

GAINSAYER

NEWSLETTER for GEORGIANS AGAINST NUCLEAR ENERGY

FALL 1994

COLD WAR CRIMES

GANE shares the horror, if not the shock, of the rest of the nation as Secretary of Energy Hazel O'Leary reveals to the public previously classified information about human radiation experimentation, secret atomic bomb blasts and the existence of tons of toxic radioactive waste left around the United States.

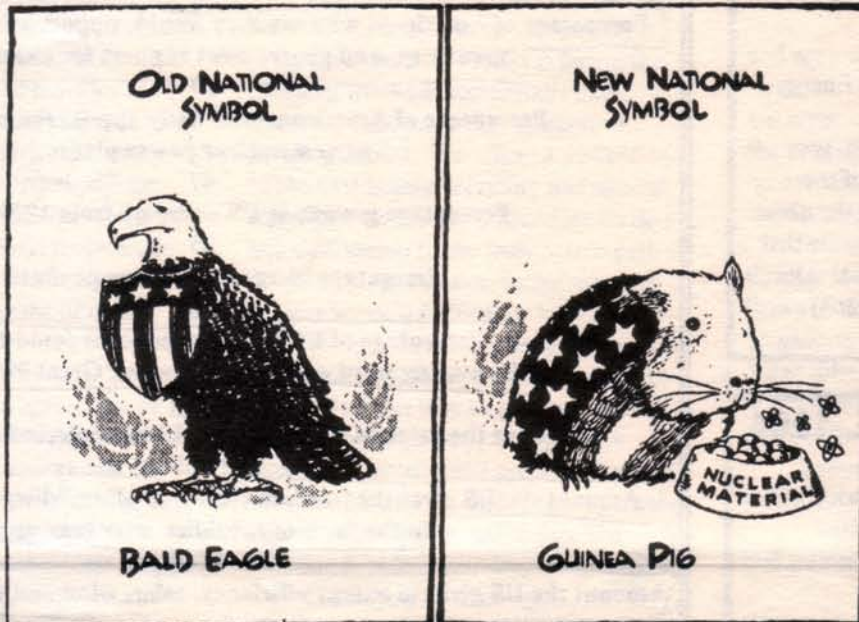
Serious ethical and legal questions are being raised about the Atomic Energy Commission's cold-war ideas about "national security" and the "insidious culture of secrecy that has corrupted the nuclear establishment."

News of these experiments is being brought to light some 50 years after the first tests were administered, and Secretary O'Leary continues to release previously classified information. A first investigation in 1973 drew no media attention and the victims of government abuse remained faceless and nameless. Then in November of 1993, Eileen Welsome, a writer for the Albuquerque Tribune, rediscovered the experiments in a declassified report about atomic tests performed on dogs. Welsome investigated further and reported a story of patients being injected with plutonium in an

account of clear-cut infringement of human rights.

In December of 1993, O'Leary confirmed the story and revealed that the U.S. government had committed other atrocities as well. She informed us that at least 600 people were the unwilling Guinea pigs to radiation experiments done

1986 congressional subcommittee sums it up saying, "U.S. citizens became nuclear calibration devices for experiments run amok . . . using human subjects considered expendable, the elderly, prisoners, hospital patients who might not have retained their full faculties for informed consent."



JACK OHMAN

The experiments committed by the government scientists raise serious questions about government liability and medical ethics. Who is ultimately responsible for these so-called treatments - the U.S. government? The medical facilities involved? Will the one-year statute of limitations for suing the U.S. government be applied?

throughout the country. She also confirmed that there were 204 secret nuclear explosions performed that were unannounced and that the effects of radiation to the people downwind and in towns around the testing area might never be known. She then said that the only actions she could compare these to were the war crimes of Nazi Germany.

In the name of national security, driven by a fear that the USSR was learning more about the atom than the U.S., government scientists selected people from the weakest groups of society. The report of the

the U.S. government must take responsibility for being the number one environmental and health risk-taker of the Cold War Age. It is our duty as citizens of this country to make sure the clean-up after 50 years of neglect and mismanagement begins now and without the cavalier attitude toward public health that has marked a half-century of nuclear industry. We can turn the tide against the nuclear industry and the waste it produces. It is foolish to continue to invest in nuclear power when the cost of clean-up for 45 years of *continued on back page*

? Name Change ?

