pantheon Books, 1976.



"...We gave up the cities to look for a fresh start. But in doing so, I think we acted on an illusion which has a terminal disease. The illusion is that there will always be some new place ready to receive us to which we can 'move on.' But somewhere it must end. Our country and our world do not have an infinite capacity to absorb our mistakes, our negligence, our unwillingness to deal with problems, and our discarded beginnings. We will not be allowed forever to start over. We simply cannot continue to rely on this mutated pioneer ethic. We must get rid of this underground railroad in our minds which continually holds out the promise of unspoiled land ahead, from New York, to San Francisco, to Briones, to Oregon, with Canada as the final panacea in the background. Only the fast ones will make it. The rest of us will be left with the mess the others made while passing through."



The people of Briones (not the town's real name) have frequently been accused of elitism, because in their struggle to prevent the construction of a too-large sewer which would have opened their area to "development," they have made it clear that tourists and summer residents are not exactly welcome. But is it elitist to fight to preserve something precious from the destructive onslaught of "growth," which too many of us are caught up in because it appears inevitable? Tourists are only the pieces in the high-stakes board game played by realtors and developers, the same profits-first game that originally made the tourists' homes unbearable enough that they needed to go someplace else for peace, quiet, and natural beauty.

One message of this book is: stay home. Find what is precious about where you live; protect and nourish it. Doing this can be a major step toward re-awakening the sense of community that has been so badly eroded in this country. In Briones, the sewer fight awakened community self-awareness and led to broad community involvement in other issues of local control and self-sufficiency. Among other things, they ended up designing and building their own sewer, one that allows for only a 1% per year growth rate.

"Rebels never quite seem to believe that they are for real. So used are we to being in opposition to the authorities who keep the system running that we forget that a real victory will put the burden squarely on our own backs. And if it is not assumed, we will suffer." The picture of Briones that emerges from this book often looks like an organizer's dream. Apathy and ignorance thrive everywhere, and of course Briones is no exception to that; the war with the numb marshmallow of alienation is not won. But personal

initiative and creativity seem to thrive there also; I would hazard that the reason is people there do believe they're for real. The lesson of Briones is that as soon as someone points the way for a real change in direction, begins to assume the burden of figuring out, in a practical manner, how to make over a piece of the system so it really does work better, a storehouse of community creativity and energy can be unleashed that's not even tapped by the flailing-at-the-system and demanding-concessions-of-Daddy process that we too often get trapped in. Of course, the problem is that those who are capable of taking that first step often feel so superior to the rest of us "sheep" that the sheep get disgusted and leave.

In fact, the changes in Briones were initiated by "new comers," young and politically hip, and not indigenous to the community. But they had made it their home, rooted themselves there and developed a real respect for and knowledge of the local environment, culture, and long-time residents. Movingly evident throughout the book, and in the intensely communicative photographs, is a sense of equality so profound that, although differences are evident between the "newcomers" and the "locals" as groups, the boundaries blur and it's difficult to discern who is in which category. As it should be. How ironic that the accusation of elitism has been made in this situation.

The Town That Fought to Save Itself should be read by everyone who is interested in the regeneration of community, both for the practical information it contains and for the rush it will give you. It tells the kind of story we'd all like to hear more often.



Report from Hoyt County



—LISA RESS

After one year, I can tell you — if you don't already know — communal living is not smooth. It is not nice. Communal living is rough and sometimes even ugly. Not that it doesn't have its level periods of calm interaction, its peaks of harmonious co-operation. But mostly this first year has been heavy going. Moving from the city to our land, which already had two people resident on it — Joe, a carpenter and would-be hermit, and Sue, who had split the city and her schoolteaching years to stop and re-evaluate her life — Michael and I had no idea what interacting with them and with others on a day-to-day basis would be like.

I myself have always avoided people. I read; I write; I garden, but — do things with other people? No thanks, not me. What for? To my chagrin, to my horror, even, I quickly learned that the basis of country living, the factor that makes it work, is just that: cooperative effort among a number of persons. And just as quickly, it became glaringly apparent that I lacked even minimal human interaction skills, such as tact, for instance. Michael, who is a psychotherapist, of course possessed lots more of these 'getting along with people' abilities. But then he had other problems: feelings of total inadequacy, for example, in the face of a very physical

universe. I mean, he felt inferior to Joe a lot, while Joe, on the other hand, being the oldest resident, felt encroached upon, and acted strange toward us for ages. Things were tense. Everyone prowled around, eyeing one another warily.