Changing GANE's name is an issue that continues to present itself. It is felt that we would be better served with a name that represents a positive image. This is not a done deal as we've just scratched the surface with possibilities to fit our acronym. The following names have been proposed:

- Georgians Acting for a Nuclear-free Environment
- Georgians Action for a Nuclear-free Earth
- Georgians Action for a Nuclear-free Environment
- Georgians for Alternatives to Nuclear Energy
- Georgians Answer to Nuclear Energy
- Georgians Advocating a Nuclear-free Environment
- OR (of course)
- Georgians Against Nuclear Energy

Please give us a call with your opinion. You may select one of the names mentioned, request that the name remain the same, or include a name that you would like to be considered. Our number is 378-GANE (378-4263).

GAINSAYER-FALL 1994

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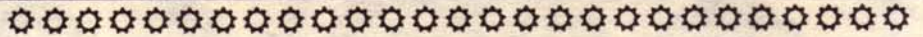
1994 GANE OFFICERS

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THE SOLAR INDEX

Percentage drop in the cost of solar power in the last decade	75
Percentage drop in Federal funding for solar power in the last decade	90
Percentage of US energy currently provided by renewables	8
Percentage of US energy currently provided by nuclear power	7
Amount of wind power currently operating in California Enough to power a city the size of San Francisco	
Number of jobs created in California's renewable energy industry since 1975	30,000
Percentage of Americans who believe that the US can meet all future energy needs through efficiency and renewables	63
Percentage of Americans who say they would support a candidate who would greatly expand government support for clean energy	87
Percentage of Americans who flatly oppose the construction of new nuclear power plants	67
Percentage growth in US economy from 1973 to 1986	35
Percentage increase in energy production	none
Percentage of US energy needs that could be met by placing wind power in the twelve Great Plains states	100
Amount the original BTU tax would have collected over four years	\$72 billion
Amount the US gives the fossil, nuclear and other "dirty" energy industries, in the form of subsidies, over four years	\$136 billion.
Amount the US gives to energy efficiency, solar, wind and conservation measures over four years	\$8 billion
Amount Clinton's Climate Change Action Plan devotes to combating global warming over four years	\$1 billion
Number of jobs gained by shifting 5% of the defense budget (\$15 billion) to fund clean energy	1.5 million

Source:

Greenpeace Energy & Climate Campaign



**GANES STATEMENT TO THE DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
on the Future Focus of the Nuclear Weapons Complex**

Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement (PEIS) - presented at Public Hearing on Oct. 6, 1993

My name is Glenn Carroll. I live and work as an artist in Decatur, Georgia. Today I provide the voice for GANE, Georgians Against Nuclear Energy. GANE is a statewide, all-volunteer organization with 500 members. We welcome the opportunity to participate in the democratization of this deadly business of building bombs.

We are invited to assist in defining the future of the business of building bombs. Our responsibility will be to determine how much, and which aspects, of the threat to the environment, will be analyzed in making plans for our future.

Can we stand here with any pretense of sobriety and maintain that the use of the product that results from our elaborate infrastructure of reactors and precipitators and separators and diffusers would be shown by an environmental impact statement to have no significant impact? It does not require one dollar or one hour's worth of analysis to ascertain that mankind's pinnacle of achievement in the development of weapons of mass destruction has significant environmental impact by design.

All of us here are in agreement of the need for changing the structure of our bomb program. GANE asserts that the mission of the program best becomes one and the same with the environmental restoration and waste management project that is being artificially separated out of our present round of discussions.

Programmatic Environmental Restoration and Waste Management Environmental Impact Statement - imagine, an environmental impact statement that we applaud as we consider the draft. There are no arguments that the wood stork will survive our activities. Rather we look at a blueprint for restoring the wood stork's habitat. Our ideal environmental impact statement analyzes our plans and activities intended to steadily restore our lands and airs and waters to purity. We project how our research and activities will progress to the point of yielding genuine management of our radioactive waste. We work for the possibility that unstable atoms can be balanced and the radioactive waste dilemma can actually be solved!

GANES envisions that our environmental impact statement will analyze a program dedicated 100% to facing the daunting mess we accidentally made while we conducted our business of building bombs. We affirm a dedication of the vast human creativity and natural resources we presently squander on death and destruction to the truly heroic path of developing remediation techniques and nuclear waste solutions for humanity.

We have enormous work before us. We are talking about it today and searching for the right way to proceed at this juncture which is very, very positive. May we all cherish and protect whatever common ground we find in these gatherings and rapidly proceed to face the common problem, our degrading habitat.

Thank you for hearing us.

Glenn Carroll for GANE



Peg Averill, Art for People, Washington, D.C.