When my friend Julia moved down with her two kids, we totaled 5 adults and 3 children, all refugees from city or suburb, all relatively ignorant of country skills, all wanting different things out of life, all pulling in different directions. We didn't really know one another. Of course Michael and I were fairly well acquainted, after seven years of fighting, making up, and all that living together and raising a child entails. It was mainly through fighting, in fact, that we had gotten to what understanding we have of one another. All couples fight. At least I don't know of any that don't. Parents and kids fight too. Naturally. Fighting, quarreling, tears, imprecations, threats, slammed doors, these are a common, however regrettable, part of family life. It had never occurred to me, though, that fighting is essentially a means of communication, a way of getting a message across, a means of learning and teaching. Of course it is rather a crisis method, called in when other means fail or are somehow unavailable to the person in

question. And in a sense it is a privileged communication, for one tends to fight more openly with trusted people than with strangers. Letting another person see you at your worst requires a certain trust, after all.

So there we were, the eight of us, in a strange environment, short of money, skills, resources, trust, emotional stability, unused to co-operative effort, each dragging the baggage of our pasts along, old habits, old fears, expectations, hopes... And we had to work out our lives together. Circumstances demanded it of us since the one thing on which we were all agreed was that we did not want to return to the city.

Sue, a very creative designer, spent her time on her own projects and pursuits and was rarely to be found on the place except in her own room, on which she lavished attention that benefited no one but herself. Julia spent her time cleaning up after two kids but also after the other two adults, Sue and Joe, with whom she shared the house. Not being able to stand a messy home, she found herself stuck with most of the chores, while Joe hung around the kitchen a lot fantasizing that all the domestic bustle was on his account and generally wallowing in a kind of male chauvinist dream world in which he cut all the wood with his chain saw, made a mystique out of everything he had learned about country living, and roused himself from time to time to work on the cabin he was erecting up in the woods. Michael was occupied largely with the therapees (clients) who came down from the city to work with him. The therapees would stay in the house occupied by Joe, Julia and Sue. I, who had entertained dreams of food self-sufficiency, peace and quiet, found myself standing in a huge barren garden plot all alone with my spade feeling terribly small and weak, my mind ruined by the total absence of privacy.

We were not only all pulling in different directions, we were all rubbing one another the wrong way. Tempers got shorter and shorter. Sue, who wanted to work with Michael as a patient, wanted, as he did, to run the place as a therapy center. Unfortunately, the techniques he was using (primal-type) tended to bring out the most painful, often volatile emotions in his patients, so that for months we were witness to the spectacle of some poor soul or other dragging him — or herself along the paths, weeping, or stomping along radiating intense hate. I would be hoeing happily among the carrots, for example, only to be accosted by a red-faced therapee whose mother, she had just been recalling, had often beaten her just after hoeing in the garden. The feelings would just burst out that she wasn't going to put up with that sort of thing anymore. Or, more frequently but less dramatically, persons with such scenes running through their heads might pass me hoeing and return my mild greeting with a look of blood-freezing suspicion. It's a wonder the plants survived. Once Julia and I went off on a walk through the woods only to be confronted by an angry therapee who leaped out from behind a clump of rhododendron to demand the meaning of the absence of bananas in the kitchen. We could never stock enough bananas to satisfy him, it seemed. The implications of the lack

were obviously enormous for him, but our attempt to explain that the nearest banana source was five slow dirt road miles away and that we couldn't just go down the block for more as in the city cut no ice with him. And so we had to endure his furious glare for the rest of the week.

Michael's need for resident clients conflicted with my and Julia's needs as writers. How can one concentrate on words when there is someone outside the window wailing like a soul in purgatory? It became a kind of war: One life work vs. the other. The horizon was clouding up faster. Joe and Julia had entered into a relationship that included sex and plenty of personal problems. Sue felt lonely, useless and left out. I was mad at Joe for his male chauvinistic attitudes, mad at Michael in regard to his clients and all that, mad at Sue for running off all the time, mad at Julia for various attitudes she seemed to have toward me and mad at everyone for not wanting to turn our hundred acres into a paradisaical little homestead, and for interrupting my writing all the time. Julia was sick of picking up everyone's shit. The kids were all miserable. Everything was a mess.

Sounds pretty terrible, doesn't it? I have tried to outline a number of the sordid conflicts among us not in order to depress you, but in order to talk about what we did about them. After six months, interactions of a negative sort were reaching horrendous proportions at times. But. We had one tool that stood us excellent stead: our feelings group. Every Friday night, we and two other friends would trek up to Michael's cinderblock workplace, sit down on the mats and do our best to talk about what was happening inside us. Not only to talk, but to feel what was going on, to explore our responses with one another as openly as we could manage. We were committed to being as honest as we could, to showing our feelings as clearly as possible, no matter how anti-social, no matter how irrational, no matter how intense, or how much in conflict with the self-image we preferred to show others. Here we could say freely how the resident clients were messing up our lives, here that Michael could show how threatened he felt and how unsupported in what was most important to him, and here that we could eventually arrive at a satisfactory compromise, once our feelings had been thoroughly expressed, shared, and discharged. It was here, too, that the seven of us learned to know one another very well, where we worked out our rage, our jealousy, our fears of being left out and not cared for, not loved. Going through these emotions with one another, we learned to understand something of the basic shape of one another's personalities. And we built trust by showing one another our worst and our best sides without concealment. It was here that we found out all that we did have in common, here that I cried like a child saying how awful it was to stand in the middle of the garden feeling that no one wanted to help me, that no one shared my love of the soil, here that Julia was finally able to scream out that she hated taking care of the house and of her kids and of everyone else too all the time, here that Sue revealed that she

kept to her room because she felt no one could possibly what her around, that she had nothing to contribute to anyone, here that we helped her realize that we did need her help and her company.

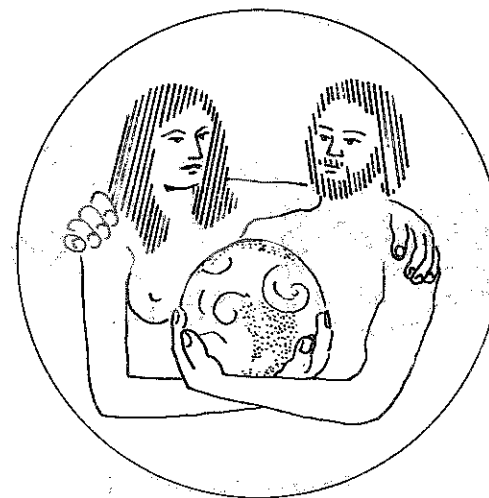
Of course, the group is not magic. Sometimes I don't think any of us could be said to enjoy it. It is rough going. It is scary sometimes to be confronted by someone's feelings about you, scary to have to confront another person. Sometimes it is dull. What is intensely involving for one person may not be so for another. Strong negative feelings are occasionally aroused one night and not resolved, so that the bad vibes go on ricocheting around for weeks while the thing works itself out. But the method has helped us see one another and ourselves more clearly. It helps us differentiate between feelings that color our experience of reality and reality itself (or at least an approximation we can all agree on). We have learned to help one another, to give support and to value such support and help. And we have come to feel deep friendship, even love, for our fellows in the group. That certainly has value. The group keeps us close. It keeps us seeing one another as vulnerable human beings, as fallible, as approachable, as helpful and in need of our help.

And so we can work together. This year I am not alone in the garden. Michael has modified his practice and learned to tend the land too. He and Julia now love the soil as I do. We are planting fruit trees and planning a chicken house. Sue is putting daylilies in by the pump. She wants to stay around and plant more. Joe

doesn't care for all the emphasis we put on feelings or the group much, but when any of us have problems with him, he is willing to sit and work things out. Dirk and Ingrid, the other two feeling group members, are going to be here during the summer. We own a tractor in common, and are, very slowly, approaching our goal of near food self-sufficiency. We are learning to be farmers and we are learning to be friends.