Downwinders

by Tom Ferguson

Once up
on a time
there was a propoganda campaign
to divert attention
from nightmare weapons
beautiful words hid the terrible sword

We were innocent we were trained to be
the rulers like a free hand
so they lie to we
they said
live better electricity
too cheap to meter vicious strategy

and now we're all downwinders

Up went
the cooling towers
across our trembling planet
did the devil's dance
in the state of France
60 sites in that little space
Rows of drums
55 gallons
big & little leaks into the aquifer
in a million years it's all decay
meanwhile we'll just keep it
someplace safe
In Europe there were volcanoes
10,000 years ago
and glaciers in Wisconsin

We were innocent we were trained to be
the rulers like a free hand
so they lie to we
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too cheap to meter vicious strategy

and now we're all downwinders

Tom Ferguson is a long time member of GANE, a visual artist, a poet and a musician. He and some activist friends perform occasionally with his band THINK SPEAK.

DOSE RECONSTRUCTION

The Continuing Coverage

As its name implies this is a study to reconstruct the data compiled on the health effects of exposure to radioactive toxins.

At the local level of Dose Reconstruction, Radiological Assessments Corporation (RAC) has been empowered to develop a study database. Their task will be to evaluate information gathered concerning radioactive and chemical releases regarding the Savannah River Site (SRS). They will determine the importance of the information and identify any gaps needing further study. I have been participating on a citizen level monitoring these meetings and in August 1993 was formally voted into the Interim Working Group to represent GANE. Our job is to review the proposed scope of the study, define citizen participation, discuss issues concerning the public's trust of DOE and to establish a charter for the formal group to be organized later. Although discussions right now are in a constant state of flux, the actual research aspect seems to be developing well. The enormity of this task is quite humbling.

In our November meeting we debated a concern regarding conflict of interest. It has been my feeling that the two positions on our panel occupied by a DOE management employee and a DOE contractor have commanded more power than is acceptable in our group. After a great amount of time going back and forth, it was voted 4 to 3 that only lowest level DOE and DOE contractor employees should be in the group.

In November 1993 there was a meeting here in Atlanta to discuss Dose Reconstruction nationwide and DOE sites. A workshop was held in Atlanta in late February 1994 to discuss as many aspects as possible of dose reconstruction and citizen participation.

Meanwhile, voting out DOE and their contractors has not gone over very well with certain members of the SRS group. One has resigned as did the contractor employee. I personally hope that we'll be able to work through these and other issues.

The story continues . . .

Carol Cain



Radioactive Midnight train to Georgia



HELP GANE BY
VOLUNTEERING
YOUR SERVICES FOR
THE HALLOWEEN
FUND-RAISER
378-GANE



LOCAL NUKE WATCH

Very early, 4 a.m., Saturday morning, June 4, 1994, a train transporting spent nuclear fuel from submarines docked in Charleston, S.C. silently entered our community of Little Five Points in Atlanta. Under the monitoring eye of "Nuke Watch", GANE was alerted to the transpiring event. A phone tree was created, posters and banners were made, and a handful of GANE volunteers greeted the train as it passed ominously through the night. The sounds of the train, the whistle - the creaks and screeches - interwoven with the undeniable reality that death was passing before our eyes, gave potency to our efforts and a strange eeriness to the air. It was a shipment headed for Idaho to be "temporarily stored".

How many of our communities will be exposed to the threat of the transportation of nuclear wastes? We don't need to be told how often train wrecks happen and how whole communities have had to be evacuated because of a toxic spill. What we want and deserve to know is that our lives and the well-being of our planet are more precious than the risks taken to produce the deadly abhorrition known as the by-product of nuclear energy. Join GANE and others across the country to make your stand against the next transport of nuclear waste.

NUKE WATCH -608-767-3023
GANE - 404-378-4263

Patti Richardson

Photo By Kay Vontilius

NUKE NOTES

9/29/93: SOUTHPORT, N.C. A crack was found in the core shroud of an idle nuclear reactor. Regulators had never found nor been told of this before.



10/16/93: GEORGIA POWER asked the PSC for a rate hike to pay for more coal, gas, and uranium.

10/20/93: FIVE STATES will continue to be allowed to use Chem-Nuclear in Barnwell, S.C. as a dump for their low-level waste.

10/26/93: COLUMBIA, S.C. The Dept. of Energy agrees to do a 20 month environmental study to assess whether or not there will be an impact on the environment from using a huge waste incinerator at SRS.

10/27/93: AIKEN, S.C. Plans are to be made for future land use of SRS and other DOE sites by 1995. This will aid in defining cleanup.

Although the public is allowed to give input, how clean is clean will be decided by DOE.

10/27/93: U.S. AND RUSSIAN SUBS COLLIDE: A Charleston based U.S. sub and a Russian ballistic missile sub collided on March 20 as reported in the October *Atlantic Monthly* magazine. The Russian missile bay missed being hit by five seconds. U.S. and Russian submarines are still tailing each other especially in the Arctic. Three accidents with U.S. and Russian (Soviet) subs have been acknowledged in recent years.

11/1/93: The U.S. has decided to press for a world-wide ban on the

dumping of low-level radioactive waste at sea. There is a treaty which already forbids high-level dumping. *New York Times*

11/2/93: SAVANNAH is being considered as a port for shipments from overseas of spent nuclear fuel, if SRS is chosen for the storage site.

11/7/93: Energy Secretary O'Leary is welcoming whistleblowers. "They ought to be celebrated when they do it, not punished", she stated.

11/10/93: Japan's plans are continuing for the development of a fast-breeder reactor and the reprocessing of spent fuel.

11/11/93: A concrete filled steam generator from Yankee Rowe was loaded on a railroad car to be sent to South Carolina from Rowe, Mass.

The generator is the first of four being sent from the nuclear power plant. *New York Times*

11/17/93: Forty-two crew members were killed when a Russian sub sank near Norway. The Russian Environment Minister wanted to take steps that could prevent the plutonium from leaking for decades.

11/20/93: Eighteen people were injected with plutonium during the 1940's by scientists associated with the Manhattan Project. More information is to be made public later. Five names were given, all of whom have died. *New York Times*

11/21/93: Martin Marietta Energy Systems has reached a financial settlement with the state of Alabama over 6 million pounds of radioactive waste shipped to an unlicensed waste facility.

11/25/93: Secretary of the Interior, Bruce Babbitt, announces he will postpone signing the land transfer required to go ahead with the Ward Valley low level nuclear dump in California. Environmentalists nationwide joined together in letting Mr. Babbitt know we were strongly opposed to the dump in California because of the likelihood of contaminating the Colorado River. *NIRS Alert*

12/2/93: NRC informs Ga. Tech of the need to pay \$62,100 by Sept. 20 1994 for an annual operating permit for the Neely Nuclear Reactor. An additional \$62,100 will be due by Oct. 1, 1994 for a 1994 permit. The NRC agreed to reconsider policy and licensing rules after Tech and other universities filed an appeal because they were unable to pay. Tech admits their reactor has been under-used since 1988 when it was restarted after a prolonged shutdown for safety reasons.

12/5/93: London Convention signers, including the U.S., agreed to form a team of experts to help Russia assess its nuclear waste-storage requirements and called on Moscow "to provide appropriate access and support." Meanwhile Russia continues to dump low level radioactive waste into the Barents Sea off the northern coast of Novaya Zemlya Island. *New York Times*

12/5/93: North Korea refuses to allow inspections of its nuclear reactor or its nuclear reprocessing plant. *New York Times*

12/10/93: The Energy Dept. gave Westinghouse its lowest rating ever after studying the company's high level waste program and its waste certification program. These programs were called "unsatisfactory" by the Energy Dept.

Because of the rating of 78, the nuclear weapons complex will only receive \$6.1 million instead of the budgeted \$13.7 million.

12/16/93: Public Citizen releases a report revealing discrepancies between inspections of safety problems in nuclear power plants and the reports given to the public from the NRC. [The report] shows that the NRC is more concerned with shielding the industry it's supposed to be regulating than they are about protecting the public.

12/18/93: Migration '93, an international group of scientists, met in Charleston, S.C. to discuss how nuclear materials react in the real world. The expected outcome is a

better way to deal with radioactive waste.

1/6/94: Ms. Rung Tang sues Southern California Edison

because she contracted a rare form of cancer after being exposed to radiation called "fuel fleas". Fuel fleas are tiny particles of radioactive material that escape from contaminated areas. The fuel fleas are thought to have escaped from "defective fuel rods". Ms. Tang was employed at San Onofre as an inspector for the NRC.

1/20/94: Japan introduces "Meet Mr. Pluto". The nuclear agency's round-faced, rosy cheeked animated hero, sent to ease public concern about Japan's plan to import 30 tons of plutonium to fuel power plants. The government of Japan plans to distribute videos of Mr. Pluto to down play the dangers of this highly radioactive poison that is absorbed in human and animal bone marrow.