Of course our problems go on. The same old difficulties keep on cropping up: sex, child-rearing, jealousy, paranoia. But we have a tool for dealing with our selves. Now that things among us have simmered down, we are beginning to feel concern about our relationship with other people in the neighborhood. The other intentional community (really ours is an unintentional community) nearby thinks we're wierd to be talking about and dealing with feelings all the time. We think they're wierd for talking metaphysics constantly. Back-to-the-landers meet at solstice parties and at picnics on the equinox and play not only baseball but "More-Knowledgeable-Than-Thou" and "More-Spiritual-Than-Thou" with one another all too often, rather than sharing what they know and do and feel and are. But then, if it is so much work to break down barriers between individuals, perhaps it is even harder to break them down between communities. It would be worth the effort, though, worth the sense of caring, sharing, and just plain friendly neighborliness from which we could all benefit as the seven of us have benefited from our hard-earned but growing sense of community here in Hoyt County.

One Urban Alternative



—PRETZEL MAN

In the urban areas we are faced with the old familiar problems of human congestion and mass paranoia, the unequal distribution of wealth, a land exhausted of useable resources and covered with cement and machine structures.

The conditions which 90% of the American people take for granted as an irreversible trend towards machinelike, dehumanized centralization and land abuse have profound and radical effect upon a growing number of city-lovers (despite the ills) who stand to create an alternative lifestyle that not only transforms the city into a viable place to live but rechannels the too often wasted, alienated human resources that are so plentiful in the city. The GUILD of Alternative Artists is one such attempt.

Our initial foundation for an alternative society is a central communications network with an extensive library of relevant literature, research materials, and technical knowhow tuned into the useful flow of national magazines and information services. Made available to the community through the GUILD reading room and SWITCHBOARD phone service is a list of current events, workshops, a human contact directory, a Bohemians Guide to Detroit, unique living situations, and a barter-exchange catalog of goods and services.

We are building a center for GUILD activities and exchanges from our residence, an open place for the community to gather, teeming with life and hard work, an inspirational model for those flowing through who might be inclined to pool resources, labor, and dedication into projects beneficial for all. (i.e. building solar panels, methane digesters, greenhouses, publishing and distributing magazines, musical coffeehouses, galleries, festivals)

A most valuable and overlooked community resource is people power. We emphasize labor intensive work projects as opposed to capital intensive. The needed materials are scrounged, pooled, or purchased from the net resources of the community. If the GUILD can get what is needed by rummaging through the scrap piles of a wasteful society, going to garage sales, or simply giving freely, then cash expenditure for construction, crafts, and renovation becomes minimal.

To determine the net resources of the community each participant in the GUILD signs a 3x5 card with name, address, phone #, what resources each is willing to give, which are for cash sale or trade, what each needs in return, what interests and special skills each has, and what time is available for learning and laboring.

With this information the GUILD coordinators can formulate workshops and events, directing teachers and neophytes together in appropriate facilities, setting up vocational skills programs and work projects, assembling art fairs, locating performances for musical and theatrical entertainers, promoting situations where artists meet gallery owners, writers and illustrators meet publishers, and everyone finds their niche. In this unique arrangement jobs can be created, community needs met, gardens planted, and land bought and incorporated into potential urban trusts.

While land values are falling, the tax base is leaving, and the internal city centers are depopulating, a growing consciousness of cooperation and community alternatives is rising. Extended family groups are moving into old mansions. Vaudeville theatres are being renovated for community centers. Coffeehouses are sprouting in vacant auditoriums. Film societies are showing the best films in the churches. Spiritual groups are bringing life where none has survived. Vacant lots are being gardened or left to grow wild.

The GUILD envisions a lot of land being formed into trusts with the growing awareness of cooperation, thus removing it from the speculative market. Land abused by careless and exploitative landlords will be wrestled from their control by an already thriving alternative society who will replace the failing, crumbling institutions with a breath of life, and the power to stabilize jungle lawlessness.

Where money is no longer power, and voluntary cooperation exists, power rests in the hands of the individual, to fight or to share, to die or to grow. There is freedom in this jungle, providing there is one tribe of humanity.