1/25/94: The current payroll at SRS has risen to 21,644 employees, three times the work force than when the plant was at peak production in the 1970's. Fifty-three percent of those employees are managers.

2/2/94: The U.S. and Russia have agreed to dismantle many of their nuclear weapons. The National Academy of Sciences recommends that the nuclear material be stored under international safeguards to protect it from theft or sale. *NY Times*

2/12/94: Fort Calhoun, Nebraska A low-level emergency was declared today at the Fort Calhoun Station

nuclear power plant after an electrical relay failure caused it to shut down for about four hours, the Omaha Public Power District said. There was no release of radioactivity and there was no threat to the public or plant workers, said the district, which owns and operates the 486,000-kilowatt plant on the Missouri River about 19 miles north of Omaha. *New York Times*

3/3/94: Cincinnati, Ohio. The University of Cincinnati treated 88 cancer patients with whole or partial body radiation from 1960 to 1971 in tests that were financed by the Defense Dept. More than 50 of the patients were black, and many were indigent, according to progress reports submitted to the Pentagon. The patients ranged in age from 9 to 80. *New York Times*

3/29/94: U.S. Intelligence predicts that if a nuclear war is going to happen, it will be a war between India and Pakistan. Both have all the nuclear material and parts to assemble warheads and each is developing missiles capable of striking the other's cities. *N Y Times*

4/9/94: Inspectors sent to New Jersey's Salem Nuclear Plant to investigate why the reactor experienced a power surge and two inappropriate start-ups of an emergency cooling system during a shutdown on 4/7/94. The plant ran into trouble when grass from the Delaware River clogged its cooling-water intake. *N Y Times*

4/13/94: Alvin War Vogtle Jr., a former president and chairman of the Atlanta-based Southern Company, parent of one of the country's largest electric grids, died Sunday April 10 in Conyers, Ga. He was 75. *New York Times*

4/21/94: Pasco, Wash. Justice Dept. goes easy on Rockwell. Culminating 7 years of research that cost the government \$26 million, a team of scientists said that deliberate releases of radiation four decades ago from the Hanford Nuclear Weapons Plant in Washington exposed thousands more people over a much larger region than previously thought. *N. Y. Times*

5/23/94: It's About Time. The House approved a ban on dumping radioactive waste in the ocean, according to an international convention signed last year. The bill strengthens a 1972 law that prohibits dumping high-level radioactive waste into ocean waters. *N Y Times*

6/1/94: Pantex Goes Superfund. The Pantex nuclear weapons plant was added to the superfund cleanup list. The change would strengthen regulatory authority over the 16,000 acre plant, where solvents, gasoline components, chromium, and highly explosive contaminants were found in an aquifer above the Ogallala Aquifer which provides water for much of West Texas. *N Y Times*

6/4/94: Nuclear Time Bomb. Highly radioactive materials at many of the nation's nuclear weapons facilities, including the Savannah River Site, are being stored in a manner more unsafe, unstable and dangerous than previously thought, posing "imminent" safety hazards, according to a congressionally appointed advisory panel that oversees safety at nuclear weapons facilities. The safety board says that plutonium fires or contamination such that "cleanup would be practically impossible" and other imminent hazards "may occur soon if something is not done." Among its findings: several large tanks at the SRS containing "tens of thousands of gallons" of highly radioactive plutonium and other isotopes "are old, subject to deterioration, prone to leakage, and in the event of an accident or earthquake could cause contamination to the extent that "cleanup would be practically impossible."

6/11/94: Beijing, China exploded a hydrogen bomb 6/10/94 as part of a series of underground tests aimed at modernizing its nuclear forces before test ban negotiations are concluded by 1996.

→ **6/14/94: Solar Breakthrough.** Australian researchers have designed a very thin solar cell that should convert solar energy to electricity with relatively high efficiency using low-cost impure

NUKE NOTES

silicon. The thin design means electrons jarred loose by the sun would follow a very short path to the collection point, with little risk of diversion by impurities. Researchers say the innovation will eventually cut costs by 80 percent, which would make the cells competitive with nuclear and fossil power sources. *N Y Times*

→ **7/14/94: Whoopsss For Sale.** The Washington Public Power Supply System (WhoopSS) is trying to sell two unfinished nuclear power plants in the Pacific Northwest that it says are too expensive to finish, mothball or close. The asking price: \$3.4 billion. Any takers? *N Y Times*