(The GUILD of Alternative Artists is a not-for-profit organization dedicated to developing intentional communities the world over. Our foundations for cooperation range from information centrals to rural/urban sharecropping and exchanges. Write to the GUILD house, 19731 Forrer, Detroit, Mich. 48235 or call 313-272-3128. Visitors are welcome and expected to pitch in. For a copy of "TRANSCIENCE" Quarterly, an entirely original poetry and artwork magazine of quality, send \$2.00 postpaid to the above address.)

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☐ \$6.00, 1 year (for School of Living members)

☐ \$15.00, 2 years

☐ \$12.00, libraries and institutions, 1 year

(For outside U.S., including Canada, add \$1.50.)

I would like to be a member of the School of Living.

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☐ \$6.00, regular

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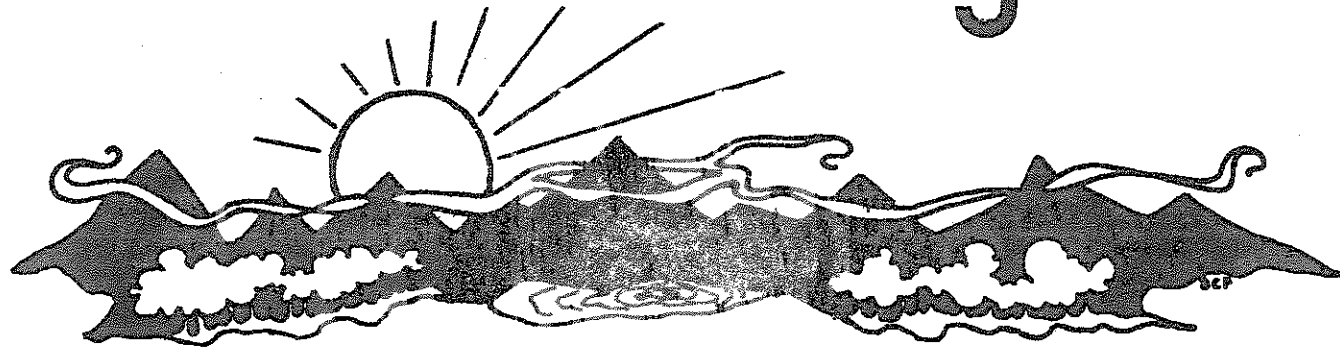
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Attend any one or all of the sessions
at one, two, or all three of these locations.

SESSION I(a) June 4th to June 11th: Organized with a Walden II type government — at Twin Oaks Community, Louisa, VA 23093 (703-894-5126).

SESSION I(b) June 23rd to June 30th: Conference & camping; focus on Walden II model — at Dandelion Community, R.R. 1, Enterprise, Ont., Canada KOK 120 (613-358-2304).

SESSION II July 2nd to July 15th: Organized with consensus type government — at Deep Run Farm, R.D. 7, York, PA 17402 (717-755-1561).

SESSION III July 16th to July 29th: Organized with strong leader government — at Deep Run Farm (address and phone above).

TUITION: \$45.00 per person, per session; or \$100.00 for all of the sessions; or \$25.00 for only I(a) or only I(b). 10% discount to School of Living members.

EXPENSES: Expect about \$3.00/day, depending on your group's actual expenditures for food, laundry, trips, parties, etc.

BRING CAMPING EQUIPMENT. Kitchen facilities and meeting space will be provided.

NO PETS.

Participants in each session will live together communally, organize their own government, and manage their own budget and program, with help and advice from experienced resource people.

People of all races, creeds & ages are invited, except no children at Session I(a). Full tuition for each child at all other sessions. Registration is limited to 25 at each session except Session I(b).

To register specify which sessions you'll attend, and send names, ages, addresses (with zip), phone numbers, and half your total tuition to:

The School of Living
P.O. Box 3233
York, PA 17402

REGISTER NOW

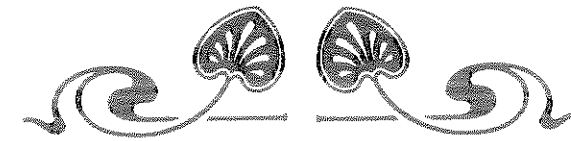
WRITE FOR DIRECTIONS & SUGGESTIONS

INCLUDE LARGE STAMPED ENVELOPE

LEARN BY DOING

LEARN FROM INSTRUCTION

LEARN BY OBSERVATION



UNCLASSIFIED

NORTH MOUNTAIN COMMUNITY IS A 130 ACRE COMMUNAL farm in the hills of Virginia. There are presently 8 of us including 2 women, 5 men and one one-month-old baby. We are complete vegetarians and farm organically both with horses and a small tractor. We live as close to the land and each other as we can. Our goals are to strive to find meaning, purpose, and God thru hard work and the pursuit of spiritual activities, loosely defined. We need more people to live our tribal, peasant life with us, especially women and women with children to help balance us out. If you are interested in visiting such a place, please call or write us. 1-703-463-7095; Rt. 2, Box 207, Lexington, Va. 24450

WE'RE LOOKING FOR PEOPLE WHO ARE LOOKING FOR us. We are a rural, family-oriented intentional community in So. Maryland. In '75 several households pooled resources and acquired a fantastic 200 acre Amish farm. "The Good Life" includes separate housing, common kitchen, sharing dreams, mortgage making, childrearing, hard work, personal growth, privacy... Inquire: Woodburn Hill Farm, Box 48, Charlotte Hall, Md. 20622.

HOMESTEAD INTERNSHIP POSITIONS — LIVE, LEARN, work with us for up to 3 months. \$90.00 monthly fee includes room and board. Send inquiries and description of your interests, goals and experience to Heathcote Center, Rt. 1, Box 129, Freeland, MD 21053 or call 301-329-6041.

WORK AT HOME: THE SCHOOL OF LIVING HAS OPENINGS for friends of the Green Revolution to do work at home or in your local library helping with circulation. Earn a few \$ and help the cause at the same time. Write School of Living, P.O. Box 3233, York, Pa. 17402.

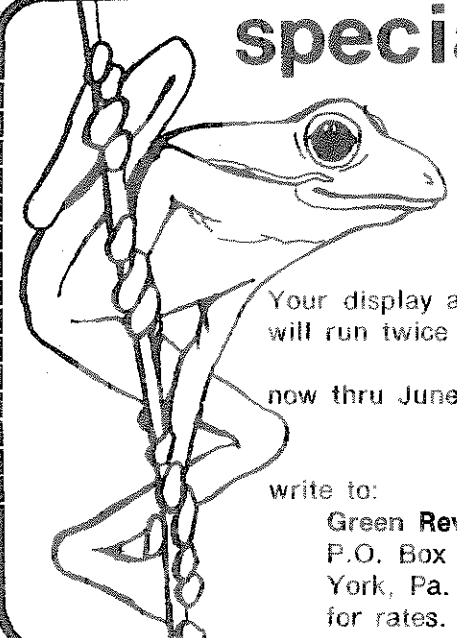
EMPTY "00" CAPSULES, \$8.50/1000 POSTPAID. Ginseng, herb catalog free with order, 20 cents without. Wholesale inquiries invited. Pure Planet, Box 675-6, Tempe, AZ, 85281.

ENERGETIC INDIVIDUAL WANTED TO CONTACT MAGAZINE distributors in your local area of state. Commission. Write School of Living, P.O. Box 3233, York, Pa. 17402.

COUNTRY LIVING WEEKEND FOR CHILDREN — ORGANIC gardening, nature lore, simple crafts, music, and other fun. Capacity: 30. Ages 6 - 12. From 9 AM July 16 to 5 PM July 17. Fee: \$18.00 per child (some scholarships available). Advance registration only, deadline, July 9. For more information write Heathcote Center Rt. 1, Box 129, Freeland, MD 21053 or call 301-329-6041.

ALTERNATIVE COMMUNITY SCHOOL - UNGRADED, enrollment 25, seeks 1 or 2 certified teachers for 77-78 school year. Communal living situation. Should be politically & spiritually active and aware. Write with full particulars about your goals and background. D.R.S. % Green Revolution, P.O. Box 3233, York, Pa. 17402.

PERSON(S) WITH OFFSET PRINTING EXPERIENCE wanted for very comfortable, alternative community. Deep Run Farm, RD7 Box 388A, York, Pa. 17402.



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