→ **7/22/94: Darned Dust** A coolant leak forced China to shut down a reactor at its largest nuclear power station less than two months after the plant became fully operational. The July 1 leak in the No. 1 unit at the Daya Bay nuclear plant was caused by dust on a conducting coil. The dust triggered an electromagnetic field that pierced the coil. The dust was due to substandard cleanliness at the workshop that made wire for the coil. *N Y Times*

8/16/94: Nuclear Dump. The Marshall Islands were ravaged by U.S. nuclear tests from 1946 to 1962. Now President Amata Kabua is offering one of the tiny Pacific islands as an international dump for nuclear waste and warheads. Parts of the archipelago, 2,400 miles southwest of Hawaii, remain highly radioactive from the explosions, which included the first hydrogen bomb blast. Kabua is willing to sacrifice one contaminated island, leasing it for waste storage and disposal.

8/23/94: Moscow, Russia and Germany agree to cooperate to prevent the smuggling of nuclear materials by tightening border controls and improving the exchange of information between their intelligence agencies. The agreement was prompted by a series of seizures in Germany of bomb-grade nuclear material, including one large shipment of 10.5

ounces of plutonium 239 on a Moscow-Munich flight. *N Y Times*
8/25/94: The Atomic Energy Commission staged a nuclear rocket accident in the Nevada desert in Jan. 1965 that sent a radioactive cloud more than 200 miles to Los Angeles. Although estimated radiation doses to humans beyond the test site were well below current limits set by the EPA, considerably more people were exposed than in other experiments because the cloud traveled so far.

→ **9/1/94: The Energy Dept. has spent \$25 billion during the past five years to clean up nuclear waste sites**, but little cleanup has resulted, partly because of resistance to new technology. In addition to health and safety threats, the problem is of concern to taxpayers because it will cost an estimated \$300 billion over 30 years to clean up the radioactive and hazardous waste at the former nuclear weapons plants around the country. *N Y Times*

9/8/94: Russians seal Nuclear Sub on sea floor. The Komsomolets sank five years ago about 300 miles off the coast of Norway. The experimental sub, which was one of Moscow's top secrets during the cold war, went down with a nuclear reactor and two nuclear-tipped torpedoes on board. Experts have disagreed over whether the corroding hulk poses a health risk, with some Russians arguing that the danger is high. But Western experts say any leaking plutonium will

probably lie on the sea floor near the submarine rather than being swept toward fisheries and other marine life. *N Y Times*

9/9/94: Greenpeace issued a report stating that the U.S. has been quietly supplying Japan with technology to refine bomb-grade plutonium from breeder reactors violating the Nuclear Nonproliferation Act of 1978 and a bilateral agreement signed with Japan the previous year. The Department of Energy announced that it would end the exports by letting the agreement under which they took place expire at the end of this month. *N Y Times*
9/10/94: Columbia, S.C. A federal judge agreed to temporarily halt a shipment of spent nuclear fuel from Europe that the Energy Dept. wants to store at the Savannah River Site until a detailed environmental study is conducted.

9/15/94: Radioactive items seized in Bulgaria. The Bulgarian police have found 19 containers of radioactive materials, including plutonium, caesium and strontium, hidden by thieves in two cellars in Sofia. *N Y Times*

9/24/94: Spent Nuclear Fuel can enter South Carolina. An appeals court panel gave permission for the Energy Dept. to bring to shore two boatloads of spent nuclear fuel, overturning an earlier order granted at the request of South Carolina. (Unless otherwise noted, all Nuke Notes are from the *Atlanta Journal/Constitution*.)



ACTIVATING DEMOCRACY IN THE "NORMAL" NINETIES

When Nevada Nuclear Waste Task Force (NNWTF) called Atlanta on the GANE phone September 5th, they were hoping against hope that someone would pick up the call and run with it. Well, the next phone to ring was mine, a call from Glenn relaying the message that a NNWTF representative had made the mission clear, and GANE was the runner.

There would be a meeting of the Natl. Association of Regulatory Utility Commissioners (NARUC) held in Atlanta on Sept. 7. The meeting to discuss high level nuclear waste management would be closed to the public and to interested environmentalists. The attendants would be nuclear industry CEO's, NRC and DOE representatives and utility commissioners from interested states and one environmentalist, all chaired by Mr. Cas Robinson.

I walked into the meeting hoping to find a vacant chair and simply listen. However, Mr. Robinson promptly asked me to leave. I told him I couldn't leave because I was on a mission. Nevada environmentalists had asked me to come and tell their side of the story. Mr. Robinson replied, "This is my party and you are not invited." I left.

"Normally, that would be the end of the story". But after the

meeting resumed, I returned. Security arrived too, but before they dragged me out I was able to state my purpose in being there. Many of the participants at the table were disappointed that Mr. Robinson insisted on ousting me . . . and "normally" that would be the end of the story. However, after the security officers were finished with me I got back on the phone and called Nevada. The activists got on their word processors and wrote letters to President Clinton and Secretary of Energy, Hazel O'Leary, and Senators Sam Nunn and Paul Wellstone (D-MI). Wellstone's office picked up on the breach of democracy and put pressure on O'Leary and the DOE to remedy the situation. Now the story was out and NARUC was instructed to open their meetings to the public.

On November 3, 1993, NARUC held their meeting at the Stouffer Waverly in Atlanta and GANE was there. We made our statement clear that the industry must stop producing nuclear waste. Yucca Mountain is not a choice for dumping. We instead pleaded for the representatives at this meeting to take a message back to Ms. O'Leary and President Clinton to establish an independent blue ribbon commission

HALLOWEEN PARTY

SATURDAY OCTOBER 29
WOODLOGIC WAREHOUSE
840 DEKALB AVE.

BAND:

FELIX & THE CATS

TIME:

9:00 - 2:00

ADMISSION:

\$5.00



DONATIONS FOR
REFRESHMENTS TO BENEFIT
GANE

to focus on nuclear waste issues. "Normally" that would be the end of the story, however, I want to urge you to continue the story by getting your pen and recycled paper out and write a letter to the Honorable Sam Nunn and urge him to sign the current letter being circulated to the Senate that will ask President Clinton to give immediate and serious attention to forming this nuclear waste commission. Senator Nunn's address is:

Honorable Sam Nunn (you may also insert Hon. Paul Coverdell
United States Senate
Washington, D. C. 20510
Kay Vontillius

GG GANE'S MONTHLY MEETING MINUTES SEPT. 1, 1994 GG

- The Fund for Southern Communities has agreed to be our fiscal agent to channel 501 C 3 donation money to GANE.
- Our "new" treasurer, Patti Richardson, has put GANE finances on the computer and will be giving quarterly and annual financial reports as well as a monthly report.
- GANE has agreed to give \$50 to sponsor the Georgia Environmental Coalition (GEC) Gubernatorial Debate at Georgia State University on October 5, 1994. GANE members will prepare questions to submit and will bring literature to the event.
- The draft rule on Decommissioning Criteria by the Nuclear

Regulatory Commission (NRC) is now out. Glenn Carroll reported her discussions with the NRC officials and environmental groups and suggested strategy especially regarding the provision for the Site Specific Advisory Boards.

- As a result of a letter writing campaign, Proposition 1 (a citizen initiative advocating total nuclear disarmament and peaceful conversion) has recently been co-sponsored by U.S. Representatives Cynthia McKinney and John Lewis. They join about 13 other congressional sponsors. Hopefully this bill will come to the floor in the near future.

- Plans for the Halloween fundraising party are underway. The date has been set, Saturday Oct. 29, and the band selected, **Felix and The Cats**. The location once again donated by Wood Logic to be organized and prepared for by GANE volunteers.

- Public hearings on DOE's Savannah River Site's vitrification processing plant will be held in Aiken, S.C. on Sept. 13. Bob Paine reported on the DOE draft and led a discussion on vitrification.

- Our next monthly meeting will be Thur. Oct. 6, 7:30 at 324 Arizona Ave. Call Gane, 378-GANE, for directions or information.

PAINT IT AND HE WILL COME

GANE co-sponsored member/activist/artist Glenn Carroll's painting exhibit at Georgia Tech during March and April. The show, entitled "Time Distance Shielding: A Picture Show about Energy and The Environment", focused on pitfalls of nuclear energy and strengths of renewable energy. Glenn identified David Freeman, head of Sacramento Utility District (SMUD), as a rare breed of enlightened utility executive. She showcased Freeman and SMUD for their success story as they replaced the Rancho Seco nuclear plant's power base after voters shut it down in 1988. SMUD built the world's largest solar plant then brought in Dave Freeman for his expertise in energy efficiency. Freeman set out to replace the nuke plant one house at a time using solar panels, trees and a refrigerator buy-back program. During the run of Glenn's show, he left SMUD a year



New York Power Authority CEO, Dave Freeman, meets Glenn Carroll's "Patron Saint of Electricity"

Photo By Amy Wendt

early, having met and surpassed the goals, and took over as President and CEO of New York Power Authority which supplies power to New York state's industry and government.

Another co-sponsoring environmental group, the Georgia Tech Environmental Forum, brought

"THE GLOBAL PLUTONIUM CRISIS"

Guest Speaker
TOM CLEMENTS
of
Greenpeace International

October 13, 1994
7:30

Friends Meeting House
701 W. Howard Ave.
Decatur

Jointly sponsored by:

WAND
Womens Action for New Directions

PSR
Physicians for a Social Responsibility

GANE
Georgians Against Nuclear Energy

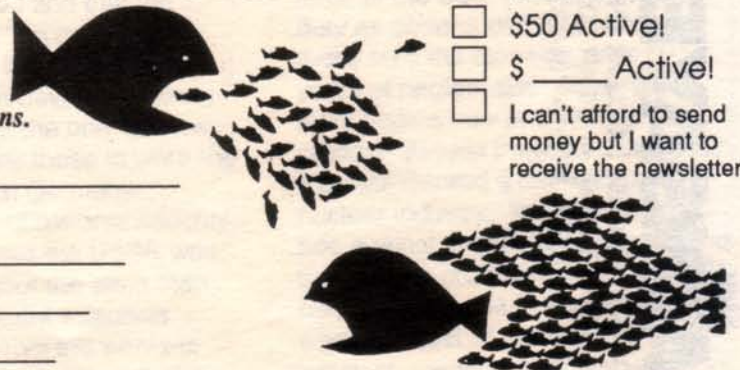
Freeman (a Ga. Tech graduate) in to provide the keynote address when they hosted the regional SEAC (Student Environmental Action Coalition) conference in April.

YES! I'd rather be active than radioactive!

*I am a "Georgian Against Nuclear Energy."
I support the goals of phasing out the use of nuclear energy as soon as possible, optimizing the use of energy conservation and renewable energy, and opposing the use of nuclear weapons.*

Signature _____ Date _____
Name _____
Address _____
City _____ State _____ Zip _____
Phone _____ Call me about actions!

- \$10 Active! *
- \$25 Active!
- \$50 Active!
- \$ _____ Active!
- I can't afford to send money but I want to receive the newsletter.



* minimum donation to receive newsletter

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environmental neglect is conservatively estimated at \$300 billion, with some experts stating the cost will reach \$1 TRILLION.

Our tax money and creative resources must be put into an earnest search for a way to safely resolve the nuclear waste management issue. We must stand firm in our resolve to develop alternatives to nuclear energy. More humane and less environmentally damaging forms of energy are available now. We must remove the political barriers that keep them from being implemented. The probability of a Chernobyl happening here increases with each day we continue down the path of denial about nuclear risks.

GANE has stood up against government injustice for 14 years. Yes, we are horrified, but not surprised, at the current revelations which continue to capture headlines. If you want to DO SOMETHING to help heal our nation from these cold war crimes, join GANE, get involved. GANE and other groups like GANE have helped bring our nation to this point of increased openness and accountability, and we can help Secretary O'Leary's efforts to set to rights a long, messy history of wrongdoing. Whether you give money, come to meetings, write letters or make up your own way of making a difference, now is the time to take action to make this world a safer place to live and to pursue happiness,

Steve Watkins and
Andrea Gomez



Photo By Patti Richardson

HIROSHIMA DAY VIGIL AUG. 6, 1994

To commemorate the 49th anniversary of the dropping of the bomb on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, GANE chose to initiate a mix of both political action and personal reflection.

On Saturday afternoon, GANE activists set up card tables and chairs in Little Five Points' Findley Plaza. They invited passer-bys to write President Clinton and Senator Sam Nunn and urge them to craft a strong Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty. A wide variety of individuals responded, and over 70 letters and postcards were sent.

At 8 pm, people gathered for a walk and vigil. Led by the chanting

and drumming of Buddhist monks Ikonomo Utsumi and Denise Laffin, about thirty-five adults and children walked to the wooded grounds of the Carter Center. Gathered in a circle, with flocks of blackbirds sweeping overhead, people lit each others candles and remembered the victims of the first atomic bombs. Through poems, songs and thoughts, people shared their sadness, apologies, compassion and visions. At the completion of this moving experience, the group continued the vigil back to Little Five Points with renewed commitment to creating a nuclear-free world.

Carol Stangler

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